

W-11020/12/2013-Water(NRDWP)
Government of India
Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

9th floor, Paryavaran Bhawan
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi 110003
Dated: 4th April, 2013

To,
Dr E V Ramana Reddy
Principal Secretary
RD & Panchayati Raj Department
Govt of Karnataka
M S Building, 3rd Floor
Bangalore 560001

Subject: Minutes of the meeting held on 14.2.2013 at Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex New Delhi to discuss NRDWP Annual Action Plan- 2013-14 in respect of Karnataka.

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 Karnataka on 14.2.2013 at Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex 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.

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Minutes of the Meeting to discuss the NRDWP Annual Action Plan 2013-14 of Karnataka State

1. A meeting to discuss NRDWP Annual Action Plan (2013-14) of Karnataka State was held on 14/02/2013 in Conference Room, 12th Floor, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, New Delhi. The meeting was chaired by Shri T. M. Vijay Bhaskar, Joint Secretary-Water, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (GoI). Karnataka State was represented by a delegation led by Dr. Ravi Shankar, Director-SWSM, Government of Karnataka. 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)	Remaining PC & QA habitations (after 2012-13)	Target Habitations as per AAP 2013-14		
				Quality Affected	Non Quality Affected	Total
59,575	10,339	5963 (as on 13/02/2013)	53,712	2678	5800	8478

Joint Secretary (Water), MDWS observed that the habitations targeted in 2013-14, especially non quality affected habitations, is low and should be increased.

During review, JS (W), MDWS also observed that the State is concentrating more on coverage of habitations already covered under higher coverage % categories (i.e.75-100% and 100 % population coverage) and not the 0-25 and 25-50 % categories., Targets of which is very low. He advised the State to prioritize covering habitations in 0-25 % and 25-50 % categories. Dr. Ravi Shankar, Director (SWSM), Government of Karnataka, informed that the State is also covering lower coverage habitations, however there is a need to concile the re-categorization of different categories habitations on online IMIS in the website of the Ministry . JS (W) said that the State should send a request for updating the categorization of different habitations on the IMIS if required.

B. Financial Progress :

State had Rs 800.38 crore available (including O. B.) under NRDWP in 2012-13 of which, total expenditure in 2012-13 is Rs 370.45 crore (46.28 %) till 31st January 2013. The State will have a tentative allocation of about Rs. 968 crore (Central share) in

2013-14. The Programme Fund + 5% Water Quality Earmarked Fund allocation will be Rs 890.56 crore of which 25.85 %, 8.41 % of funds should be earmarked for SCSP and TSP components. State should target to spend 6.7% of allocation as Minority concentrated habitations. Percentage wise allocation for SC and ST can not be reduced .

Dr. Ravi Shankar, Director (SWSM), Karnataka informed that State share expenditure till January is Rs 408 crore. State share for drinking water supply which is presently on 50: 50 basis, is likely to be enhanced due of prevailing situation of drought. He informed that Rs 200 crore has been released, which is being provided to Taluka Task Committees through Divisional Commissioner (DCs) for sinking borewells. State Government is likely to provide Rs 100 crore more for this purpose.

C. Water Quality

State has reported existence of 5875 water quality affected habitations as on 1.4.2012 on MDWS-IMIS, out of which 2467 habitations were targeted in 2012-13, and 896 habitations have so far been provided safe drinking water. The total anticipated achievement of coverage (till March 2013) of water quality affected habitations is 1500. It was informed by the State that coverage of all arsenic affected habitations and nearly 80 % of the fluoride affected habitations, targeted in 2012-13, would be achieved by March 2013. State has proposed to take-up 2678 water quality affected habitations for coverage in 2013-14. Fluoride (2806 habitations), iron (938 habitations) and salinity (734 habitations) are the major water quality problems in the State as reported on online IMIS in the website of the Ministry. JS (W), MDWS observed that the number of water quality tests done in laboratories and by FTKs are not satisfactory and the State should endeavour to meet the targets in both categories of 2012-13 by March 2013. He said that the existing laboratories in the State should be strengthened for bacteriological testing of drinking water, as during field visits, the laboratories were found not to have adequate bacteriological testing facilities. He also suggested that the State cover 90 % of the remaining fluoride affected habitations during 2013-14.

Dr. Ravi Shankar, Director(SWSM), Karnataka informed that presently, there are 20 water quality laboratories in the State. Tenders have been floated for procuring 10 mobile laboratories. Also, 76 laboratories have been planned to be set up in 2013-14. In fluoride affected habitations, defluoridation plants are being installed in PPP mode with a 10 year O & M contract .

D. School drinking water supply coverage

As per DISE report, the total number of Govt. rural schools (without water supply) in Karnataka is 46,325. Against a target of 5261 rural schools in 2012-13, State has covered 1312 schools till January 2013 [as reported on Format 2 (RFD target) of Annual Action Plan 2013-14]. State is expecting to meet the target of covering entire

5261 schools by March 2013. During 2013-14, 3000 rural schools and 5000 Anganwadis have been targeted at an estimated cost of Rs 40 crore. JS (W), MDWS said that State should take up target of minimum 10,000 anganwadis instead of 5,000 in 2013-14.

E. Jalmani Programme

State has already covered all targeted schools under Jalmani Programme.

F. Sustainability

State had targeted construction of 2110 recharging structures in 2012-13 of which 1163 structures have been built till January 2013. State is expecting to meet the target of construction of sustainability structures by the end of March 2013. During 2013-14, State has proposed construction of 1500 sustainability structures. State was advised to restrict expenditure of upto 10 % of the allocation for constructing sustainability structures. It was suggested that state spend on sustainability of sources, and not use these funds on pipes and pumps in the name of sustainability of schemes.

G. Support Activities

State has not been able to spend much on NRDWP -Support Activities and many activities like recruitment of Consultants, recording GPS coordinates of drinking water sources, setting up/strengthening laboratories are still to be completed. It was informed that the State is planning to outsource the recruitment of Consultants. Training of masons/pump operators should be linked to VWSC training as it is related to managerial skills than technical. Atleast 18,000 VWSC members should be trained. In each GP, atleast 2 persons should be given refresher training for using FTKs. State may also take up an evaluation study of the IMIS data reliability at the district level and also impact studies of the WQMS activities and Sustainability structures. State should recruit professionals in WSSO/CCDU, DWSM, BRC etc at the earliest.

It was informed by the State that entire amount, meant for Operation & Maintenance of hand pumps/borewells/PWSS etc have been transferred to Joint Management Committees. JS (W), MDWS suggested that the State transfer the funds to the Gram Panchayats (instead of VWSCs) so as to make timely and effective use of the funds and institutionalize the transfer mechanism facilitating effective O &M.

State also informed the following points during discussion:

- I. Of the 18 Multi Village Schemes taken up by PRED for providing drinking water supply in rural areas, 10 schemes are likely to be completed by June 2013.
- II. State Government has prepared a separate Operation & Maintenance Policy for longevity of drinking water supply schemes which has been approved by

the competent authority of the State Government. This will be effective from 01/04/2013.

- III. Household tap connection for drinking water is approx. 25 % across the State presently. This has been targeted to reach 75 % by 2020. School & Anganwadis targets for 2012-13 would be achieved by March 2013.

3. Important Action Points for the State:

- I. State had high O.B. (from Central Fund) in 2012-13 under NRDWP and the expenditure reported by the State on online IMIS in the website of the Ministry is 46 % (till 13th February 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. State should take steps to restore cuts made during release of 2nd installment.
- II. State should plan AAP for 2013-14 based on total tentative allocation of Rs 968 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 890 crore), 25.85 % fund for SCSP and 8.41 % fund for TSP should be earmarked respectively. State should plan to utilize about 6.7% of funds in the two minority concentrated districts in the State. AAP should also reflect expenditure on SC, ST and minority concentrated habitations on IMIS of the Ministry from Central and State share.
- III. Physical and Financial status/progress of all spill-over schemes should also be reflected on online IMIS of the Ministry. All schemes taken up prior to 2007 should be prioritized and commissioned early
- IV. State should prioritize covering lower categories (0-25 and 25-50 % population coverage) in order to avoid audit objection. State should clarify as to why 2114 habitations with 100% population coverage have been covered in 2012-2013.
- V. State should mark all targeted habitations and other targets on the IMIS by 31st March 2013. First installment in 2013-14 would be released only after marking is completed.
- 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 report, 24.8 % of rural households in the State of Karnataka, 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.

- VIII. As per Census 2011 report, percentage of households using water from uncovered wells, untreated taps and other sources are 10.90% 33.50% and 3.80% respectively in the State. Uncovered wells should be covered and untreated water from PWSS/taps or any other drinking water sources must be treated before supplying drinking water.
- IX. PWSS coverage should be expanded and individual tap connections should be increased. As per NSSO estimate, State has only 16.64 % of households having individual connections.
- X. 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).
- XI. The AAP of the State for 2013-14 should also provide details of the number of single village schemes and multi village schemes proposed. All targeted habitations should also be marked on IMIS of the Ministry. JS(W) desired that Director (Water), MDWS should circulate a letter to all concerned Area officers of the Ministry for reviewing the progress of NRDWP in accordance with Annual Action Plan during their State visit. All Area Officers should always keep a copy of the approved proceedings of AAP while visiting States.
- XII. There are 2558 ODF (Open Defecation Free) GPs in the State, of which, 1312 GPs have less than 100% habitations with PWS. State should cover these 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.
- 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 consider outsourcing the work to a suitable agency.
- XVI. State may create a separate Drinking Water & Sanitation Department (like Maharashtra and A.P.) for focused approach for drinking water and sanitation. KRWSSA can be converted to become WASMO (Gujarat) like organization.
- XVII. State should install bulk meters in PWS schemes. State should undertake Water & Energy audit of large water supply schemes.
- XVIII. HGM maps should be used to avoid decline in yield from borewells and handpumps. Defunct borewells should be rehabilitated/restored for its original

yield by application of boreblasting and hydro-fracturing technologies. State may conduct a workshop on training of HGM maps after June 2013.

- XIX. Taluka panchayats should be given O & M for managing MVS (Multi Village Schemes).
- XX. State should submit Special Audit Report as carried out by AG, to enable regularization of earlier releases of the NRDWP fund.
- XXI. 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.
- XXII. 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. State should set a target to train minimum 18,000 trainings (GPWSC members & PRIs across the State from 6000 GPs in 2013-14.
- XXIII. At least 12,000 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 funds.
- XXV. All drinking water sources should be tested at least once every year for chemical constituents & twice for bacteriological contamination.
- XXVI. State should provide water quality results of all 1.6 lakh 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.
- XXVII. State should set-up computerized a Call Centre as has been done in Punjab for addressing public grievances. The work may be undertaken using the Support fund.
- XXVIII. State should try to cover all remaining 29,356 uncovered rural anganwadis with priority to cover 17,825 anganwadis, which are run in Government/community buildings with drinking water facility. It should plan to cover atleast 10,000 rural anganwadis, run in Government or Community buildings in 2013-14.
- XXIX. IEC activities have to be intensified with focus on inter personal communication (e.g. incentive to ASHA workers)
- XXX. State should take atleast 3 Evaluation Studies : 1). comparing IMIS data with ground truth, 2) functioning of R.O. plants set up by State & Communities, 3) Any other.

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

Participating Officials to discuss Annual Action Plan (2013-14) for Karnataka State

Date of Meeting: 14/02/2013 **Venue:** Conference Hall, Parvavaran Bhavan, New Delhi

S. No.	Name	Designation
Officials from Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation		
1.	Shri T. M. Vijay Bhaskar	Joint Secretary (Water), MDWS (-in the Chair)
2.	Shri Sujoy Mojumdar	Director (Water), MDWS
3.	Shri D. Rajasekhar	Deputy Adviser-WQ, MDWS
4.	Ms. Sandhya Singh	Joint Director -M & E, MDWS
5.	Ms. Geetasree Thakur	Senior System Analyst-NIC, MDWS
6.	Dr. P.K. Jha	Consultant (Sanitation), MDWS
7.	Dr. T.K. Das	Consultant (IECO, MDWS
8.	Dr. Brajesh K. Shrivastava	Consultant (WQ), MDWS
9.	Shri Jaimon	Consultant (M & E), MDWS
10.	Shri S. M. Sharma	Consultant(Hydro-Geologist), MDWS
11.	Dr. G. Murugan	Consultant(Stat.), MDWS
Participants from Government of Karnataka		
1	Dr. Ravi Shankar	Director-SWSM, Government of Karnataka
2	Ms. Deepa Cholan	Director-SEP, Government of Karnataka