

# NRDWP and NBA Eastern Regional Review and Experience Sharing Workshop - A Report



January 27, 2014  
Hotel New Marion Bhubaneswar, Odisha

*Organized by*

**Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Govt. of India  
&  
Rural Development Department, Govt. of Odisha**

## Report of the NRDWP and NBA Eastern Regional Review and Experience Sharing Workshop

A state review meeting and experience sharing workshop of the State Secretaries in-charge of Rural Water Supply and Rural Sanitation of States of the Eastern Region (Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh) was chaired by the Secretary MDWS, Govt. of India on January 27, 2014 at Hotel New Marion Bhubaneswar, Odisha. States were represented by Principal Secretaries/EnCs/CEs, State NBA coordinators and CCDU Directors. Joint Secretary (Water), Director NBA, and Dy. Advisor MoDWS also attended the meeting. The Review Meeting cum Workshop was organized by MoDWS, Govt. of India and RD Department, Govt. of Odisha. The list of participants is given at Annexure.

At the outset, Shri Bhagwan Sahu, Chief Engineer-I, RWSS, Govt. of Odisha welcomed the participants. After a formal introduction, Shri C. J. Venugopal, Pr. Secretary, RD Dept., Govt. of Odisha informed that there shall be another workshop on CSR Guidelines and sharing of the best practices under NRDWP & NBA on January 29, 2014 at the same venue.

In his Keynote Address Shri Pankaj Jain, Secretary, GoI appreciated the initiatives taken by the Eastern Region States in both sectors and observed that there is an urgent need to focus on issues of drinking water quality and scaling up the sanitation coverage as the fact that open defecation is a national shame. He urged the States to look at the possibility of establishment of RO Plants to ensure supply of purified drinking water in the coming 5 years. He pointed out that the greater focus should be on PC category 1 and 2 (0-25% and 20-25 percent population). He wished the Eastern States will be able to achieve the target of 80 to 90 percent people covered with PWS by the year 2022. He reminded in the meeting that the NBA target is to achieve 100% Nirmal Grams by 2022. For this, involvement of PRIs and the local community should be increased. There are lots of dysfunctional toilets in the country. There should be special efforts to achieve the Project objectives of 2013-14 to complete the School and Anganwadi Toilets by March 2014. States has also to utilize the unspent balance under the Programme. He has highlighted the issues like drinking quality and, use of solar pumps in areas without power supply, on priority basis and related



problems should be solved within one year. He also mentioned the need to look at heavy metals, toxic elements, pesticides, and fertilizer in terms of water purification. He called for time bound action to tackle these problems. Mr. Jain also informed that the International Centre for Drinking Water Quality is being set up in a phased manner which will provide detailed technical inputs to the Ministry for future policy level initiatives on drinking water quality, nutritional intervention, safety/preventive interventions and hygiene aspects.

Shri Satyabrata Sahu, Joint Secretary informed about the IEC Campaign from February 20 to 25, 2014



and asked the states to ensure that there be focus on safe drinking Water, Sanitation, role of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), information about new technologies like promotion of Solar Pump, issues related to NBA. In his presentation, he emphasized that States must focus on achieving both the physical and financial progress set in terms of programme. In addition to that the support of the personnel working under the project, water quality earmarked funds and the achievements in the coming 5 to 10 years, operation and maintenance and its sustainability under AIP 2013-

14 are also equally important.

While speaking on ensuring water quality he observed that the existence of arsenic, chloride, pesticide, heavy metals and fertilizer has to be checked. Encouraging establishment of the Water Purification Plants would be extremely important under Special Programmes for the Ministry. Further, all the initiatives have to be completed quickly in due consonance with the Activity Mapping conducted by the PRIs.

Director NBA observed that in the NBA, physical and financial achievements is pretty low and progress is not at all satisfactory in some of the states like Bihar. He further said that the survey of Insanitary Latrines should be completed on priority basis. Moreover, the already identified Insanitary Latrines should be converted into sanitary latrines on a priority basis. He emphasized that Odisha has not



completed the Baseline Survey on Households, Schools and Anganwadi Toilets which should be completed urgently.. He also asked for the submission of UCs under NGP and reminded that in future NGP Award money shall not be released if the earlier Utilization Certificates (UCs) are not submitted.



Brief summary of the specific achievements, issues discussed and concerns raised regarding the the **National Rural**

**Drinking Water Programme and the NBA** review in the Eastern Region States during the review meeting are as follows -

1. **Coverage of the partially covered (PC) habitations up to December 2013-2014:**  
In comparison to the states of Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal the achievement

in Chhattisgarh (45.4 percent) and Bihar (48.07 percent) is found to be very low and reasons for the low coverage of PC Habitations as shared by the representatives was due to the Assembly Election. However, they were advised to complete their target by March 31, 2014.

2. **Coverage of quality affected habitations up to December 2013-2014:**

During the presentation, it was shared that in case of Fluoride presence in drinking water in the region especially in Bihar (status 727, target 716, and coverage 220) and West Bengal (status 520, target 128, and coverage 67). In case of Odisha the same was found to be very low i.e. status 360, target 50 and coverage was as below as five. However, in case of **Iron**, in the same manner in Bihar the status was 8355, target 3473 and coverage was 1380; in Chhattisgarh status 5242, target 2238 and coverage 331 and in Jharkhand status 53, target 31 and coverage 25. In case of Odisha it was shared that it was miserable because the status was as high as 7889, with target 754 and coverage was not much encouraging either with 811. In West Bengal it was - status 2100, target 497 and coverage 339. In Salinity affected habitations in the region altogether it was status 132, target 60 and coverage 17 in Chhattisgarh; it was miserable in Odisha with a status 740, target 55 and coverage only 33; in West Bengal it was as low as status 3, target 0 and coverage 0. However, in case of Nitrate, in Bihar status was 01, target 0 and coverage 0 and Odisha status 11, target 2 and coverage 0. As justified by the representatives from Odisha there were no timely data entry, establishment of the required number of Laboratories, supply of equipments, incentives and also the training. In such a case the Joint Secretary advised all the States to follow the Andhra Model.



The representatives from Bihar shared that it is having the problem in hiring the STA. In response to this, Shri Sahu, Joint Secretary has assured that he will share the process of hiring STA as adopted by the other states with Bihar and also advised that during the IEC Campaign Week, Chhattisgarh must focus on the quality of water by demonstrating it before the public. He informed all States to study as to how AP State had conducted 4.3 Lakh water quality tests in a year and all the money are being released by NRDWP. However, in Odisha there are only 76 Labs and 14 in Jharkhand. It was shared that as per protocol, at least one trained personnel per district on permanent basis should be appointed to test the quality. Moreover, testing for the presence of Iron and Manganese can be done simultaneously. Upon the query on bacterial contamination of water, Shri Sahu has clarified that this type of disinfection could be done by the use of other sources of funds, may be from the Health Department.

3. As far as the number of **persons trained on FTK Testing** is concerned, up to December 2013-14 it was shared that there was no report from Bihar and

Jharkhand. However, it was most satisfactory in Chhattisgarh with 100 percent. West Bengal somewhat satisfactory with 68 percentage points and whereas in Odisha it was as low as just 26.40 percent. Both Bihar and Jharkhand have not yet started the FTK Testing and their result was found to be zero. Shri Sahu has warned that now onwards based on the physical and financial targets and the achievements, the ACR of the personnel responsible shall be reviewed. In this regard, upon the non-performance, Bihar has cited the reason that the village leaders are demanding remuneration (in cash) for doing the water testing by using the supplied FTK.

4. According to the presentation, the **coverage of Population with Piped Water Supply (PWS) up to December 2013-14:** As reported in the presentation and followed by discussion, achievement in Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Odisha was very low i.e. 25.80, 19.13 and 15.11 respectively. The reasons shared by most of the states were that of non-availability of electricity to achieve the PWS. For Bihar target is 10 Lakh and for Odisha in the same way it was as much as 15 Lakh. On the matter both the Secretary and Joint Secretary advised all the States to plan for coverage of more and more population with PWS in line with the set goal to achieve at least 55 percent by 2017.

According to the presentation, **the coverage of Habitations with PWS** in Bihar 27.50 percent, Chhattisgarh 25 percent, Jharkhand with the highest 100 percent, Odisha 25.71 percent and West Bengal with 61.48 percent. Joint Secretary suggested Jharkhand to increase the target in the year 2014-2015. There was a discussion on the major reasons on the **coverage of Individual House Holds (IHHs) with PWS.** In this regard West Bengal has achieved 100 percent, where as Odisha has to improve it to a great extent. The distance of the pipe from the water storage to the houses, involving the local community and PRIs most effectively was advised. It was also agreed that this initiative shall not fail even in the Left Wing Extremism (Naxal) infected districts as drinking water is also required by them. In such a case, all the States have to target more IHH PWS to achieve at least 40 percent by the year 2017. Upon the queries from Chhattisgarh, Shri Majumdar clarified that as per the Baseline Survey the States can go for new IHHs with fresh clarification in anticipation for new PIP.

For providing PWS, different states have followed different models like in Karnataka, Rs.500/- for individual HHs PWS and Rs.30/- per month charge. In Jharkhand, Rs1000/- per connection and Rs.60/- were charged per month. In Odisha the HH will bear Rs.500/- as Connection Charges, additionally if the HH is having sanitary latrine then it will be discounted. In West Bengal the pipe connection are being charged from the individual up to the periphery/ premises of the HH. Hence Secretary, Shri Jain asked for uniform proposal for every state. Though different states have different modalities but the bottom line is we should increase the HH connections and must look into the source of water supply for sustainability.

5. According to the presentation, **the coverage of Habitations with solar power based PWS:** As shared, till December 2013 not a single state has entered data on

the subject so that should be done most urgently. Moreover, it was reminded that while preparing the project and entering into agreement with the National Clean Energy Fund, the mutual understanding was to cover the habitations with solar power based PWS. Representatives from OREDA shared that they have successfully done 18 connections against the target 1762 and further plan as shared by William Billung, Additional Secretary from OREDA, 413 Work Orders has already been issued and 1073 numbers feasibility assessment has been done.

6. According to the presentation, **the number of Water Samples Tested using FTKs** up to December 2013 was not reported by Bihar. **Number of habitations where at least one source is tested in a Laboratory** was not satisfactory in Chhattisgarh (19.05 percent) and West Bengal (21.17 percent). In Odisha the lowest number (35.19 percent) of samples were tested in the Laboratory.

According to the presentation, as far as **settings up of the Sub-Divisional Laboratories** are concerned, Bihar did not report along with Jharkhand (both nil and 0 percent). In such a case in Chhattisgarh it was as low as 1.14 percent and as far as Jharkhand is concerned, in 2012-13 it could not achieve the planned 20 Labs leading to no fresh targets.

According to the presentation, up to December 2013 **sustainability of the structures** was very low in Bihar (0.14 percent) and West Bengal (2.00 percent). In this regard, the reasons as shared and agreed were the involvement and handed over for ownership (Bihar 35.71 percent, Odisha 36.55 percent, where as it was 100 percent in Jharkhand and West Bengal) of the community.

7. According to the presentation, **the number of VWSC members trained** up to December 2013 were found to be miserable in Bihar and Odisha (0 percent/not reported over a period of two years), and not very much encouraging in Chhattisgarh (39.08 percent), Jharkhand (1.67 percent) and West Bengal (25.74 percent). Support money of Rs.300 crores is lying with the MRWS and the states, which need to be utilized for training purposes. Number of the PWSS handed over to PRIs was very low in Bihar and Odisha (35.71 and 36.55 respectively), whereas in West Bengal and Jharkhand it was 100 percent.

According to the presentation, **the Schools covered till December 2013** was low in Chhattisgarh (0 percent reported), Odisha (14.63 percent) and Bihar (24.73 percent). In Odisha in 3500 schools do not have the water supply facility; however, till December 2013 the achievement was 500. In this context RWSS need to take a clarity from SSA, if they would not be doing then RWSS will do that. The reasons behind the low achievement was shared that there was no clarify on the issue.

8. **As far as spending funds (percentage)** till December 2013 is concerned, through the presentation it was shared that the total expenditure against total fund available in Bihar 54.69 percent, Chhattisgarh 53.6 percent, Jharkhand 56.65 percent, Odisha 50.76 percent and West Bengal a bit on the higher side with 73.83 percentage points. The reasons shared by the representatives from most of the states were the

lack of Expert Hands to do so. On the matter, it was advised that it has to be done on urgent basis and with a provision for higher salary, only the trained hands could be drawn into the Sector.

9. According to the presentation, the **percentage of expenditure to ensure water quality (20 %) up to December 2013** was as less as 13.52 percent in Bihar, 1.17 in Chhattisgarh, 10.63 percent in Jharkhand, 4.86 percent in Odisha and 7.72 percent in West Bengal.

As per the presentation, the **percentage of expenditure to ensure sustainability (10 %) up to December 2013** was found to be very low in Bihar with 2.39 percent and West Bengal with 1.1 percent. Whereas, it was bit higher in Chhattisgarh with 8.36 percent, 7.99 percent in Jharkhand and 5.15 percent in Odisha. Ms. Arya, Pl. Secy, Bihar has mentioned that HGM Maps are not available in Bihar. Mr Sahu asked all States that require HGM maps and also training people to use them to send proposals to MDWS so that NRSC could be informed suitably.

As per the presentation, the **percentage of expenditure in operation and maintenance** was found to be highest in West Bengal 13.47 percent and lowest in Jharkhand 3.17 percent. In Odisha it was 4.91 and Bihar 3.67 percent points.

10. As per the presentation, the **percentage of expenditure of the available Support Fund up to December 2013** was not reported by Bihar. However, the percentage of expenditure of the available Support Fund up to December 2013 was 31.51 percent in Chhattisgarh, 67.22 percent in Jharkhand, 30.83 percent in Odisha and 81.44 percent in West Bengal.

As per the presentation, the **percentage of expenditure of WQMS** up to December 2013 was not reported by Bihar, 26.01 in Chhattisgarh, 32.81 in Jharkhand, 55.81 in Odisha and the highest 74.5 percent in West Bengal.

11. As regarding large unspent balances, it was suggested that States to utilize these funds on priority to immediately complete schemes ageing more than 10 years, 5-10 years and 3-5 years in that order.
12. There was also discussion on the other support activities such as community level trainings, HRD, IEC activities, PRI and Activity Mapping, CSR initiatives and the launching of the National Rural Drinking Water Awareness Week. There was more discussion on the status of the budget released and also immediate submission of the Utilization Certificates (UCs) by Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal.
13. Shri Sahu suggested that during the IEC Campaign Week, there should be State, District and Block level workshops taking the four departments like Health, PR, Education and RD together and by utilizing the NBA and DWS Budget combined
14. It was suggested that the MoDWS shall be nominating an Officer to attend the SLSSC (NBA) meetings in each state so that the involvement of the MoDWS can be made

more effective in this regard. Shri Rajasekhar informed that the Ministry has also issued advisory to test radio-nuclides in drinking water sources which include a detailed guideline issued by BARC, Mumbai.

15. There was a presentation on the planning and preparation of the **RWSSP- Low Income States (LIM)** with assistance from the World Bank by Shri Prakash, NPMU Consultant, MDWS, New Delhi. It was informed that on January 2, 2014 the Cabinet approval has been received while the Board approval from the World Bank has also been received. The project signing meeting shall be fixed in February (probably in first week), 2014. During the month of February the establishment of DPMU, DPMC and GPWSC, hiring of the support organizations, issuing the contracts and preparation of the DPRs needs to be taken up urgently. The next steps of RWSSP-LIS those to be done in February 2014 and March 2014 were also discussed in detail along with a review of the status of procurement in Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. Bihar representative sought technical support to complete their ToR for hiring a Supporting Organization. In this regard, Shri Sahu suggested taking the insights from the other states. With regard to World Bank strategy on handing over



the DWSS to PRIs there should be community engagement and endorsement first and then tripartite understandings among the relevant parties, tariff fixation for connection, concurrent monitoring by the Water and Sanitation Mission and finally all the above processes should be vetted by the PRIs.

Under the **Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)**, a number of issues were discussed like the physical and financial progress achieved by the States under the programme; status of the submission of UC of NGP Award Money, progress of Baseline Survey and conversion of Insanitary Latrines into Sanitary Latrines, progress of PIP submission.

1. Under the **cumulative achievement in construction of IHHL**, Bihar has achieved the lowest **42.15** percent, Jharkhand 45.13, Odisha 56.30, Chhattisgarh 58.92 and West Bengal the highest 78.06 percent.
2. The **cumulative achievement in construction of School Toilets** was the lowest in Jharkhand with 92.57 percent. Odisha had the highest with 99.95 percent, Bihar 92.84 percent, West Bengal 94.98 percent and Chhattisgarh with 99.29 percentage points. It was shared that it is clearly mentioned in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan that NRDWP will provide water supply to the institutions.

- 2.1 As per the presentation, **the cumulative achievement in construction of Anganwadi Toilets** was found to be the lowest in Bihar with 54.20 percent and the highest in Chhattisgarh with 100 percent. In this regard, in West Bengal it was 59.15 percent, in Jharkhand 65.9 percent and in Odisha it was as much as 99.21 percent. The success of Odisha on the matter was appreciated.
- 2.2 Percentage expenses against available funds during 2013-2014 (up to December) under NBA is concerned, in Odisha the lowest with 6.67 percent, Jharkhand with 14.57 percent, Chhattisgarh 20.58 percent, Bihar 22.73 percent and the West Bengal **the highest with 45.53 percent. To the query from Director(NBA)**, GoI the representatives from Bihar shared that it has stopped following the NGO mode and now they are going by beneficiary mode after MGNREGS convergence coming into force ; This shall give better performance in the near future.**As far as the achievement percent in IHHL against AIP objectives**2013-14 up to December 2013 is concerned Orissa has the lowest achievement with 2.49 percent, Jharkhand with 8.17 percent, Bihar 10.64 percent, Chhattisgarh 15.26 percent, and West Bengal the highest with 48.13 percent. .
3. Shri Sujoy Mojumdar, Director(NBA), GoI shared that all the states are supposed to prepare the Revised PIP (format uploaded in website/ homepage) as per the Census 2011 and the modified NBA. The revised and consolidated PIP which has also to be approved by the State Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SSSC) has to be uploaded by February 10, 2014. All the states have completed Baseline Survey except Odisha. So, it was advised to take up the matter seriously by Govt. of Odisha
4. Moreover, the NBA Guidelines have been recently amended to include for Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) activities as an eligible activity under the SLWM component. These should be planned for in the AIP for 2014-15.

The meeting ended with thanks to one and all.

**List of Participants**

Shri Pankaj Jain, IAS, Secretary, MoDWS, GoI (Keynote address and Chair)  
 Shri Satyabrata Sahu, IAS, Joint Secretary, MoDWS, GoI (Address)  
 Shri D. Rajasekhar, Dy. Advisor, MoDWS, GoI & Director, ICDWQ (Address)  
 Shri Sujoy Mojumdar, Director NBA, MoDWS, GoI (Address)  
 Shri C. J. Venugopal, IAS, Pr. Secretary, RD Dept., Govt. of Odisha  
 Shri Junaid Ahmed Usmani, Consultant-NRC, MoDWS, GoI  
 Shri Jaimon Uthup, Consultant-M & E, MoDWS, GoI  
 Smt. Anshuli Arya, IAS, Pr. Secretary, Govt. of Bihar  
 Shri Ganesh Shankar Mishra, IAS, Secretary, Govt. of Chhattisgarh  
 Shri Sudhir Prasad, IAS, Add. Chief Secretary, Govt. of Jharkhand  
 Shri Bhagban Sahu, Chief Engineer-I, RWSS, Govt. of Odisha  
 Shri Massod Aktar Khan, Director, WSSO  
 Shri A. K. Srivastava, Chief Engineer, Govt. of Bihar  
 Shri T. G. Kosaria, Engineer in Chief, Govt. of Chhattisgarh  
 Shri Sradhendhu Narayan, Engineer in Chief, Govt. of Jharkhand  
 Shri Jabber Singh, IAS, Spl. Secretary, DWS Jharkhand  
 Shri K. K. Makram, Officer on Special Duty, PHED  
 Shri A. K. Sahu, Superintending Engineer  
 Shri Sanjay Rathore, Nodal officer, MIS  
 Shri Bappa Sarkar, ENC and Secretary, PHED, Govt. of West Bengal  
 Shri Janmejy Sethi, Chief Engineer –III, RWSS, Govt. of Odisha (Vote of Thanks)  
 Shri Madan Mohan Biswal, Chief Engineer –III, RWSS, Govt. of Odisha  
 Shri Abhay Kumar Biswal, SE, PMDI and CEO, RWSS, Govt. of Odisha  
 Shri S. K. Harichandan, SE, Cuttack Circle, RWS&S, Govt. of Odisha,  
 Shri S. S. Samant, SE Sambalpur Circle, Govt. of Odisha  
 Shri S. B. Mohaparta, EE, RWSS, Khorda, Govt. of Odisha  
 Shri Deepak Pradhan, Consultant, WSSO  
 Shri R. P. Mishra, Consultant, WSSO  
 Shri H. K. Dash, Consultant, WSSO  
 Shri Satyadev Bhattacharya, CE, Head Quarter  
 Shri Animesh Bhattacharya, Asst. CE, West Bengal  
 Shri K. Amarendra Kumar Singh, Representative from World Bank, New Delhi  
 Shri Prakash, Representative from World Bank, New Delhi  
 Shri K. C. Sut, Project Director (PHE), World Bank Project, Assam  
 Shri Samir Kumar Dawn, CE cum Executive Director  
 Shri Sanjay Kumar Jha, Director-NRDWP  
 Shri Manoj Kumar, State Coordinator M&E  
 Shri Ravi Sankar, State Coordinator NBA  
 Shri Jay Shankar Choudhury, EIC cum Spl. Secretary PHED  
 Shri M. S. Jawed, Director PMU, Bihar  
 Shri S. N. Mishra, Executive Engineer, Monitoring, Bihar  
 Shri William Billung, OREDA, Odisha  
 Ms. Tuhina Roy, IEC and HRD Consultant, WSSO, Odisha  
 Ms. Sikha Nayak, IEC and HRD Consultant, WSSO, Odisha  
 Shri Goutam Pattanaik, Training Coordinator, UNICEF  
 Dr. Sitakanta Sethy, Director IGTC, Bhubaneswar (Report)  
 Dr. Mitali Mohanty, Core Faculty IGTC, Bhubaneswar (Report)