

H-11032/07/2012/Water
Government of India
Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

8th Floor, Paryavaran Bhawan
CGO Complex, Lodi Road
New Delhi-110003
Dated: April 28, 2014

To

Secretaries/Principal Secretaries incharge of RWS of all States.

Sir/Madam,

You are aware that Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) in its first Stage Long Range Forecast for the 2014 Southwest Monsoon rainfall issued on 24.4.2014 predicted that:-

- (a) Quantatively, the monsoon seasonal rainfall is likely to be 95% of the Long Period Average(LPA) with a model error of +- 5%. The LPA of the season rainfall over the country as a whole for the period 1951-2000 is 89 cm.
- (b) The 5 category probability forecasts for the Seasonal (June to September) rainfall over the country as a whole is given below:-

Category	Rainfall Range (% of LPA)	Forecast Probability (%)	Climatological Probability (%)
Deficient	<90	23	16
Below Normal	90-96	33	17
Normal	96-104	35	33
Above Normal	104-110	8	16
Excess	>110	1	17

2. In the light of this forecast, States have to take steps for preparedness and response in order to tackle the present drought like conditions in States like Maharashtra, Karnataka etc. and also to ensure preparedness for any drought like situation during the South-West Monsoon period 2014. A copy of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for responding to Natural Disasters in rural Drinking Water and Sanitation which gives details of steps to be taken for preparedness, response and relief at State, District, Block and Panchayat/village level is enclosed for ready reference, You are requested to consider taking the key steps for preparedness to tackle drought like situations as indicated in Annexure-I of the SOP (Extract enclosed).

3. The Ministry would like to review the situation on a fortnightly basis. You are requested to enter the detailed information on the on-line monitoring system of the Ministry on a fortnightly basis as per the enclosed format at Annexure-II

Yours Sincerely,



(Sujoy Mojumdar)
Director(Sanitation)
Phone:24364427
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Encl:

- 1.SOP for Responding to Natural Disasters. Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation.
- 2.Extract of Annexure-I on key steps for Preparedness on drought.
3. Proforma for monitoring drinking water mitigation activities on fortnightly basis.

Copy to TD,NIC to create format for data entry and report webpage. Also to host the letter on Ministry's website.


(Sujoy Mojumdar)
Director(Sanitation)

Annexure-I			
Nature of Disaster	Key Technical Preparedness	Responsible Person	Source for References
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A detailed contingency plan for supply of drinking water in rural areas to be formulated with technical help from the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and utilising, if need be the rigs and other capital equipment from the CGWB ▪ Identify habitations/ villages indicating the month from which they are likely to face water scarcity. ▪ Identification of new bore wells, dug wells, sanitary wells of high yield using HGM maps ▪ Identify high yielding agricultural bore wells for hiring ▪ Prepare adequate plans with route maps to supply safe drinking water through tankers for vulnerable areas covering villages in drought areas, month-wise, identifying sources, routes, delivery points, storage structures etc. ▪ Monitor continuously rural and urban drinking water availability in drought affected areas ▪ Undertake repairs of all tube-wells and hand pumps to make all tube-wells operational and install additional tube-wells after proper identification of sites with desired yield using HGM maps and geo-physical methods. ▪ Steps to be taken for repair, rehabilitation, replacement, rejuvenation and augmentation of existing water supply schemes so that they are all functional and supply water at maximum efficiency. ▪ Implement small schemes like bunding in river as relief work to augment water supply. ▪ Identify water supply systems that are defunct or low yielding and take up artificial recharge structures to benefit the sources through MNRGS, NRDWP Sustainability funds. ▪ Collaborate with NGOs, CBOs in raising awareness ▪ Close monitoring of ground water level and assessing feasibility of drilling of tube wells at various depths. Regional Directors of CGWB may be contacted by State agencies in this regard. ▪ In very critical situations transportation of water for drinking purposes by special trains from outside regions must be considered. Source of water, infrastructure for filling rakes and for unloading and for distribution to households has to be planned. States have to indicate requirement to Railways. 	JE/AE, RWSS	Base material: Rajasthan Drought Relief Manual

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adoption of traditional methods of water storage and completion of ongoing storage projects on top priority. ▪ To reduce the water losses due to evaporation, special chemicals can be used as retardants. ▪ Promote different rainwater harvesting systems, as drought proofing measures through MNREGS as the first priority. ▪ Promote construction of check dams and rejuvenation of other traditional sources ▪ Promote wise water management, dual water supply systems, water saving habits of daily life ▪ Small cisterns can be erected and submersible pump-sets installed in bore wells where the water level has reduced, for storage of water, and taps can be provided all around the cisterns. ▪ Wherever surface sources of assured capacity are available, they may be preferred by putting infiltration wells in the rivers or by construction of summer storage (SS) tanks to store water during summer. ▪ Construction of cattle troughs in adequate quantity near hand pumps by collecting runoff and near water storages. ▪ Put in place single toll free number and centralised computerized call centre for registering complaints received on phone, in writing and through internet and provide redressal. ▪ Ensure water quality testing of drinking water sources through laboratories and at village level by trained persons with field test kits. ▪ Identify all water sources like dams, reservoirs, tanks, etc. and plan for reserving requirement of drinking water in the event of water scarcity at the earliest to avoid conflict with agricultural demand. ▪ Reservation of water for drinking purpose in multi-purpose water reservoirs ▪ Planning for availability and supply of hardware viz. pipes, DG sets, HDPE tanks, vehicles, hand pump repair kits, hand pumps, motors, drilling machines and equipment etc. and chemicals used for water treatment should be done. ▪ Different types of technical assistance and models available with Central Government agencies, scientific and educational institutions should be taken to tackle the situation. 		
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Progress report on drinking water mitigation activities 2014-15

Name of the State:----

Report as on:-----

S.NO	Activities	Work planned as per contingency plan		Work done in drought notified habitations /areas		Work done in non-drought notified habitations/areas	
		Habitation (NOS)	Activity	Habitations (NOS)	Activity	Habitations (NOS)	Activity
1.	Total no. of habitations affected by drinking water scarcity						
2.	No. of tube wells/bore wells deepened						
	(A) Deepening (no. of wells)						
	(B) Rejuvenation, repair, Replacement of pumping machinery, augmentation of source, modification, Ancillary work, etc-(in nos.)						
	C Rejuvenation/repair of hand pumps (nos)						
3.	No of tube wells/bore wells	Habitation (Nos)	Bores/Wells	Habitation (Nos)	Bores/Wells	Habitation (Nos)	Bores/Wells
	(A) Bore with hand pumps						
	(B) Bore wells with mini power pump schemes						
	(C) Deep tube wells						
	(D) Construction of new wells						
4.	No. of tankers deployed to transport drinking water	Habitation (Nos)	Tanker	Habitation (Nos)	Tanker	Habitation (Nos)	Tanker
	(A) Tanker supply daily						
	(B) Water transported daily (lakh liter)						
5	Transportation of water through train wagons (Vol. Of water transported daily in lakh litre) i) route and date of starting	Habitation (Nos)	No. of Rakes/vol. Of water	Habitation (Nos)	No. of Rakes/vol. Of water	Habitation (Nos)	No. of Rakes/vol. Of water
6	Total funds utilised for drinking water supply in rural areas with drought like situation (Rs. In Lakh)						