

A-11012/8/2010-DWS (Coord.)
Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Drinking Water Supply

12th Floor, Paryavarn Bhavan
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New Delhi-110003

Dated: - 11 June 2010

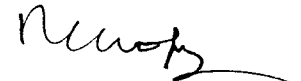
Office Memorandum

05/07

Subject: - Minutes of the conference of State Secretaries incharge of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation held on 5th & 6th May,2010 in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith a copy of the minutes of the conference of State Secretaries incharge of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation held on 5th & 6th May,2010 in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi for information and necessary action. This is also available on Department website.

This has the approval of Secretary (DWS).



(R.K.Chopra)

Under Secretary(Coord.)

To
All participants in the conference
(As per list)

MINUTES OF THE STATE SECRETARIES CONFERENCE ON RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi

Day 1: 5th May, 2010

List of Participants is Annexed

The State Secretaries conference on rural water supply and sanitation was held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 5th and 6th May, 2010 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), upscale achievements, share innovative and best practices and sanitation models both in terms of programme implementation and technology and take concerted actions in strengthening the programme to achieve provision of safe drinking water supply and sustainable sanitation facilities in all rural areas.

The specific objectives of the Conference were:

- To take stock of the situation with respect to progress achieved under NRDWP, Jalmani and TSC in all states till date and strategize forward
- To provide a forum for one-on-one discussion with the Secretary and JS, MRD to seek clarifications and discuss programmatic issues
- To foster cross-learning between participants to continue surging forward by utilizing innovative approaches.

Inaugural Session

- In the introductory presentation, the Joint Secretary, Mr. Vijay Bhaskar, gave achievements of coverage in uncovered and slipped back habitations, quality affected habitations under NRDWP, utilization of funds available under Jalmani in 2009-10, achievement of School Sanitation and Household Toilet Coverage under TSC in 2009-10.
- In her introductory Address, Hon. Minister for State Agatha Sangma mentioned that it is an opportune time to share experiences and plan for the year ahead. She mentioned that TSC needs to be implemented in a mission oriented mode and not in a target oriented mode, with stress on sustainability of NGP villages. Panchayats should be considered as the basic unit of implementation. For rural water, conjunctive use of Surface water, Rain water and Ground water can play a crucial role in maintaining the sustainability of drinking water sources
- Hon. MRD Dr. C.P. Joshi released the following publications prepared as IEC material for wider dissemination to States for awareness generation:
 - Documentation of TSC in Haryana – by WaterAid and DDWS
 - IEC Guidelines for TSC implementation
 - IEC Guidelines for NRDWP implementation
 - Revised NRDWP Guidelines
 - DWSM guidelines

- Handbook for PRIs on sanitation
- The Hon. MRD, Dr. C.P. Joshi in his key note address pointed to the increasing areas of the country facing Water quality issues. Arsenic, fluoride and iron contamination were affecting large areas. He stressed the need for out of the box solutions and innovative approaches such as rainwater harvesting and groundwater aquifer recharge to obtain coverage and sustain supply of drinking water. To ensure sustainability, the community needed to be involved in the process. Convergence of schemes to ensure effective IEC and sufficient funding by pooling of funds with schemes like Mahatma Gandhi Rashtriya Grameen Yojna may be utilized when required.

Regarding TSC, the Hon'ble Minister focused on the need for strong monitoring, to ensure sustainability as otherwise NGP awards would lose their value. Solid and Liquid Waste Management(SLWM) was an important area of concern (Gram Panchayats near industrial areas). Innovative approaches in SLWM need to be incentivized and adopted widely. To scale up TSC, focus should be on vulnerable sections of society such as SC,STs, minorities and children and women and children in particular should be involved as agents of behavior change.

Session 1

- Mr. J.S. Mathur, JS(Sanitation) DDWS made a presentation on independent assessment of rural sanitation. He pointed out that the purpose of independent assessments is to get a neutral feedback on performance and highlight areas of improvement. He highlighted the importance of accurate data reporting and differences in National Family Health Survey/District Level Health Survey (DLHS) data and TSC MIS data. He said that tracking of usage of toilets constructed was critical to assess the achievement under TSC.
- Mr. Ajith Kumar, Water and Sanitation Programme, World Bank made a presentation on the usage of sanitation based on rapid assessments. At the present rate of coverage, India will achieve universal sanitation only in 2020. Studies on NGP Sustainability (primary data from sample survey in 5 states), showed that only 73% have access to toilets in NGP villages, while usage of household toilets is low at 67% in NGP villages. SLWM was a critical issue with almost 75% of all villages indulging in unsafe methods of Solid and Liquid waste disposal. Only about 30% of NGP Villages have managed to sustain NGP status. Another study of implementation process of TSC in Districts revealed that strong processes have a strong positive correlation with sanitation outcomes achieved
- Mr. Nipun Vinayak, Dy. Secretary, WSSD, Maharashtra made a presentation on the factors contributing to high NGP sustainability in Maharashtra, which included strong institutional structure, effective IEC expenditure, convergence with water supply schemes, interdepartmental convergence, adequate staffing etc. Latest initiatives in the State included sanitary tax schemes, Sujal Maharashtra, Nirmal Maharashtra scheme, Jal Swarajya Incentive scheme, and Eco Village scheme. Community monitoring in GPs.

random checks in GPs before and after NGP award money release was other reasons for sustainability.

- Mr. G. Bhattacharya, Joint Secretary, from Government of West Bengal attributed the sustainability of open defecation free status to increased community level monitoring including surveillance teams at GP level, random neighborhood transect walks by team members in vulnerable areas and inspection of villages by students along with documentation of visits, Strategic IEC, NGP Award money utilized for SLWM work, etc.
- Gagandeep Singh Bedi, Commissioner, Rural Development Department, TamilNadu made a presentation on Ecosanitation which has become popular in Tamil Nadu. Benefits of Ecosan toilets in areas with high water tables were highlighted. For this reason, Ecosan toilets have become popular in Tsunami affected areas of the state. Challenges in construction and scaling up of Ecosan technology included better training, strengthening post construction monitoring and inadequate subsidy. Overall, it was emphasized that a holistic approach towards sanitation needs to be adopted and waste should be reused as resources for improving agricultural production instead of letting it add to environmental degradation.
- C Srinivasan, from NGO Exnora Green Cross presented on the Zero waste management model with the underlying premise that if properly managed, all waste can yield socio economic benefits. The zero waste model which is based on the principle of interconnection and interdependence was explained. It was pointed that the most critical step ensuring success of this model is segregation of waste at source.

An interactive discussion on the themes of the first session saw the following discussion:

- In Sikkim, which is a Nirmal Rajya, about six months after achievement of Nirmal Rajya Status, several studies were carried out to assess the status of sustainability and accordingly strategize on future course of action, which found that not even a single household or school was found to be slipping back to open defecation. To make sure there is no slip back in behavior change, students were targeted as agents of change. Cent percent coverage had also boosted tourism. To ensure there no inconvenience was caused to tourists and the local population due to high influx, community toilets had been constructed at all major tourist spots and at critical points along highways in the State.
- Jammu and Kashmir had given priority to sanitation facilities being constructed with all religious institutions in the state. While construction had been initiated by the state, maintenance of these community toilets was handled by the institutions themselves.
- The Secretary(DWS) pointed out that provision of sanitation facilities for migratory population was often quoted as a challenge by most states, but with focus on construction and maintenance of CSC's this problem could be solved. There is ample funding for construction of CSCs under TSC. It also emerged during discussion that access to

sanitation facilities in North Eastern states and J&K was perhaps considered based on fixed point defecation and not access to safe sanitation facilities. Therefore these states may conduct re-surveys for access and usage so that project objectives could be revised.

Session 2:

- Mr. Sadanand Bhave, from NGO Financial Inclusion Improves Sanitation and Health (FINISH) gave a brief introduction to the organization. It is a public private partnership to provide sustainable sanitation systems to 1 million households in the next 5 years by providing them access to easy credit options. Specifically, it involves Programme partners negotiating for lines of credit from banks to ensure low interest rates for toilet construction and Microfinance institutions are stimulated to develop sanitation loan products. Success and scaling up of this initiative depends largely on awareness and involvement of the community and that is where the biggest challenge lies.
- Mr. Vijay Mittal, Director DDWS gave a presentation on IEC Activities in Sanitation covering rural schools with sanitation facilities. For IEC activities, 15% of total financial outlay under TSC in every district and 5% of NRDWP funds released to WSSO for sanitation support activities may be utilized. The new guidelines on IEC had been prepared to guide States, Districts, Blocks and Gram Panchayats in formulating IEC Strategies for various stakeholders at various levels. Success of IEC effectiveness depends on several factors including intensive use of Village Water Health Sanitation Committees (VWHSC), trainers and motivators for door-to door campaigning, result based monitoring of IEC activities, up gradation of IEC strategy as and when required and documenting success stories for replication.
- School Sanitation and Hygiene Education is an important component of TSC and all states have committed themselves to cover all uncovered rural schools and anganwadi with sanitation facilities by March 2011. With a national school sanitation coverage of 76% some States Viz Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Mizoram and Sikkim have already achieved full coverage for school toilets. Some states like Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, M.P., Goa, Uttarakhand, Tripura and Tamilnadu were however lagging behind. These States were required to accelerate the pace of implementation as they were registering slow progress. With a national Anganwadi Toilet coverage of 71.6%, states like Jammu & Kashmir, Goa, Bihar, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Punjab, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Nagaland, Assam and Madhya Pradesh were seen to be lagging behind. These States needed to accelerate the pace of implementation. Key challenges in implementation of this programme were effective operation & maintenance, focus on child friendly designs, use of baby pan in anganwadi toilets and integration of Water and Sanitation facilities. Secretary(DWS) mentioned that guidelines were only guidance documents and each state should improvise its IEC activities as required by it. All states should ensure that school sanitation data from the education

department and that uploaded under TSC is reconciled. Any discrepancies in data should be addressed and resolved through DWSM.

- Mr. S.K. Soni and Mr. Sanjay Pandey, from Madhya Pradesh TSC programme made a presentation on experiences of caring for young women and adolescent girls through menstrual hygiene management. The State had taken initiatives for Women Empowerment and sanitation: reservation and active participation of women in Village Water and Sanitation Committees, adoption of "Swachhata Mitra" for the promotion of school sanitation and hygiene education in the schools of rural areas wherein 50 % of Swachhata Mitra's are girl Students; VWSC committees of 5 pilot districts have started sanitary napkin production work in some villages and equipment & raw material required was being provided with the assistance of UNICEF. Installation of incinerators in Rural Sanitary Complexes for safe disposal of napkins by the users at Chindwada district and girls hostels of Dhar district, marketing of sanitary napkins by the Girls of Tribal Ashram hostels to rural Schools and Household women had been taken up. The main challenges in this area are buyer seller syndrome, unawareness and social taboos and separate earmarking of funds in TSC budget was required to address these. The strategies for improvement were up scaling and sustaining the success / best practices, Capacity building of women entrepreneurs and initiation of pilot projects in five districts, redesigning of SSHE policy with more emphasis on MHM was an important component of the IEC campaign.
- Mr. Gagandeep Singh Bedi, Commissiner, Government of TamilNadu on the topic of women and sanitation commented on the Self Help Group Movement in Tamil Nadu which is very successful and in which members are assisted through SGSY for taking up economic activities. As part of economic activity, SHGs were motivated to undertake the production of sanitary napkins. Training was imparted to Master Trainers at District level who inturn trained the SHG members involved in the production of sanitary napkins. A separate brand name for the products manufactured by SHGs was created in various districts. They marketed through DRDA and directly to shops. Direct Marketing is done to Government hospitals, schools, intra-state melas. Incinerators for effective disposal of sanitary napkins are being piloted across the state. Secretary DDWS stressed on the importance of menstrual hygiene and availability of sanitary napkins including their effective disposal. Every state was encouraged set up atleast one pilot project in a Block panchayet involving SHGs.
- Mr. Vijay Mittal, Director, DDWS made a presentation on "NGP Guidelines 2010 - Changes and role of survey agencies". He elaborated on the changes in eligibility criteria. Only PRIs that have completed all project objectives and reported the same on the Online MIS along with beneficiary details were eligible to apply; the PRI should not have applied and been disqualified thrice during the previous years (re-verification visits excluded); School toilets and urinals should be adequate as per strength of students. No garbage dumping or choked drains in the village or pools of stagnant water that can act as breeding place for mosquitoes should be seen. The agency was to conduct only a Survey, collect and submit data and based on the data, DDWS would decide on

qualification of the PRI. Each State is to conduct its own verification of applications recommended by districts through inter-district teams or any others means it deems fit and forward to lists to DDWS for assignment of the work to the Survey Agencies. Resurvey of 30% of surveyed GPs is to be done by State Teams from neighbouring States and reports made available to States for review. In case a GP is disqualified due to Household not having access to toilet, School/Anganwadi not having toilet facility, the cost of survey will be deducted from the award money/TSC grant due to the State. Secretary DDWS pointed to the change in practice this year, where the verification agencies are being called survey agencies. GoI will take all measures to ensure that only Gram Panchayats that are genuinely Open Defecation free are awarded NGP.

- WaterAid, India's presentation "A Silent Transformation – TSC in Haryana" listed the key reasons for the commendable success in TSC implementation in Haryana as the recognition by the Government that a shift in approach was needed and acting on it, proper structure for implementation: dedicated implementation team from state to block level, use of Community Led Total Sanitation for generating genuine demand, flexibility in financial mechanisms, use of different approaches in IEC: mass media, personal communication, exposure visits; Engagement with different groups in the village: women, men, children, school teachers, etc; Ownership: Community monitoring mechanisms, providing community sanitary complexes where space is a constraint, and initiatives such as *Mukhya Mantri Sanitation Incentive Puraskar Yojna* at State Level.

After the sessions, there was an interactive discussion on TSC in the 12th Plan – Expectations and Suggestions from the States wherein the following suggestions were given by States:

- Arunachal Pradesh : Water supply is a critical issue and therefore provision of water supply should be ensured first before 100% sanitation can be achieved.
- Nagaland: In spite of poverty, most households want to opt for advanced technology options. Therefore, per unit cost funding should be increased
- Bihar and J&K : Provision of funding for managing menstrual hygiene should be made under TSC
- Orissa : There should be provision of separate funding (over and above subsidy amount) for technology upgradation/correction
- Haryana: There should be funds available for monitoring and supervision for post project period.

Day 2: 6th May, 2010

Rural Drinking Water Supply

On Day-2 issues regarding Rural Drinking Water Supply were discussed with Secretaries incharge of PHED/ Water Supply and Rural Sanitation, Chief Engineers of PHEDs and senior officers from 23 states to discuss. (i) the revised guidelines of the National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) and issues related to it (ii) disseminate good practices in managing drinking water security in rural India, and (iii) discuss issues related to the water scarcity/ drought situation in the participating states and review their preparedness

- The Hon Minister for Rural Development, GoI attended the workshop in the first half, heard the issues pertaining to the states and shared his vision of the sector. The Secretary, DDWS, GoI and the Jt. Secretary, DDWS, GoI chaired the discussions and deliberations through the day. The following is a brief report on the proceedings of the day.
- Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Dr. C. P. Joshi interacted with the participants and sought to know 'issues of concern' of the states – responses were mainly pertaining to Jalmani programme, allocation under the new guidelines and need for flexibility, standards of services, capacity of GPs, reaching difficult areas (hilly regions, deserts, etc). Hon'ble Minister, Rural Development in his subsequent remarks said that GoI has approved the revised guidelines and fund has been allocated as per the norm. He said that at this stage, these could not be revised further. He also requested the delegates to integrate NRDWP with other schemes like the MNREGS. Major expenditure under the MNREGA is for water conservation and the Ministry was ready to meet any additional requirement of funds at the village level.
- He also mentioned that GoI aims to facilitate more and more household piped water supply and to take up this task especially operation and maintenance, GPs should be empowered and their capacity improved. He requested the delegates to focus on the capacity building of GPs and village community, protection of drinking water sources, utilizing the traditional knowledge and wisdom available in the villages to achieve water security to all especially the weaker sections of the society. He urged the State Government officials to be the true facilitators rather than being simply an implementer. While addressing the officials, he made a fervent appeal to change mindsets and look at the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments to empower the PRIs. He urged them to think in terms of GP as a service provider and build capacity to do this effectively. He wanted

to know how to use the GoI money to have greater impact in bringing safe drinking water to the common people. He observed that drinking water and sanitation would be even bigger challenges in the years to come. There was need for out of box thinking and finding ways to bring back traditional wisdom in this area. He stressed on the need to address the needs of vulnerable sections of our society. He thanked all the participants for joining the conference, particularly the resource persons who had made presentations and appealed to them to keep up their enthusiasm in future also.

- Ms. Rajwant Sandhu, Secretary, DWS in her opening remarks referred to the revised guidelines of NRDWP and advised all the participants to study the same and adopt them in their States. She highlighted the major issues to focus in the Conference i.) drinking water security, ii.) collecting data and reporting on IMIS in a timely manner, iii.) linking future releases to on line data reporting, iv.) water quality-affected villages and the classification criteria, (v.) sustainability and linkages to MNREGS, vi.) need for protection of drinking water sources, and vii.) importance of involvement of communities from planning to implementation and O&M.
- Shri T. M. Vijay Bhaskar, Joint Secretary (DWS) presented the detailed framework of the State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) and the District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM). He said that the main role of the SWSM is to i.) develop state specific policy guidelines, ii.) ensure convergence of the programs at the GP level, iii.) monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the state plans, etc. The DWSM should be under the Zilla Parishad/ Zilla Panchayat and in addition to officials, may also have MPs, MLAs and local NGOs also. The main functions are i.) formulate district plans, ii.) monitoring of projects, iii.) selection of support agencies, iv.) sensitization of people and public representatives, v.) coordination and convergence at the district level, etc. He captured the essence of the details provided in the revised NRDWP guidelines for SWSM and DWSM.
- Mr. Bharat Lal, Director (DWS), in his presentation focused on training and the role of Key Resource Centers (KRCs), Block Resource Centers (BRCs) etc. in capacity building of the GPs/ VWSCs to shoulder the responsibility of management, operation and maintenance of the water supply at the village level and achieve water security. The Block Resource Centers (BRCs) is a new concept. The GoI is making a provision of about Rs 4 lakh per block to have about 2 – 4 local persons and carry out hand holding, training, etc. to the village communities/ VWSCs/ GPs, etc. on various aspects of safe drinking water, hygiene, sanitation, etc. He emphasized the need to develop an appropriate training calendar and capacity building plan for different stakeholders in each state. He also highlighted the status of water supply in rural schools and progress of

Jalmani in the States. He reiterated the Government's resolve to ensure safe drinking water in each rural school by the end of 2010 and requested the States to expedite the programme in their areas.

- Secretary, Uttarakhand and his colleague explained how the state is using SCADA systems for automated data reading and operation of 514 tube wells across the state. The cost of establishing the system was stated to be about Rs. 2.5 lakh/ tube well. This helped to get timely data, at a centralized place, on the systems operations. This also helped in monitoring leakages and improving efficiency benefiting the tail end users. Other benefits were ease of chlorination process, billing of bulk and retail users, reducing manpower costs etc. This kind of system was also in operation in 31 villages of Gujarat, which has resulted in the reduction in losses by about 40% as well as ensuring supply to each village.
- Dr. S Khuntia, Scientist from the Institute of Metals & Material Technology (IMMT), Bhubaneswar, presented the details of the Terafil technology to provide potable water. This is a CSIR lab technology of candle filters for purifying drinking water and addresses excess iron, bacteriological contamination, PH, turbidity and odor. This can be used for various sizes of treatment units and can be used at community level and in schools. Governments of Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka were using this technology on a large scale.
- The officers led by Mr. S. C. Dhiman, Member (SML) from CGWB made a presentation on various aspects of water conservation viz. i.) farmers participatory programme for water conservation taken up at 5,000 demonstration sites, ii.) all regional directors have been directed to work with states on water conservation issues. They explained the various technical aspects of rain water harvesting, artificial recharge, water conservation, etc. Principal Secretary Andhra Pradesh inform that in Andhra Pradesh about 596 Ooranis are being taken up for rejuvenation by convergence with funds from NRWDP and NREGS
- Mr. H. K. Dash, Principal Secretary, Water Supply, Government of Gujarat presented the work done in Gujarat to address chronic water shortage and emergency arrangement to provide potable water to people especially during the summer. He presented how Gujarat started managing water resources and drinking water management by adopting a holistic approach based on conjunctive use of water. In addition to state-wide grid, Gujarat focused on community mobilization, capacity building of local communities and extensive measures for water conservation through building check dams (1,33,732) across the state, pond recharging, bori-bunds, diversion channels, etc. About 6,169

million cubic meters of water was stored this year through these efforts. The state previously known for making emergency arrangement through transportation of water through tankers and even trains, had now achieved drinking water security.

- Mr. Holani, Chief Engineer, MJP and Mr. Manohar Shinde, Vice President, Malkapur Nagar Panchayat presented how they converted an intermittent water supply into a 24x7 water supply in Malkapur. Malkapur was a village of about 25,000 people that was notified as a Nagar Panchayat in 2008. This is a surface water based water supply system that has 100% metered connections, automatic meter reading systems, telescopic tariffs and supplies water 24 hours a day. This was possible due to the political leadership of the village/ Nagar Panchayat in convincing the people and facing social challenges. MJP provided full technical assistance in designing and executing the scheme, costing about Rs. 12.24 crore. The system is owned by the Nagar Panchayat and is managed by them. Their motto is “from valve operators who were kings to empowering customers with taps to be kings”.
- Shri A. K. Ganeriwala, Secretary, RD, Sikkim shared his experiences about ensuring potable drinking water in the State by using electro chlorometer in producing large quantities of Sodium hypochlorite solutions. This solution is stored in one liter bottles and supplied to households through youth groups. One bottle lasts for about 50 days for one household for chlorinating the drinking water at home. This pilot has give excellent results in a state where due to heavy rains, and result and fouling of water resources, water borne diseases are quite a common phenomenon.
- Mr. D. Rajsekhar, Deputy Advisor, DDWS made a brief presentation on the proposed Sajal Gram Puraskar for GPs achieving milestones in drinking water management. The milestones are about i.) the GP should be a recipient of NGP and sustaining it, ii.) have 24x7 water supply, with 100% metered connections, appropriate tariffs and processes, etc. Some of the participants felt that this is a very high benchmark and should be watered down. Secretary, DWS informed that this is where GoI aims to see the villages managing water resources, water supply, sanitation, etc. She also said that this award is for achieving excellence and attaining quality standard, and slowly more villages will come forward. She requested the participants to send their feedback and suggestions to the Department through e-mail.
- Dr. K. A. S. Mani presented the experiences of managing groundwater through the Andhra Pradesh Farmer Managed Groundwater System project. This project encourages community knowledge and management in conservation of groundwater. The key premise is behavior change leading to voluntary self regulation. The operational unit is a

hydro-geological unit or micro-basins. The project is being implemented in 7 districts, covering 638 villages and 15,000 ha. 3,584 volunteer farmers have participated in the programme. Various tools viz. HU calculation, crop water requirement calculation, hydrological cycle, bore well discharge measurement are used. This resulted in groundwater improvements in 53 hydro-geological units and also more efficiency in irrigation and crop production. This approach could be applied in all water stressed areas for improved water management and to achieve higher water use efficiency.

- Mr. T. M. Vijay Bhaskar, Joint Secretary, DWS explained about the Government's decision to prepare a Strategic Plan for the Department for both rural drinking water and sanitation in a consultative and participatory manner. The period to be covered is up to 2022. The DWS has been asked to prepare a strategic plan with vision, status, strategies and detailed action / implementation plan. This will be done by the Department through a series of consultative workshops/ meetings starting with the first regional workshop to be held on 18th June at Chandigarh. The final plan has to be developed by November, 2010.
- After these presentations there was a open house where issues of concern raised by participants were discussed and queries answered.
- The presentations made in the Conference were shared with the participants and are available on the website ddws.gov.in.

Secretary requested all the states to share the status of drinking water availability and preparedness to meet a drought like situation if this come up in their states and the measures being taken to address the situation. The response from the States is summarized in the table below.

Drought Status and preparedness

State	Situation/ issues	Action taken
Uttar Pradesh	- Problem may arise in Bundelkhand and Vindhyaachal regions. - Demand for tankers in 4 districts	- 627 tankers in action - PHED office in every town - Established telephone helpline - 150 check dams being built by Minor Irrigation dept. Sustainability fund are also given for this.
Tamil Nadu	- 10 districts facing water scarcity but no panic situation	- 17 schemes for source augmentation - Separate fund required for combined water supply schemes planned. - Source augmentation measures being undertaken
Sikkim	- 9 blocks have drought like situation	- More O&M allocation, may be raised upto 15% based on need. - Addressing water conservation through

		MNREGS.
Rajasthan	- 87 towns and 11,000 habitations will need water transported through tankers	- 9,400 habitations supported with tankers - Disconnecting/ regularizing illegal connections (63,000 nos) - Complaint redressal system established. - Daily 30-50 complaints received and being addressed.
Punjab	No Shortfall in drinking water supply.	-
Orissa	- Long dry spell - West and Northern parts are areas of concern	- Mobile teams to repair hand pumps in each block - Tankers to villages where there is no alternative. One tanker allocated for each block - Going for new sanitary wells/ water recharging and integration with NREGS.
Kerala	- 25% shortfall in rainfall.	- 1,800 works identified needing Rs. 115 crore, State allocated Rs. 11.5 crore. - Collector authorized to hire tankers - Central team visiting to assess situation
Madhya Pradesh	- Problem anticipated in 21 districts	- Action plan drawn up. - Tankers for needy villages being arranged. - 100% recharging planning for Neemuch and Dhar districts is being done with CGWB.
Maharashtra	- Acute shortage in 11 districts - Near acute in 5 districts - Storage in reservoirs is about 6%	- 9968 villages identified for contingency measures - 1000 tankers in operation in 1303 habitations - Scarcity plan in operation
Manipur	- Last year was a drought year. - No problem at present as rains started	- Tankers available if needed - 120 hand pumps and ponds filled up - Water not being drawn from reservoirs
Meghalaya	- No drought. Good pre-monsoon showers	
Mizoram	- Water scarcity is in winters	- Tankers supplied in winter mainly for urban areas and 9 villages - State level technical coordination committee for groundwater recharging - BARC developed isotope technology for mountain spring harvesting

Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Last year entire state was under drought. - Situation may continue this year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established state level call centre. Problems to be addressed in 72 hours - All contact numbers of field officers published - CM/ CS monitoring situation - 60% of ongoing schemes to be completed by October. - One vehicle in each block for attending repairs. 350 gangs ready.
Jammu & Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grave drought situation. - Central team visited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 300 additional tankers - 21 water filling stations - Bill prepared for GW regulation. - System for Vaishno Devi area being developed.
Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scanty winter snowfall - 130 schemes affected to more than 75%. extent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 200 tankers deployed - Undertaking a reality check on all hand pumps (about 20,000) - 1,500 new hand pumps being installed
Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,830 GPs might be affected - No drought declared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tankers arranged for 264 villages
Chhattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Out of 146 blocks, 50 are drought prone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control room established - Online grievance redressal system working well. - 98% hand pumps are working - Additional hand pump operators recruited
Bihar		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1100 habitations given tanker supply. - Control room established
Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drought like situation due to climate change - District head quarters badly hit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training local youth to supply water from springs
Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 districts affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 crore given to each district - Tankers being arranged - Under CMs scheme- Jal Sai, 2 lakh water harvesting structures being constructed - Manual on sustainability being developed
Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 districts, 981 Mandals affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial resources given to Collectors - 1,881 habitations provided tankers - Officers going to each village to review situation under Praja Patham drive
Arunachal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy rains in 4 districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for tanker procurement

Pradesh	30 cold desert blocks may be affected	
Assam	- Good rainfall - 2-3 districts usually water stressed	- Will go for water harvesting

In her closing remarks, Secretary, DWS appreciated the active participation from the States, officers and resource persons. She requested them to send their comments on all issues discussed and periodically update DDWS on physical and financial progress, drought situation, difficulties in implementation of NRDWP and TSC. States PHED's RDDs and other organisations should keep DDWS posted about innovative practices and positive development in their areas.

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

List of ParticipantsConference of State Secretaries incharge of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation5-6th May-2010Department of Drinking Water Supply/Government of India

1. Ms	Rajwant Sandhu	Secretary
2. Shri	J.S. Mathur	Joint Secretary
3. Shri	T.M Vijay Bhaskar	Joint Secretary
4. Shri	R.M.Deshpande	Additional Advisor
5. Shri	Bharat Lal	Director
6. Shri	Vijay Mittal	Director
7. Ms	Seemantinee Sengupta	Director NIC
8. Shri	J. Bose	Deputy Secretary
9. Shri	Om Parkash Aggarwal	NIC
10. Shri	Kamal Mazumdar	Deputy Advisor
11. Shri	D.Rajasekhar	Deputy Advisor
12. Shri	Amit Kumar Saha	Assistant Advisor
13. Shri	S.K.Verma	Under Secretary
14. Shri	K.Narayana Reddy	Under Secretary
15. Shri	Rishi Kumar	Under Secretary
16. Shri	Rajesh Sharma	Deputy Director
17. Shri	Ved Prakash	Sr.Consultant
18. Shri	Junaid Ahmed Usmani	Consultant
19. Ms	Jasmin Shah	Consultant
20. Ms	Urvashi Prasad	Consultant
21. Shri	Brajesh Kumar Shrivastava	Consultant

Ministry of Health & family Welfare

1. Dr. Keerti Malaviya	Asst. Comr.
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Representatives of State Govts/UT**Assam**

S/Shri Nripendra Kumar Sarma	PHED
T.C.Deka	Chief Engineer
Sanjib Rajkhowa	PHED
Dr.Nitash Das	PHED
Abhijit Dutta	Secretary, PHED

Andhra Pradesh

Tomi	Secretary, PHED
Chitra Ramchandran	
K.B. Raju	DWS
A.N. Singh	PHED

Arunachal Pradesh

Tagong ketan	PHED
Tomo Basen	PHED

Bihar

A.K. Shivastara	C.E., PHED
S.K. Mishra	E.E.,PHED
M.S. Jaiswal	BSWSM
A.C. DAS	PHED

Chhattisgarh

S/Shri S.Rathore PHED
M.A.KHAN PHED
Dinesh Srivastava PHED

Gujarat

Pradip Sheh Addl.I Com. RD
Japan Singh ASWS
H.K.Dash P.Secry.

Haryana

ER. DPS Beniwal C.Engineer,PHED
Ashok kheterpal PHED
R.K.Sharma IPUD
Puran Singh

Himachal Pradesh

Paramjeet Singh Secretary (RD)
R.K. Sharma IPH
Suman Vikranat IPH

Jammu & Kashmir

Umang Namle Comm./Secretary
Ranjit Sinha
Dalip Barohi Chief Engineer
Subash Gupta AEE, PHED
A.K. Angurana Principal Secretary
G.Rasool Zargero CE

Jharkhand

P.K. Jajoria
S.Naryan DWSD

Karnataka

Dr.P. Bore Gowda
R.P Kullkarni

Kerala

Chandra kumarCR KWA
P.S Rajendra KWA

Madhya Pradesh

Sudhir Sexena Eng. & Chief
Sanjay Pandey P.O.TSC/SD Rewa(MP)
Raj Kishor PS-PHED

Maharashtra

S.R.Shinde SC
Ramdeo Dhule
Dr.Nipum Vinrjah
M.V.Shankar P.Secy
R.S.Narayane WSS Deptt.
Rajendra Holani Chief Engineer
Uttam Bagade Sect. Engineer
Sadamand Bhopale
V.R.Kalyankar Chief Engineer

Manipur

S/Shri L.SwavmiKanta Singh PHED
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Mizoram

Lalrotahnga PHED
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Meghalaya

H.Prasad CE,PHE Deptt.
P.W.Ingty Commi. & Secretary, PHE

Nagaland

Zhaleo Rio Secretary
Mhondamo Ovung Addl. CE PHE
A.Kent EE(PHE)CCDO
Kesiaga DEO (PHE)

Orissa

P.K. Panigrah Chief Engineer
Budhimanta Hota WSM
R.L.Jamuda RD
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P.S Auju Sect. W/Sanitation
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Unesh Dhiyana SE,PHED

Sikkim

Yishey D.Yongda RMDD
Anil Ganernwala Secretary

Tamil Nadu

G.S Bedi SAS Commr.
L.Vijayan Secretary, TWA4D Borad
Swaran Singh CMS,TWAB

Uttar Pradesh

Girish Chandra Panchayati Raj Deptt.
S.P. Kuirl
R.M. Tripathi
R.N Singh Spl. Sect.

UttaraKhand

S/Shri Neelima Garg
Kapil Lall
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Joint Sect. PNRD Dept.
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Water AID

Romit Sen
Indira Khurana

FINISH

S.V.Bhave
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PD

WSP

Ajith Kumar

WSP

District

Ministry of Rural Development Agency

ASPS Ravi Prakash