



Annual Report 2018-19



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION
(Since renamed as Department of Drinking Water
and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti)
www.jalshakti-ddws.gov.in

CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Chapter	Page No.
	Acronyms	6
1.	About the Ministry	10
1.1	Vision	10
1.2	Objectives	10
1.3	Flagship Schemes	11
1.3.1	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM-(G)]	11
1.3.2	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	11
1.4	Strategic Plan	11
1.4.1	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM – (G)]	11
1.4.2	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	12
2.	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM-(G)]	13
2.1	Background of SBM (G)	13
2.2	Provisions under SBM – (G)	17
2.3	Sanitation coverage	17
2.4	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) for SBM – (G)	20
2.5	Activities for SBM – (G) in North – Eastern states	38
2.6	Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)	40
2.7	Behaviour Change Communication	41
2.8	Swachh Bharat Mission	43
2.9	Convergence of SBM (G) with other Schemes	52
2.10	Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) under SBM(G)	55
2.11	Human Resource Development (HRD)	56
2.12	Knowledge Management	58
2.13	World Bank support to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)	61
3.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	64
3.1	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	65
3.1.1	Components of NRDWP	65
3.1.2	Weightage for Allocation of Funds amongst States for Coverage purpose	65



Sl. No.	Chapter	Page No.
3.1.3	Financial performance under NRDWP or erstwhile programmes	65
3.1.4	Physical Performance under NRDWP	65
3.1.5	Annual Action Plans (AAPs): Planning for 2018-19	66
3.1.6	Planning for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP), Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected and Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs)	66
3.1.7	Progress of NRDWP in North Eastern States	67
3.1.8	Allocation and physical achievements under NRDWP	68
3.1.9	Training & Capacity Building- Key Resource Centre(s)	68
3.2	Water Quality (WQ) activities	69
3.2.1	Setting up of National Centre for Drinking Water, Sanitation and Quality (NCDWS&Q)	69
3.2.2	Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQMS)	70
3.2.3	Drinking Water Quality Testing Laboratories & NABL Accreditation	71
3.2.4	Water Quality Programme (WQ)	73
3.2.5	National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM)	73
3.2.6	Achievements in tackling water quality affected habitations	74
3.2.7	SWAJAL – A Community Led Approach to Rural Piped Drinking Water Supply	74
3.2.8	Mitigation of Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES)	76
3.2.9	Assistance to the States on Rural Drinking Water Treatment Technologies Selection through High level Technical Committee to recognize Innovations	77
3.2.10	Research and Development	77
4.	Review Meeting/Important conferences//Events/IMIS	77
4.1	Review Meetings with State Ministers and Secretary Conference	77
4.2	NRDWP Website including Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)	79
4.3	Mobile Apps for geo-tagging of water supply assets in IMIS	86
4.4	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	87
5.	Administration	88
5.1	Organization	89
5.2	New initiatives	99

Sl. No.	Chapter	Page No.
5.3	Vigilance and RTI/Grievances Redressal Machinery	91
5.4	Progress of Hindi work during 2018-19	92
6.	Annexure I to IX	95
Annex – I	Organization Chart of the Ministry	95
Annex – II	State-wise allocation and physical achievements under NRDWP (2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19)	96
Annex- III	Position of Officers and staff (regular) in the Ministry	97
Annex- IV	Physical progress under SBM(G) during 2017-18	98
Annex- V	Physical progress under SBM(G) during 2018-19 (up to March 2019)	100
Annex-VI	State-wise release position during the year 2017-18	101
Annex- VII	State-wise release during the year 2018-19 (up to March 2019)	103
Annex- VIII	State/UT-wise, ODF declared Villages, GPs, Blocks and District	104
Annex- IX	Detail IHHL report in SCs/STs category up to March 2019	105
Annex-X	Summary of Important Audit Observations of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	106
Annex-XI	Performance Audit Report of NRDWP - Report no 15 of 2018 -	106



ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
APL	Above Poverty Line
ARWSP	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AES	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome
BP	Block Panchayat
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BRC	Block Resource Centre
CCDU	Communication and Capacity Development Unit
CGWB	Central Ground Water Board
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CRSP	Central Rural Sanitation Programme
CBO	Community Based Organization
CPGRAMS	Centralized Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System
DDP	Desert Development Programme
DPAP	Drought Prone Areas Programme
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DWSM	District Water and Sanitation Mission
ECBI	External Capacity Building Initiatives
EPC	Engineering, Procurement & Construction
FTK	Field Test Kits
GoI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat

GSDA	Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency
HADP	Hill Areas Development Programme
HGM	Hydro-geo-morphological Maps
HRD	Human Resource Development
HH	Hearing Handicapped
IAP	Integrated Action Plan
IRC	International Resource Centre
ICDWQ	International Centre for Drinking Water Quality
IITF	India International Trade Fair
IEC	Information, Education & Communication
IHHL	Individual Household Latrine
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
IT	Information Technology
JE	Japanese Encephalitis
KRC	Key Resource Centre
IPCD	Liters per capita per day
LWE	Left Wing Extremism
LSK	Lump-sum Turn Key
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme
MPR	Monthly Progress Report
MNRE	Ministry of New & Renewable Energy
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MIS	Monitoring Information System
MCD	Minority Concentrated Districts



MVS	Multi Village Scheme
MDWS	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
NBA	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
NEERI	National Environment Engineering Research Institute
NES	North Eastern States
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGP	Nirmal Gram Puraskar
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NRDWQM & SP	National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
NWP	National Water Policy
O & M	Operation & Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OLIC	Official Language Implementation Committee
O&M	Organization & Management
OH	Orthopedically Handicapped
PC	Production Centre
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
R & D	Research & Development
R & DAC	Research & Development Advisory Committee
RGNDWM	Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission

RSM	Rural Sanitary Mart
SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan
SWSM	State Water & Sanitation Mission
SBM(G)	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)
SHG	Self-Help Group
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UT	Union Territory
WSP	Water and Sanitation Programme
WSSO	Water and Sanitation Support Organization
ZP	Zila Panchayat



ABOUT THE MINISTRY

For the purpose of this Annual Report, the title used for the Ministry is Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, as this title was valid for 2018-19. The Ministry has since been renamed as Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti.

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is the nodal Ministry for overall policy formulation, planning, financing and coordination for two flagship programmes of Government of India namely the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM-(G)] for rural sanitation and the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for rural drinking water supply.

1.1 Vision

To provide every person in rural India with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis.

To accelerate efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on safe sanitation by ensuring Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages. The mission aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019 - marking the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

1.2 Objectives

- a) Achieve an ODF rural India by October 2019.
- b) Cover all BPL households, identified APL households including SC/ST, physically handicapped, small and marginal farmers and women headed households in rural India with access to toilets and their use thereof.
- c) Promote behavior change by undertaking massive Information, Education and Communication campaigns to ensure use, sustainability and adequate 'Operation & Maintenance' (O&M) of toilets.
- d) Ensure planning and implementation of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in all Gram Panchayats.
- e) Promote and integrate sanitation in other sectors and make sanitation 'everyone's businesses.
- f) Enable rural households to have access to and use safe & adequate drinking water within premises to the maximum extent possible.
- g) Focus on Fluoride / Arsenic affected habitations, JE / AES affected habitations, SAGY GPs and on ODF declared villages.
- h) Ensure potability, reliability, sustainability, convenience, equity and consumer's preference to be the guiding principles while planning for a community based water supply system.

Ensure transparency by placing information in public domain through online reporting Mechanism, accessible to the public at large.

1.3 Flagship Schemes

1.3.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on safe sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014.

The objectives of the Mission are aimed to be achieved by 2nd October 2019, marking the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The effectiveness of the programme is predicated upon generating demand for toilets leading to their construction and sustained use by all the household members. This is to be bolstered with adequate implementation capacities in terms of trained personnel, financial incentives; systems and procedures for planning and monitoring. The programme lays strong emphasis on behavior change interventions, including interpersonal communication; strengthening implementation and delivery mechanisms down to the GP level; and giving States flexibility to design delivery mechanisms that take into account local cultures, practices, sensibilities and demands.

1.3.2 National Rural Drinking Water Programme

The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at providing adequate and safe drinking water to the rural population of the country. NRDWP focuses on creating and sustaining rural drinking water infrastructure in the country. This has resulted in ensuring provision of significant additional resources to the sector and creating an environment which enables development of infrastructure and capabilities for successful operation of drinking water supply schemes in rural areas.

1.4 Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plans for drinking water supply and sanitation in rural areas have the following timeline:

1.4.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) aims to attain clean and Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October 2019. To attain this goal, over 6 lakh villages, 699 districts, and 35 States/UTs have to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. The district-wise plan for declaration of the country as ODF is as follows:

300 ODF districts by December 2017
400 ODF districts by March 2018
84 ODF districts by December, 2018
616 ODF districts by March 2019
699 ODF districts by 2nd October 2019



1.4.2 National Rural Drinking Water Programme

The Ministry is aspiring in line with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals for providing safe & adequate drinking water to each rural household through coordinated efforts of the State Governments. Hitherto, drinking water to the rural population is being provided through both Hand Pumps/ Tube Wells and piped water supply. In the renewed focus, the thrust area is piped water supply, preferably through a balanced mix of sustainable surface and groundwater based resources.

Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. For improving the coverage of adequate & safe drinking water to the rural population, Ministry provides technical & financial assistance through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)'. The assistance is to achieve the aim to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis which is to be readily and conveniently accessible at all times and in all situations.

2. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

2.1 Background

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 to accelerate efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage, improve cleanliness and eliminate open defecation in India by 2nd October 2019. The programme is considered India's biggest drive to improve sanitation, hygiene and cleanliness. It also aims to improve cleanliness in the villages through Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) projects.

Sanitation is mainly a behavioral issue. It involves change of mindset amongst people to stop open defecation and to adopt safe sanitation practices. Since this requires engagement of community and skill in facilitation, the process takes time. The challenges pertain to capacity building of the implementing machinery, continuing focus on community involvement and collective (i.e. village as a whole) behaviour change, focus of district leadership, so that District



Hon'ble President of India, addressing Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention (MGISC) at New Delhi

Collectors lead the programme proactively, promoting technological innovations, making the campaign a *Jan Andolan*, streamlining financial and programme management, converging with other development schemes and having a robust monitoring and evaluation system to measure both outputs and outcomes.



The Six Pillars of Swachh Bharat Mission's Success

1. Leadership at the highest level:

- The Mission is led by the Prime Minister of India – reinforced through leadership at the Centre, States, districts and villages.

2. Behaviour change at the heart of the Mission:

- The Mission is centered around Community Approaches to Sanitation (CAS), which empower households and communities to build their own toilets
- Interpersonal communication is central to Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) and helps to trigger mass awareness
- Mass media campaigns using celebrities and eminent personalities support behavior change
- Over 5,98,000 trained grassroots motivators called swachhagrahis have been engaged in villages
- Children and women act as ambassadors of change for the betterment of the lives of common people of the country

3. Time-bound goal: ODF by 2nd October 2019

- The goal is fixed for all villages in India to achieve open defecation free status by 2nd October, 2019, on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's 150th birth anniversary.
- Striving to meet this time-bound goal has infused a sense of urgency.

4. Focus on quality and sustaining sanitation gains

- Villages are encouraged to declare themselves open defecation free (ODF). The ODF status of the villages is verified after 3 months of declaring ODF followed by another verification after 9 months, after which they are inspected annually by an independent body.
- Twin-pit technology has been encouraged as this technology is highly sustainable and effective for on-site treatment with little maintenance.
- Bio-waste, including cattle dung is managed safely.

5. Monitoring outcomes and not just outputs

- The focus is on establishing ODF communities rather than just toilet coverage.
- All toilets are supposed to be geo-tagged and to be recorded in the Integrated Management Information System.
- Swachhagrahis in each village are engaged to monitor the usage of toilets.

6. Sanitation as everyone's business

- Swachhata Action Plan has been made as a part of Annual Action Plan for all the Central Ministry.
- Swachh Iconic Places are identified to improve cleanliness at popular places of visit
- Swachhata Pakhwada has been taken up at the level of all Union Ministries and Departments for a focused attention on cleanliness across all sectors
- Funds are being mobilised through Swachh Bharat Kosh from individual and corporate donors for boosting sanitation projects.
- Seeking Support of Development Partners and Corporates

Several initiatives were undertaken to ensure community engagement, mass awareness, and strengthened capacities at the district level. These include:

- The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, in association with Government of Haryana organised an event called Swachh Shakti 2019 on 12th February, 2019 at Kurukshetra, Haryana. Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi addressed and honoured women champions on this occasion. Union Minister, Sushree Uma Bharti and Haryana's Chief Minister Shri Manohar Lal Khattar also participated in the event. More than 20,000 women from different States/UTs were present in the event for whom field visits were also organized.
- The Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention (MGISC) was organized from 29thSeptember, 2018 to 2nd October, 2018. The Convention brought together Sanitation Ministers and sector specialists from around the world. About 150 delegates from 67 Countries had attended the convention. The convention was inaugurated by Hon'ble President of India on 29thSeptember, 2018 at Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra, New Delhi. During the convention, the participating countries shared sanitation success stories and lessons with each other. The Convention included a field visit for the foreign delegates, plenary sessions, and few technical sessions. A parallel exhibition of sanitation innovation was also organized. The Convention culminated on October 2nd, 2018, with the launch of the Mahatma Gandhi's 150th birth year celebrations in India, as SBM enters its final year of implementation. Hon'ble PM of India addressed the convention in the auditorium of Rastrapati Bhawan.
- Swachhata Hi Seva campaign was organized from 15thSeptember, 2018 to 2nd October, 2018 where citizens across the country were called upon to participate in Swachhata activities during that fortnight.
- Swachh Bharat Summer Internship 2018 for students of universities and higher education institutions was introduced by the Ministry through inter ministerial partnerships with concerned ministries.
- The GOBARDHAN sub-scheme was launched on 30.4.2018 at Karnal, Haryana. The scheme aims at keeping villages clean through management of bio-waste, while increasing the income of farmers and cattle owners.
- Satyagraha Se Swachhagraha campaign was organized from 3rd to 10th April, 2018. The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi addressed 20,000 Swachhagrahis in Motihari, East Champaran district of Bihar. At this event, associated with the clarion call "ChaloChamparan", the Prime Minister awarded ten Swachhagrahis who performed outstandingly in their villages.
- Ministry organized "Swachh Sankalp se Swachh Siddhi" from 17th August to 8thSeptember, 2017, under which film, essay and painting competitions were held. As many as 2.15 lakh films, 2.74 crore essays and 2.85 crore paintings were received.
- 30 iconic places of tourism and cultural importance were identified for improved cleanliness.
- More than 400 Zila Swachh Bharat Preraks (young professionals) were engaged to support district administration for realizing the goals of SBM (G).



- 76 Ministries/Departments have prepared Swachhata Action Plans, earmarking an amount of Rs. 19,000 crore (approx.) for Swachhata activities in 2018-19.
- There is also a renewed focus on IEC for which a 360 degree media campaign was envisaged to further boost the same. Social media pages – twitter (@swachhbharat), Facebook (Swachh Bharat Mission) and WhatsApp/HIKE - are being extensively used for sharing innovative ideas and cross learning.
- To focus on the technology in sanitation, an expert committee constituted under Dr R.A. Mashelkar continues to examine new innovations; and quarterly exhibitions are organised to showcase these technologies to the States and other stakeholders.
- A Mobile App has also been developed to view sanitation status upto GP Level.

Torch light rally in Dularpur

A torch light procession was undertaken in Dularpur village of Kurkri Panchayat in Bihar's Bhojpur district on the evening of 13th December, 2018, to give a boost to the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The procession held under the leadership of Deputy Development Commissioner (DDC), Mr. Shashank Shubhanker saw the participation of large numbers from the village community. The procession went through all the lanes and by-lanes of the village, ending on the main road. All Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBM-G) officers and elected representatives of the panchayat who joined in the procession advised people to refrain from defecating in the open.

Sanitation coverage of Bhojpur in October 2014 was around 32%. As many as 3 lakh toilets were built across the district and the district is 100% toilet coverage. Other IEC activities are being undertaken during the period.



2.2 Provisions under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

The major components of the SBM (Gramin) are:

- Provision of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs): Each toilet is provided a financial incentive of INR 12,000 (INR 7200 from the Central Government and INR 4800 from the respective State Governments and INR 10800 and INR 1200 in case of North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and special category states) to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and identified eligible Above Poverty Line (APL) households. Other APL households are motivated to construct toilets with their own funds or by taking loans from SHGs, banks, cooperative institutions, etc.
- Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes: The maximum support per unit prescribed for a Community Sanitary Complex is INR 2 lakh. Sharing pattern amongst Central Government, State Government and the Community is in the ratio of 60:30:10.
- 5% of the district project, outlay subject to maximum of INR 1.5 crore can be used as Revolving Fund, including funds for setting up of Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centers.

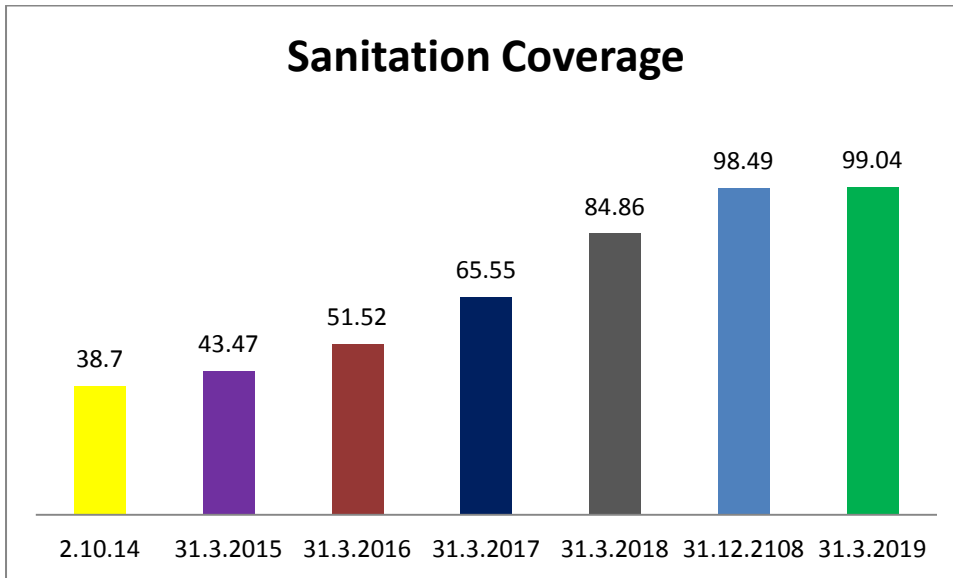


CAG of India, participating in Toilet pit emptying exercise at Pune

- The total assistance under SBM(G) for SLWM projects shall be worked out on the basis of total number of households in each GP, subject to a maximum of Rs.7 lakh for a GP having up to 150 households, Rs.12 lakh up to 300 households, Rs.15 lakh up to 500 households and Rs.20 lakh for GPs having more than 500 households. Funding for SLWM project under SBM(G) is provided by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 60:40.
- Provision for IEC is limited to 8% of total project expenditure with up to 3% to be utilized at central level and up to 5% at state level.
- Provision for Administrative Cost will be 2% of the Project expenditure. Sharing pattern is 60:40 between by the Central and State Government.

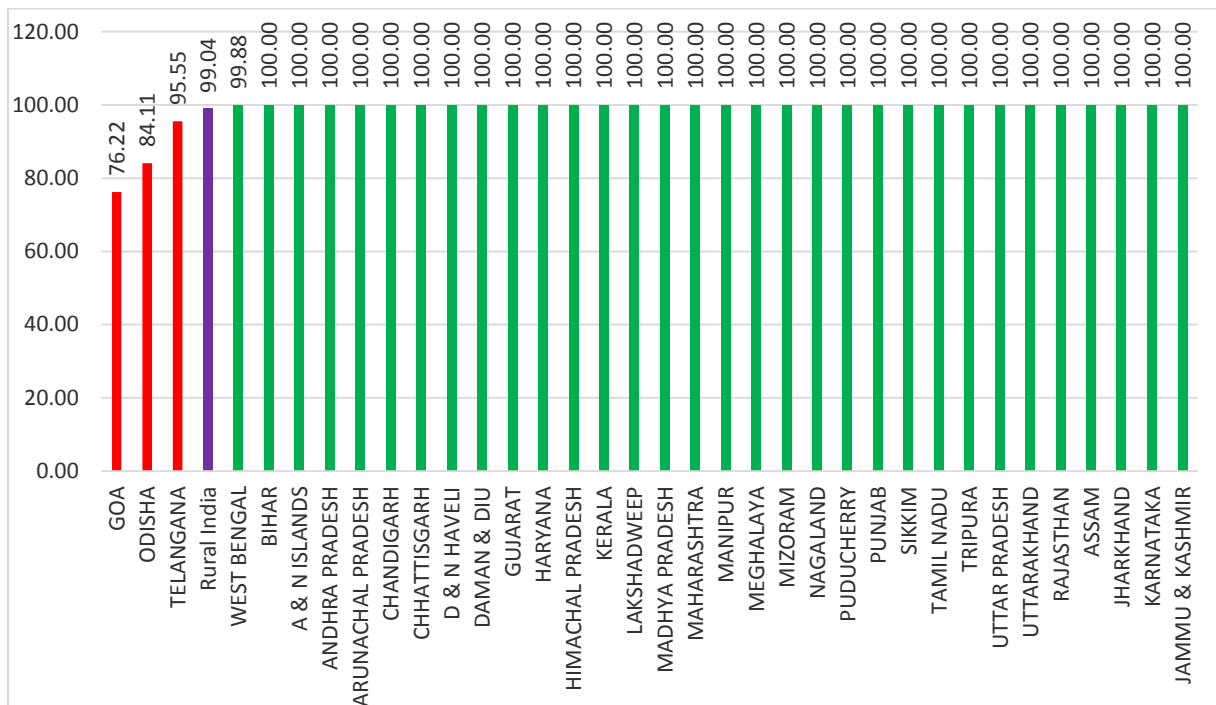
2.3 Sanitation Coverage

Since the launch of SBM (G), significant improvement has happened in the rural sanitation coverage. The rural sanitation coverage on 2nd October, 2014 was 38.70%. As on 31.03.2019 the coverage stands at 99.04%. Since the launch, there has been 60.34% increase in the coverage.

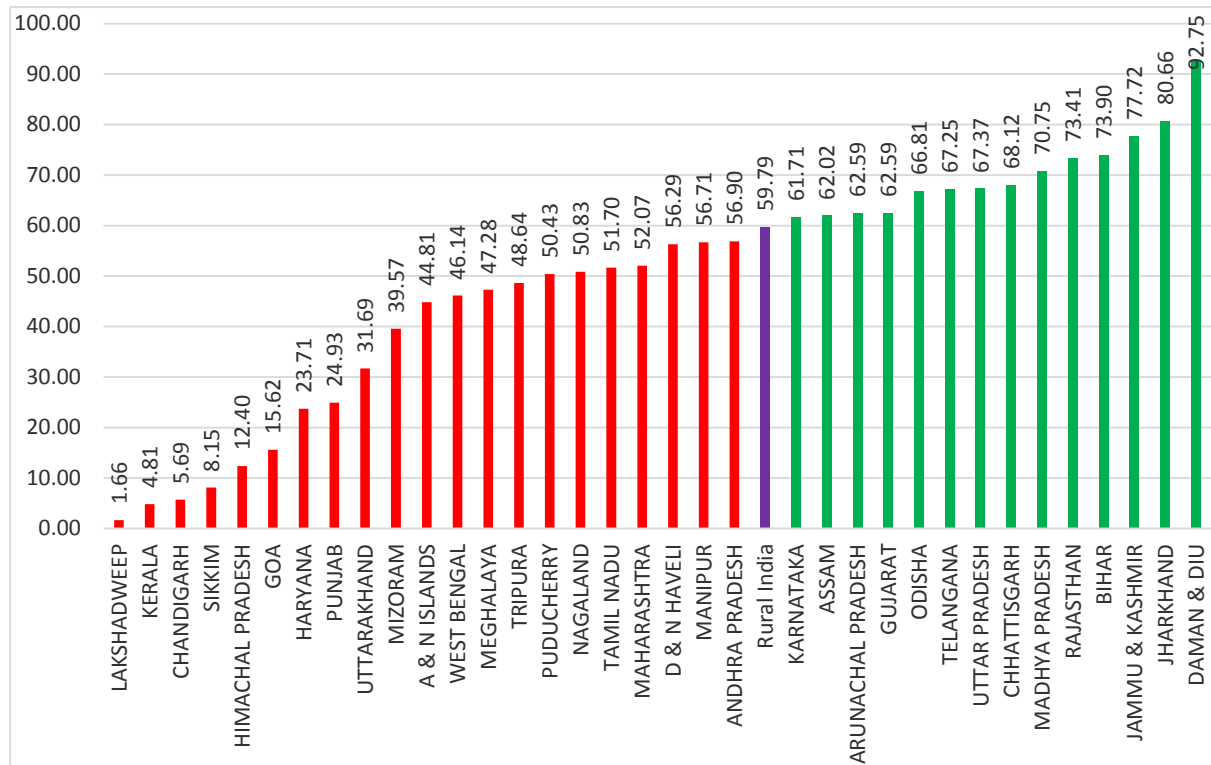


State/UT-wise Sanitation Coverage as on 31.03.2019 is given below:

The Sanitation coverage in the States of Goa, Odisha and Telangana is below the national average



State/UT-wise, improvement in Sanitation Coverage since 2nd October, 2014 is given below:



2.3/1 Annual Progress Report - Physical:

The annual physical progress of construction of IHHL-BPLs, IHHL-APLs, IHHL-Total and Community Sanitary complexes under the SBM(G) in the years 2017-18 and 2018-19 (upto March 2019) is as below :

Year	IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)	IHHL (Total)	Community Sanitary Complex
2017-18	14776864	15505800	30282664	3897
2018-19(Upto Mar, 2019)	10752568	11896522	22649090	12665

State-wise details are in Annexure-V and VI.



2.3.2 Annual Financial Progress

The availability of funds under the SBM(G) in 2017-18 and 2018-19 (up to March,2019) is as below.

(Amount in Rupees (Cr.)

Year	Opening Balance	Release	Total	Expenditure
2017-18	-347.53	16610.88	16263.34	12227.70
2018-19(UptoMar, 2019)	3152.33	21494.48	24646.81	13931.75

State-wise details are in Annexure VII&VIII.

2.3.3 Open Defecation Free Villages, Panchayats, Blocks and Districts:

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had issued Guidelines for Open Defecation Free verification vide letter No-S-11011/3/2015-SBM dated 3rd September, 2015. Total Villages, Gram Panchayats, Blocks and Districts declared ODF as on 31 March, 2018 & 31 March, 2019 is as under:

	Upto31 March, 2018	Upto31 March, 2019
ODF declared Villages	344247	556282
ODF declared GPs	152677	247577
ODF Declared Blocks	3231	6026
ODF Declared District	360	616

State-wise details are in Annexure –IX.

2.4 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) for SBM (G)

Information Education and Communication (IEC) is at the centre of the massive momentum of SBM G, translating into a *jan andolan* and capturing the imagination of the citizens of the country and attention of entire world.

Interpersonal Communication has been the most effective component of IEC for triggering behaviour change, with the rural community, spread across 6 lakh villages. Out of over 6 lakhs volunteers who are also known as swachhgrahis, 4.35 lakhs were trained as Bare Foot soldeirs of SBM. Swachhrahis use IPC as an effective communication tool for triggering and mobilizing the rural community for promoting access to safe sanitation and ensuring continuous usage of toilets. The IEC expenditure across states has increased significantly with national IEC funds utilization being the highest during this fiscal year. The IEC funds spend in the non ODF states and particularly in states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Odisha were relatively higher compared to the last year. Increased spending on IEC has helped in covering the sanitation gap in these states.

Accelerated Behaviour Change Communication on the ground, and maintaining high credibility ofthe programme among all stakeholders with focus on ODF sustainability have been the major focus of IEC during the year. With outlined agenda, processes and

policies were framed to bring about a structured approach for Centre and State/District IEC interventions. An IEC Framework was established and disseminated among the various stakeholders. Separate IEC Guidelines were issued, amendments were made in the IMIS to ensure accurate reflection of on-ground IEC interventions, and fungibility of IEC funds between States and Districts was incorporated.

Media Campaigns

High intensity media campaigns aiming at massive outreach on 'Twin pit toilet' theme were telecasted through electronic and radio platforms to promote economic, scientifically safe and eco-friendly toilet technology. Aiming at Behaviour Change, the popular and aggressive mass media campaign titled Darwaza Bandh was re-launched and telecasted for promoting sustained behaviour change on continued toilet use along with themes like SLWM, ODF sustainability among others.



Television Programmes on Swachhta



TV programmes on the theme of Swachhta were created through the year. These included ChaloSaafKarein, Safar Manzilon Ka and Main KuchBhi Kar Sakti Hoon (Season 2) that aired on Doordarshan, and Hum SaafSaaf Hain that aired on Rishtey Channel. The Ministry provided content support for these television shows that took the message of Swachhata to everyone's household.



Satyagraha Se Swachhagraha, (Chalo Champaran)





Commemorating 100 years of Mahatma Gandhi's Champaran Satyagraha – a forerunner to India's national movement of non-violent resistance for independence, the Prime Minister of India called for "Satyagraha se Swachhagraha" which translates to "from insistence on truth to insistence on cleanliness." This week-long campaign honored 20,000 swachhagrahis from around the country who travelled to the State of Bihar to trigger the community and mobilize them for toilet construction and usage. The campaign concluded with a commemorative event where Prime Minister addressed Swachhagrahis on 10th April, 2018 at Champaran and felicitated Champion Swachhagrahis.

Meeting with State Secretaries of Rural Sanitation

A meeting with Secretaries from States_In-charge of Rural Sanitation was organized at the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation at New Delhi on 12th April, 2018 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (DWS). The results of the National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) were discussed in detail with the representatives of the States during the meeting.

Workshop on ODF Sustainability

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation organized a Workshop on ODF Sustainability on 16th and 17th May, 2018 at YASHADA, Pune. As many as 120 Additional Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, State Mission Directors, State Coordinators, District Collectors and Chief Executive Officers (Zila Parishad) participated in the meeting. The main issues discussed during the workshop were ODF sustainability, Water for Sanitation, IEC for ODF-S, and Monitoring of the programme among others while states and districts presented their success stories. On 17th May, 2018, a field visit to Panderewari Gram Panchayat of Pune district was organized, where the Secretary (DWS) along with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India emptied a twin pit toilet together with all the other participants. This was undertaken to remove myths around toilets and social taboos.

Consultation with Key Resource Centres (KRCs)

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation organized a Consultation with Key Resource Centre (KRCs) on 25th May, 2018 in , New Delhi. Representatives from 26 KRCs, 4 State Institutes of Rural Development, Administrative Training Institutes and few State Coordinators/Consultants also attended the Workshop. During the meeting, the representatives of KRCs and States provided feedback on trainings, and discussed the way-forward for capacity building in detail.

Workshop on Toilet Technology

A Workshop on Toilet Technology was organized at Hotel Imperial, New Delhi on 27th May, 2018. Over 60 Additional Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, State Coordinators, Collectors, Chief Executive Officers (Zila Parishad) participated in the

workshop. On the occasion a video spot on Twin Pit toilet technology featuring Producer and Actor, Shri Akshay Kumar was launched, following which the actor interacted with the participants.

Swachh Survekshan Gramin 2018

Swachh Survekshan Gramin 2018 was launched on 13th July, 2018 at Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra, New Delhi. Over 100 participants from across the country



including Additional Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, Mission Directors, State Coordinators, Consultants and Media Persons participated in the launch. During the event, a detailed presentation on Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2018 was made by Joint Secretary, SBM (G) while a media interaction was

also chaired by Secretary (DWS). A total of **6980** villages in **698** districts across the country were covered under SSG 2018. Under SSG-2018, the States and Districts were ranked based on the following three key components:

- Direct observation of sanitation in public places (35%)
- Citizen's feedback including feedback from key influencers at the village level (30%)
- Service Level Progress on sanitation related parameters (35%)

National Workshop on ODF Sustainability

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation organized a National Workshop on ODF Sustainability on 24th August, 2018 at Udaipur, Rajasthan. As many as 100 ACSs, Principal Secretaries, Mission Directors, State Coordinators, Collectors and CEOs-ZP participated in the Workshop. The main issues discussed were ODF sustainability, Swachhagrahi Engagement, Capacity building, Community Approaches to Sanitation for ODF-S among others, while Mission Directors, Collectors, CEOs shared their experiences.

National Consultation on Swachh Bharat Mission-Support Operation (World Bank)

The Ministry in collaboration with The World Bank organized a National Consultation on Swachh Bharat Mission-Support Operation (World Bank) on 31st August, 2018 in New Delhi. Around 60 Additional Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, Mission Directors, State Coordinators, Consultants and Development Partners participated in the same. During the workshop, status updates of SBM-SO was given by Joint Secretary, SBM(G)



and way-forward was discussed in detail, while a review was organized with Development Partners.

Swachhata Hi Seva 2018

Prime Minister launched the “Swachhata Hi Seva” (SHS) campaign on 15th September



2018 to mobilize people between 15th September and 2nd October, and reignite the 'jan andolan' for sanitation. He interacted with prominent personalities/ selected group via video conference at more than 17 locations and over 2 lakh Community Service Centers (CSC). After the video conference, the

Prime Minister participated in swachhata shramdaan at Baba Saheb Ambedkar Higher Secondary School in Paharganj, New Delhi, while shramdaan was also performed by dignitaries such as Shri Amitabh Bachchan, Shri Ratan Tata, Sadguru, Sri Sri Ravi Shankar, Mata AmritanandMaiyi among others. It saw the participation of Union Ministers, MLAs, MPs, film celebrities, sports stars, inter-faith leaders, corporates, etc. who appealed to the people to join in the campaign to bring about swachhata.

The fortnightly campaign re-energized the Swachh Bharat Jan Andolan, accelerated the SBM progress in final stages, reinforced the concept of **'Sanitation as Everyone's Business'**, and ensured wider and larger citizens mobilization across the country.

Aiming to facilitate a “Jan Andolan” for Swachhata, numerous organizations and people from various walks of life participated in the campaign. The fortnight campaign witnessed robust participation from top level political leaderships, schools, swachhagrahis, railways, corporate, and so forth. To mobilize the masses, the Prime Minister wrote personalized letter to around 2000 citizens from different walks of life inviting them to join the 'Swachhata Hi Seva Movement' and strengthen the commitment towards Swachh Bharat Mission. More than 200 million citizens participated in SHS 2018 making valuable contributions towards cleanliness.

The Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention (MGISC)

The Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention (MGISC) was organized from 29th September, 2018 to 2nd October, 2018. The Convention brought together Sanitation Ministers and sector specialists from around the world. About 200 delegates from 70 Countries attended the convention that was inaugurated by Hon'ble President of India on 29th September, 2018 at Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra, New Delhi. During the convention, participating countries shared sanitation success stories and lessons learnt. The meeting included a field visit, plenary sessions, and several technical sessions. parallel exhibition of sanitation innovations was



A

also organized. The Convention culminated on October 2nd, 2018, with the launch of the Mahatma's 150th birth year celebrations in India, as SBM entered its final year of implementation. Hon'ble PM of India addressed the convention on the final day of the convention on 2nd October 2018 at Rastrapati Bhawan auditorium. A summary of the MGISC process and outcome is attached below.



MAHATMA GANDHI INTERNATIONAL SANITATION CONVENTION

29TH SEPTEMBER - 2ND OCTOBER, 2018
NEW DELHI, INDIA

The Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention (MGISC), organised by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, brought together 55 Sanitation Ministers and 200 representatives, from 70 countries. Key issues related to the achievement of sustainable sanitation at scale, success stories and lessons from the participating countries, were discussed. The Convention comprised of plenary and technical sessions, ministerial dialogues, a field visit and an exhibition on sanitation innovations.

The proceedings culminated with the signing of the Delhi Declaration by the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Modi, United Nations Secretary General, Mr. António Guterres, and delegates, reaffirming their commitment to providing access to safe sanitation for all.



Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, and Ministers from India and across the world - Swachh Bharat Diwas, New Delhi (2nd October 2018)

Delhi Declaration

Having noted the importance of the 4 Ps - Political leadership, Public funding, Partnerships and People's participation - in scaling up sustainable sanitation, we, the participants at the Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention 2018, will strive to ensure that everyone in the world has access to safe sanitation.

Like India, we too are committed to eradicating open defecation. We rededicate ourselves to the speedy achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

New Delhi, 2nd October 2018

DAY ONE
29th September 2018

A Grand Beginning

Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra, New Delhi



The President of India, Ram Nath Kovind (centre), being presented with the publication, Champan ka Swachhagraha, a documentation of a week-long people's movement campaign (3rd - 10th April, 2018), carried out by the SBM foot soldiers - Swachhagrahis

Four years ago, on India's Independence Day in 2014, the Prime Minister shared an idea with us for a 'Clean India'. This idea today has transformed into the world's largest people's movement, championed by women across the country.

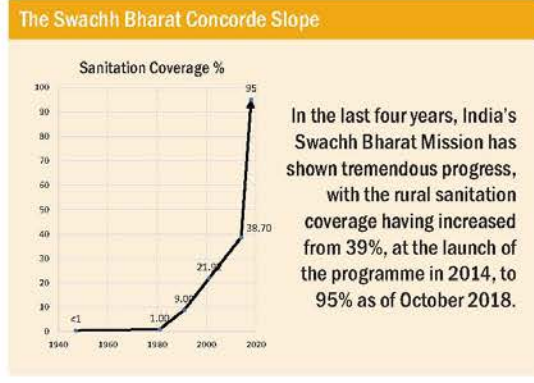
– Arun Jaitley, Minister of Finance, Government of India, on Swachh Bharat Mission's progress

The MGISC was inaugurated by the President of India, Mr. Ram Nath Kovind, who welcomed the delegates and stated that India is witnessing an urgency and resolve to reach the unreached and completely eliminate the practice of open defecation. Mr. Hardeep Singh Puri, Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, added that the progress and achievement in addressing the challenge of open defecation in India since 2014 is unparalleled. Ms. Uma Bharti, Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, spoke of how “Sanitation matters for poverty reduction and sustainable development...economic growth and combating environmental degradation.” Mr. Yuri Afanasiev, United Nations Resident Coordinator, Mr. Parameswaran Iyer, Secretary, Drinking Water and Sanitation and Mr. D.S. Mishra, Secretary, Housing and Urban Affairs also spoke at the session about the rapid progress India was making under the Prime Minister's Swachh Bharat initiative.

The inauguration was followed by the first Technical Plenary of the convention - “the Role of Political Leadership in Sanitation”. Mr. Arun Jaitley, Minister of Finance, Government of India, emphasised the need for sustained financial support and political leadership. Mr. Kevin Rudd, former Prime Minister of Australia and Chair, Sanitation

and Water for All, quoted extensively from the speeches of Mahatma Gandhi who said that a model village would have perfect sanitation.

The Technical Plenary on “Implementing Behaviour Change at Scale”, saw global sanitation experts discuss how a systematic and ambitious, yet pragmatic, approach is required to influence behaviour change at scale. Mr. Parameswaran Iyer, Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, highlighted the main challenges addressed by the SBM: the 4Ss - Scale, Speed, Stigmas and Sustainability in order to





achieve a mass movement. Ms. Jennifer Sara, Director of the Global Water Practice, World Bank, underlined that targeted messaging was critical for behaviour change programmes to work. Mr. Roland Ravatomanga, Minister of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Madagascar, spoke of studying and applying social norm theory and social transformation in sanitation programmes in his country. Prof. Valerie Curtis, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, described how passion, emotion, award and incentivization are all pillars for sustained behaviour.

Day 1 concluded with six parallel Technical Sessions. The following are some snapshots from the same.

SESSION I Strategic Partnerships

Ms. Naina Lal Kidwai, Chair, Indian Sanitation Coalition, encouraged countries to think of private sector participation “Beyond CSR” and to bring them in as true partners to take the programme forward. Mr. A. H. M. Mustafa Kamal, Minister for Planning, Bangladesh, presented the success of sanitation marketing in Bangladesh with support from NGOs and the private sector, while Mr. R. Venkataraman, Managing Trustee, Tata Trusts, shared the Zila Swachh Bharat Prerak programme that places a young professional in each district in India to ensure that sanitation remains high on the district administration’s agenda.

SESSION II Sustaining ODF Status

When speaking of the importance of sustaining open-defecation free status, Dr. Rudy Prawiradiata, Deputy Minister of Regional Development, Indonesia presented how open defecation has reduced by 15% in the past 10 years in Indonesia, affecting about 29 million people and how they are moving from ODF status to sustainability of behaviours and practices. The panel was joined by Mr. Arun Baroka, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation who presented India’s story.

SESSION III Urban Sanitation and FSM

The session on “Urban sanitation and FSM” highlighted the importance of proper institutional framework, and regulatory environment to empower the sanitation situation in the country. “FSM is central to achieving the vision of an Open Defecation free India. The efforts focus on large and dense villages and census towns across India”, said Mr D.S. Mishra, Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India.

SESSION IV Gender and Inclusive Sanitation

Ms. Yasmin Ali Haque, UNICEF India Representative highlighted the impacts of sanitation leading to participation, voice, confidence and income opportunities for women, and increased school attendance of girls. Ms. Aradhana Pattnaik, Principal Secretary for rural sanitation, Jharkhand, spoke about how the state has established a cadre of frontline women motivators and masons, called *Rani Mistris*, to take lead the movement for water and sanitation in their villages.

SESSION V Sanitation as Everyone’s Business

The session on Sanitation as Everyone’s Business addressed the need for a holistic approach to sanitation with engagement from multiple partners across sectors such as education, health, transport, tourism and the railways, as highlighted by Mr. Ashwani Lohani, Chairman, Railway Board, and Mr. Akshay Rout, Director General (Special Projects). Swami Chidanand Saraswati, Mr. Dinesh Suna and Mufti Rahmanji of the Global Interfaith WASH Alliance joined the dais to discuss the role of the faith community as the biggest drivers of change in behavior.

SESSION VI Technology and Innovations in Sanitation

The session on Technology and Innovations showcased five finalists of a rural sanitation technology competition, Swachh-o-vation, organised in the lead up to the MGISC. A public poll jury and audience determined SquatEase, a comfortable squat toilet pan, which makes sanitation accessible to all, including the elderly and disabled, as the winning technology for the competition.



Dr. Rudy Prawiradiata, Deputy Minister of Regional Development, Indonesia, presenting during the Parallel Technical Session - Urban Sanitation and FSM



Jury for the Parallel Technical Session - Technology and Innovations in Sanitation

DAY TWO
30th September 2018

The Gandhi Trail

Ahmedabad, Gujarat



Delegates at the Sabarmati Ashram, established by Mahatma Gandhi in 1917, soon after his return from South Africa

The Ministers from participating countries went on an inspirational 'Gandhi Trail' field visit to Gujarat, where they experienced the life and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, paid homage at his ashram and visited Punsari village, to witness the implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission on the ground. The delegation was led by the Minister of State for Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, Mr. Ramesh Jigajinagi.

Delegates visited the local health facility, primary school, and took note of the fact that the village has zero infant and maternal mortality rates. Dr. Isatou Touray, Minister of Health and Social Welfare, The Gambia, noted, "The

Convention had already been an inspiration for me... When I get home I am personally going to go to those villages that are yet to be converted. If a country as big as India can do this, then our population of 2 million certainly can."

Following Punsari Village, the delegation visited Dandi Kutir, a special museum dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi, in Gandhinagar, the capital city of Gujarat. They also visited the iconic Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad, an institution set up by Mahatma Gandhi on the banks of the River Sabarmati. It was from his base here that Gandhi led the Dandi march also known as the Salt Satyagraha on 12 March 1930.



Delegates visited Dandi Kutir in Gandhinagar, an experiential museum built to provide a multimedia, biographical narrative on the life of Gandhi



Delegates had the opportunity to witness folk dances, which demonstrated traditional Gujarati dance forms such as Bhawai and Garba



Delegates visited a government primary school in Punsari village, where they witnessed how the sanitation programme was being translated from the communities and into the classrooms

QUOTE UNQUOTE



“The Indian Prime Minister really took the bull by the horn in terms of sanitation.”

– Bolton Dennis
Assistant Minister for Community Service, Ministry of Public Works, Liberia

“Behaviour Change is not a one-off process, it has to be continuous. [When we experienced] the outbreak of Ebola, they went all out to preach the idea of cleanliness; it is vital to health and economy.”

– Anthony Augustine Sandi
Deputy Minister of Health and Sanitation, Siera Leone

“Since India is also now talking about ODF plus, I think it is a great way to learn about solid and liquid waste management from them and incorporate the same in our country.”

– Mujeeb Rahman Karimi
Minister of the Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Afghanistan

“I want to look back into the past and take stock of some of the issues which Gandhi faced, and learn especially about his approach to bringing people together and to driving behavior change.”

– Mr. Gregory Bowen,
Minister for Public Utilities, Grenada



Gandhi's words memorialized at Dandi Kutir

DAY THREE
1st October 2018

Ministerial Dialogues and More

Pravasi Bharatiya
Kendra, New Delhi

"We have learned a lot from India, there is a lot of political commitment we see here."

– Antoine L. Gbegbeni
Ministre de l'Eau et de l'Hydraulique, Togo

Day 3 of the MGISC opened with a panel discussion on "Swachh Bharat Mission and the Sustainable Development Goals". Ms. Uma Bharti, Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, chaired the plenary, joined on the dais by Mr. Devendra Fadnavis, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, India, and Ms. Henrietta Fore, Executive Director, UNICEF.

The session was followed by the Ministerial Dialogues, exclusive parallel round tables where the visiting Ministers exchanged views on building political will for sanitation, ensuring adequate financing and taking steps required to work at scale and reach universal access. They exchanged views on topics including the importance of global collaboration; sanitation as a driver of peace and economic growth; engaging

"My visit yesterday to Gujarat has really helped us a lot. My staff is collecting a lot of notes, and they will have a lot of work to do on Myanmar's behalf...what is most important is at the community level; they should have a sense of ownership and a sense of using the toilet."

– Myint Htwe
Minister for Health and Sports, Myanmar

diverse stakeholders, from parliamentarians to civil society; ensuring clear ministerial or departmental leadership for sanitation; long-term planning; valuing human waste as a resource (as fertilizer or biogas); and the importance of forging public-private partnerships to better promote investment in sanitation.

The afternoon Plenary Session on "Sanitation Financing" put the focus on the case for public spending on sanitation. Mr. Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog, India, said "India has made massive public investment on sanitation to ensure that people realize sustainable sanitation and hygiene benefits". Mr. Richard Damania, Lead Economist, Water Global Practice,



A glimpse from the Ministerial Dialogues



Uma Bharti, Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Venkaiah Naidu, Vice President of India, and Yogi Adityanath, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, during the concluding Plenary of the MGISC

World Bank, lauded India as a successful example of combining public investments and behavior change efforts in sanitation. He cited impactful statistics establishing that public spending in sanitation leads to a heavy return on investment.

A concluding Technical Plenary, presided over by the Vice President of India, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, brought together

"The issue of political will is not just about money but about social mobilization, commitment, and conviction... we could see the vision that was started by Gandhi and was brought forward by PM Modi, as well as the citizen participation...first you have to create awareness and when people get the discourse right, and understand the discourse, they will take leadership."

– Isatou Touray, Minister of Health, The Gambia

global development partners as well as national leaders to sum up the technical discussions of the MGISC. As cited by Mr. Parameswaran Iyer, Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, "the MGISC is a strong testament to the collective commitment to achieving the SDGs. I believe this international convention will serve as a platform for collaboration in the future." The concluding Plenary was further addressed by Ms. Pamela Tshwete, Deputy Minister of Water and Sanitation, South Africa, Mr. Hartwig Schafer, Regional Vice President, World Bank, and Ms. Jean Gough, Regional Director, UNICEF.

"We can do more if we all share our experiences."

– Pamela Tshwete
Deputy Minister of Water and Sanitation, South Africa



Pamela Tshwete, Deputy Minister of Water and Sanitation, South Africa, actively participating in the Ministerial Dialogues



DAY FOUR
2nd October 2018

A Ceremonial Finish

Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi



Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, and Union Ministers, Government of India, unveil commemorative stamps celebrating Gandhi's 150th birth year



55 Ministers of Sanitation attended the MGISC

The main event of the MGISC was held on 2nd October, and launched the 150th birth year celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi as the SBM entered its fifth and final year of implementation.

The Prime Minister of India was joined by the Secretary General of the United Nations and other Indian national leaders as they closed the four-day international sanitation convention with special addresses, short films and the launch of a set of commemorative postage stamps for the 150th birth year celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi.



Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, and the UN Secretary General, António Guterres, at the MGISC

The final ceremony was held in the Rashtrapati Bhavan Cultural Centre in the President's Estate with a digital exhibition showcasing the latest technologies in sanitation, global progress on SDG 6, and various other aspects of the history of sanitation in India and the world. The Prime Minister visited the Digital Exhibition, accompanied by the UN Secretary-General.

A highlight of the ceremony was the films and musical contributions produced in honor of the Father of the Nation, which included a musical montage of over 120 countries' singers performing Gandhi's favorite hymn, 'Vaishnav Jana To' (YouTube link: <https://tinyurl.com/vaishnavjanato>). The Swachh Bharat Awards, which recognized youth, volunteers, students, and organisations, which most exemplified dedication towards achieving a 'Swachh' nation, were also given out.



Hardeep Singh Puri, Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs, speaks with Henrietta Fore, Executive Director, UNICEF, and Kevin Rudd, Chair, Sanitation and Water for All

"All people have the right to safe water and sanitation. If we are to build resilient societies on a healthy planet and achieve the overarching ambition of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, we must tackle this issue urgently, as is being done in India."

- António Guterres
United Nations Secretary General



Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, and UN Secretary General, António Guterres, visiting the Digital Exhibition at the main event

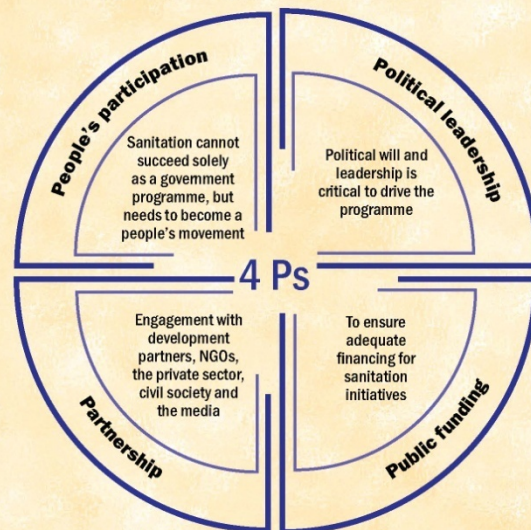
An ideal village will be so constructed as to lend itself to perfect sanitation... The very first problem the village workers will solve is its sanitation.
– Mahatma Gandhi

The Prime Minister made his Plenary Address re-emphasising the importance placed by Mahatma Gandhi on sanitation. He said it was Gandhi's inspiration that led to the Swachh Bharat Mission and that with the inspiration offered by Gandhi's words and ideals, Indians have made the Swachh Bharat Mission the world's biggest people's movement. The country is on track to achieving SDG 6, much ahead of the target deadline of 2030, he added.



The Prime Minister awarded Mata Amritanandmayi

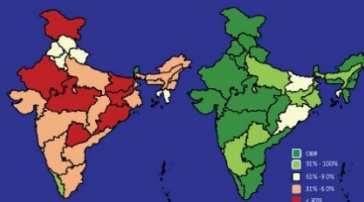
The Prime Minister shared lessons learnt from the Swachh Bharat Mission:



Young Swachh Bharat Awardees: Seema, Banica Nongrum and P. Sanjeev

SBM Progress

Rural sanitation coverage: **94.35%**
 Household toilets built: **86.7 million**
 ODF Districts: **525**



(As of October 2nd, 2018 on www.sbm.gov.in)

For all media released during the MGISC, please visit the following Swachh Bharat Mission social media handles:

- sbmgramin.wordpress.com
- [SBMGramin](https://www.facebook.com/SBMGramin)
- [@SwachhBharat](https://twitter.com/SwachhBharat)
- [Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen](https://www.youtube.com/SwachhBharatMissionGrameen)

For all material published or released during the MGISC, including the presentations made during the various sessions, please visit the 'Documents' section of mdws.gov.in or mgisc.gov.in



Seminar on Gandhi and Sanitation

A seminar on Gandhi and Sanitation was organized at the Zila Panchayat office of Wardha in the backdrop of 150 year birth celebration of Mahatma Gandhi on 27th October 2018. Many renowned Gandhians participated and spoke on linking sanitation and Gandhian philosophy. Secretary, the Ministry of Drinking Water and



Sanitation, along with Director General-Special Projects inaugurated the workshop. CEOs- Zila Panchayat, Additional CEOs-Zila Panchayat, Zila Parishad representatives, NGOs representatives, Gandhian followers and freedom fighters participated in the seminar.

National Workshop on ODF (Q & S)

A National Workshop on ODF Q & S was organized on 24th October, 2018 at Scope Complex at New Delhi. The Workshop was attended by Mission Directors, State Coordinators, and Consultants from States and Union Territories. A total of 50 participants attended the Workshop and discussed issues of Geo-tagging, Verification of ODF villages, Conversion of dysfunctional toilets, IEC expenditure, Left out from Baseline (LOB), Media coverage, Swachhagrahis, Shared toilets, Retrofitting, NARSS 2018-19 at length.



Five Regional Workshops on ODF Q & S

Regional Workshops on ODF Quality & Sustainability were organized at Nagpur on 27th October, at Chennai on 30th October, at Guwahati on 14th November, at Kolkata on 15th November, at Nainital on 30th November for the States of Central, Southern, North-Eastern, Eastern and Northern regions respectively. The workshop was attended by State Secretaries, Mission Directors, District Magistrates, CEOs (Zila Panchayat) of various states. During the workshop, issues of geo-tagging, Verification of ODF villages, conversion of dysfunctional toilets, innovative IEC activities, IEC expenditure, Left out

Baseline (LOB), management of swachhgrahis, Shared toilets and retrofitting were discussed in detail. About 250 delegates took part in these 5 workshops.

World Toilet Day Contest

The Ministry organized the World Toilet Day Contest from 9 - 19th November 2018 to re-intensify the Swachh Bharat “Jan Andolan” at the grassroots. It culminated on World Toilet Day on 19th November and 412 districts from 25 states participated the contest. The contest was based on a list of activities be undertaken during the 10 days, with special weightage events organized on 19th



in
to
for

November. The activities aimed at mass mobilization, awareness generation, sanitation related innovation and ODF sustainability. The district applications were self-attested and collated through a special portal on the SBM website which also allowed for the uploading of additional documents, images and videos. The top 12 Districts and District Collectors were felicitated by Actor and Producer, Shri Akshay Kumar and senior officials of the Ministry at a special event in Mumbai.

Swachh Sundar Shauchalaya,



MDWS launched a month long campaign starting 1st Jan, 2019; “Swachh Sundar Shauchalaya” mobilizing households to paint their toilets and give them a facelift. This aimed to promote sustained usage, increase the sense of ownership and to improve the visibility of toilets in rural areas. The campaign was led by the district administrations and Panchayats involving rural communities in 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats across the country. The campaign culminated in a “Swachh Sundar Sauchalaya contest” where GPs and districts/states were awarded and felicitated for the most creatively painted toilets. 12

female Sarpanches were felicitated by Hon’ble Prime Minister at Kurukshetra during Swachh Shakti 2019.



Swachh Bharat Tableau at Rajpath on Republic Day

In the year of 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the torchbearer of the sanitation movement, the official celebrations Republic Day 2019 offered a great opportunity to communicate the incredible success story of the Swachh Bharat *Jan Andolan*.i. This story of ensuring access to safe sanitation to rural community was depicted in a



creative way via a 'Tableau' during the Republic Day Parade. The SBM-G Tableau symbolized and illustrated World's largest behavior change programme, ever attempted in the history of mankind that induced more than 45 crore people to use safe toilet practices. The creative, installations, AVs, human interface, technology aided interactive elements were the highlights along with the swachhata vision of Mahatma Gandhi and the tales of struggles, courage and success of Swachhata Champions defying age, gender and boundless limitations. Tableau served as an extraordinary platform to celebrate the *vichar* of Bapu and *vyavahar* of the millions of Indians. It also had the extraordinary milestones achieved in this journey in which community led movement or *Jan Andolan* has been playing the role of catalyst. Major component of the tableau drew from **Mahatma Gandhi's** deep involvement with sanitation through the course of his life that inspired the Prime Minister to embark on the journey of Swachh Bharat Mission, in order to fulfill his dream of a clean India.

Swachh Shakti 2019, Kurukshetra,



Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, saluted the contribution made by women in leading the Swachh Bharat people's movement while addressing over 16,000 women Swachhata Champions from across the country at **Swachh Shakti**

2019 Convention held at Kurukshetra, Haryana on February 12, 2019. Addressing the gathering, the Prime Minister spoke about the symbolism in holding this convention in Kurukshetra, the birthplace of the Bhagavad Gita. He said that the presence of thousands of Women Swachhagrahis from across the country is another message from the same land and will serve to affirm the message of Swachhata in the country and the whole

world. He said that the Mission had also benefitted women in unforeseen ways. He said that the country was seeing a greater participation of women in the workforce after the success of the Mission.

National Workshop on IEC, Capacity Building and ODF Plus

A national workshop on IEC, Capacity Building and ODF Plus was organized on 19th February, 2019 at New Delhi. The Workshop was attended by over 60 participants, including Mission Directors, State Coordinators, State Officials, District Collectors, CEO (ZP) and Development Partners. Various ways of outreach to the community, modes of campaign, issues of sustainability and capacity creation for the future were discussed.

Swachh Kumbh Swachh Aabhaar



Swachh Kumbh Swachh Aabhaar was organized at Kumbh, Prayagraj, in association with the Government of Uttar Pradesh on 24th February 2019. Hon'ble Prime Minister, in the presence of UP Chief Minister Shri Yogi Adityanath, Union Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation Sushree Uma Bharati and other ministers from the state, felicitated close to 20,000 boatmen, policemen and Swachhata Karmis who had worked tirelessly for making 'Swachh Kumbh' a grand success. The Prime Minister also announced a 'Swachh Seva Sammann' package as a token of gratitude towards the boatmen, policemen and sanitation workers.

2.5 Activities of the SBM (G) in North Eastern States

2.5.1 Performance in North Eastern region

Under **Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)**, provision of toilets has been made for rural population in all parts of the country. Adequate priority is given for construction of Individual household latrines in North-Eastern states. Under SBM(G), Central:State share funding pattern is 90:10 for IHHLs built in NE States.



World Toilet Day activities in East Kameng

In the run up to World Toilet Day on 19th November, 2018, the district of East Kameng in Arunachal Pradesh launched various activities such as awareness rallies, waste collection, etc., that were carried out at Block level between 9th and 19th November, 2018. The contest was launched at Lumdung village on 9th November, in the presence of village communities, their headmen, PRI (panchayat raj functionaries) and district officials. It had been organized by the district administration of East Kameng in collaboration with Public Health Engineering and Water Supply Division, (PHE & WS) Seppa. Commenting on the activities, District Collector, Mr. Gaurav Singh Rajawat said that the event was held in all GPs of the district. In addition, mass IEC campaigns were conducted by paying door to door visits and encouraging people to sustain the practice of using toilets which is a key factor for sustainability. Since the launch, increased activity was noticed in all villages with Gaon Burahs (village headmen) talking about the importance of using toiletst. The district officials inspected toilets constructed under the SBM-G and were happy to share that the village communities not only used toilets but were using toilet cleaners to ensure cleanliness andhygiene. After that exercise, owners of the cleanest toilets were given dustbins, in appreciation.

East Kameng that is home to 139 gram panchayats and 13704 households was declared open defecation free (ODF) on 31st December, 2017 after completing construction of 6616 individual household toilets in the previous year.



2.5.2 (A) Financial Status during 2017-18

State-wise, Opening balance, fund released and expenditure reported in NE States during 2017-18 is as under:- **(Rs. in crore)**

S.N.	STATE/UT	Opening Balance as on 1-4-2017	Release	Total	Expenditure
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	14.75	137.30	152.05	57.09
2	ASSAM	340.43	1171.95	1512.38	721.63
3	MANIPUR	18.07	77.02	95.09	6.10
4	MEGHALAYA	51.85	153.89	205.74	77.06
5	MIZORAM	10.32	46.24	56.56	31.73
6	NAGALAND	23.12	71.41	94.52	8.28
7	SIKKIM	9.18	12.98	22.16	1.01
8	TRIPURA	41.58	24.00	65.58	16.32
		509.29	1694.79	2204.08	919.22

2.5.2 (B) Financial Status during 2018-19 (till March,2019)

State-wise, Opening balance, fund released and expenditure reported in NE States during 2018-19 (Upto 31-03-2019) is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

S.N.	STATE/UT	Opening Balance as per MIS on 1-4-2018	Release	Total	Expenditure as per MIS
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	94.96	51.31	146.27	69.61
2	ASSAM	790.75	882.09	1672.84	891.54
3	MANIPUR	88.99	75.06	164.05	36.62
4	MEGHALAYA	128.68	0.00	128.68	72.19
5	MIZORAM	24.83	12.73	37.56	18.81
6	NAGALAND	86.24	59.93	146.17	60.84
7	SIKKIM	21.15	1.96	23.11	3.09
8	TRIPURA	49.26	116.93	166.19	104.76
		1284.86	1200.01	2484.87	1257.45



2.5.3 (A) Physical Progress: 2017 - 18

S.N.	State/UT Name	IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)	IHHL Total	Sanitary Complex
1	Arunachal Pradesh	34610	6850	41460	295
2	Assam	142277	674181	816458	74
3	Manipur	30563	30955	61518	0
4	Meghalaya	64654	22484	87138	129
5	Mizoram	14313	10704	25017	59
6	Nagaland	18466	772	19238	102
7	Sikkim	0	0	0	27
8	Tripura	17368	16166	33534	18
	Total :-	322251	762112	1084363	704

2.5.3 (B) Physical Progress: 2018-19 (upto March 2019)

S.N.	State Name	IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)	IHHL Total	Sanitary Complex
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2413	468	2881	470
2	Assam	126465	616970	743435	80
3	Manipur	36589	35659	72248	62
4	Meghalaya	249	0	249	247
5	Mizoram	36	10	46	86
6	Nagaland	45713	5167	50880	176
7	Sikkim	0	0	0	85
8	Tripura	71739	63741	135480	9
	Total :-	283204	722015	1005219	1215

2.6 Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)

2.6.1 Provision for SCs and STs

The goal of **Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)** is to achieve universal sanitation coverage in the entire rural India by 2nd October, 2019, by ensuring provision of toilets for the entire rural population. Provisioning of sanitation facilities for Schedule Castes(SC)/Schedule Tribes (ST) is an important priority under SBM(G). Under the

revised guidelines, provision of incentives has been widened, including APLs belonging to SC and ST categories w.e.f 1.4.2012.

Since 2011, 22% of the total allocation is earmarked for Schedule Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and 10% of Total allocation for Tribal Sub Plan (TSP).

For the year 2018-19, Rs.3185.17 crore (22% of total Allocation of Rs.14478.10 crore) has been earmarked for SCs and Rs.1447.81 crore (10% of total Allocation of Rs.14478.10 crore) has been earmarked for STs. Out of this, under SCSP Rs.2775.44 crore have already been released to States, while Rs.1302.06 crore have already been released to States under TSP upto March, 2019.

The progress achieved under SBM(G) for SCs/STs is also being monitored through the online monitoring system. Upto March, 2019, out of the total of 226.49 lakh Individual household latrines constructed during 2018-19, 40.24 lakh (17.77%) IHHLs are from SCs families and 20.40 lakh (9.01%) IHHLs are from STs Families. State-wise details are in Annexure-X.

2.7 Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)

2.7.1 The objective of IEC support has been to ensure systems and processes that promote effective, uniform communication, across the programme. These, are aligned with overall goals and strategies, which aim towards a nationwide push for affecting a collective behaviour change for sustainable sanitation. The key responsibilities assigned for the same are:

- Design update of the nationwide communication campaign for collective behaviour change
- Brand building of SBM through coordinated and conjoint activities with various ministries
- Hire, orient and support media agencies for collective behaviour change
- Develop and implement a multi-media mix communication programme for collective behaviour change
- Develop mechanism for providing capacity building inputs, monitoring and measurement arrangements and feedback loop on implementation of Collective Behaviour Change(CBC) interventions
- Develop mechanism for documentation dissemination and reporting on best and next practices
- Support development and procurement of communication materials and collaterals
- Support organising events- workshops, conferences, consultation for strategic implementation of CBC interventions
- Hire and manage the contract for a full-service national creative firm to develop comprehensive awareness campaign using mass media and IPC mediums
- Coordinate with donors (World Bank/UNICEF/GSF etc.) engaged in SBM related communication activities. Liaise with other relevant institutions and networks in the sanitation community on knowledge sharing and leveraging resources, lessons learnt, and best practices



In this context, the following have been implemented:

2.7.2 Strategy

- Guidelines to spend IEC money (5% of programme spends) were crafted and issued to the States to ensure effective and efficient fund utilization
- A Strategic IEC Framework was developed and disseminated to make IEC plans at the State levels exhaustive and integrated. Relevant Strategic Planning Formats were developed and through National Level Workshops, these frameworks and formats were shared with States and Annual IEC Plans for 2018-19 were obtained from 29 States. The above plans have been included in the AIP of 2018-19 as well
- Basis the IEC framework that was developed, a Structured Communication Plan was also developed for Centre Spends, which was till earlier limited to being a mass media roll out plan
- An IEC Guideline for Sustainability under SBM (G) is under process

2.7.3 Mega Campaign

- Iconic Mega Events – Freedom from Open Defecation weeks, Swachh Sankalp Se Swachh Siddhi, Swachhta Hi Seva, Chalo Champaran- were rolled out nation-wide to ensure interest generation for SBM, strict implementation of the programme and resultant delivery of programme indicators on the field (e.g. construction of toilets, enrolment of swachhagrahis, etc)
- The campaigns involved engagement of beneficiaries, opinion leaders, politicians, school students and others on a massive scale and was implemented successfully

2.7.4 Communication Collaterals

- Mass media communication collaterals were created for mega national campaigns and events – SHS 17, S5 17, “Chalo Champaran”, Swachh Bharat Diwas
- Special communication collaterals were created to promote Twin Pit Technology and use of toilets
- Celebrities across sports and bollywood were involved to create communication collaterals to urge engagement with SBM
- The first e- book on swachhagrahis was created and launched by the Prime Minister
- Innovative IEC Channels such as Swachhata Raths were conceived and rolled out pan-India in a campaign mode
- Regular content related to progress of SBM was prepared and disseminated for purposes of various reports and publications via 3 Year Book, Annual Report, Achievement information for PMO, Relevant Press Releases, External Communication documents, etc.

2.7.5 Reporting

- The IMIS was amended to capture various IEC activities undertaken at field level, which may not have been captured due to format issues. Regular follow up was

done with States to ensure that they were conducting effective IEC Campaigns and entering them on the IMIS

2.7.6 Funds

- Various interventions under IEC during 2017-18 ensured that the IEC expenditure (Centre+ State share) rose about three times as compared to the previous year
- Data mining and analysis was done to draw insights into spending on IEC Funds
- This was communicated to the States and programme funds disbursement was linked to achievement of targeted IEC Expenditure (5% of programme spends)

2.7.7 Making Swachhata Everyone's Business

- Engagement with other line ministries to participate in the national mega events to make them a part of the swachhata movement.
- Special projects and proposals were developed with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and the I&B Ministry
- Technical Concept for Rashtriya Swachhata Kendra was prepared after due research and consultations and is pending approval for implementation

2.7.8 Engagement with Editorial Media

- Media Engagement was accelerated during the year through national and local press conferences, press releases, panel discussions, Op-ed writings and journalist visits

2.7.9 Collaboration and Partnerships to inculcate professionalism

- Consultative group was hired as the integrated creative and media agency to develop campaign specific creative collaterals
- Various communication interventions were undertaken through pro-active association with development partners UNICEF and World Bank (e.g. Multi-media campaigns, Strategic Frameworks, Impact Assessments, etc.)
- Regular Engagement with development partners and their agencies to deliver high quality communication products (e.g. Print Ads, TVCs, Radio Spots, Audio Visuals, Publications, e-book, etc)
- Selection and placement of IEC Consultants for the priority States of Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. Special inputs were provided to Odisha during their district level IEC Planning process

2.8 Swachh Bharat Mission- Special Projects



2.8.1 Swachh Iconic Places (SIP)

As a part of Prime Minister's vision, it was decided that places of heritage, with significance for history and culture, and centres of pilgrimage marked by high footfall would be taken up to raise them to distinctly higher levels of cleanliness. The Prime Minister has time and again advised not just to



keep the iconic sites clean, but also its peripheral and the surrounding areas clean. The Swachh Iconic Place (SIP) project, as a component of SBM, aims to achieve the same.

MDWS, the nodal Ministry for the SIP, coordinates with partner ministries like Housing and Urban Affairs, Tourism and Culture as well as States and Local bodies, Trusts and managing committees that manage the iconic places. Several Public Sector Undertakings(PSUs) and private corporates have come forward to support the sanitation action plans of these SIPs financially, technologically and with management skills. These action plans are developed through multi stakeholder consultation and by associating technical experts. Four consultation and progress reviews have taken place so far at the national level.

Currently, 30 sites have been undertaken through this project and are at different stages of implementation. The plan is to take up 100 such places in phases to improve sanitation so that the experience of the visitors is enriching.

Sl. No.	Iconic Places	Sponsors	Sl. No.	Iconic Places	Sponsors
Phase-I			Phase-II		
1	Ajmer Sharif Dargah, Ajmer	Hindustan Zinc India Ltd., Vedanta Group	1	Gangotri	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
2	Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus (CST), Mumbai	State Bank of India (SBI)	2	Yamunotri	Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)
3	Shri Mata Vaishno Devi, Katra	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	3	Charminar, Hyderabad	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC)
4	Golden Temple, Amritsar	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	4	Somnath Temple, Gir Somnath	IDEA Cellular
5	Kamakhya Devi Shrine, Guwahati	Oil India	5	Kalady (Birth place of Shankaracharya), Ernakulam	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)
6	Manikarnika Ghat, Varanasi	Northern Coal Field Ltd.	6	Mahakaleshwar Temple, Ujjain	National Hydro Power Corporation Limited (NHPC)
7	Meenakshi Temple, Madurai	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	7	Baidyanath Dham, Deoghar	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGIL)
8	Taj Mahal, Agra	Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)	8	Gaya Teerth, Gaya	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)
9	Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams, Tirupati	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation and Neyveli Lignite Corporation India limited	9	Convent and Church of St. Francis of Assisi, Goa	Airport Authority of India
10	Shri Jagannatha Temple, Puri	National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)	10	Gomateshwara Temple, Shravanbelagola	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

Iconic Places Phase III (Recent)

Sl. No.	Place	District	State	Importance
1	Raghavendra Swami Temple	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	Religious site
2	Hazarduari Palace	Murshidabad	West Bengal	Heritage site
3	Brahma Sarovar Temple	Kurukshetra	Haryana	Religious site
4	VidurKuti	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage site with ties to the Mahabharata circuit of Uttar Pradesh Tourism
5	Mana Village	Chamoli	Uttarakhand	Tourist site near Badrinath Temple (Last village of India on China Border)
6	Pangong Lake	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	High Altitude, Tourist Site
7	Nagvasuki Temple	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Religious site
8	Ema Keithal	Imphal	Manipur	Largest Market run by women in the country
9	Sree Dharma Sastha Temple	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	Religious site
10	Kanvashram	Pouri Garhwal	Uttarakhand	Heritage Site

2.8.2 Ganga Grams

Ganga Gram is another inter-ministry project between SBM and the NamamiGange Programme. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) which is responsible for sanitation in villages on the banks of river Ganga, is also coordinating the Ganga Gram Project. The Project is focused on better cleanliness and infrastructure facilities, through convergence with other departments.



Ganga Gram Project was unveiled at Allahabad on August 12, 2017 at a grand sammelan of sarpanches where all 4,475 Ganga Grams were declared Open Defecation Free (ODF). Later, State Governments identified 24 Ganga villages to be taken up as pilot project to transform them into Ganga Grams which encompasses: Open Defecation

Free (ODF), Renovation of Ponds and Water Sources, Promotion of Sprinkler Irrigation, Promotion of Tourism, Modern Crematorium Infrastructure, Convergence of Central and



State Schemes, Proper Disposal of Waste Water, Proper Disposal of Solid Waste, Water Conservation Projects, Organic Farming, Horticulture, Medicinal Plants.

Awareness drives were also taken up amongst villagers on the degenerating effect of open defecation and improper waste disposal not only for the river but also for the village. Gram Panchayats have been empowered to play an active role in ownership and maintenance of Ganga Gram activities. People's involvement is a major plank of Ganga Gram Project.

Further, in order to strengthen the Ganga Gram initiative and to give a focused reinforcement in making Ganga Swachhta Sammelan a Jan-Andolan, MDWS organized Ganga Chaupal at Jhunsi, Allahabad in May, 2018 and in continuation to this, Ganga Gram SwachhtaSammelans were also organized at five places viz; Sahibganj in Jharkhand, Buxar in Bihar, Kannauj and Bithoor in Uttar Pradesh and Srinagar in Uttarkhand in November, 2018



Sahibganj, Jharkhand



Buxar, Bihar



Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh



Bithoor, Uttar Pradesh

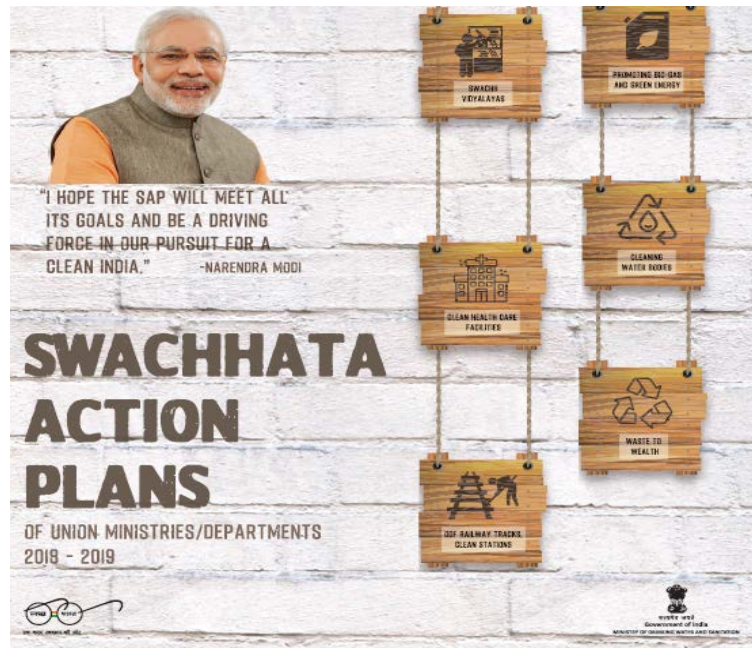


Srinagar, Uttarakhand

2.8.3 SWACHHTA ACTION

PLAN (SAP)

Swachhata Action Plan (SAP) is one of the flagship initiatives of Hon'ble Prime Minister towards making Swachh Bharat everyone's business. This has brought all Ministries and Departments under one umbrella and contributed towards achieving Swachh Bharat by 2019. As SAP moves into the second year (2018-19) of implementation, Ministries and Departments are now more experienced and well-equipped with infrastructure and knowledge to contribute through their Swachhata Action Plan. For the FY 2018-19, 72 Ministries and Departments have allocated 19036.06 Cr. (as reported on the SAP portal), and as on date the utilization is 94% (17853.45 Cr.).



SAP has facilitated multi-dimensional range of activities including adopting villages, support for sanitation infrastructure, solid and liquid waste management, cleaner monuments, school sanitation, better sanitation in hospitals and iconic places, etc. Signifying the importance of the programme, a separate budget head "96" has been created.



School Rally



Sensitisation at Market Place



School awareness



Drawing competition



Nukkad Natak



Swachhata Shramdaan



Distribution of Dustbin



WASH Training

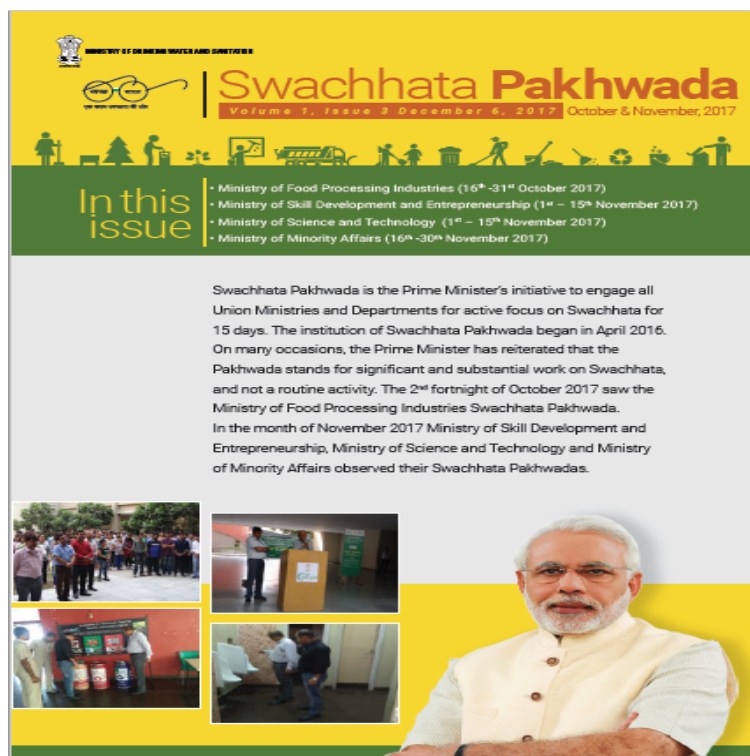


Main components of Swachhata Action Plan are-

- **Inter- Ministerial** collaborative approach
- Specific **budget allocations** for Swachhata
- Separate Budget Head “96” earmarked
- Quarterly reviews by Cabinet Secretary
- Publishing and circulation of compendium of SAPs
- Create and manage a Portal to monitor SAP/ training of SAP nodal officers
- National level awards given to MNRE, MoRTH and MoPN&G

2.8.4 Swachhata Pakhwada (SP)

Launched in April 2016, Swachhata Pakhwada is an initiative under the Swachh Bharat Mission. It is inspired by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi's vision to engage all Union Ministries and Departments in Swachhata-related activities, thereby making Swachhata "everyone's business". Prime Minister gave the idea of Swachhata Pakhwada to include all non-Sanitation Ministries and Departments through a common programme to contribute for Swachh Bharat Mission so as to realize the larger goal of a Clean India by



2019. 75 Ministries and Departments have observed Swachhata Pakhwada in 2018. MDWS, being the coordinating Ministry is constantly keeping the pace alive of Swachhata Pakhwada activities for wider reach through Social and mainstreaming media.

Objectives:

- Keeping the Swachh Bharat Mission momentum continuing throughout the year.
- Integrating Swachhata activities with regular Ministry programmes.
- Innovative, substantial and sustainable initiatives: Going beyond symbolism

As many as 75 Ministries and Departments have observed Swachhata Pakhwada in 2018. MDWS, being the coordinating Ministry is constantly keeping the pace alive of Swachhata Pakhwada activities for wider reach through Social and mainstreaming media. It has gone many miles ahead of symbolism and entered into the actual impactful activities in the last 3 years. National level awards were given to Railway Board, Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR).

Swachh Kumbh, Prayagraj

Key swachhata interventions planned during the Ardh Kumbh of 2019 were:

1. About 1.24 lakh temporary toilets were placed at Kumbh mela kshetra *Izzatgharwas* painted and branded on front of each toilet.
2. A big Swachh Bharat Mission exhibition was set up at the Mela area in Swachchhata Gram.
3. About 25% hoardings in Mela Kshetra had SBM message.
4. A minimum of 20 LED screens showed SBM messages round the clock.
5. 1500 swachhagrahies (1300 from Prayagraj and 200 from other districts of UP worked in the Mela to boost Swachhata aspects.. They were provided with a useful kit bag and uniform for easy identification. A group of 5-6 swachhagrahis were provided with a mobile with Mela Swachchhata app.
6. For SBM IEC messaging to the crores of devotees visiting messages were painted at various places.

Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas, Varanasi

SBMG exhibition in an area of 300 sq. meter at Varanasi PBD venue was planned and executed by the Uttar Pradesh Government. Hon'ble EAM had invited Hon'ble Minister of Drinking water and Sanitation to speak on the theme "Role of Indian Diaspora in capacity Building for Affordable Waste Management" on January 23, 2019

Swachh Bharat Summer Internship

Following the Prime Minister's clarion call on 2nd October 2014 for each individual to devote at least 100 hours to Swachhata through the year, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in association with the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports had launched the '**Swachh Bharat Summer Internship**'. The program aimed to engage youth across the country, develop their skill and orientation for sanitation related work and make Swachh Bharat Mission a *Jan Andolan*. In his Mann Ki Baat address, on 29th April 2018, the Prime Minister called upon the youth to grasp this opportunity, "I invite students & young people, boys & girls to avail



of the benefits of the internship. You can register yourselves for the 'Swachh Bharat Summer Internship' on MyGov. I hope our youth will lend a hand in taking this movement of cleanliness forward." MDWS facilitated large participation of both campus and non-campus youth in the internship and intends to carry forward such initiatives in future. An active youth mobilization campaign was taken up both on-campus and off-campus, by maximizing the use of social media. States, Universities, Districts and Panchayats were advised and Video Conferences were taken up at various levels to facilitate the interns in villages and make the program a success.

The Internship required the candidate, youth enrolled in College/University or Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan(NYKS), to visit one or more villages and conduct activities of their choice to contribute to the cause of rural sanitation in India during the period of 1st May to 31st July 2018. The application was submitted online through a dedicated portal. The youth of the nation devoted at least 100 hours conducting Swachhata-related activities in villages selected by them, individually or in teams. The activities ranged from Information-Education-Communication activities, Solid Waste Management related activities and Support in Toilet Construction. After completion of the internship, an Internship Report was submitted on the same portal.

More than 3.89 lakh youth from across the country registered on the portal and undertook the internship. The top three summer interns were felicitated on 2nd October 2018, Swachh Bharat Diwas. All participants have been given a Swachh Bharat Internship Certificate on completion of their internship.

2.8.5 Zila Swachh Bharat Prerak (ZSBP)

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in its dual role as the overall coordinating Ministry for the Swachh Bharat Mission and as the executing Ministry of SBM-G, has been thriving to harness all energies and resources in the country to deliver on the goals of a Swachh Bharat by 2019. As the districts and states continue to make strides towards becoming ODF, they require sustained support. In an effort to help strengthen the capacities at the districts and provide them technical and management support, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in partnership with the Tata Trusts decided to offer a cadre of skilled young professionals to work as **Zila Swachh Bharat Preraks (ZSBPs)**, one in each district, across the country, at no cost to the state government or the district.

The role of these young ZSBPs was to support the district administration towards implementation of SBM-G by coordinating for various SBM-G related activities. ZSBPs were intended to work closely and support the Collector/DM/CEO/CDO/DDO to expedite progress for SBM-G. In addition to the wider benefits of engaging smart minds in the Mission, it would also ensure a structured integration of youth in the programme and bring in fresh ideas, energy and enthusiasm to the Mission, and help accelerate the path to an ODF India. The ZSBPs were given thorough training in SBM related issues, particularly on community approaches and behavior change before they were deployed in the field to

take up their assignments. The contribution of these Preraks in moving forward SBM G has been exemplary.

2.9 Convergence of SBM (G) with other Schemes

Under SBM - (G) it was envisaged that the sanitation programme would be implemented in a campaign approach to cover the entire community for saturated outcomes with a view to create Open Defecation Free (ODF) Villages. This new approach recognized that provision of sanitation facilities had multifaceted dimensions ranging from creating sanitation infrastructure with a variety of technology options to soft activities like motivating communities for demand generation for toilets through intensive IEC and capacity building programmes. The Government of India has already taken a decision to prioritize all Centrally Sponsored Schemes in ODF Villages. Similarly, the State Government can take policy decisions regarding prioritizing State Government's schemes in ODF villages.

Closer involvement of the Education Department and Woman and Child Development Departments is essential. Regular discussions in the meetings of Village Education Committee and Parent Teacher Association about the maintenance of school and anganwadi toilets; and regular discussions in schools by teachers with children on sustaining ODF activities ensures sustainability.

The District Administration has also held regular meetings with Nigrani committees/Natural leaders/Panchayat representatives who have played critical role in making the village ODF, involving them in various development activities, felicitating publically Swachhata Champions and instituting award schemes for villages that sustain ODF status is the key to a sustainable ODF community.

2.9.1 INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (ICDS) Of Ministry of Women and Child Development

Considering the close linkages between provision of safe drinking water, good sanitation and child health, the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation are making efforts at the Central and State level for greater inter-sectoral convergence of the programmes of MW&CD and MDWS.

With the launch of SBM(G) on 2nd October, 2014, Anganwadi toilets are to be provided by MW&CD with Anganwadi workers being used as Motivators.

2.9.2 Areas of convergence with Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

MDWS has undertaken convergence initiatives with schemes of Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY) implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.



The components of SBM(G) include Solid and Liquid Waste Management in convergence with the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), wherever feasible.

Garbage dumps, OD sites now Vilopit Kuda Ghars

To stop people from defecating in the open, particularly when they have access to toilets and to prevent them from dumping garbage on street corners or on the wayside, the district administration of Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh has converted all those spots into Vilopit kuda ghars (translated – a house for garbage disposal). Such enclosures are fenced and adorned with flowering shrubs and plants. Outside it are notices with inscriptions saying, “This is the property of the Gram Panchayat, Littering is illegal and action will be taken against anyone committing such an offence.” According to the District Magistrate, Ghaziabad, Ms. Ritu Maheswari, there are about 50 points among the gram panchayats (GPs) where the Pradhans and GP secretaries have taken charge of such patches of land where open defecation was common and garbage dumped and they had made them into beautiful parks with well-manicured lawns and boundary walls. In some of them, there are benches for people to sit, paths for people to take a stroll; and even a playground for the little ones. Setting up of 50 additional vilopit kuda ghars is in progress. The message to the community is clear as they trigger them into adopting safe sanitation practices and segregating waste at their homes. Ghaziabad is the third district in the State to have achieved open defecation free (ODF) status in August 2017. Commenting on the sustainability, “There are few cases of open defecation these days. The ODF message has certainly percolated down to the all people,” the DM said.



विलोपित कूड़ा-घर



2.9.3 Convergence with NRDWP

It is clear that availability of water is required to keep the toilets clean and usable. Provisioning of assured and sustainable water supply not only facilitates toilet construction and usage, but also goes a long way in incentivizing and motivating people

to adopt good sanitation practices including hand washing before and after meals, post defecation, as also maintaining cleanliness and proper hygiene within and outside houses. Thus, availability of enough water for sanitation purposes needs to be taken into account on priority. A conjoint approach to water and sanitation is being adopted through convergence with the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and the SBM(G). Villages which have been verified for ODF are given priority for Piped Water Schemes under NRDWP. Out of 15,93,454 habitations in Open Defecation Free (ODF) declared villages, 6,61,838 (41.53%) habitations have been provided with Piped Water Supply Schemes (PWSS), as reported on 31.03.2019.

2.9.4 Areas of convergence with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to address manual scavenging

With the promulgation of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, the construction and maintenance of dry latrines and employing someone as a manual scavenger has been prohibited. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal Ministry monitoring the implementation of the Act. The Census 2011 has reported existence of 12.76 lakh insanitary latrines in the country, out of which 5.86 lakh dry latrines were reportedly cleaned manually in the rural areas of the country.

As per revised SBM(G) guidelines, any existing bucket latrines, if any, have to be converted to sanitary latrines. The incentive available to the beneficiary for this is identical to that of the construction of individual house hold latrines. States have been requested to take steps for conversion of existing bucket or dry latrines into sanitary latrines on a priority basis in all the villages where insanitary latrines exist and manual scavenging has been reported in Census 2011.

States have carried out a Survey on this and **273909** insanitary latrines were found and **267272 (97.58%)** insanitary latrines were which have now been converted to sanitary latrines upto **31.03.2019**.

2.9.5 Convergence with Ministry Of Health and Family Welfare

Swachh Swasth Sarvatra- This is a joint initiative with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Under this, selected Community Health Center (CHCs) in these Blocks are to be provided Rs.10 lakhs by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MHFW) for enabling them to move to the next higher level of Swachhata parameters. Since the launch of SSS, training of health workers has taken place in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Assam with support from UNICEF and from respective State Health Departments.

2.9.6 Convergence with Ministry Of Human Resource

Swachhata Chapter on School Curriculum- Under this collaboration a chapter on Swachhata is being developed and given to NCERT to make a part of the school curriculum. A Swachhata Chapter for upper Primary classes and Co-curriculum and extra curriculum on Swachhata and learning materials for teachers on sanitation will soon be released.



2.10 Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) under SBM(G)

2.10.1 The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation and impact of the Programme including utilization of funds, through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee meetings, Area Officer's Scheme, District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees (DISHA) at the State/District Level. Besides, the States have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's participation, (iv) accountability/ social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels. These measures are to help in maximum utilization of funds under the rural development schemes.

2.10.2 Comprehensive web-based online monitoring systems for SBM(G) are in place. The Online Monitoring System of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is being strengthened for entering households' level data gathered from the Baseline Survey. This is an attempt to begin household level monitoring of the sanitation coverage and increase transparency. Further to keep pace with the modern IT tools, provision is now available to send automatic reminders on identified dates to State Secretaries and SBM(G) Coordinators of each district to report physical and financial progress by the due dates. Provision has also been made to issue SMSs to field functionaries and State Secretaries on group messages to be sent through online monitoring system. An online automated SMS system to communicate with beneficiaries and an online complaint redressal system is being put in place. A Mobile application for uploading photographs of toilets constructed after 2nd October 2014 has been launched. The photographs are geo-tagged. Further, a Swachhta App has been developed that provides online information on sanitation status up to household level. The citizens can also do ranking of swachhata on the Swachh App.

2.10.3 A module for monitoring ODF is also available on the IMIS. Further, the IMIS provides for a module, whereby, the States/districts can transfer incentive fund directly to the community as a whole, as per the flexibility provided to the States.

2.10.4 Village Swachhata Index has been defined to measure the cleanliness level of villages. This includes factors like access to safe toilets and also whether there is visible cleanliness around households and public places. This is measured by determining the % of households having access to safe toilets, % of households having no litter around them, % of houses having no stagnant waste water around them and % of public places having no litter around them. The public places include schools, anganwadis, hospitals, etc. The IMIS enables villages to determine their own Village Swachhata Index in a Gram Sabha and take steps to improve their cleanliness level. Out of 602860 villages, VSI have been reported by 466159 (77.32%) as on 31.03.2019.

2.10.5 Periodic review meetings are conducted to review the physical and financial progress in the implementation of schemes in all the states. Beside review meetings, regular video conferences are also organized to review progress of SBM (G) and to

suggest corrective measures wherever required to achieve physical and financial objectives. Also, officers from Gol visit the States lagging behind in the pace of implementation of the scheme to expedite their implementation so as to achieve the project objectives within the stipulated period.

2.10.6 Sushree Uma Bharati, Hon'ble Minister, Drinking Water and Sanitation, released the 'Swachh Survekshan'2018 Report on 2nd October, 2018 at Pravasi Bhartia Kendra, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

2.11 Human Resource Development (HRD)

Summary of Capacity Building Initiatives taken by the Ministry: (between January, 2018 and March, 2019):

SI No	Date	Event/Programme	Number of Participants	Venue
Orientation of 2nd line District Officials				
1	5-6 th June, 2018	Orientation of 2 nd Line District Officials	40	Bhubaneshwar
2	11-12 th June, 2018	Orientation of 2 nd Line District Officials	40	Srinagar, J&K
3	26-27 th Nov, 2018	Orientation of 2 nd Line District Officials	35	Varanasi
4	19 th June, 2018	Orientation of 2 nd Line District Officials	35	Gorakhpur
Orientation of Zila Swachh Bharat Preraks (ZSBPs)				
1	23-25 th April, 2018	Orientation of ZSBPs	50	MDWS/NASC ,New Delhi/Field visit to Hapur
Lunch and Learn				
1	9 th February, 2018	Lunch and Learn with Collectors	26	MDWS, New Delhi
2	14 th June, 2018	Lunch and Learn with Collectors	20	MDWS, New Delhi



3	12 th July,2018	Lunch and Learn with Collectors	20	MDWS, New Delhi
4	25 th Oct,2018	Lunch and Learn with Collectors	22	MDWS, New Delhi
Conclaves/ Workshops				
1	19-20 th January,2018	National Consultation on IEC	100	Gurgaon
2	22-23 rd February,2018	National Consultative Workshop on SLRM	80	New Delhi
3	3-10 th April,2018	Satyagrah se Swachhagrah – ChaloChamparan	20,000 + 4 Lakh	Champaran, Bihar
4	16-17 th May, 2018	National ODF-S Workshop	150	Pune
5	25 th May, 2018	KRC Consultation	55	New Delhi
6	27 th May,2018	Technology Workshop with Akshay Kumar	50	New Delhi
7	13 th July, 2018	Launch of Swachh SurvekshanGramin	60	New Delhi
8	24 th August, 2018	National Workshop on ODF-S Capacity Building	120	Udaipur
9	31 st August,2018	Consultation & Review with States on World Bank Support	55	New Delhi
10	7-8 th Sep, 2018	National Workshop on SLRM	120	Gangtok, Sikkim
11	15 th Sep, 2018	Launch of Swachhata Hi Sewa by PM	215985 CSC connected	17 th Locations across the country
12	29 th Sep- 2 nd Oct,2018	Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention (MGISC)	200	Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra/Rastrapat iBhavan
13	24 th Oct,2018	National Consultation on ODF (Q&S)	70	New Delhi

14	27 th Oct, 2018	Consultation on ODF-Q&S with Western States	60	Nagpur
15	30 th Oct, 2018	Consultation on ODF-Q&S with Southern States	60	Chennai
16	14 th Nov, 2018	Consultation on ODF-Q&S with North-Eastern States	65	Guwahati
17	15 th Nov, 2018	Consultation on ODF-Q&S with Eastern States	60	Kolkata
18	30 Nov-1 st Dec, 2018	Consultation on ODF-Q&S with Northern States	65	Nainital
19	20 th Dec, 2018	Preparatory Design Workshop with NIRD & UNICEF	50	India Habitat Center, New Delhi

2.12 Knowledge Management

Knowledge Management (KM) in SBM encompasses strengthening of institutional systems and processes for KM including knowledge identification, gathering and management functions. An effective KM mechanism has been developed to monitor outputs (toilet construction), outcomes (toilet usage), and also systematically evaluate knowledge and learning from field implementation to improve organizational responsiveness. In view of the time scale of the Mission, following key initiatives have been taken to ensure that KM gets mainstreamed across all the programming aspects, and be made a part of normal business, rather than relying on a disparate set of tools.

2.12.1 Knowledge Management consultancy has been proposed to introduce knowledge management as a strategic approach in SBM (G). It is envisioned that the consultancy will ensure that knowledge generated is accessible and relevant, and that best practices are documented and incorporated into programming. In particular, through the national and state level knowledge hubs, to facilitate operational and strategic KM. States will also be assisted to leverage strength of Key Resource Centres (KRCs), knowledge networks, online portals/ blogs/ websites, e-learning/ virtual learning systems, and social media to ensure that knowledge processes, protocols are in place, and that knowledge flows freely through the Mission and across all levels.

2.12.2 Swachh Sangraha Portal. Knowledge Management (KM) in SBM encompasses strengthening of institutional systems and processes for KM including knowledge identification, gathering and management functions. The beta version of a knowledge management portal (web-based platform <http://www.swachhsangraha.gov.in/>) called “Swachh Sangraha” was developed by the Ministry with World Bank’s support. The beta



version was launched in 2016 and revisions were made to the portal basis feedback received from State/ Districts. The final version was made live in 2018 to institutionalize the knowledge management function in a more systematic and organized way, involving all the states and key stakeholders. Besides face-to-face training, VCs, manuals and videos have also been prepared to promote self-learning by the users and contributors of the portal. The portal has fast evolved as a platform for states and districts to share experiences search and learn from the collective knowledge of the entire country.

2.12.3 Another innovative collaborative KM tool called SBM (IVRS based) Academy, has been conceptualized in partnership with BMGF and BBCMA. At present, state and district level governments are extensively and effectively using community approaches to sanitation (CAS) for community mobilisation and interpersonal communication activities with rural communities. To achieve the mission objectives, MDWS is planning to rapidly scale-up CAS activities across the country and promote ODF sustainability by increasing the number of swachhagrahis to 650,000. However, of the several challenges with implementing an accelerated scale-up of the sanitation facilitator network, lack of sufficient skilled master trainers is key. Lack of access to standardised content is another key barrier to the scale and speed required to achieve the mission target. Moreover, there is a lack of refreshers and reminders for sanitation facilitators, once the primary face to face training is completed.

In response to the above challenges and realising the importance of equipping the rapidly expanding sanitation facilitators with on-demand and standardised training content, SBM Academy service has been conceptualised. SBM Academy is an interactive voice response (IVR) based mobile service that proposes to deliver on-demand, high quality and standardized training content to rural sanitation facilitators, including Swachhagrahi, working under the Government of India's Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) programme. In phase one, the service will be available in two languages, Hindi and English and will serve the following objectives:

- Provide sanitation facilitators with access to an on-demand, anytime, anywhere, training course with high quality, standardized content
- Refresh sanitation facilitators' knowledge and improve their interpersonal communication skills, to improve the quality of their engagement with beneficiaries
- Support the scale up of the Swachhagrahi network by reducing their dependence on face to face training

For the purpose, standardized approved content has been being prepared for hosting on an audio medium and discussion for procurement of infrastructure and telecommunication are in advanced stage.

2.12.4 e-learning modules: The large-scale replication of participatory approaches to rural sanitation such as CLTS requires extensive focus on capacity building of a range of key stakeholders especially those who motivate communities. Moreover, the need for strengthening capacity in the states for planning and implementation of ODF (S)

interventions is also being felt. And the trainings need to cover a range of issues including community planning, behaviour change communication, safe sanitation technology options, solid liquid waste management, etc. The challenge becomes multi-fold due to the need to cover a large set of stakeholders across different geographies and to consistently communicate the standardized messages.

Conventional learning programmes require the physical presence of the trainees as per the training calendar. In order to eliminate these issues, e-learning was proposed to ensure scaling up rapidly, with quality. Using e-learning, stakeholders will have the freedom to learn at their own convenience, and at a pace that is right for them. It will also be possible to train them in remote locations and in a consistent manner, in an anytime, anywhere fashion. Another key advantage is its quicker delivery cycle than traditional classroom-based instruction. In addition, given the speed and ease with which e-learning is delivered, the costs of learning and development are drastically reduced. With support from World Bank, Ministry is developing e-learning modules on key themes of SBM-G viz. ODF sustainability, Safe construction technology etc., in both English and Hindi.

E-learning modules will be hosted through a web app that will also have a Learning Management System (LMS), capable to track usage and generate certificates.

2.12.5 A satellite technology based Virtual training mechanism has been proposed and approved for specialized trainings and key master trainings on specific themes to implementing teams at state, district levels. Virtual Learning Centre(s) are facilities to impart training in a virtual mode to remote locations. The Training is conducted by a couple of expert trainers in a virtually training enabled studio and the video/ audio data is transmitted virtually (through VSAT/ leased line technology) to trainees present at remote locations. Through virtual training, it is also possible for one trainer (team) to concurrently train various trainee batches (at multiple locations) on a real-time basis. This technology was used by the Ministry to pilot 'Virtual Training' in partnership with Tata Trust in 2016. Six 5-day trainings (on CLTS) were imparted to 2459 Participants at 55 locations in 53 districts (UP, Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Punjab and Gujarat). In partnership with Tata Trusts, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS) is planning to scale up this training service delivery model (leveraging existing Tata Trust contracts for apparatus at Virtual Learning Centre Studio, receiving stations, satellite connectivity, hardware etc.) to buttress the ongoing capacity building efforts. Special emphasis will be placed on organizing orientation for SBM staff at all levels in the laggard states and refresher for ODF-S in other states. The support from Tata Trust is in the form of equipment for virtual training studio (Delhi), receiving stations (50 receiving stations in districts of Bihar & UP) and handholding support to the Ministry for rolling out.

2.13 World Bank support to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

The World Bank Programme (P for R component of the Operation) supports the entire national SBM-G programme by channeling US\$1.475 billion through the incentive grant window of SBM-G in support of the national programme's objective of recognizing and



rewarding the performance of states on achieving key sanitation outcomes (that is reducing open defecation, sustaining ODF and rural population with SLWM). Programme funds are disbursed to MDWS on achievement of Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and MDWS releases grant funds to states, based on their performance.

The principles of disbursement of funds from the Bank to MDWS include: (a) **recognizing and measuring the performance of states** in terms of substantially reducing OD, sustaining ODF status at the village level, and increase in rural population with solid and liquid waste management; (b) **allocating resources across DLIs**, so as to respond to the differential challenges faced by states and (c) **rewarding performing states** linked to their annual achievements in reducing OD, sustaining ODF, and SLWM. The value-addition of the Programme is in (a) sharpening the focus of SBM-G on selected results; and (b) signaling the importance of achieving and sustaining results by giving financial incentives to performing states, directly linked to measurable performance.

2.13.1 Review of Programme Development Objectives:

The development objective for the Swachh Bharat Mission Support Operation is to reduce open defecation in rural areas, and strengthen MDWS capacity to manage the national SBM-G program. The following outcome indicators are being used to measure achievement of the PDO:-

- (a) PDO Indicator 1: Reduction in the prevalence of open defecation;
- (b) PDO Indicator 2: National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) conducted and results published.

2.13.2 Progress against Programme Development Objectives:

The development objective for the Swachh Bharat Mission Support Operation is to reduce open defecation in rural areas, and strengthen MDWS capacity to manage the national SBM-G programme. Noticeable achievement has been registered against the Programme Development Objectives at the time of MTR. Following has been achieved which contributes to the attainment of PDO Indicator 1:

- Reduction in number of people defecating in open from 540 million to 87 million
- Improvement in sanitation coverage from 39% at the start of the programme to 99%
- Construction and usage of 90 million rural toilets

With the current pace of implementation, the programme is nicely poised to eliminate the practice of open defecation by March 2019 and fully attain the programme development objectives.

National annual rural sanitation survey (NARSS)

MDWS rolled out NARSS round one in 2017 to provide baseline values for the key indicators to measure DLIs. To oversee and support the entire NARSS process, an Expert Working Group (EWG) was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu with members from MDWS, World Bank, UNICEF, BGMF, Water Aid India, Research Institute for Compassionate Economics (RICE), Ministry of Statistics and programme Implementation (MOSPI). An EOI was published and through a competitive bidding process, an Independent Verification Agency (IVA) was selected for undertaking

the NARSS across the country. Contract was signed with the IVA in May 2017. Following the selection, sampling design, verification protocol and Data collection tools were discussed and finalized by the EWG which was then shared with the IVA.

NARSS round 1 sampling framework covered all 29 States and 3 UTs (A&N Islands, D&N Haveli and Puducherry). The total sample size at the national level was 6136 villages covering 92,040 households and a three-stage sampling procedure was applied to select study sample. There were two sample streams viz., ODF (verified) and non-ODF (including ODF declared but not verified). In first stage, total numbers of villages were first distributed across states/UTs proportionate to the percentage of rural population. In second stage, this state sample was further distributed into Verified ODF and Non-ODF categories proportionately based on the percentage of rural households in ODF verified villages in a given state/UT. In the third stage, 15 households per village/primary sampling unit were covered besides AWW, school, public/community toilets and open spaces in the same village. Minimum sample size was ensured at the State level in ODF stream and in those states where proportion of rural households was lesser to provide estimates with 95% level of significance and 5% margin of error.

The data collection commenced in November 2017 following the training of field enumerators and was completed by February 2018. Public disclosure of raw data for the NAARS was done within a week after completion of the survey and money was released to States in the month of March 2018, as per agreed protocol based on their DLI results.

DLIs: Progress in NARSS Round 1

Disbursement Linked Indicator	DLI Results for NARSS Round 1	Status
DLI#1: Reduction in the prevalence of open defecation	69.4	Achieved- Report Submitted
DLI#2: Sustaining ODF status in Villages	96.0	Achieved- Report Submitted
DLI#3: Increase in rural population with SLWM	75.8	Achieved- Report Submitted
DLI#4: Operationalization of Performance Incentive Grant Scheme by MDWS	Annual sanitation survey conducted and results published	Achieved- Report Submitted

2.13.3 Summary of NARSS findings is presented below:

The key findings of the NARSS round 1 were:



- 77.0% of the households were found to have access to the toilet.
- 93.3% of the people who had access to the toilet used them regularly.
- 95.6% of ODF verified villages confirmed ODF status.
- 74.5% of the villages were found to have minimal littering.
- 75.3% of the villages showed minimal/no water logging.

2.13.4 Progress against key result areas

The Operation concentrates on four key result areas that contribute to the achievement of the PDO:

- (a) Result Area 1: Increased access and use of safe and functional sanitation facilities;
- (b) Result Area 2: Sustaining community-wide ODF status;
- (c) Result Area 3: Increased population with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM); and
- (d) Result Area 4: Strengthened MDWS capacity in programme management, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation.

MDWS has attained significant progress against the key results areas and are presented below:

No	Key Result Area	Progress attained
1	Increased access and use of safe and functional sanitation facilities	Additional 50 % point increase in sanitation coverage against the baseline. 77% of rural households have access to safe sanitation facilities and use them as per the NARSS
2	Sustaining community-wide ODF status	96.4% ODF verified villages sustained their ODF status as reported by NARSS
3	Increased population with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)	75.76% villages with solid and liquid waste management arrangements as per the NARSS
4	Strengthened MDWS capacity in programme management, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation	<p>Engagement of Programme Management Consultants (PMC) within the PMU of MDWS, to support implementation of SBM-G programme</p> <p>Strengthening of programme M&E system at the national level using NLMs, PMC staff and MDWS Officials</p> <p>National third party annual sanitation surveys to cover all states and union territories</p> <p>Establishment of a robust and credible verification mechanism for programme results</p> <p>Capacity building and trainings on thematic areas using KRCs</p>

3. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

The Government of India's first major intervention in the rural drinking water sector, started in 1972-73, through the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). A Technology mission on drinking water was started in 1986, which in 1991-92, was renamed as the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission.

In 1992, 'Rural Drinking Water Supply' was declared a State subject and also included in the eleventh schedule of the constitution, among the subjects that may be entrusted to Panchayats by the States. Thus, the participation on the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the rural drinking water supply sector is an important area of focus.

In 1999-2000, *Sector Reform Projects* were started to involve the community in planning, implementation and management of drinking water schemes which was in 2002 scaled up as the *Swajaldhara Programme*.

Bharat Nirman was launched by the Government of India in 2005 as a programme to build rural infrastructure. While, Phase-I of the programme was implemented in the period 2005-06 to 2008-09, the Phase-II was implemented from 2009-10 to 2011-12. Rural drinking water was one of the six components of Bharat Nirman.

In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the basis of coverage under the rural water supply programme telescoped from habitations to households i.e., ensuring drinking water supply to all households in the community. Hitherto rural water supply was predominantly provided through hand pumps.

In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, there was a major shift, of emphasis towards piped water supply with the goal of providing at least 50% of the rural population with at least 40 lpcd within the household premises or at a horizontal or vertical distance of not more than 100 m from their household without barriers of social or financial discrimination.

Upgrading the National Drinking Water Mission, the Department of Drinking Water Supply (DDWS) was created in the Ministry of Rural Development in 1999, which was subsequently renamed as the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation in 2010. Keeping in view the significance of rural water supply and sanitation, the Government of India created and notified the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation as a separate Ministry on 13th July 2011.

3.1 National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP):

The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) was launched on 01.04.2009. The scheme underwent certain modifications in 2012.

The scheme underwent further major modifications in November 2017 to make it competitive, outcome based and for incentivizing the states for maintaining the completed schemes functional. Weightage in allocation criteria for population affected with chemical contamination has been provided. 50% of second installment will be based on



functionality status of completed piped water supply schemes found in third party verification. 50% of second installment will be based on the pre-financing central share by the performing states. Higher earmarked allocation has been provided for JE-AES affected areas. Now under this programme, only piped water supply schemes are allowed. Hand pumps are allowed only in JE-AES affected districts. The salient features of the new NRDWP guidelines are enumerated below:

3.1.1 Components of the NRDWP

a) The distribution of allocation under various components at the Central level is as under:

Allocation / Components	NRDWP Central Allocation
JE-AES affected high priority districts with bacteriological contamination	2%
North Eastern (NE) States	10 %
Non-NE States / UTs	88%

b) Funds are set aside for two focused sub-programmes under NRDWP which is as under:

Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Projects for Low Income States (RWSSP-LIS) – Being executed in Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand & Uttar Pradesh	Allocation as per the Project guidelines
National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM)	Allocation as per the Sub-Mission guidelines

c) Component, Purpose and fund sharing pattern:

Purpose	Fund sharing pattern
<p>Coverage Normal Component (75%) Sustainability (Functionality) component (25%). These funds are for piped water supply schemes only. However, 5% (max.) of every release can be used for each of following activities: Support WQM&S (Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance) In case, a State is unable to use the funds for Support and WQM&S activities, unused funds may be used for PWS schemes.</p> <p>Note: Sustainability (Functionality) component is released based on functionality status of completed piped water supply schemes under NRDWP as third party verification. Part ($\frac{1}{3}$) of Normal Component is released after Pre-Financing of Central Share by the States</p>	<p>100:0 for UTs 90:10 for NE and Himalayan States 50:50 for other States</p> <p><u>For Support & WQM&S</u> 100:0 for UTs 90:10 for NE and Himalayan States 60:40 for other States</p>

JE-AES To be used for PWS schemes and conversion of public shallow hand pumps to India Mark II or higher version etc.	90:10 for Assam 50:50 for other States
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3.1.2 Weightage for Allocation of Funds amongst States for Coverage purpose:

Criteria	Weightage (%)
Rural Population (as per last Census)	40
Rural SC and ST population (as per last Census)	10
States under DDP, DPAP, HADP and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas	40
Population (as per IMIS) residing in habitations having affected by chemical contaminants including heavy metals (as on 31 st March of preceding financial year)	10
Total	100

3.1.3 Financial performance under NRDWP or erstwhile programmes

During 2017-18, Budget Estimates (BE) allocation was for Rs. 6050 Crores. Subsequent to revised estimate, a total of Rs. 7050 Crores was provided. Out of Rs. 7050 crores of Revised Estimates (RE) allocation, Rs. 7037.95 crores was released to States i.e. utilized at the national level including the Ministry level expenditure. During 2018-19, allocation under NRDWP was for Rs 7000 Crores at BE stage which was revised to Rs 5500 Crore at RE stage. Since November 2017, the elements of Pre-Financing of schemes by States and ensuring Sustainability (functionality) of completed schemes has been introduced in NRDWP to make the programme outcome / output based and result oriented.

3.1.4 Physical Performance under NRDWP

The physical performance under NRDWP for the year 2018-19, as on 31.03.2019, is as under:

Fully Covered		Partially Covered		Quality Affected		Total	
Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage
18294	32460	52805	30964	8468	4378	79567	67802

Habitations are classified into three categories

- Fully covered habitations: Habitations getting at least 40 LPCD of safe drinking water throughout the year available within 100 m (horizontal/vertical) from their households
- Quality affected habitations: Habitation with at least one of the drinking water sources not meeting the parameters of chemical contamination (Arsenic, Fluoride,



Iron, Salinity, Nitrate and Heavy Metals) as stipulated in IS:10500 and with remaining safe sources, service delivery level of 40 LPCD is not ensured.

- Partially covered habitations: Habitations other than fully covered and quality affected categories

3.1.5 Annual Action Plans (AAPs): Planning for 2018-19

From the year 2010-11, the State-wise discussions on the Annual Action Plan (AAP) with each State are being carried out. From the year 2012-13 onwards, the on-line formats for Annual Action Plan got fully established and have been widely accepted by the States/UTs. In this process, States prepare their respective AAPs for every financial year, detailing the activities in the rural drinking water sector that they propose to take up during the year, and the financial costs that these proposals would entail. Detailed discussions on the State AAPs for 2018-19 were held during the months of Feb-March, 2018 with representatives of the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Government of India and the State government officials. Subsequent to the discussions, modifications were suggested in the AAPs and action points identified. Funds were released to States under NRDWP after their AAP was finally prepared. It was on the basis of this AAP that the States carried out the activities under NRDWP during the year. The entire procedure of preparing, discussing and implementation of the AAPs for the NRDWP, provided a framework for proper targeting and monitoring of the funds being provided by the Government of India. The AAP along with online reporting of works carried out by the States in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry has significantly strengthened the effectiveness of the NRDWP in achieving the goal of providing safe drinking water for all the rural areas of the country.

3.1.6 Planning for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP), Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected and Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs)

Provision for SCs and STs

The NRDWP has special provisions to ensure coverage of the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population with potable water supply. In the criteria for fund allocation to States under the NRDWP, the rural SC and ST population of the State have a weightage of 10%. Thus States with higher SC and ST population get a higher allocation of NRDWP funds.

To ensure that adequate funds are utilized by the States in SC and ST concentrated areas for the year 2018-19, Rs 1540 crore (22% of total allocation of RS 7000 crore) was earmarked for expenditure for SCs and Rs 700 crore(10% of total allocation of Rs 7000 crore) was earmarked for expenditure for STs at BE stage. However, Rs 1210 crore(22% of revised allocation of Rs 5500 crore) was released for expenditure for SCs and Rs 550 core(10% of revised allocation of Rs 5500 crore) was released for expenditure for STs at RE stage. Thus, as on 31.03.2019, Rs 1760 crore has been released to States for coverage of SC and ST population.

The progress in the coverage of SC and ST concentrated habitations is being monitored through the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry. Improvements have been made for this in the Ministry's website and in the online monitoring system for capturing of achievement data in this respect.

As on 01.04.2018, out of the total number of 205380 SC concentrated habitations in the country, 162198 numbers of habitations (78.97%) are Fully Covered, 33586 numbers of habitations (16.35%) are Partially Covered and 9596 (4.67%) number of habitations are Quality affected. In 2018-19, 4572 SC concentrated habitations were targeted for coverage and 8747 habitations (100%) have been covered with potable drinking water supply.

As on 01.04.2018, out of the total 362468 number of ST concentrated habitations, 310290 number of habitations (85.60%) are Fully Covered, 44926 number of habitations (12.39%) are Partially Covered and 7252 number of habitations (2%) are quality affected. In 2018-19, 7850 ST concentrated habitations were targeted for coverage out of which 12138(100%) habitations have been covered provision for Minorities

While there is no separate earmarking of NRDWP funds for expenditure in minority concentrated districts, attention is given to coverage of such habitations in the planning process.

Out of the total number, 240193 habitations are identified as the Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs), by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. As on 01.04.2018, a total of 154819 number of habitations (64.45%) are Fully Covered, 66878 (27.84%) are Partially Covered and 18496 (7.70%) are Quality affected. In 2018-19, 6095 habitations have been targeted for coverage and 9892 habitations (100%) covered with potable drinking water supply.

Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected districts:

There are 88 districts which are now categorized as LWE affected districts and identified for the Integrated Action Plan (IAP). Funds are provided under the IAP to the District Administration of these districts for taking up developmental schemes including water supply projects. In addition, under the NRDWP, State Governments Annual Action Plans prioritized for taking up rural water supply projects in these districts.

As on 31.03.2019, out of the 17.19 lakh rural habitations in the country, there are 340336 habitations in IAP districts. Out of these, 312087 habitations are fully covered (91.70%), 24289 habitations (7.14%) are partially covered. Further, 3960 habitations (1.16%) are quality affected.

3.1.7 Progress of NRDWP in North Eastern States

Under the NRDWP, focus is placed on the development of infrastructure in the North Eastern States by providing 10% of national budget allocation to these States. In 2018-



19, an amount of Rs 550 cr. has been released for rural drinking water supply in North Eastern States.

State	Total Rural Habitati on as on 01.04.18	Status of Coverage			Target 2018-19			Achievement as on 31.03.2019		
		(As on 01.04.2018)			FC	PC	QA	FC	PC	QA
		FC	PC	QA						
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	7525	3173	4324	28	0	1134	28	35	129	1
ASSAM	88047	54614	23490	9972	0	5354	806	710	353	204
MANIPUR	2962	2020	956	0	0	542	0	52	30	0
MEGHALAYA	9980	4040	6423	7	0	613	7	132	84	0
MIZORAM	718	460	260	0	132	245	0	13	30	0
NAGALAND	1450	707	739	4	0	406	4	19	31	4
SIKKIM	2076	754	1583	0	0	156	0	92	107	0
TRIPURA	8723	4916	1367	2440	0	646	97	115	35	41
Total	121481	70684	39142	12451	132	9096	942	1168	799	250

3.1.8 Allocation and physical achievements under NRDWP

State-wise allocation and physical achievements for the year 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, are placed at Annexure-II.

3.1.9 Training & Capacity Building through Key Resource Centres (KRCs)

In order to address emerging issues and challenges in water supply sector, it is necessary that the capacity of different stakeholders should be strengthened to enable them to play their role and shoulder their responsibilities effectively. There is need to bridge the knowledge and information gaps to enable stakeholders to dovetail local knowledge and traditional wisdom in ensuring safe drinking water to all on long-term basis.

Therefore it is important to build a multi-level cadre of motivated, skilled and trained personnel in rural water supply sector so as to deal with challenges such as sustainability of sources; financial and institutional issues; water quality issues; interventions required in the field and operation and maintenance of water supply systems etc.

In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives, institutions of high repute and experience of working in these areas are engaged by the Ministry in imparting training and in other activities to build capacities of different stakeholders, as Key Resource Centers (KRCs). These institutes will be involved in capacity building, reorientation of

different stakeholders, disseminating knowledge and information, documenting best practices, etc.

The Ministry had received training / workshop proposals from 8 KRC- Institutes. The committee setup in the Ministry to consider the proposals has approved following activities of below mentioned institutes in the Financial Year 2018-19:

S.NO.	Name of KRC	Activities Approved in 2018-19	Approved / Sanctioned Amount
1	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology (MNNIT)-Allahabad, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh	National level workshop on water treatment options for priority drinking water pollutants in rural areas	Rs. 2,08,306/-
2	Central Institute of Plastics & Engineering Technology (CIPET), Guindy, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	Training Programmes on Application of Plastic Piping System in Water Transportation for Drinking Water and Sanitation.	Rs. 5,77,500/-
3	Gujarat Jalseva Training Institute (GJTI), Gandhinagar, Gujarat	Training programme on 'Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance'	Rs. 2,39,700/-
4	M.P. Water and Land Management Institute (MPWALMI), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Refresher training of EEs, AEs on Swajal	Rs. 2,31,000/-

3.2 Water Quality (WQ) activities

3.2.1 Setting up of National Centre for Drinking Water, Sanitation and Quality (NCDWS&Q)

A National Centre for Drinking Water, Sanitation and Quality (formerly known as International Centre for Drinking Water Quality)" registered under Societies Registration Act. 1860 is being set up at Kolkata as an autonomous Institution under the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India. The proposal was approved by the Government of India in 2013. The scope of work of the Centre was initially limited to undertake activities under drinking water quality sector. Keeping in view the challenges in sanitation sector, the scope of work of the Centre has been expanded to monitor the work



relating to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) naming the Centre “National Centre for Drinking Water, Sanitation and Quality” since October, 2018.

Presently, the construction work of building of the Centre is in progress at Joka, Kolkata. The Centre will start functioning after completion of work of administrative building, training and R&D building. In the meantime, the Centre is functioning from New Delhi. Initially 6 posts have been created after the approval of Department of Expenditure (DoE) out of which two posts were filled up and the process for the recruitment of remaining posts is under progress including the post of Director for NCDWS&Q. Presently, the officers of the Ministry have been given additional charge in different capacities to carry out the work of the Centre.



View of construction work of NCDWS&Q at Joka, Kolkata
(Admin cum R&D block)

3.2.2 Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S)

In order to address the newly emerging challenges of drinking water, the guidelines or NRDWP were revised in 2017 including the Water Quality Monitoring Surveillance component of NRDWP.

The water quality monitoring and surveillance in rural areas comprises of two levels of inspection (i) water quality testing in State/District/Sub-Division/Mobile water quality testing Laboratory (ii) Use of Field Test Kits (FTKs) in Gram Panchayat(s) to find out extent of contamination and refer the positively tested samples to the nearby Water Quality Testing Laboratory for confirmation. The main aim of the programme is as follows:-

- (a) Establishing a well-structured information flow between Government, Technical Institution, District Laboratories, Sub-Division Laboratories and grassroots functionaries.
- (b) States may access funds from NRDWP (WQM&S component) for setting up and upgrading drinking Water testing Laboratories at the state, district and sub divisional level.

(c) Take up state and region specific IEC activities involving PRIs, Cooperatives, Women Groups, SHGs and NGOs by Water and Sanitation Support Organization (WSSO) / State Water Sanitation Mission (SWSM).

(d) Impart training to District, Sub-Division, Block and GP Level Functionaries and special training to be imparted to the 5 Members (School teachers, Anganwadi Workers, ASHA, Ex-army personnel, Local NGO Members, GPWSC/VWSC members in each Gram Panchayat on water quality issues including health related diseases, Water Quality Monitoring, Sanitation and Hygiene and social mobilization.

The FTK testing details, during 2018-19, is as given below:

No. of FTKs chemical distributed	20,359
No. of bacteriological vials purchased /distributed	16,48,619
No. of persons trained	1,47,580
No. of Water Samples tested with FTK	10,91,360
No. of Sanitary Survey conducted	96,988

3.2.3 Drinking Water Quality Testing Laboratories & NABL Accreditation

The Ministry is supporting States/UTs in setting up, up-gradation and strengthening of State, district, sub-divisional/block level/mobile drinking water quality testing laboratories under National Rural Drinking Water Programme .

As on 31.03.2019, total 2195 drinking water quality testing laboratories have been set up/strengthened by the States/UTs using NRDWP (WQMS) funds and from their own/other funding resources. Out of 2195, 28 are State labs, 731 are district labs, 1134 are sub-divisional labs, 244 are block level labs and 58 are mobile labs. States have tested about 39.12 lakh water samples during 2018-19 in these laboratories as reported on IMIS of the Ministry.

Various steps have been taken up by the Ministry to improve the functioning and monitoring of drinking water quality testing laboratories. Keeping this in view, a one day national workshop was organized by the Ministry in May, 2018 to discuss issues & challenges relating to improvement of drinking water quality testing laboratories in States/UTs. The workshop was attended by Director (WSSOs), Chief Chemists/Chemists of the State Governments dealing with rural water supply, officers from CGWB, NEERI, NABL and UNICEF.

Initiative has been taken up by the Ministry to rank all State and district level drinking water quality testing laboratories to improve the overall performance and



encourage competitiveness based on which the best performers will be felicitated suitably. The performance of State and district laboratories shall be evaluated based on the data available in NRDWP IMIS. The Ministry is also proposing to generate geographically evenly distributed roster of sources for which sampling is to be done by the district labs every month with the objective to ensure water quality testing of all the drinking water sources in States/UTs in a systematic manner.



View of State Level Drinking Water Quality Testing Laboratory, Hyderabad, Telangana and Chennai, Tamil Nadu

NABL Accreditation of Drinking Water Quality Testing Laboratories

The Ministry is emphasizing States/UTs for NABL accreditation as per “IS/ISO/IEC 17025:2017” in phased manner. A national orientation workshop for States/UTs was organized by the Ministry on April 10, 2015 regarding NABL accreditation of drinking water quality testing laboratories. 4 regional workshops were also conducted during 2015-16 to train identified professionals for NABL accreditation. Since then, the States/UTs are undertaking NABL accreditation of the drinking water quality testing laboratories in phased manner. So far 45 drinking water quality laboratories have been accredited with NABL.



View of NABL accreditation process at State Referral Laboratory, Guwahati, Assam and Hyderabad, Telangana

3.2.4 Water Quality Programme (WQ):

As per information entered by different States in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry as on 31.03.2019, there are 60,365 habitations affected by various chemical contaminants. Numbers of habitations affected by different chemical contaminants are given below:-

Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metals	Total
9,001	15,813	18,600	13,343	1,446	2,162	60,365

Under NRDWP, States can utilize the funds released to them for providing safe drinking water in water quality affected habitations on priority basis. State Governments are empowered to plan, design, approve, execute, operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. Further, 2% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected districts of the states (high priority districts).

3.2.5 National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM)

The Ministry had launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission on 22nd March, 2017 under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 arsenic / fluoride affected habitations over a span of 4 years, subject to availability of funds.

Under NWQSM, states can take up mainly three types of schemes. Those are as under:-

- a) Surface water based piped water supply scheme
- b) Safe ground water based piped water supply scheme and
- c) Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs)

Moreover, to address the issue of providing of safe drinking water in the identified habitations and making the Sub-mission more flexible for the States so as to achieve the target before the deadline, following measure have been taken by this Ministry during the year 2018-19:

1. Shifted from scheme based release of funds to Kitty based release of funds in order to give flexibility to States to manage the funds optimally.
2. Allowed utilization of NRDWP funds for en-route habitations.
3. Allowed Cluster based Community Water Purification Plants (CWPPs)
4. Allowed Retro-Fitting of Community Water Purification Systems
5. Allowed Extension of PWS from near scheme / Canal based schemes / Ranney Well based schemes / Cluster based CWPPs / CWPPs etc. to cover left-out habitations.
6. NRDWP schemes catering to NWQSM habitations will be brought under the umbrella of NWQSM for funding.



7. All the states have been asked to explore different possible options to cover left-out habitations before 31st March, 2021.

3.2.6 Achievements in tackling water quality affected habitations:

Under NRDWP, States can utilize the funds released to them for providing safe drinking water in water quality affected habitations.

Under National Water Quality Sub-Mission until 31.03.2019, an amount of Rs. 3690.34 Crores has been released to 16 States to provide safe drinking water to the reported. Arsenic / Fluoride affected habitations as on 18.08.2016. During 2018-19, Rs. 864.66 Crores has released to affected states. The details of funds released State-wise are as given below:

S. No.	State Name	Cumulative fund Released under NWQSM until 31 March, 2019 (Rs. in Cr.)	Fund released during 2018-19 (Rs. in Cr.)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	25.74	10.19
2	ASSAM	330.96	110.33
3	BIHAR	171.96	70.62
4	CHHATTISGARH	0.92	0.9
5	HARYANA	16.91	0
6	JHARKHAND	38.72	0
7	KARNATAKA	26.99	18.71
8	KERALA	4.43	2.12
9	MADHYA PRADESH	4.41	1.26
10	MAHARASHTRA	18.79	3.96
11	ODISHA	1.12	0
12	PUNJAB	98.01	21.05
13	RAJASTHAN	895.5	104.58
14	TELANGANA	700.23	0
15	UTTAR PRADESH	49.95	15.17
16	WEST BENGAL	1305.7	505.77
Total		3690.34	864.66

Until 31.03.2019, 10229 As/F affected habitations have been addressed under various programmes including NWQSM and in 6759 habitations schemes are ongoing.

3.2.7 SWAJAL – A Community Led Approach to Rural Piped Drinking Water Supply

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation launched *Swajal* a community demand driven, decentralized, single village, preferably solar powered, mini PWS programme in 112 aspirational districts (in 28 States excluding Goa) identified by NITI Aayog. The aspirational districts have 24.4% of Piped Water Supply (PWS) habitations against the

national average of 44.4% habitations. Thus, there is a large scope for expansion of PWS through Swajal in these districts. It challenges the aspirational districts to have demand based scheme instead of a routine piped water supply based schemes. Gram Panchayat(s) in partnership with rural communities and State Sectoral agencies would be involved in the execution of the scheme and also operate and maintain the scheme. *Swajal* would ideally be implemented as a groundwater based Piped Water Supply (PWS) scheme in habitations situated in preferably safe blocks of these districts with no piped water supply.

Swajal was originally launched as a pilot scheme in February 2018 in six States of Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Rajasthan. Later, it was extended to all 112 aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog. Pilot schemes taken up originally under Swajal would continue to be funded under the programme.

The guidelines are advisory in nature which provides flexibility to the States to further improvise the scheme implementation keeping in view the local requirements and existing procedures. Based on the request made by States like Punjab, Ministry has relaxed the guidelines further giving flexibility to State to implement Swajal not just in safe blocks, but also over-exploited, critical and semi-critical blocks, keeping in view that extraction of drinking water from ground is less in comparison with withdrawal for irrigation requirements, This flexibility would benefit States like Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and other States having overexploited blocks in aspirational districts.

As per Ministry's IMIS, so far 1541 schemes have been proposed for implementation in twelve States. The State Governments are advised to access the funds under "Flexi Funds" of NRDWP. 5% of the funds (both Central and state share put together) under NRDWP can be utilized by the States for funding Swajal.

In order to build the capacity of the field officials, a first of its kind, Training of Trainers (ToTs) programme was organized by the Ministry with assistance from UNICEF. So far, six Training of Trainers Programme have been completed in Bhopal, Pune, Ranchi, Raipur, Guwahati and Vadodra in which about 311 Trainees from 83 aspirational districts of 21 States participated.



- Technical class room sessions :**
- Orientation on Swajal Guidelines
 - Village Level Process and PRA tools
 - Communication Plan
 - Technical Option and Option Selection
 - Source Strengthening
 - Trial run and exit
 - Monitoring and Evaluation
 - Training Science



3.2.8 Mitigation of Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES)

Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme, 2% of allocation of funds is earmarked for 60 high priorities Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) affected district identified by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. As reported by the States in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), as on 23.05.2018, out of 2,84,934 number of JE/AES affected habitations, 57,663 habitations have been provided water through piped water supply schemes and 17,695 habitations are being covered through already sanctioned piped water supply schemes.

3.2.9 Assistance to the States on Rural Drinking Water Treatment Technologies Selection through High level Technical Committee to recognize Innovations

Ministry has High Level Technical Committee to recognise innovations. The Committee is chaired by Eminent National Research Professor Dr. Raghunath Anand Mashelkar, former Director General, CSIR representatives from eminent technical institutes and NGOs are members of the committee. Ministry has an online mechanism to receive applications and the same are considered by the Committee for recognition and categorisation. The recognition is categorized as follows:

- Category I Technology approved/recommended
- Category II In principle cleared; but, some more information required
- Category III Existing proven technology
- Category IV Technology not recommended.

Recognition process is being revamped by the Ministry based on the ASSURED matrix framework. A two stage appraisal process is proposed under this framework. Stage I is Joint Technology evaluation by experts from National Research Labs (NEERI, Nagpur) and States – and would be based on Field and lab tests. Evaluation of technology would integrate managerial aspects also. On the basis of Stage I report submitted to the Committee, the Committee would assess the technology by duly giving opportunity to the applicant to present his/her case. After assessment, the Committee decides the category of recognition. During this year, the Committee considered 15 technologies 11 on water and 4 on sanitation. The technologies are at various stages of evaluation for categorisation.

3.2.10 Research and Development

Ministry provides 100% grants-in-aid to premier Research & Development Organizations, Universities, Colleges and Autonomous Organizations, etc. for undertaking research and development activities in Water and Sanitation sector as per the R&D guidelines of the Ministry. In water sector, out of 13 ongoing R&D projects, 06 have been completed during 2018-19. 5 projects are under process for formal closure and remaining 2 are under progress.

4.Review Meetings/Important Conferences/Exhibitions

4.1 Review Meetings with State Ministers and Secretaries Conference

Meeting for Review and Reform under NRDWP held on 14.06.2018 to deliberate over the physical and financial progress of NRDWP.



4.2 NRDWP Website including Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)

4.2.1 In the past five years, the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, developed and managed with the help of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) has become a repository of all data with respect to implementation of rural drinking water supply schemes, water quality data from villages as well as laboratory testing. The data is entered by the States online at the district and state levels. From this year, facility has been provided to the states to enter data at division levels also. States enter their Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) regarding physical and financial progress with respect to the implementation of rural water supply schemes, for each month by the 15th of the subsequent month. No paper reports are received from the states anymore. Data regarding water supply for over 17 lakhs rural habitations across the country is available on the IMIS which is freely accessible from the Ministry's website. The process of monitoring the targeted habitations online has been systematized from 2009-10 onwards through IMIS. The existing monitoring system can assess the impact of these programmes on the coverage status of habitations. The Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) is accessible in the NRDWP link on the Ministry website (<http://www.mdws.gov.in>). The IMIS can be accessed from <http://indiawater.gov.in>.

4.2.2 Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)

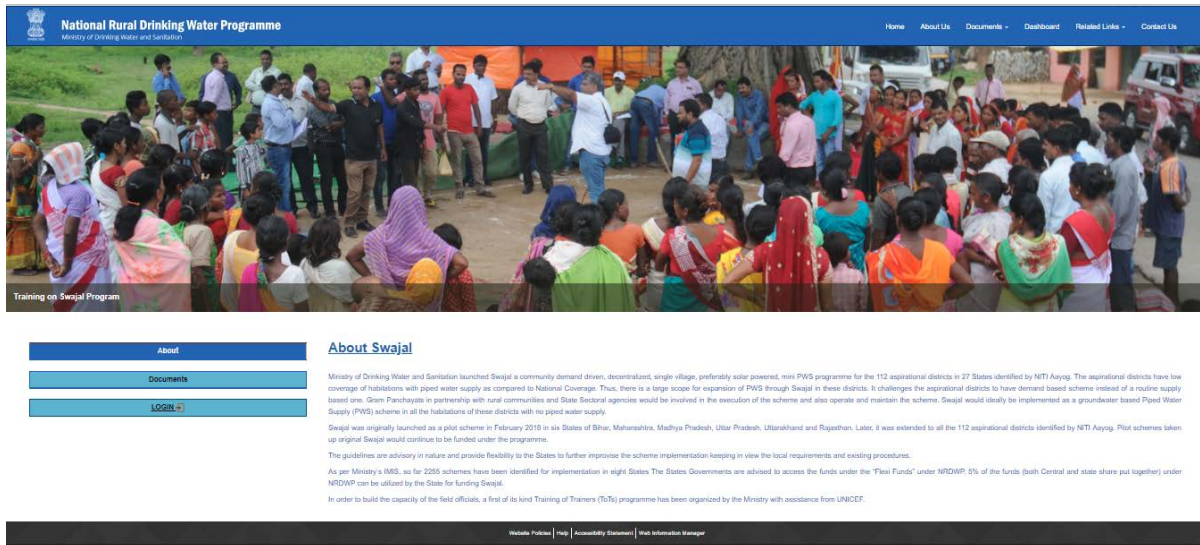
NRDWP

A lot of new features and modules are added in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of NRDWP. These are described below.

Swajal

Swajal is a Community driven, small, single village, preferable Solar power based Piped Water Supply (PWS) Scheme to be implemented in 112 Aspirational Districts in first

phase. A separate module for SWAJAL scheme has been developed to capture the complete process of implementation from pre-planning phase like EOI, tendering process etc. to Scheme implementation stage. The MIS was launched in the Swajal workshop held at Nainital, Uttarakhand in November 2018.



Lab ranking

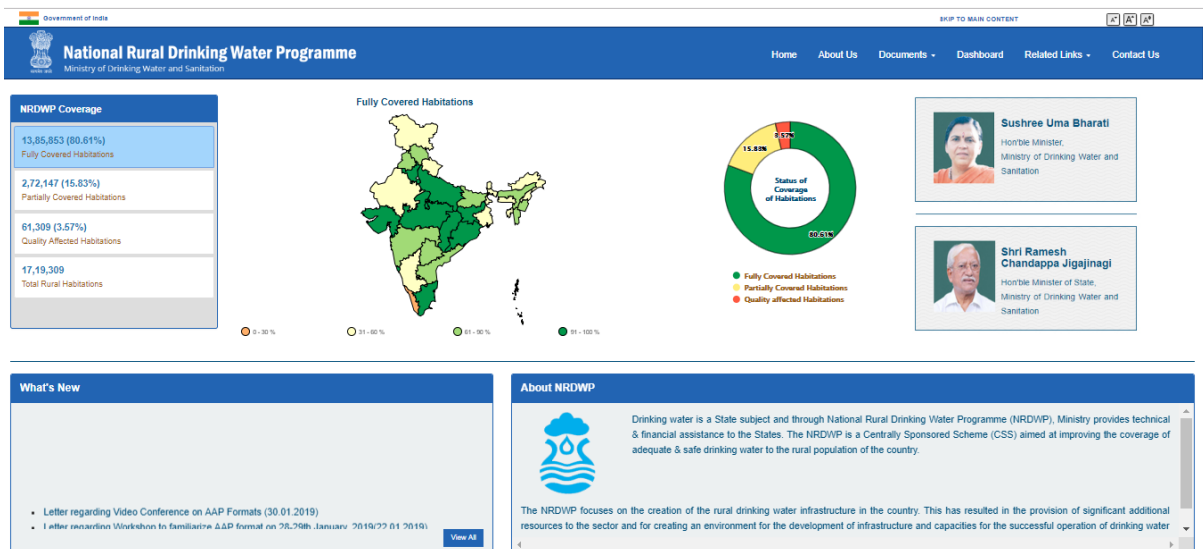
A separate module for ranking of water quality testing labs spread out in all the states and Districts has been developed, in which state and district labs are being monitored on various components like, nature of labs, infrastructure, human resources, training, lab's accreditation and sample testing, with 40% weightage on infrastructure and 60% weightage on Sample testing.

A new feature of generating a roster of samples to be tested randomly based on uniform geographical distribution of water sources has been developed.

NRDWP website

A separate web portal (<https://www.nrdwp.gov.in>) specifically for the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), has been developed. The reports available on new portal are login based as per their relevance to district, state and ministry level users. Few reports have been made available for general public.

All the websites and portals for the ministry were made secure, by putting them behind Secure Socket layer (SSL)



Annual Action Plan

Till last year, States were required to give only numbers of completed water supply schemes, ongoing schemes and proposed new schemes in Annual Action Plan (AAP). From 2019-20, a new dynamic module has been developed, where states have to choose ongoing schemes from the IMIS database and submit the plan for their completion based on their physical progress, so as to ensure the completion of schemes in the descending order of their physical progress.

A 2-day workshop for states was also held for training on the new module for AAP.

Media Reports

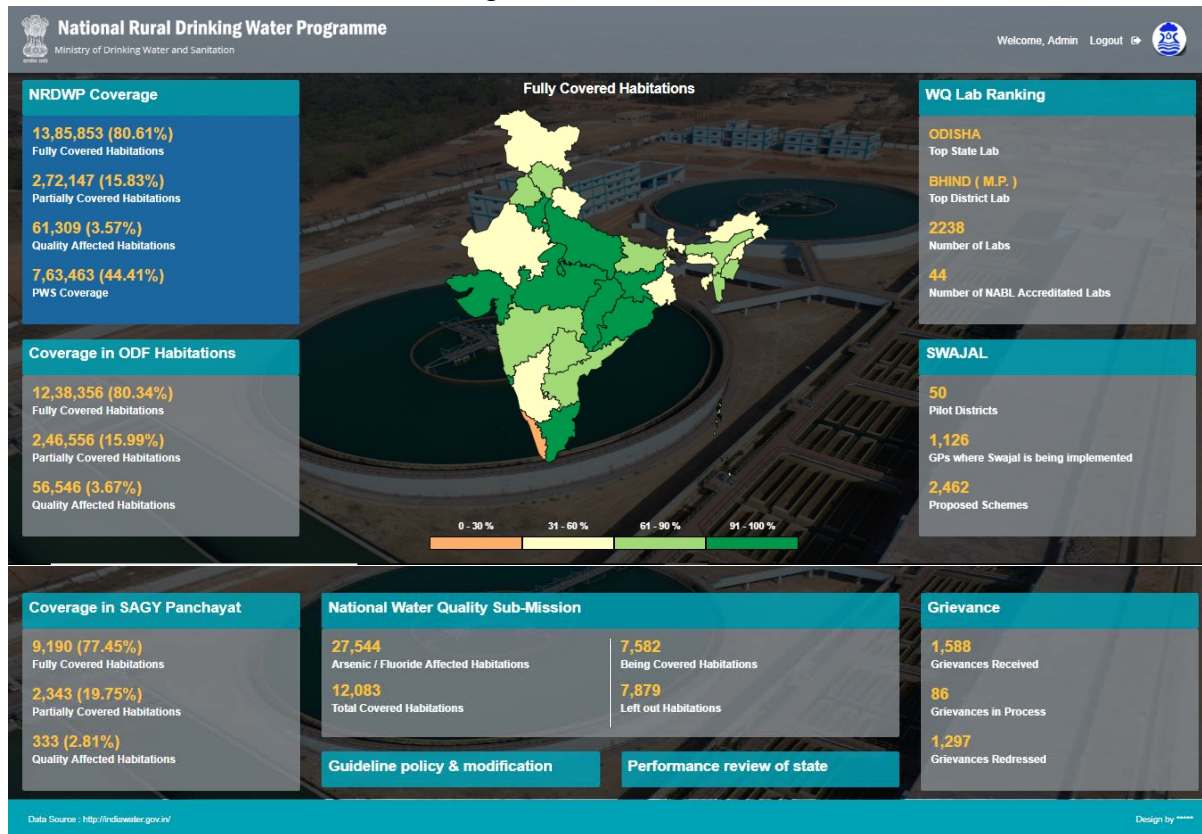
A separate module for disposal of negative media reports has been developed and launched. All the negative reports published in newspaper, web or received from public representatives or NGOs etc. are entered in the system and forwarded to concerned states for redressal and disposal. Weekly/fortnightly report on disposal of these are prepared for ministry's perusal. Provision of automatic reminders through e-mails and SMS has also been made.

Grievances

A new module for public grievances has been developed and launched during the year. As soon as any person enters his/her grievance regarding issues in Drinking water, its availability, accessibility, quality, NCDWS&Q, corruption in scheme implementation etc. or regarding issues in Sanitation, the grievance is forwarded to the concerned district/state. Mission directors are notified about these grievances through the software and they are required to dispose the grievance within the mentioned stipulated time. Provision of automatic reminders based on escalation matrix has been made in the software. Various reports based on nature, age, pendency of complaints are available on the portal.

DASHBOARD

A dashboard depicting the Map & Graphical views of analysis of State and District wise data for the following components of NRDWP has been launched this year. All the basic data is available for General public whereas detailed analysis is available only to officials involved in monitoring of different schemes and decision making –



1. NRDWP Coverage

2. Information on Graphical and map views of PWS coverage

Physical progress, Financial progress, Allocation, release, fund utilization & Quality affected areas

3. Coverage in ODF Habitations

Information on Graphical and map views of PWS coverage, Physical progress, financial progress, Allocation, release, fund utilization & Quality affected areas are available.

4. Coverage in SAGY Panchayat

Information on Graphical and map views of PWS coverage, Physical progress, financial progress, Allocation, release, fund utilization & Quality affected areas are available.

5. SWAJAL

Information on Graphical and map views of Aspirational districts, Pilot among these districts, their coverage and schemes proposed in these districts have been depicted.

6. National Water Quality Sub-Mission



Information on Graphical and map views of As/FI affected areas, covered/being covered or left out habitations as on date, information about NWQSM schemes, central releases etc. are available.

7. Water Quality Testing Labs

Information on Graphical and map based information of states and districts based on their scores in all the components taken into account for their ranking, Top 5 States and Districts, last 3 years trends of all the chemical and biological testing results are available.

8. Public Grievances

Information on Graphical and map based information regarding nature and number of grievances received, disposed or pending grievances, age analysis of pending grievances etc. are available on the dashboard.

IMIS User manual and Trainings

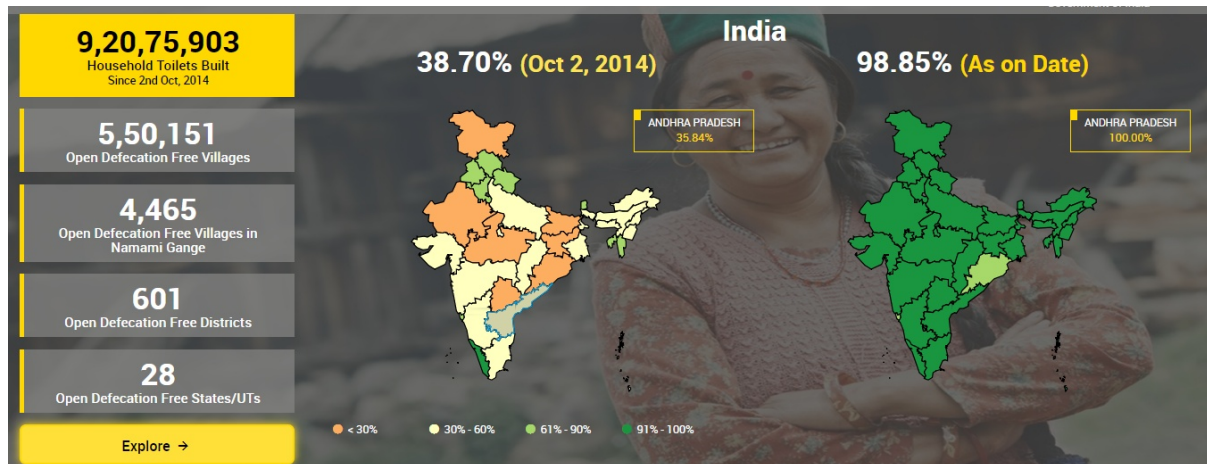
Regional training programs on IMIS were conducted in Guwahati, Nagpur and Chandigarh this year for all the IMIS coordinators, Executive engineers of PHED of respective regions. A comprehensive user manual for IMIS was prepared and distributed to the participants.

4.2.3 MIS of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

Leveraging ICT in SBM (G)

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has developed a comprehensive online monitoring system for SBM (G). Household level data with respect to sanitation facilities of all villages in the country is made available on the MIS by States on the basis of the Baseline Survey 2012-13. This data are being updated on regular basis.

- (i) The main focus of MIS for the mission is to track the toilet construction and usage through the creation of ODF Communities. The MIS is also being upgraded to enable reporting of creation of ODF communities and their sustenance as well. The system enables the Centre, State, District, Block and Gram Panchayat to monitor the progress of construction of toilets for Individual household and community sanitary complexes.
- (ii) SBM (G) MIS is capturing the progress of sanitation coverage of all the households found as uncovered in the baseline survey. Individual mobile number is used to generate SMS once the construction of the toilet is reported on an online system. A beneficiary can revert back / reply through SMS on whether the toilet has been constructed in his/her house.
- (iii) SBM (G) Dashboard has also been developed to monitor the programme implementation at National, State and District level progress/coverage in graphical view with various KPIs for tracking IHHL coverage and ODF status. This also shows the progress of the program on the interactive maps since its launch.



(iv) **SwachhApp and mobile technology in SBM-G**

A Mobile application (**SwachhApp**) has been developed for tracking the current sanitation status up to village level along with details of beneficiaries. Mobile App is used for tracking real-time sanitation coverage in percentage, the number of open defecation free villages, and the list of beneficiaries in each village. This App is also being used to rate the village based on cleanliness and SLWM index developed by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. This mobile app is capable of running on all the mobiles (Android / Windows / iOS-based devices).

(v) **Swachhata Darpan (District Ranking)**

A module for generating districts ranking based on MIS data on various indicators have been developed and implemented. Ranking of all the districts on a quarterly basis is being generated and districts are being awarded. This ranking is helping in developing friendly competition among the districts. This is also helping in quality improvement of data.

(vi) **SMS based grievance redressal and citizen information services:** These services are available for citizens to lodge grievances, seek beneficiary feedback, capture data on toilet usage, and promote demand generation.

(vii) **Swachh Sangraha Portal:** It is a web-based knowledge management portal for SBM-G. The main purpose is to provide a common platform for knowledge and experience sharing, peer-to-peer learning to accelerate SBM implementation. It is a simple, searchable, collaborative knowledge Portal where the good practices, local solutions, and innovations from the states, districts and GPs can be directly uploaded and systematically accessed by people. It aims to empower individuals working in SBM with the collective knowledge of the entire country



- (viii) **Swachhata Samiksha:** This tool is used to Monitor Swachhata Pakhwada Activities which started in April 2016, with the objective of bringing a fortnight of intense focus on the issues and practices of Swachhata by engaging GOI Ministries/Departments in their jurisdictions. An annual calendar is pre-circulated among the Ministries to help them plan for the Pakhwada activities
- (ix) **Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS):** The e-Gov solution for this iconic campaign of the government enables capturing information for the following activities and the participation of State, District Administration, Ministries and Citizens as per the activity plan.
- Construction of twin pit toilets, pit digging, pit emptying
 - Cleanliness activities like cleaning of Railway Stations, Parks, iconic places, Bus stops, water bodies, drains, Statues, government offices
 - Cleanliness activities in schools, anganwadis, hospitals, clean class campaigns
 - Inauguration of public toilets, rallies/marches, triggering activities, Pledge taking etc.
 - Photos and videos of activities performed
- (x) **Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention (MGISC)** - IT support was extended to the mega event titled Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention (MGISC)". Webcasting/Live streaming of various programmes was conducted during the four-day event (29/9/2018 to 2/10/2018) of MGISC held at Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra and Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi
- (xi) **Launching of Swachh Sangraha, Swachhata Action Plan and MGISC site-** MGISC Portal launch on NIC cloud was done during 2018-19
- (xii) **GOBAR-Dhan**

MIS for GOBAR – Dhan was developed and launched. VC based training was imparted to states which have taken up projects under the scheme.



(xiii) Swachh Shakti 2019

The Ministry in association with the Govt. of Haryana organized the Swachh Shakti-2019 event. The event was organized to showcase the achievements of Swachh Bharat Mission Programme and the recently conducted Swachh Sunder Shauchalay, (neat and clean toilet) campaign - a unique and first of its kind in the world, campaign.



The e-Gov solution supported the following activities:



- Registration of all the 22450 participants from the district level and approval of final participants by the state.
- Forming of various groups and nomination of group leaders from District, State and GOI
- Travel plan of each participant (date of Arrival, mode of arrival, their departure plan)
- Group distribution to various places of stay

Video Conferences

Total of 296 VCs were successfully conducted with various state governments within and outside NICNET

Hon'ble Prime Minister interacted with citizens from 17 different sites, , during the inauguration of Swachhata Hi Sewa– 2018 event. The interaction was connected outside the NIC network .

More than 200 Zoom and SKYPE VCs were conducted with Zila Swachh Bharat Preraks and other international delegates

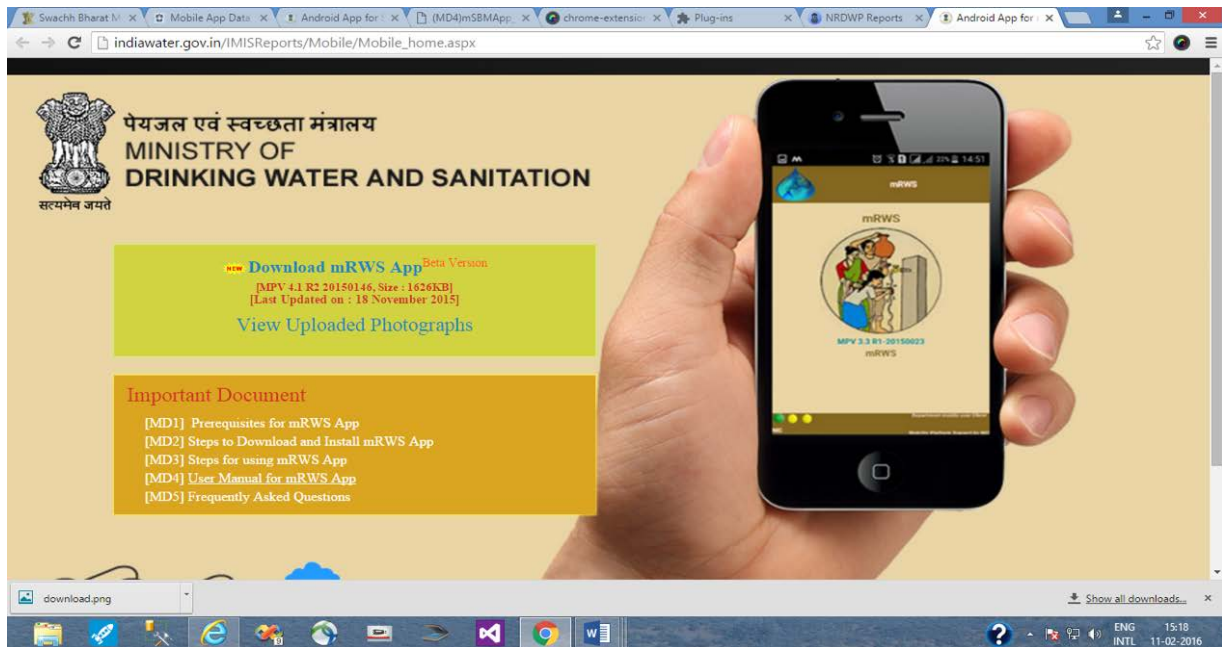
4.2.4 E-Office and other Support Activities

e-Office has been successfully implemented in the Ministry. There is no paper-based file movement/receipt movement at any level in the ministry (from section to minister office). During the current financial year, the efile and receipt movement status is given below:-

e-File created: 2662	e-File movement: 101419
e-Receipt created: 19406	e-Receipt movement: 57574

4.3 Mobile APPs for Geo-tagging of water supply assets in IMIS

The mRWS mobile App has been developed by the Ministry in technical collaboration with NIC. Using this App, the user can upload the photographs of beneficiaries /Source /Delivery Points using a Smartphone. The application captures vital details like photograph, latitude and longitude of the location, along with the time stamp which gets automatically recorded and uploaded on the central server of the Mission, which is housed in the National Data Centre.



4.4 Monitoring & Evaluation Framework:

The Ministry engages an agency for undertaking third party assessment on functionality status of completed piped water supply schemes under NRDWP, which forms the basis for the release of Sustainability (Functionality) funds.



5. Administration



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CERTIFICATE

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QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
Complying With the requirements of standard
ISO 9001:2008

Quality Austria Central Asia Private Limited
(A Division of Peacock Global Company)
Awards this Certificate to

MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
4th Floor, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi
Road, New Delhi – 110003, India

Access for all Rural Households to Safe Drinking Water
and Improved Sanitation throughout the States.

EAC - 36

Registration No.: IND/N/025
Issue Date : 27/09/2015
Expiry Date: 26/09/2018
India: 27th Sep 2015



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Quality Austria Certification Private Limited (A division of Peacock Global company)

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ANIL MURJANI
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The validity of this Certificate will be maintained via annual surveillance audits and one renewal audit after three years.

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5.1 Organisation

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation was created as separate Ministry on 13th July 2011. The Ministry is headed by Union Minister and is assisted by a Minister of State, Secretary, three Joint Secretaries and DDG (Statistics).

Sushree Uma Bharati assumed charge, as the Minister of Drinking Water & Sanitation on 04.09.2017.

Shri Ramesh Chandappa Jigajinagi assumed charge, as the Minister of State for Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation on 06.07.2016.

Shri S.S. Ahluwalia relinquished the charge of Minister of State for Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation on 14.05.2018.

Shri Parameswaran Iyer took over the charge of the post of Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 01.03.2016.

Shri Arun Baroka, IAS (AGMUT: 1990) took over the charge of the post of Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 01.06.2016.

Smt. V. Radha, IAS (MH:1994) took over the charge of the post of Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 30.03.2017.

Shri Samir Kumar, IES (1995) took over the charge of the post of Joint Secretary in Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 02.04.2018.

Shri Hiranya Borah, ISS (1985) took over the charge of the post of Deputy Director General (Statistics) in the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 28.06.2016.

Besides, Shri Akshay Kumar Rout, IIS (1984) worked in the Ministry on full time basis as Director General (Special Projects) in an arrangement with Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. He had earlier joined the Ministry as OSD in May 2016.

The Sanctioned strength of regular posts in the Ministry is 166 (Annexure IV) & organizational chart is at Annexure I

Reservation for SCs, STs & OBCs

The guidelines laid down by M/o PPG & P and the M/o Social Justice & Empowerment relating to reservation of SCs, STs, & OBCs in services & related matters are being followed by this Ministry. The number of employees belonging to SCs, STs, & OBCs are given in the table below:



ANNUAL STATEMENT SHOWING THE REPRESENTATION OF SCs, STs, AND OBCs AS ON 1st JANUARY OF THE YEAR AND NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS MADE DURING THE PRECEDING CALENDAR YEAR 2016 IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION.

	Representation of SCs/STs/ OBCs (As on 31.03.2019)				Number of appointments made during the period from 01.01.2018 to 31.03.2019									
	Total Number of Employees	SCs	STs	OBCs	By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By Deputation		
Total					SCs	STs	OBCs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Group 'A'	49	06	02	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	38	09	02	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C' (including Erstwhile Gr. 'D')	15	04	03	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	102	19	07	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.2 New initiatives:

i). Implementation of e-office & Biometric Attendance system

This Ministry has already implemented the e-office since January 2015. All the files & documents have since been digitized. All the office work is being done digitally. E-office is user-friendly & saves a lot of time. It has also helped in reducing paper wastes. A total of 4040 e-files have been created up to 31.03.2019

This office has implemented a Biometric Attendance System for all employees.

ii). Internal Complaints Committee on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013

An Internal Complaints Committee has been constituted in this Ministry as per direction received from Department of Personnel & Training and as per provisions of Section 4 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

During the year 2018-19, there was no complaint received on Sexual Harassment of women at the workplace in this Ministry.

iii). Creation of Posts in Pay & Accounts Office of this Ministry

With the approval of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, 06 posts in Pay & Accounts Office had been created at the Ministry, by transferring posts from M/o Rural Development.

iv). ISO Certification

The Ministry had obtained ISO 9001: 2008 Certification for streamlining its functioning & procedures.

5.3. Vigilance and RTI/Grievances Redressal

5.3.1 Vigilance and RTI

All Vigilance matters are being handled by the Vigilance section of the Ministry. The Joint Secretary has been designated as the Chief Vigilance Officer for the Ministry in addition to his normal work.

The Vigilance section also monitors RTI matters for the Ministry. As per the RTI portal of the Government of India 3284 online/multiple forwarding RTI have been received and forwarded to the concerned Division out of which 2858 have been addressed and disposed of by the Ministry (up to 31st March 2019).

5.3.2 Online Public Grievance Redressal System

The Ministry is taking innovative steps to ensure effective and timely Redressal of grievances uploaded by the members of public on CPGRAMS as well as on Ministry's Grievance Portal. Many new steps are taken by the Ministry

- All CPGRAM complaints are transferred not only to States but also to the online grievance system of the Ministry.
- This system sends SMS and web-based reminders/ notifications to state officials in charge of the disposal of the complaints.
- In case of no action taken by the State official for over a month on a particular complaint, the complaint is then forwarded/escalated to their superiors for immediate action.
- The complaint is sent the contact details of official in-charge of disposal of the complaint along with a notification of registration of complaint.



- Post disposal, SMSSMS based feedback is taken from the complainant before closing the complaint from system.
- State visits are conducted regularly by the officials of MDWS to ensure efficient Redressal of Grievances.
- Phone calls are made regularly to complainant falling in the category of closed grievances to ensure quality in the Redressal of grievances.

All these measures have helped in attaining Redressal rate of over 96% for the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The Ministry is coordinating with Quality Council of India which has conducted an elaborate study on Grievance Redressal system of MDWS. Their suggestion will soon be implemented to further enhance the performance of the online grievance system. In the coming months, Ministry has chalked out following action points

- Integration of CPGRAMS with Online Grievance system of the Ministry
- Institution of toll-free number for registration of Complaints
- Improvement in the citizen feedback system

5.4 Progress of Hindi work during 2018-19

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation showed great progress in the implementation of official language policy during the year 2017. Ministry was awarded the third prize in Rajbhasha Kirti Puraskar 2017 - 18 for the same. For this award Joint Secretary, Shri Samir Kumar received the honour from Vice President of India on the occasion of "Hindi Diwas" organized by Department of Official Language at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on the 14th September 2018. The progress of correspondence in Hindi increased considerably. This was highly welcomed and appreciated.

Besides above, all the meetings of Official Language Implementation Committee were organized on time. Hindi workshops were also organized during the year.

Hindi fortnight was organized with great zeal. During this period, various competitions were organized for Hindi speaking & non-Hindi speaking personnel. The prize distribution ceremony was organized on 17 October 2018. On the occasion of prize distribution ceremony, young women staff members of this Ministry presented a melodious welcome song and a Hindi song which was praised by one and all.

For the employees who participated in the competitions, but could not make it to the list of the winners, Hindi classic novels have been purchased for them as a consolation prize to encourage, motivate and inspire them so that they continue to endeavour for better work in Hindi.

During the year, as much as 50,000 pages were translated from English to Hindi. Maximum awareness was created among the officers and employees of the Ministry for doing maximum work in Hindi through Official Language Implementation Committee meetings, Hindi Fortnight, Hindi competitions, Hindi workshops, Hindi award schemes etc. All the remaining employees and officers were sent to training institutes to impart them working knowledge in Hindi and for other skills like shorthand and typing efficiency.

Apart from this, for completion of targets fixed in the Annual Programme by Deptt. Of Official Language, compliance of section 3 (3) of O.L. Act 1963, preparation of roster with regard to Hindi knowledge of our personnel, specifying 40% sections under 8 (4) of Rajbhasha rules, inspections of all the sections of this Ministry were carried out in regard to the progress of official language implementation policy.



Secretary, DWS awarding Certificate to the winner of the Hindi Pakhwara Competition



Joint Secretary (DWS), receiving the Rajbhasha Kirti Puraskar (2017-18) from the Honorable Vice President of India for the Best work done in Hindi in the Ministry.

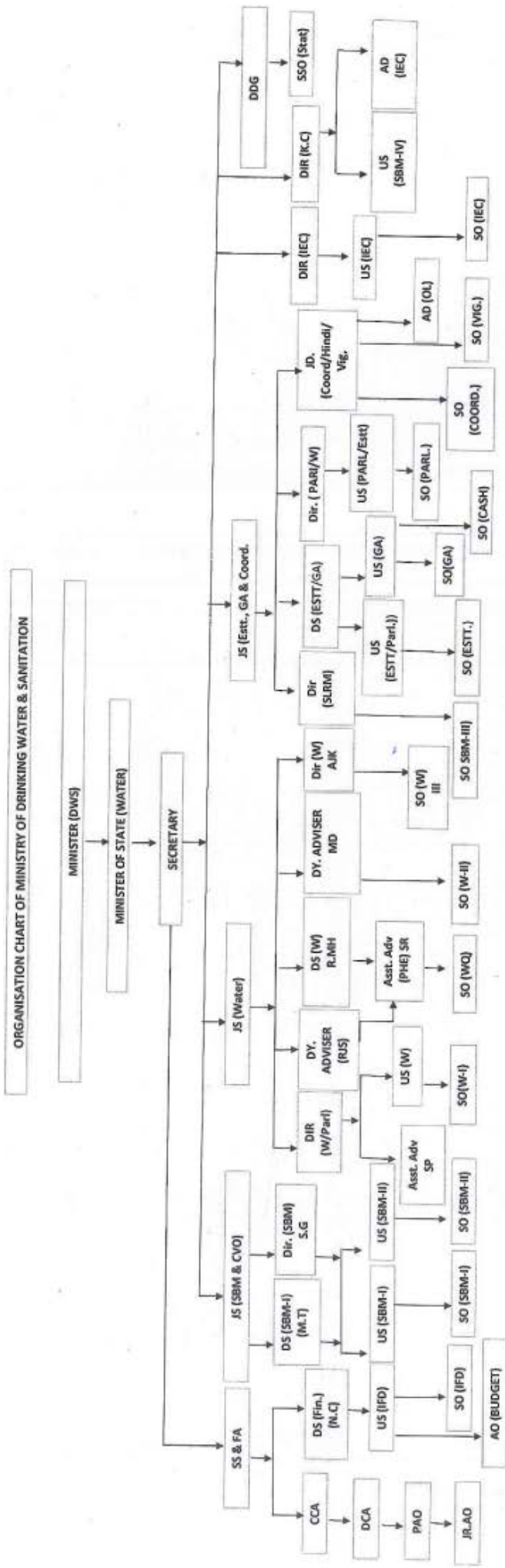


Young women staff members performing Welcome Geet and Hindi Geet



Annexure I to XI

Annexure I





Annexure –II

State-wise allocation and physical achievements under NRDWP (2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 till 31.03.2019)

S.No	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Exp. (Rs. in crores)	Achievement	Exp. (Rs. in crores)	Achievement	Exp. (Rs. in crores)	Achievement
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0	0	0	0	0.31	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	157.38	1373	267.03	1071	185.85	3166
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	95.71	126	62.93	114	90.89	165
4	ASSAM	203.09	382	387.2	245	300.76	1267
5	BIHAR	473.29	1289	216.21	266	234.84	1082
6	CHHATTISGARH	65.66	997	49.89	971	48.19	878
7	GOA	3.35	0	1.83	0	1.67	0
8	GUJARAT	265.16	1605	315.14	1781	222.27	145
9	HARYANA	114.2	290	87.34	278	76.76	405
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	64.73	938	129.42	873	85.43	651
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	219.94	260	344.86	322	249.34	338
12	JHARKHAND	157.89	3074	171.47	4007	85.12	1071
13	KARNATAKA	339.83	17434	272.77	12448	276.06	19429
14	KERALA	74.21	291	95.53	192	84.86	203
15	MADHYA PRADESH	212.48	7420	163.35	9849	243.62	8209
16	MAHARASHTRA	412.32	1270	187.84	638	239.06	635
17	MANIPUR	18.87	103	68.3	77	37.73	82
18	MEGHALAYA	50	82	87.43	71	49.15	216
19	MIZORAM	24.82	35	25.93	20	26.25	43
20	NAGALAND	36.2	167	18.77	106	17.36	54
21	ODISHA	100.14	8196	93.48	4007	128.82	11923
22	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	PUNJAB	53.56	647	103.64	1046	119.41	366
24	RAJASTHAN	681.21	2908	728.81	3922	655.41	5199
25	SIKKIM	15.21	14	11.6	31	10.89	199
26	TAMIL NADU	175.08	2910	191.4	2291	167.31	1580
27	TELANGANA	111.89	1121	592.47	1475	123.18	1272
28	TRIPURA	38.73	571	42.77	142	51.73	191
29	UTTAR PRADESH	639.54	1838	616.77	403	670.72	2085
30	UTTARAKHAND	99.69	484	138.2	565	92.97	936
31	WEST BENGAL	423.68	5217	599.45	6200	890.28	6014
Total		5,327.86	61042	6,071.83	53411	5466.24	67804



Annexure-III

"Position of Officers and staff (regular) in the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation" (As on 31.03.2019)					
Sl. No.	Name of the post	No. of posts			Group of Officers
		Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	
	Secretary	1	1	0	A
1.	HAG	1	0	1	A
2.	Joint Secretary	3	3	0	A
3.	Deputy Director General	1	1	0	A
4.	Economic Adviser	1	0	1	A
5.	Addl. Adviser (PHE)	1	0	1	A
6.	Director (IEC)	1	1	0	A
7.	Director/DS (Central Staffing Scheme)	8	7	1	A
8.	Deputy Secretary (Central Secretariat Services)	6	6	0	A
9.	Joint Director	1	0	1	A
10.	Deputy Adviser (PHE)	3	2	1	A
11.	Sr. PPS	3	1	2	A
12.	Senior System Analyst	1	0	1	A
13.	Deputy Director (Stat.)	1	0	1	A
14.	Assistant Adviser(PHE)	4	2	2	A
15.	Under Secretary	14	10	4	A
16.	PPS	4	2	2	A
17.	Assistant Director (IES)	1	1	0	A
18.	Assistant director (OL)	1	1	0	A
19.	Section Officer	18	3	15	A
20.	Private Secretary	14	7	7	A
21.	Accounts Officer	1	0	1	B
22.	Sr. Stat. Officer	1	1	0	B
23.	Accountant	2	1	1	B
24.	Sr. Translator	2	2	0	B
25.	ASO	25	25	0	B
26.	Jr. Hindi translator	1	1	0	B
27.	Personal Assistant	7	0	7	B
28.	Jr. Stat. Officer	5	5	0	B
29.	Steno. Gr. "D"	6	3	3	C
30.	SSA	2	0	2	C
31.	D. E. O. (Gr.A)	1	1	0	C
32.	LDC(Lib. Clerk)	1	1	0	C
33.	JSA	2	0	2	C
34.	Staff Car Driver	5	1	4	C
35.	MTS	11	8	3	C
	Total:	160	97	63	
Transferred from PAO, M/o RD to PAO, DWS w.e.f. 01.01.2019					
37.	PAO / Sr. AO	1	1	0	A
38.	AAO	1	1	0	B
39.	Sr. Accountant / Acctt.	3	2	1	B
40.	MTS	1	1	0	C
		166	102	64	

Note: ISO Certification: ISO Certification in respect of this Ministry was issued w.e.f. 27.09.2015 and has since expired w.e.f. 26.09.2018. Hence, it is not included in the Draft Annual Report.

Annexure-IV

**SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)
PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER SBM(G) DURING 2017-2018**

S.N.	State/UT Name	IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)	IHHL Total	Sanitary Complex
1	A & N Islands	2895	14661	17556	21
2	Andhra Pradesh	2215280	10043	2225323	424
3	Arunachal Pradesh	34610	6850	41460	295
4	Assam	142277	674181	816458	74
5	Bihar	2187939	1246626	3434565	4
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	648457	755513	1403970	66
8	D & N Haveli	680	18078	18758	0
9	Daman & Diu	10	1590	1600	0
10	Goa	0	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	135995	292733	428728	9
12	Haryana	89506	230492	319998	119
13	Himachal Pradesh	4	6	10	487
14	Jammu & Kashmir	320180	260776	580956	754
15	Jharkhand	462309	741609	1203918	0
16	Karnataka	1389073	45830	1434903	140
17	Kerala	0	0	0	43
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	1133966	1219908	2353874	39
20	Maharashtra	695170	1558046	2253216	240
21	Manipur	30563	30955	61518	0
22	Meghalaya	64654	22484	87138	129



23	Mizoram	14313	10704	25017	59
24	Nagaland	18466	772	19238	102
25	Odisha	323088	493332	816420	14
26	Puducherry	7685	250	7935	0
27	Punjab	12401	62834	75235	0
28	Rajasthan	460980	1668337	2129317	48
29	Sikkim	0	0	0	27
30	Tamil Nadu	815869	1390216	2206085	21
31	Telangana	1521841	32170	1554011	0
32	Tripura	17368	16166	33534	18
33	Uttar Pradesh	1459423	4223070	5682493	11
34	Uttarakhand	12922	30063	42985	22
35	West Bengal	558940	447505	1006445	731
	Total :-	14776864	15505800	30282664	3897

Annexure-V

**SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)
PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER SBM(G) DURING 2018-2019 as on 31.3.2019**

S.N.	State/UT Name	IHHL (BPL)	IHHL (APL)	IHHL Total	Sanitary Complex
1	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	242488	2964	245452	8504
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2413	468	2881	470
4	Assam	126465	616970	743435	80
5	Bihar	3748536	2387019	6135555	12
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	31087	36969	68056	137
8	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
10	Goa	0	0	0	0
11	Gujarat	4471	21814	26285	384
12	Haryana	0	37	37	209
13	Himachal Pradesh	0	17	17	172
14	Jammu & Kashmir	155256	186781	342037	938
15	Jharkhand	311966	617843	929809	0
16	Karnataka	693597	36847	730444	79
17	Kerala	2	0	2	59
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	385678	363722	749400	123
20	Maharashtra	23581	59358	82939	73
21	Manipur	36589	35659	72248	62
22	Meghalaya	249	0	249	247
23	Mizoram	36	10	46	86
24	Nagaland	45713	5167	50880	176
25	Odisha	995834	1207314	2203148	13
26	Puducherry	17086	551	17637	0
27	Punjab	7665	44860	52525	0
28	Rajasthan	318	3477	3795	157
29	Sikkim	0	0	0	85
30	Tamil Nadu	84485	94025	178510	22
31	Telangana	457155	12644	469799	0
32	Tripura	71739	63741	135480	9
33	Uttar Pradesh	2914170	5808740	8722910	4
34	Uttarakhand	447	5959	6406	378
35	West Bengal	395542	283566	679108	186
	Total :-	10752568	11896522	22649090	12665



Annexure-VI

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)

State-wise release position under SBM(G) during the year 2017-18

As on 31.3.2018

Rs. in crore

S.N.	STATE/UT	Opening Balance as on 1-4-2017	Release	Total	Expenditure
1	A & N ISLANDS	6.20	30.72	36.92	5.92
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	13.13	1219.88	1233.01	1255.91
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	14.75	137.30	152.05	57.09
4	ASSAM	340.43	1171.95	1512.38	721.63
5	BIHAR	25.67	875.92	901.59	153.80
6	CHANDIGARH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	CHHATTISGARH	116.00	677.83	793.83	570.47
8	D & N HAVELI	0.01	17.68	17.69	0.00
9	DAMAN & DIU	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
10	GOA	-3.34	0.52	-2.82	5.77
11	GUJARAT	78.16	466.04	544.21	395.60
12	HARYANA	42.36	39.66	82.02	34.43
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	89.32	20.68	110.00	24.44
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	60.35	202.38	262.73	164.53
15	JHARKHAND	-90.70	698.66	607.97	560.57
16	KARNATAKA	-30.37	983.39	953.02	773.39
17	KERALA	87.75	59.36	147.11	17.92

18	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	MADHYA PRADESH	-66.31	1380.61	1314.29	757.38
20	MAHARASHTRA	-129.48	1235.34	1105.86	839.04
21	MANIPUR	18.07	77.02	95.09	6.10
22	MEGHALAYA	51.85	153.89	205.74	77.06
23	MIZORAM	10.32	46.24	56.56	31.73
24	NAGALAND	23.12	71.41	94.52	8.28
25	ODISHA	-510.71	457.02	-53.69	463.61
26	PUDUCHERRY	3.98	50.25	54.23	9.37
27	PUNJAB	107.20	283.48	390.68	42.99
28	RAJASTHAN	-593.41	981.51	388.10	848.21
29	SIKKIM	9.18	12.98	22.16	1.01
30	TAMIL NADU	-210.19	865.94	655.75	784.86
31	TELANGANA	19.84	481.94	501.78	305.68
32	TRIPURA	41.58	24.00	65.58	16.32
33	UTTAR PRADESH	290.48	3155.37	3445.84	2688.06
34	UTTARAKHAND	182.47	146.69	329.16	175.05
35	WEST BENGAL	-345.26	583.23	237.97	431.46
		-347.53	16610.88	16263.34	12227.70



Annexure-VII

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)
State-wise release position under SBM(G) during the year 2018-19
As on 31.03.2019 **(Rs. In Crore)**

S.N.	STATE/UT	Opening Balance as per MIS on 1-4-2018	Release	Total	Expenditure as per MIS
1	A & N ISLANDS	31.01	6.05	37.06	7.33
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	-22.91	1381.11	1358.21	707.23
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	94.96	51.31	146.27	69.61
4	ASSAM	790.75	882.09	1672.84	891.54
5	BIHAR	747.79	2943.69	3691.49	2488.98
6	CHANDIGARH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	CHHATTISGARH	223.36	448.50	671.86	141.67
8	D & N HAVELI	17.69	0.65	18.34	16.59
9	DAMAN & DIU	2.00	0.19	2.19	1.79
10	GOA	-8.59	0.00	-8.59	0.00
11	GUJARAT	148.60	192.92	341.52	140.73
12	HARYANA	47.59	70.24	117.83	15.12
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	85.57	0.00	85.57	17.08
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	98.20	278.37	376.57	231.66
15	JHARKHAND	47.40	753.02	800.42	388.70
16	KARNATAKA	179.63	739.73	919.36	450.48
17	KERALA	129.19	12.47	141.66	16.70
18	LAKSHADWEEP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	MADHYA PRADESH	556.91	590.94	1147.85	776.92
20	MAHARASHTRA	266.82	1352.92	1619.74	910.77
21	MANIPUR	88.99	75.06	164.05	36.62
22	MEGHALAYA	128.68	0.00	128.68	72.19
23	MIZORAM	24.83	12.73	37.56	18.81
24	NAGALAND	86.24	59.93	146.17	60.84
25	ODISHA	-517.29	1367.62	850.32	727.43
26	PUDUCHERRY	44.86	0.00	44.86	20.28
27	PUNJAB	347.69	0.00	347.69	44.52
28	RAJASTHAN	-460.11	865.88	405.77	291.41
29	SIKKIM	21.15	1.96	23.11	3.09
30	TAMIL NADU	-129.12	760.99	631.87	388.49
31	TELANGANA	196.10	515.05	711.15	244.03
32	TRIPURA	49.26	116.93	166.19	104.76
33	UTTAR PRADESH	757.78	7414.07	8171.86	4401.21
34	UTTARAKHAND	154.11	65.80	219.91	92.47
35	WEST BENGAL	-193.49	534.25	340.76	146.69
		3152.33	21494.48	24646.81	13931.75

Annexure-VIII

State/UT-wise, ODF declared Villages, GPs, Blocks and District

S.N.	State/UT	ODF declared Villages	ODF declared GPs	ODF Declared Blocks	ODF Declared District
1	A & N Islands	192	65	7	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	18841	12850	661	13
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5389	1777	109	20
4	Assam	25503	2693	244	33
5	Bihar	27265	5286	198	5
6	Chandigarh	13	12	1	1
7	Chhattisgarh	18769	10775	146	27
8	D & N Haveli	69	20	1	1
9	Daman & Diu	26	15	2	2
10	Goa	22	9	0	0
11	Gujarat	18261	14057	247	33
12	Haryana	6908	6205	140	22
13	Himachal Pradesh	15921	3231	77	12
14	Jammu & Kashmir	7565	4171	316	22
15	Jharkhand	29564	4396	263	24
16	Karnataka	26935	6018	176	30
17	Kerala	2027	940	152	14
18	Lakshadweep	9	9	9	1
19	Madhya Pradesh	50228	22839	313	51
20	Maharashtra	40501	27668	351	34
21	Manipur	2556	2245	44	16
22	Meghalaya	6028	5965	39	11
23	Mizoram	695	690	26	8
24	Nagaland	1451	1451	74	11
25	Odisha	20841	2080	55	3
26	Puducherry	265	98	3	2
27	Punjab	13726	12971	147	22
28	Rajasthan	42869	9892	295	33
29	Sikkim	441	176	32	4
30	Tamil Nadu	12524	12524	385	31
31	Telangana	6945	5799	214	14
32	Tripura	1178	1178	58	8
33	Uttar Pradesh	97641	58770	822	75
34	Uttarakhand	15473	7542	95	13
35	West Bengal	39641	3160	324	17
		556282	247577	6026	616



Annexure-IX

Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Total and SCs /STs IHHLs achievement during 2018-19 up to 31.03-2019

S.N.	State/UT	IHHL Achievement during 2018-19			Share in Total IHHLs Achievement	
		TOTAL	SC	ST	% SC	% ST
1	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	245452	23591	17766	9.61	7.24
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2881	17	2265	0.59	78.62
4	Assam	743435	47238	112873	6.35	15.18
5	Bihar	6135555	833991	128495	13.59	2.09
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	68056	5251	30386	7.72	44.65
8	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
10	Goa	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
11	Gujarat	26285	1559	9683	5.93	36.84
12	Haryana	37	2	0	5.41	0.00
13	Himachal Pradesh	17	2	0	11.76	0.00
14	Jammu & Kashmir	342037	51376	49893	15.02	14.59
15	Jharkhand	929809	145021	244387	15.60	26.28
16	Karnataka	730444	162002	92181	22.18	12.62
17	Kerala	2	0	0	0.00	0.00
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	749400	106490	263692	14.21	35.19
20	Maharashtra	82939	7498	14107	9.04	17.01
21	Manipur	72248	972	43997	1.35	60.90
22	Meghalaya	249	0	249	0.00	0.00
23	Mizoram	46	0	46	0.00	100.00
24	Nagaland	50880	91	50645	0.18	99.54
25	Odisha	2203148	337755	519349	15.33	23.57
26	Puducherry	17637	8268	40	46.88	0.23
27	Punjab	52525	40538	507	77.18	0.97
28	Rajasthan	3795	338	288	0.00	0.00
29	Sikkim	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
30	Tamil Nadu	178510	52142	3747	29.21	2.10
31	Telangana	469799	77667	96087	16.53	20.45
32	Tripura	135480	23419	50505	17.29	37.28
33	Uttar Pradesh	8722910	1901401	166163	21.80	1.90
34	Uttarakhand	6406	639	91	9.98	1.42
35	West Bengal	679108	196757	142649	28.97	21.01
	Total :-	22649090	4024025	2040091	17.77	9.01

Annexure-X

Summary of Important Audit Observations

S. No.	Year	No. of Paras/PA reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/PA reports on which ATN's are pending		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time.	No. of ATNs sent but returned with observations and Audit is awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry.	No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry
1	4 of 2018	1 (2.3.1)	-	-	1
2	28 of 2015	Entire report	-	1	-
3	15 of 2018	Entire report	1	-	-

Annexure-XI

Report No. 15 of 2018 — Union Government (Civil) — Performance Audit of National Rural Drinking Water Programme

Laid in Parliament on 07 August 2018

The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP/Programme) was launched with the objective of providing adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic needs to every rural person on a sustainable basis. The 12th Plan aimed at providing all rural habitations, schools and anganwadis with safe drinking water by December 2017. It also envisaged that at least 50 per cent of the rural population will be provided piped water supply at 55 LPCD within the household premises or at a distance of not more than 100 meters from their households. NRDWP is being implemented in the States through its six components and through other focused schemes. During the 12th FYP period (2012-17), a total of 89,956 crores (Central share of 43,691 crores and State Share of 46,265 crores) was provided for the Programme of which 81,168 crores was spent during this period.

The Programme failed to achieve the targets that were set for achievement by 2017 viz. (1) all rural habitations, Government schools and anganwadis to have access to safe drinking water, (ii) 50 per cent of rural population to be provided potable drinking water (55 lpcd) by piped water supply and (iii) 35 per cent of rural households to be



provided household connections. As of December 2017, only 44 per cent of rural habitations and 85 per cent of Government schools and anganwadis could be provided access to safe drinking water, only 18 per cent of rural population provided potable drinking water by piped water supply and only 17 per cent of rural households were provided household connections. The overall coverage of rural habitations increased only by eight per cent at 40 lpcd and 5.5 per cent at 55 lpcd after incurring an expenditure of 81,168 crores during the period 2012-17.

Implementation of the Scheme was marked by lack of proper planning and funds management and delivery as well as ineffective execution of works that resulted in undue delays and expenditure that failed to yield the expected results or benefits. The total financial implication of the audit findings works out to 2,875 crore, which was a very significant 15 per cent of the expenditure of 19,151 crores, covered during our test check of various aspects of scheme management and implementation.

The NRDWP was an important element in the Government of India's commitment to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal Number 6 which relates to ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. The Ministry had informed (September 2017) that while its objective was to provide drinking water to every Indian household, it would require approximately 23,000 crores annually till 2030 (at present cost) to achieve this goal and given the present level of outlays, the SDG cannot be realized solely through NRDWP efforts.

The audit noted that while NRDWP may not be the sole effort required to achieve the SDG, it was nevertheless an important measure towards that end and shortfalls and deficiencies in its implementation including unfruitful expenditure would further impede and make difficult the achievement of the Goal.

(A) Planning and Delivery Mechanism

The planning and delivery framework established at the Centre and States deviated from the Programme guidelines. Twenty-one States did not frame Water Security Plans and deficiencies were found in preparation and scrutiny of Annual Action Plans such as lack of stakeholder and community participation, non-inclusion of minimum service level of water in schemes and absence of approval of State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee for schemes included in the plans. The apex level National Drinking Water and Sanitation Council set up to co-ordinate and ensure convergence remained largely dormant. Agencies vital for planning and execution of the Programme such as State Water and Sanitation Mission, State Technical Agency, Source Finding Committee and Block Resource Centers were either not set up or were not performing their assigned functions. These constraints both in terms of planning and delivery ultimately affected the achievement of Programme goals and targets.

(B) Fund Management

NRDWP is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the cost being shared between the Central and State Governments. Ministry's expectations that the States would be able to compensate for reduced Central allocation by increasing their own financial commitment to the scheme taking into account the increased devolution based on the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission was belied. Thus, the overall availability of funds for the Programme declined during the period 2013-14 to 2016-17. However, even the reduced allocations of funds remained unutilized. There were delays of over 15 months in the release of Central share to nodal/implementing agencies. There was also diversion of funds towards inadmissible items of expenditure and blocking of funds amounting to 662.61 crores with State Water and Sanitation Missions and work executing agencies.

(C) Programme Implementation

The Programme failed to achieve the targets that were to be achieved by the end of 2017 as brought out above. This was attributable partly to deficiencies in implementation such as incomplete, abandoned and non-operational works, unproductive expenditure on equipment, non-functional sustainability structures and gaps in contract management that had a total financial implication of 2,212.44 crores.

Further, only five per cent of quality affected habitations had been provided with Community Water Purification Plants and there was slow progress in setting up such plants out of funds provided by NITI Aayog, Sustainability plans were either not prepared/implemented or not included in the Annual Action Plans. There was inadequate focus on surface water based schemes and a large number of schemes (98 per cent) including piped water schemes continued to be based on groundwater resources. Operation and Maintenance plans were either not prepared in most of the States or had deficiencies leading to schemes becoming non-functional. As a result, the incidence of slip-back habitations has persisted.

Lastly, lack of required number of labs at States/district/sub-divisional level resulted in a shortfall in prescribed quality tests of water sources and supply thereby compromising the objective of providing safe drinking water to the rural population.

(D) Monitoring and Evaluation

Data in the Integrated Management Information System (DES) of the Programme lacked consistency and accuracy due to insufficient authentication and validation controls. Expert teams for inspection, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees to monitor and review the implementation of Programme were either not established or were not functioning in the planned manner. Social audit of the Programme to measure beneficiary level satisfaction was not conducted. Hence the overall monitoring and oversight framework lacked effectiveness and there was inadequate community involvement in this exercise.

