

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:172
ANSWERED ON:11.08.2011
SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
Bali Ram Dr. ;Sivasami Shri C.

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify the villages and tribal areas lacking safe drinking water and sanitation facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome therefor, separately;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to cover more villages under the schemes for drinking water and sanitation;
- (d) the mechanism put in place to monitor the implementation of these schemes;
- (e) whether any foreign assistance is being sought/received for effective implementation of these schemes; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year indicating the names of the countries?

Answer

MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH)

(a) to (f): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in the reply to parts (a) to (f) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 172 admitted for reply on 11.08.2011

(a) & (b): Drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of States with financial and technical assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing adequate and safe drinking water to the rural population in the country. State Government Departments dealing with rural drinking water supply regularly conduct water quality testing through their State, district and sub-district water quality testing laboratories and report the same into the Online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) developed by the Ministry. Based on such testing, as on 1/4/2011, States have reported that there are 1,21,046 habitations including 26,713 tribal habitations remaining with some drinking water sources having water quality problems to be provided with safe drinking water supply. State-wise details are at Annex-1.

The Government of India also administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas including tribal areas with the main goal of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. TSC is a demand driven, project based programme taking district as a unit. Under this programme, the Government of India provides central assistance for undertaking baseline survey in each rural district for preparation of district project. Presently, TSC is being implemented in 607 rural districts of India. The physical objectives identified through such surveys and sanctioned as projects under TSC State wise are at Annexure-II.

(c): The budgetary allocation for rural drinking water supply programme (NRDWP) has been increased from Rs.2900 cr. in 2004-05, prior to Bharat Nirman, to Rs.9350 cr. in 2011-12, so as to cover more habitations with drinking water supply. With effect from 1/4/2009, under NRDWP, States can utilize up to 65% of funds released to them for coverage and water quality problems.

As regards TSC, it had only 85 district projects sanctioned for implementation till 31st March 2001. The number of districts under TSC has progressively increased each year through Information Education and Communication (IEC) for effective demand generation of sanitation facilities and at present is being implemented in 607 rural districts of the country.

(d): The Department has, since 2010-11, made it mandatory on the States to prepare Annual Action Plans and get the same approved in the beginning of the financial year. The States have also been asked to mark the targeted habitations in the on-line IMIS. Monitoring the progress of implementation of rural drinking water supply schemes is being done through the IMIS, regular video-conferencing, National review conferences, visit of Area Officers, State specific workshops and special reviews.

TSC has a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation and impact of the Programmes including utilization of funds,

through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee meetings, Video Conferencing with States, Area Officer's Scheme, District Level Monitoring and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees 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. Comprehensive web-based online monitoring system for TSC is also in place.

(e) & (f): Details of external assistance received by the States for rural drinking water supply projects is at Annexure-3.

Annexure-3

Statement referred in the reply to parts (e) and (f) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 172 to be answered on 11/8/2011

Bilaterally funded rural water supply projects

1. 'Hogenakkal Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project' funded by Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC) at an estimated project cost of Rs. 1334 crores. Loan sanctioned by JBIC is Rs. 1141.33 crores and the balance to be borne by Government of Tamil Nadu is Rs. 192.67 crores
2. Rajasthan Water Supply Scheme (Aapni Yojana) funded by KfW (German Government) was sanctioned in the year 1994 covering 325 villages and 2 towns. During execution, new revenue villages and left over villages were included and total number of villages increased to 376. Further 40 other habitations of the Phase I were also included in the project. The cost of the project was Euro 77.1 million. Terminal date of the project was December 2008 but some activities are yet to be completed.
3. Maharashtra KfW (German Government) assisted rural water supply and sanitation project is a community led and demand driven project for which the Government of Germany has provided ₹ 23.826 million under the Indo German Bilateral Development Cooperation. The financial assistance comprises standard loan of ₹ 22.426 million and grant of ₹ 1.380 million. The loan and Financing agreement was signed between KfW & Govt. of India on 28.12.2000. The project is being implemented in 3 districts of Maharashtra namely Pune, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad covering nearly 275 villages. The project was commenced from March 2001. The period of implementation was of 6 years upto 2007. Later it got extension upto December 2009.
4. JBIC assisted Kerala Water Supply project is effective from June 97 and its closing date was May 08. Later it was extended upto August 2009. The total amount of this project is 11,997 million yen. The executing agency is Kerala Water Authority.

World Bank Funded RWSS projects

1. Extended Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project: The approved assistance to the project is US\$ 150 million. The project commenced on 15.6.2010 and is scheduled to be completed by 30.6.2013. The project has got additional fund from World Bank for completion of all the components of the on going project. Current Undisbursed amount is US\$ 148.38 mn.
2. Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project: The approved assistance to the project is US\$ 120.00 million. The project commenced on 30.11.2006 and will close on 30.06.2012. Current Undisbursed amount is US\$ 97.02 mn.
3. Punjab Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project: The approved assistance to the project is US\$ 154.00 million. The project was signed on 26.02.2007 and is scheduled to be completed on 31.03.2012. Current Undisbursed amount is US\$ 126.80 mn.
4. Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (AP RWSSP) for a credit amount of US\$ 150 million. The project has become effective on 23rd March 2010 and is scheduled to be completed by 30.11.2014. Current Undisbursed amount is US\$ 129.50mn.