

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:799

ANSWERED ON:08.08.2013

REVIEW OF NBA

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

- (a) the strategy worked out for implementation of the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) and the activities undertaken therein;
- (b) whether the Government has been able to achieve the targets/ goals set under the NBA during the last three years;
- (c) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has reviewed the NBA to ensure sanitation facilities particularly in rural, tribal and hilly areas of the country;
- (e) if so, the details and outcome thereof;
- (f) whether the generation of sewage is increasing in many States including Andhra Pradesh despite spending huge amount so far; (g) if so, the details thereof during the 11th and 12th Plan period, State/UT-wise and reasons there for; and (h) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI)

(a) Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign(TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XIth Five Year Plan. The strategy adopted under NBA is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting the `community led` `people centered` strategies and community saturation & demand driven approach with emphasis on awareness creation and demand generation for sanitary facilities in houses, schools and for cleaner environment. Alternate delivery mechanisms would be adopted to meet the community needs.

The provision of incentives for individual household latrine has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households so as to attain community outcomes. Convergence with MNREGS has been adopted to facilitate the rural households with fund availability for creating their own sanitation facilities.

Availability of water in the Gram Panchayat shall be an important factor for sustaining sanitation facilities created. Rural School Sanitation remains a major component and an entry point for wider acceptance of sanitation by the rural people. Wider technology options are being provided to meet the customer preferences and location- specific needs. Intensive IEC Campaign is the corner stone of the programme involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, Co-operatives, ASHA, Anganwadi workers, Women Groups, Self Help Groups, NGOs etc.

More transparent system involving social audit and active people's participation in the implementation process of NBA has also been introduced.

Under NBA following activities are undertaken:

Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions promoting sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.

Extensive capacity building of the stake holders like Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) and field functionaries for sustainable sanitation.

Provision of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) of both Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households within a Gram Panchayat (GP). APL families not covered by the above incentives will take up construction of the household latrines on their own through motivation.

Rural Sanitary Marts can be opened to provide materials, services and guidance needed for constructing different types of latrines and other sanitary facilities for a clean environment. and Production Centers Production Centers are to be opened and operated to produce cost effective affordable sanitary materials at the local level.

To set up Community Sanitary Complex when there is lack of space in the village for construction of household toilets and at public places, markets, etc. where large scale congregation of people takes place and the community owns up the responsibility of their operation and maintenance.

To cover the remaining schools not covered under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Anganwadi Centres in the rural areas with proper sanitation facilities and undertake proactive promotion of hygiene education and sanitary habits among students.

Develop community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid & liquid waste management for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

(b) and (c) Since NBA is demand driven programme, hence no state-wise target set. However State/UT-wise achievement made under the NBA during the last three years is at Annexure-1.

(d) and (e) Based on the recommendation of a Working Group set up by the Planning Commission, Government of India has reviewed the Total Sanitation Campaign(TSC) and revamped the programme into Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) w.e.f 01.04.12 with the objective to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural areas so as to comprehensively cover the rural community through renewed strategies and saturation approach. Under NBA, 10 % of total budget is earmarked for tribal areas. Further for hilly and difficult areas, additional financial assistance are being provided as under against following components of NBA:

Additional Rs 500 for construction of Individual Household Latrines(IHHLs)

Additional Rs 2000 for Anganwadi toilets

Additional Rs 3500 for school toilets

(f) to (g) Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is one of the key components to maintain overall cleanliness in the rural areas therefore to improve the general quality of life in rural areas . Under this component, activities like compost pits, vermin composting, common and individual biogas plants, low cost drainage, soakage channels/ pits, reuse of waste water and system for collection, segregation and disposal of household garbage etc can be taken up. Construction and maintenance of sewage as such is not being taken up under NBA formerly known as TSC. During 11th and 12th plan period total of Rs 153.74 crore and Rs 76.15 crore was spent respectively on SLWM as per details at Annexure-2.

h) Under NBA, during 12th plan period Government of India is implementing SLWM in project mode with focused funding. Assistance for SLWM project is available on the basis of total number of households in each Gram Panchayat(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 NBA is provided by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 70:30. Additional cost requirement can be met with convergence of MGNREGS or from the State/GP funds.