Audit of NRDWP

920. SHRI T.R. BAALU:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Performance Audit of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 has been conducted and report submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India;

(b) if so, the details and the deficiencies pointed out by the Audit;

(c) whether the targets of providing drinking water by December, 2017 to all Rural Habitations, Government Schools and Anganwadis to have access to safe drinking water, have been achieved;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA)

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Performance audit report of CAG has made some observations which may be categorized into the following:

i.) Planning related observations: Non-preparation of state specific sector policy framework, water security plan, delayed submission of annual action plans, non-constitution of State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) and not conducting periodic State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC), etc.

ii.) Fund management related observations: Some states either did not release their share or delayed the releases, delayed submission of proposals for release of fund & utilization certificates by States, stipulated fund flow mechanism was not followed, fund released by the Centre and the State were not routed through SWSM, etc.
iii.) Programme implementation related observations: Delay in completion of schemes, lack of coordination, knowledge & skill and non-preparation/implementation of support activity plans etc.

iv.) Monitoring and Evaluation related observations: Non-functioning of schemes, non-formation of Village Water & Sanitation Committee, lack of coverage in institutions, Data discrepancy and inconsistency etc. as revealed by evaluation studies.

(c) & (d) Under erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), as reported by States/ UTs, as on 01.04.2018 out of total 17.25 lakh rural habitations, *interalia* covering Government schools and anganwadis, 13.61 lakh habitations were fully covered with provision of 40 litre or more per capita per day (lpcd) and around 3 lakh habitations were partially covered, i.e. with provision of less than 40 lpcd whereas 64,743 habitations were having water quality issues.

(e) Does not arise.

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