



Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation, GOI 2009-10

Background: Rural drinking water and sanitation is a key priority under Bharat Nirman. Water supply services are provided through the National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWP). Sanitation is provided through the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and Nirmal Gram Puruskar (NGP).

Cost Share and

Implementation: Funds for rural drinking water are shared between the centre and state on a 50:50 ratio. For sanitation, GOI provides the majority of funds. The NGP is an incentive fund of up to Rs. 50 lakh awarded to local governments for ensuring open defecation free villages.

Complete expenditure data is publicly available up to FY 2008-09.

Highlights

| | |
|---|------------|
| GOI allocation for drinking water and sanitation in FY 2010-11 (in crore) | Rs. 10,584 |
| GOI release for NRDWP in FY 2008-09 (in crore) | Rs. 6,916 |
| GOI release for TSC in FY 2008-09 (in crore) | Rs. 5,073 |
| GOI expenditure for NRDWP in FY 2008-09* | 85% |
| GOI expenditure for TSC in 2008-09* | 86% |

*GOI expenditure has been calculated as a percentage of GOI release.

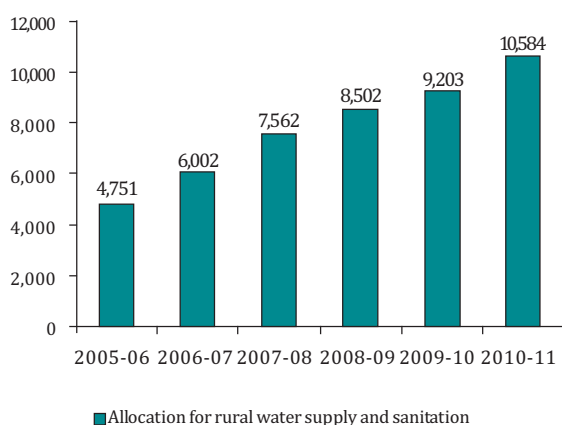
Key Facts and Analysis

- ◆ GOI allocations for rural water supply and sanitation amounted to **0.15%** of GDP in FY 2009-10.
- ◆ Expenditures for drinking water have improved. In FY 2008-09, **85%** of the GOI released funds were spent, up from **70%** in FY 2007-08.
- ◆ Variation in states' expenditure performance for drinking water funds. In FY 2008-09, Bihar spent **40%**, and Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan spent **92%** of total funds released (centre and state).
- ◆ Some improvement in states' expenditure performance for Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) funds. In FY 2008-09 Rajasthan spent **94%** and Jharkhand spent **52%** of funds released. This is a significant improvement from FY 2005-06 when both these states spent less than **30%**.
- ◆ Variation in states winning the Nirmal Gram Puruskar (NGP) award. Since 2005, while **79%** of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Kerala have won the award, only **2%** of them have won in Rajasthan and Bihar.
- ◆ Despite efforts, sanitation coverage remains low with state variations. As of June 2009, **73%** of the rural households in Bihar were without a toilet. During the same period, Kerala has achieved almost complete coverage.

Trends in Central Government Allocations and Expenditures

- Rural drinking water and sanitation allocations have more than doubled since FY 2005-06. In FY 2010-11, allocations amounted to Rs. **10,584** crore.

Rising allocations for rural drinking water and sanitation



Source: Union Expenditure Budget, Vol II, Department of Drinking Water Supply (DDWS). Note: Figures in crores of rupees and includes north-east component.

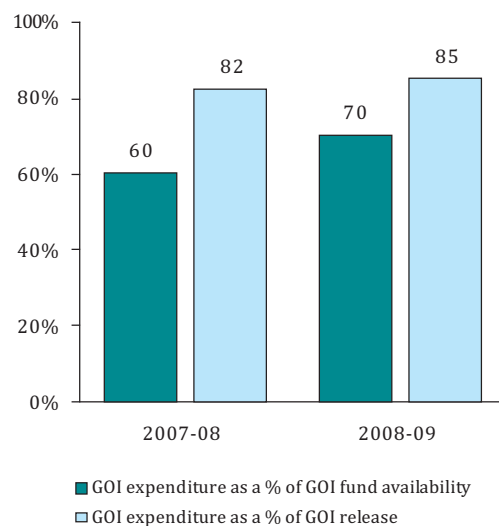
- National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) are the primary vehicles for GOI's rural drinking water and sanitation expenditures.

National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWP)

- In April 2009, the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) was restructured and renamed the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).
- NRDWP is the chief mechanism for providing safe drinking water to every

rural household under Bharat Nirman, the flagship programme for rural infrastructure.

Improvements in expenditure performance



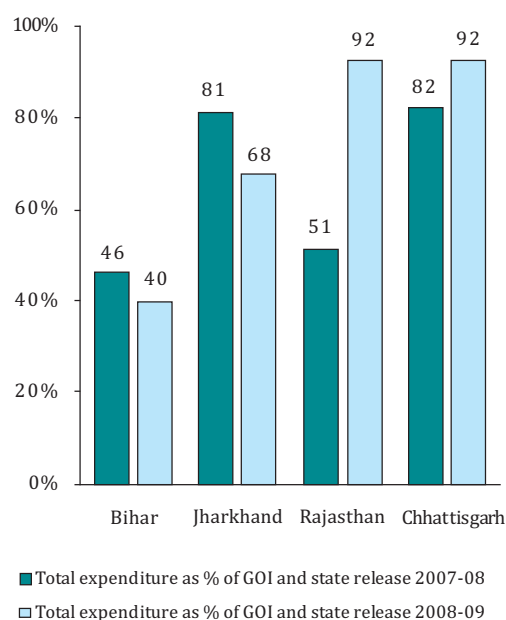
Source: MIS for DDWS. Note: Figures in percentages.

- Expenditure performance has been increasing. In FY 2008-09, **70** percent of total GOI funds available (GOI allocations and GOI unspent balance from the previous year) were spent. This is up from **60** percent in FY 2007-08.
- Expenditure performance on amounts released by GOI is also improving. In FY 2008-09, **85** percent of GOI released funds were spent. This is a **3** percent increase from the previous year.

Trends in State Level Allocations and Expenditures

- NRDWP is funded on a **50** percent matching share basis between GOI and the state government.
- Year-to-year variations exist between states in their expenditure performance of total released funds (centre and state).

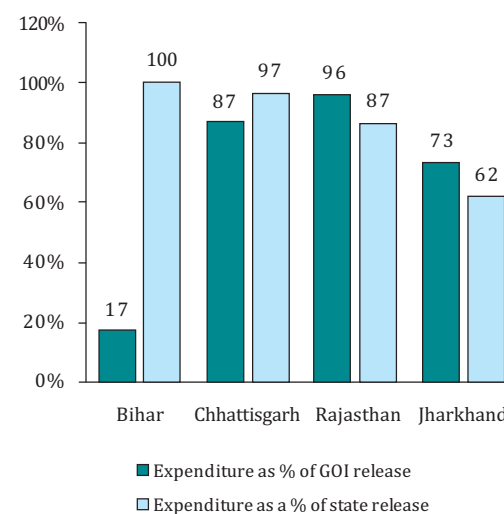
Wide variation in overall expenditure performance



Source: MIS for DDWS. Note: Figures in percentages.

- In FY 2007-08, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh spent **51** percent and **82** percent of the total funds released (centre and state). However, in FY 2008-09, these states spent **92** percent of funds released.
- Bihar and Jharkhand on the other hand, spent **46** percent and **81** percent of the total funds released (centre and state) in FY 2007-08. Whereas in FY 2008-09, they spent **40** percent and **68** percent respectively.
- Despite overall increase in expenditure under NRDWP, variations exist among states in their capacity to spend central-share of funds compared with state-share.

Variations in expenditure performance of central and state shares



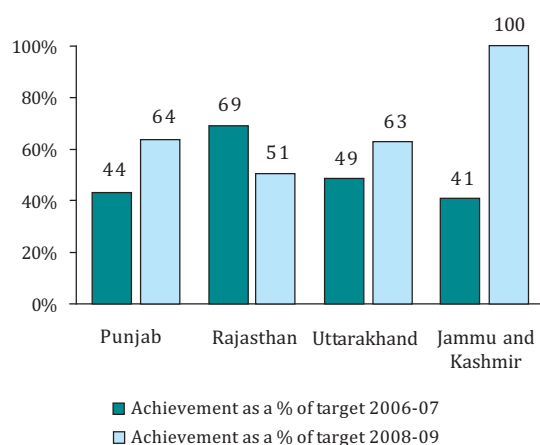
Source: MIS for DDWS. Note: Figures in percentages.

- For FY 2008-09, Bihar spent only **17** percent of the funds released by GOI, but spent **100** percent of the funds released by the state.
- Rajasthan on the other hand, spent **96** percent of the funds released by GOI, and **87** percent of those released by the state.

Coverage

- Variations in states' coverage in providing rural drinking water.
- In FY 2006-07, Jammu and Kashmir had a total of **41** percent habitations with access to drinking water facilities. This went up to **100** percent in FY 2008-09. Similarly, Uttarakhand with **49** percent coverage in FY 2006-07 went up to **63** percent in FY 2008-09.
- On the other hand, Rajasthan which had a coverage of **69** percent in 2006-07 dropped to **51** percent in FY 2008-09. This is a consequence of poor maintenance of infrastructure, known as 'slippage'.

Targets and Achievements Uncovered Habitations

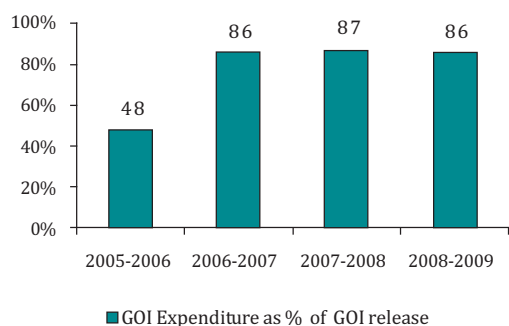


Source: Lok Sabha Question. Question No. 38 answered on 03.07.2009. Note: Figures in percentages.

Total Sanitation Campaign

- Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas, with a wider goal of eradicating the practice of open defecation.

Overall improvements in expenditures under TSC



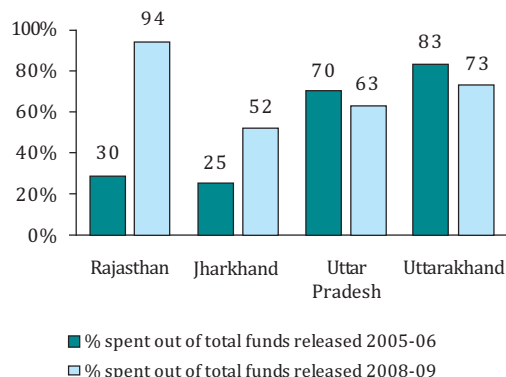
Source: MIS for DDWS. Note: Figures in percentage.

- Under TSC, **86** percent of the money released by GOI was spent in FY 2008-09, up from **48** percent in FY 2005-06.

Trends in State Government Allocations and Expenditures

- Overall, there is a visible improvement in spending capacity under TSC. But inter-state variations still exist.

Inter-state variations in ability to spend released funds



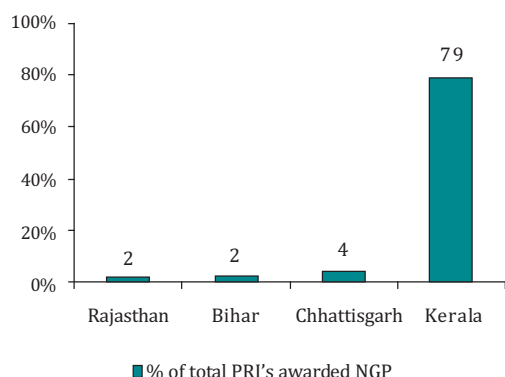
Source: MIS for DDWS. Note: Figures in percentages.

- In FY 2008-09, Rajasthan and Jharkhand spent **94** percent and **52** percent of total funds released comprising centre and state releases and contributions by individual beneficiaries. A significant improvement from FY 2005-06 when they spent **30** percent and **25** percent respectively.
- Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand on the other hand, spent **63** and **73** percent of total funds released in FY 2008-09. This is a drop from FY 2005-06 when they spent **70** and **83** percent respectively.
- In 2003, GOI instituted Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) for recognising, encouraging and facilitating Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI's), individuals and organisations to promote and achieve total sanitation. The first awards were given in 2005.

Coverage

- Wide variation exists among states winning the NGP awards.

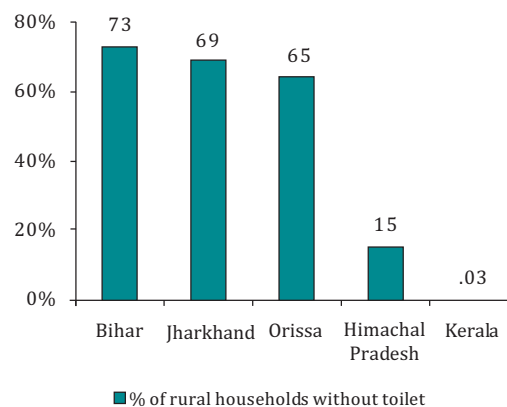
Variations in states' ability to win NGP since its inception



Source: MIS for DDWS. Numbers regarding the state-wise PRI is taken from website of Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Note: Figures in percentages.

- Between 2005-2008, while **79** percent of the PRIs in Kerala had won the NGP award, only **2** percent of PRIs had won it in Rajasthan.
- Despite improvements, overall sanitation coverage remains low.

% of rural households without a toilet



Source: Note: Lok Sabha Question No. 40. Answered on 03.07.2009. Figures are till June 2009. Note: Figures in percentages.

- In Bihar and Jharkhand, as many as **73** percent and **69** percent of rural households did not have a toilet facility as of June 2009. Himachal Pradesh and Kerala on the other hand, had almost complete coverage.

This section offers some practical leads to accessing further and detailed information on the union government's drinking water and sanitation budget. However, reader patience and persistence is advised as a lot of this information tends to be dense and hidden amongst reams of data.

| Data Sources | Useful Tips |
|--|---|
| Union Budget, Expenditure Vol.2 www.indiabudget.nic.in | This volume provides total ministry-wise and department-wise allocations as well as disaggregated data according to sectors and schemes from 1998-99 onwards. The data has both revised and budgeted estimates and should be calculated according to the Major-Head and Sub Major-Head. |
| Department of Drinking Water, Ministry of Rural development http://indiawater.gov.in/IMISWeb/Reports/RWS/Physical/Rep_CoverageOfQualityHabs.aspx?&finyear=91hTXnNdMUcB6LDDLDrqyLA%3d%3d <i>Accessed on February 12, 2010</i> | State-wise and year wise details on opening balance, releases (centre and state), and expenditure (centre+state). |
| Department of Drinking Water, Ministry of Rural development, Total sanitation program http://ddws.gov.in/crspnet/Report/Financial/RptCountryLevelReleaseVsExpenditureFinYearwise.aspx . <i>Accessed on February 12, 2010</i> | State-wise and year wise details on, releases (centre and state), and expenditure (GOI+state) for Total Sanitation Campaign. |
| Lok Sabha website http://164.100.47.132/LssNew/psearch/QResult15.aspx?qref=72609 <i>Accessed on February 12, 2010</i> | State-wise detailed habitat wise data on target and achievement on rural water supply. |

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