

CENTRALLY SPONSORED RURAL SANITATION PROGRAMME

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

**Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission
Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment
Government of India
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FOREWORD

1. A Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched in 1986 with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and to provide privacy and dignity to the women. This was intended to supplement the efforts of the States. The programme provided for 100% subsidy for construction of sanitary latrines for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and landless labourers and subsidy as per the rate prevailing in the States for the General public. The guidelines of the programme were circulated to the States in 1986.
2. Based on the feed back received on implementation of the programme from the States. UNICEF and voluntary organizations, the programme was revised by the Government of India in March 1991. For the construction of individual sanitary latrines, liberal subsidy at the rate of 95% for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and people below the poverty line and 80-90% for general public were provided. The programme also provided for construction of village complex with bathing facilities. Hand pumps, latrines, drainage facilities. Washing platform etc, Upto 5% of the outlay could be utilized towards administrative cost and another 10% for training of masons, awareness and health education. The contribution by the States from their own funds was limited to one-third of the assistance received from the Central Government.
3. The programme has since been further revised based on the recommendations of the National Seminar on Rural Sanitation in September 1992, and the strategy outlined in the Eighth Five Year Plan. The revised programme aims at generation of felt need and peoples' participation. The subsidy pattern has been changed limiting to 80% for persons below the poverty line for individual household latrines. For exclusive sanitary complex for women, the subsidy will be limited to 70% the balance 30% being the contribution by the Panchayats/beneficiaries. For other sanitation facilities in the village the subsidy will be 50% balance cost being met by the Panchayats 3% of the funds can be utilized towards administrative cost and 10% for health education, awareness campaigns, training of masons, demand generation based on felt needs, etc. The revised programme aims at an integrated approach of rural sanitation. The concept of sanitary marts for supply of materials required for construction of sanitary latrines and involvement of voluntary organizations in publicity campaign and execution of the programme are also the new elements. At least 10% of the total funds are to be channeled through voluntary organizations, apart from the funds earmarked for activities under CAPART. The subsidy will be shared equally by the Central and the State Government.
4. Another salient feature of the revised programme is to develop at least one model village covering facilities like sanitary latrines, conversion of dry latrine, garbage pits, soakage pits, drainage, pavement of lanes. Sanitary latrines in village institutions, cleanliness in ponds, tanks, clean surrounding around hand pumps and other drinking water sources.
5. In due course, technical details and guidelines on various types of sanitary latrines would be compiled and sent to the States and implementing agencies for their use and guidance.

Pending this, the implementing agencies can make use of the Guidelines for two pit pour flush latrines circulated recently by the Ministry of Urban Development and UNDP/ World Bank.

6. It is hoped that with the introduction of the revised guidelines, the programme will gain the desired momentum and result in better coverage of the weaker sections of the society with increased flow of outlay during the Plan period. Suggestions, if any, for improving the guidelines will be appreciated.

Sd/-
(Nirmala Buch)
Secretary
Ministry of Rural Development
Govt. of India

New Delhi, 24th June 1993.

**GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR
IMPLEMENTATION OF
CENTRALLY SPONSORED RURAL SANITATION
PROGRAMME (CRSP)
DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
(1992-93 to 1996-97)**

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The concept of sanitation should include personal hygiene, home sanitation, safe water, garbage disposal, excreta disposal and waste water disposal. The national sanitation programme covers all these with appropriate emphasis on each. However the main emphasis of Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) introduced in October 1986 has been on excreta disposal.
- 1.2 The guidelines for CRSP were first issued in November 1986. These guidelines were revised in March 1991, after the revision of the programme in this year.
- 1.3 CRSP has been again revised in March 1993. The guidelines now being issued are based on the revisions made. These are only in the nature of general guidelines. In due course technical details and guidelines on various types of sanitary latrines would be compiled and sent to the states and implementing agencies for their use and guidance. One such guideline on Twin Pit Pour flush latrines brought out recently by Ministry of Urban Development and UNDP/ World Bank is being distributed. Implementing agencies should use standards; specifications and guidelines of recognized technical quality, while grounding the programme.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of Central Rural Sanitation Programme are:

- a) To accelerate coverage of rural population specially among the households below poverty line with sanitation facilities complementing the efforts in Rural Water Supply and slowly breaking the vicious circle of disease, morbidity and poor health resulting from insanitary condition and water borne diseases.
- b) To generate felt need through awareness creation and health education involving voluntary organizations and Panchayati Raj Institutions helping thereby to establish sanitary latrines with lesser dependence on Govt. subsidy.
- c) To eradicate manual scavenging by converting all existing dry latrines in rural areas into low cost sanitary latrines.

- d) To encourage suitable cost effective and appropriate technologies to support the other objectives.

3. STRATEGIES

3.1 The strategies would be :

- i. To provide subsidy to the poorer among the households below poverty line.
- ii. To encourage other households to buy the facilities through markets, including sanitary marts.
- iii. To launch intensive campaign in selected areas and to support such campaigns with infrastructural facilities to establish individual sanitary latrines wherever possible.
- iv. To establish sanitary complexes exclusively for women wherever necessary.
- v. To encourage locally suitable and acceptable models of latrines.

4. PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

4.1 The components of the programme are as under :

- a) Construction of individual sanitary latrines for households below poverty line with subsidy (80%) where demand exists.
- b) Conversion of dry latrines into low cost sanitary latrines.
- c) Construction of exclusive village sanitary complexes for women by providing complete facilities for hand pump, bathing, sanitation & washing on a selective basis where adequate land/space within the premises of the houses do not exist and where village Panchayats are willing to maintain.
- d) Setting up of sanitary marts.
- e) Total sanitation of village through the construction of drains, soakage pits, solid and liquid waste disposal.
- f) Intensive campaign for awareness generation and health education for creating felt need for personal, household and environmental sanitation facilities.

4.2 Brief details of each of the components :

- 4.2.1 Construction of Individual Household Latrines.

- 4.2.1.1 Construction of individual household latrines by persons below poverty line may be supported in cluster of 20 or more in a village. In exceptional cases like the dispersed tribal habitation/villages, the cluster may be even 10 or more.
- 4.2.2.2 The unit cost of construction should be limited to Rs. 2500/- of which 80% could be paid as subsidy to the selected beneficiaries below the poverty line. In case the unit cost exceeds Rs. 2500/-, the additional cost should be borne by the beneficiaries or specific approval of the Government of India may be obtained before execution. Out of the total annual funds a minimum 20% should be earmarked for paying subsidy to the individual household from SCs and STs below the poverty line where the percentage of SC/ST population to total population below poverty line is less than 20% Where the SC/ST population below poverty line is more than 20% of the total population below poverty line earmarking should be enhanced at least to match the percentage of SC/ST population.
- 4.2.2.3 Initiative and contribution of Local Panchayats/NGOs will be deciding factors in creating the demand especially from weaker sections like scheduled castes and schedule tribes. The local institutions should undertake identification of households, cost recovery and provide the necessary infrastructural and technical support to the programme. The beneficiaries should be given options to select the type of latrines depending on requirement, paying capacity etc. Government will arrange/help in arranging training of local masons/carpenters in an area (Block/Panchayat) who can then undertake the construction programme.
- 4.2.2.4 In the case of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and released bonded labourers and allottees of ceiling surplus land. Bhudan land, additional funds can be channeled from JRV for subsidizing construction of additional number of individual sanitary latrines. This activity may be taken up as one approved for expenditure under para 20.1 of JRY guidelines.
- 4.2.2.5 There are numerous types of sanitary latrines existing in our country. A few of them are listed below which are for adoption in different locations depending on soil conditions, water availability and preference of people.
- i. Hand Flush type (also known as ESP, barapalli type latrine)
 - ii. Pour flush-Single pit type
 - iii. VIP latrine
 - iv. Twin pit pour flush latrine

4.2.2 Conversion of dry latrines

All the dry latrines (estimated to number around 24 lakhs) in the rural areas should be converted into pour-flush or other suitable type of latrines. Top priority will be given to this in view of the national priority given to this programme. The pattern of subsidy will be same as in the case of individual household latrines, limiting it to households below poverty line.

4.2.3 Village Sanitation Complexes for Women

Though public latrines have not proved to be very successful in the past in view of the difficulties experienced by rural women in some areas, where individual household latrines are not feasible village sanitary complexes exclusively for women could be attempted on a pilot basis. Upto 10% of the annual funds can be utilized to provide public latrines in selected villages during the plan period, where the Panchayats/charitable trusts/NGOs offer to construct and maintain village complexes exclusively for the use by women.

4.2.4 Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs)

4.2.4.1 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have successfully demonstrated the validity of the concept of sanitary marts by implementing the scheme through voluntary organization in Uttar Pradesh and other states Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) are outlets dealing with materials required for construction of latrines and other sanitary facilities. Besides, it also keeps the designs of various low cost sanitary facilities showing estimated cost and the list of trained masons. Rural Sanitary Marts also serve as service centres. UNICEF provides assistance of Rs. 50,000 for each Mart with turnover of Rs. 2 lakhs p.a. Managerial subsidy provided upto Rs. 18,000 p.a. for a period of two years. One time assistance upto Rs. 12,000 is provided for publicity etc. Specific proposals may be sent by the State Govt. to Central Government of recommending them to UNICEF.

4.2.4.2 Where UNICEF assistance is not available for setting up RSM, the State Govts/UT Admns can set up Rural Sanitary Marts with assistance from the Central Govt. through reputed Voluntary Organisation/Panchayati Raj Institution in difficult areas where proper marketing facilities for sanitary Components do not exist. Such voluntary organizations should be carefully selected based on the assessment of their ability to carry out the task.

4.2.5 Total Sanitation of Village

4.2.5.1 Other Sanitation facilities such as drains, soak pits, solid and liquid waste disposals etc. should be taken up as far as possible under Jawahar Rozgar Yojna or any other programme for civic amenities in the Panchayat. Where this is not feasible due to other priorities and non-availability of adequate financial resources, the facilities can be taken up under CRSP.

4.2.6 Campaign for Creation of felt need

4.2.6.1 This is a very important aspect of the programme. While government machinery for publicity may be useful to some extent, a well orchestrated programme of publicity, health, education and creation of required facilities only can make any change in the attitude of the people. Support of the reputed local voluntary organizations, autonomous institutions, social political and religious organizations who carry conviction with the people can be enlisted in creating the felt need. These organizations should be selected for their reputation for good and adequate infrastructure already available with them. These details should be collected at the field level. These

organizations should be selected for environment creation and generation of felt need based on clear norms such as number of years of good work, extent of good work, availability of infrastructure, extent of geographical coverage etc.

4.2.6.2 These voluntary organizations should be encouraged to prepare projects covering various components of the programme but with focus on generation of felt need and construction of individual sanitary latrines. While they could be paid at Rs. 2000 per latrine constructed, they will be entitled to 7.5 percent of this unit cost as supervision charges, expenses for publicity and generation of felt need.

4.2.6.3 These organizations should submit to the nodal department on the district level report of their activities in prescribed proformac. Proformac used for reporting to council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology(CAPART) could be used for this purpose. Nodal Department should review the progress of work under the voluntary organisation every month and send copy of such review along with progress report to Government to India.

5. EXTENT OF SUBSIDY

5.1 The extent of subsidy from Central/State Govt. and contribution from persons below poverty line/Panchayat for various components of the Programme are as follows :

Item	Subsidy by		Contribution by user/Panchayat
	Centre	State	
Construction of sanitary latrines and conversions of dry latrines for individual households below poverty line	40%	40%	20%
Village complex for women	35%	35%	30%
Drains and other sanitation facilities (as far as possible, to be met out of JRY and other funds)	25%	25%	50%
Awareness campaigns, health education, demand creation etc.	Upto 10% of annual allocation		Nil
Administrative cost	Upto 3% of annual allocation		Nil

5.2 For sanitary marts, the assistance will be limited to an interest free-loan as revolving fund of Rs. 50,000/- per mart for the purpose, which would be repayable at the end of three years. Adequate funds for this purpose can be provided from the funds released to the States/UTs depending upon the actual need.

6. CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATION OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES/UTs FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF CRSP AND ITS UTILISATION BY STATES

6.1 i. Funds available under Annual Plan will be allocated to the States/UTs in accordance with the following formula :

- a) 50% weightage being given to incidence of poverty in States/UTs
- b) 40% weightage being given to rural population
- c) 10% weightage being given to the recognized hill states and hilly areas on the basis of their population.

6.2 Of these funds,

- i. Upto 72% can be utilized for giving Central share of the subsidy to construct individual sanitary latrines to households below poverty line.
- ii. Upto 10% can be used for subsidizing construction of sanitary complexes exclusively for women.
- iii. Upto 10% for health education/motivation, creation of felt need etc.
- iv. Upto 5% for construction of other components such as bathing platform, garbage pit etc.
- v. Upto 3% for expenditure towards staff, administration etc.
- vi. At least 10% of the funds may be utilized for construction of latrines through NGOs.
- vii. Adequate funds from the Central and State share can be used to set up sanitary marts.

7. RELEASE OF FUNDS

7.1 The central assistance shall be released to the States/UTs in two equal instalments. The first instalment will normally be released in April every year. Provided that the release of first instalment in April will be withheld till the prescribed reports and returns and certificates from Accountant General for all the previous years except for the year immediately preceding are submitted. The release of second instalment will be subject to the following conditions:

- a) A matching contribution to the first instalment released from the centre is provided by the States/UTs to the implementing departments/agencies.
- b) Utilisation of at least 50% of resources available (the releases made by the Centre and state plus carryover un-utilised funds from the previous years) by September.
- c) Utilisation of at least 35% of annual allocation by September.

- d) Receipt of prescribed reports and returns; A.G. Certificate of actual expenditure.
- e) Utilisation of at least 85% of the releases in the earlier years under CRSP and MNP. In other words, carryover of funds from earlier years in excess of 15% of the Annual allocation will be deducted at time of release of 2nd instalment.
- f) Other conditions that may be prescribed from time to time.

7.2 While releasing the Central assistance, the quantum of unutilized funds available with the States/UTs in relation to total allocation for the year shall be kept in view. Normally, a carry over of funds to the extent of 15% of annual allocation for the year will be allowed.

7.3 The States/UTs shall have to release entire amount of central assistance provided to them to the executing agencies immediately without delay and in any case within one month of the receipt of Central funds.

7.4 The State Govts. Should ensure receipt of resolution from the Panchayat or village beneficiaries etc. that they will contribute their share.

7.5 The implementation of the programme will be reviewed by the nodal department on a monthly basis.

8. COST ESCALATION OF THE SCHEMES NOT ALLOWED

8.1 There is no need or scope for delay in implementation resulting in cost overrun. Hence no additional funds would be allowed under CRSP towards cost overrun.

9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

9.1 The agency implementing the Rural Development Programme shall normally be the nodal department to implement the Projects under this programme in order to ensure homogeneity in approach. Where CRSP is implemented through other departments like PHED, PWD, State Governments are requested to consider involving the Rural Development Department also for purposes of coordination, monitoring etc. The monitoring of the entire programme should be with one identified nodal officer and Department in the State Govt. a Monitoring Cell may be set up under this nodal officer.

9.2 For effective implementation of the programme of Rural Sanitation there is a need for proper coordination at Central, State, District, Block and Villages levels and between Government and non-government agencies. At the central level Inter-Ministerial Committee is chaired by Secretary (RD). It is necessary the at the State level also an Inter-Ministerial/Departmental Committee is formed with the nodal Ministry/Department's Secretary as its chairperson. Health, Education, Panchayat, Rural Development, Planning and Public Health Engineering are the departments who along with Coordinating NGOs may be considered for representation in that committee. A technical advisory committee to

the Secretary of nodal department may also be constituted with adequate representation given to NGOs, professional organisation, social workers, social communicators etc. All the administrative costs of the meeting of such committee may be met out of the provision for administrative expenses in the CRSP.

10. SELECTION OF DISTRICTS, BLOCKS AND VILLAGES

10.1 The selection of the Districts, Blocks and Villages to be taken up for intensive coverage should be on the basis of the following criteria:

- i. Districts, Blocks and Villages where coverage under Rural Water Supply has been adequate particularly for weaker sections of the people, including scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and where there is a demand for sanitary latrines.
 - ii. Mini-Mission districts where integration of water supply and sanitation programme is being attempted should be given preference in preparing projects for intensive coverage.
 - iii. Districts where reputed voluntary agencies are working.
 - iv. Villages which have endemic health problems, resulting from water and excreta borne diseases, villages with no sanitary facility for women or where demand from women-folk exists.
 - v. Villages where felt need has already been generated and there are other ongoing programme, in order to ensure maximum (possibly 100%) coverage.
- 10.2 Each state should develop at least one model village every year under integrated rural sanitation programme covering facilities like sanitary latrines, conversion of dry latrines, garbage pits, soakage pits, drains, pavement of lanes, sanitary latrines in Aanganwadies, schools, Panchayat ghar, health centre, smokeless chullahs, cleanliness of ponds, tanks, clean surroundings around stand posts, hand pumps, sanitary wells, and other drinking water sources with platform including washing and bathing platform, drains etc.

11. SANCTION OF SCHEMES

11.1 State Government would have full powers to approve the projects under this programme within the approved unit cost which on an average is not more than Rs. 2500 with superstructure, roof and door at 1993 prices. Any cost beyond this limit should be met by the user in addition to his share. Schemes with unit cost of more than Rs. 2500 with Govt. assistance would require prior approval of the Central Govt. Once the basic norms have been approved by the States, the implementing agency may take up implementation of replicative projects based on these norms, subject to the funds availability. Normally in a year the schemes to be approved should not exceed 1.25 times of the annual allocation.

12. SHELF OF SCHEMES

12.1 The State Governments/UTs shall prepare a shelf of schemes for works to be taken up under this programme conforming to the prescribed norms and design criteria. While preparing the schemes, the objectives and priorities of the programme shall be kept in view.

13. ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

13.1 (i.) The State shall prepare an Annual Action Plan one month before the commencement of the year on the basis of the shelf of schemes and taking into account the size of the allocation as well as carry over funds. Annual Action Plan should indicate clearly targets under each component for each quarter. A copy of the Action Plan should be sent to Govt. of India.

(ii.) While preparing the Action Plan, the completion of the incomplete works should be given priority over new works. It should be ensured that the works taken up are completed as per schedule to avoid cost escalation.

14. MAINTENANCE

14.1 It is essential to train the community, particularly all the members of the family in the proper upkeep and maintenance of the sanitation facilities. The maintenance expenses of individual household sanitary latrines should be met by the beneficiaries where as that of sanitary complexes for women may be at the cost of the Panchayats/voluntary organisation/charitable trusts.

15. SCHEDULE OF INSPECTIONS

Monitoring through regular field inspections by officers from State level and district level is essential for the effective implementation of the programme. The inspection should be to check and to ensure that construction work has been done in accordance with the norms, that the community has been involved in construction, that the latrines are not polluting the water sources and also to check whether there has been correct selection of beneficiaries and proper use of latrines after construction. Such inspection should ensure that the sanitary latrines are not used for any other purpose, as has happened some times in the past.

16. REPORTS AND RETURNS

16.1 The following reports and returns will be sent by the States/UTs.

- a) An Annual Action Plan for the schemes to be taken up during the year shall be furnished by 30th April of the year to which it relates.
- b) Monthly progress report will be furnished by the 20th of the succeeding month as at Annexure-I.

- c) A quarterly progress report shall be furnished by the 20th of the succeeding month as at Annexure-II.
- d) Annual Report of achievement under the programme during the year shall be furnished by the end of May of the succeeding year as at Annexure III.

These reports would enable authorities both at Centre and the State level to monitor the progress of the performance and to take appropriate corrective measures.

17. EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAMME

- 17.1 The implementation of the programme, results achieved and its impact will be evaluated at the end of two years. Any further modifications in the programme could be formulated based on the results of such evaluation.

**Monthly Progress Report for Implementation of
Rural Sanitation Programme
For Household below the poverty line**

Name of the State:

Report for the Month of:

S.NO	Item	CRSP	MNP	TOTAL
1.	No of sanitary latrines Constructed			
	a. General population			
	b. SCs			
	c. STs			
	d. Total			
2.	Expenditure incurred (Rs. In Lakhs)			
	a. General population			
	b. SCs			
	c. STs			
	d. Total			

Name of the State/UT:

Quarterly Progress Report for the Quarter:

A.GENERAL

Item	Annual Target Nos.							Budget for the year
	Villages to be taken up	Individual household units	Conversion of dry latrines	Institutional latrines	Village complex for women	Other sanitation facilities such as drains, soak pits etc.	Population to be benefited	
1. State sector MNP								
2. CRSP								

N.B: The above information should be for persons below the poverty line only. In case there is any information for persons above the poverty line under any other programme. It should be shown in a separate ANNEXURE.

B. INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD LATRINES FOR HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY LINE

Programme	No. of Villages taken up	Population benefited				No. of households benefited				Expenditure incurred (Rs.)			
		SC	ST	Other	Total	SC	ST	Other	Total	SC	ST	Other	Total
CRSP													
MNP													
JRY													
IAY													
Others													
Total													

C. INSTITUTIONAL LATRINES

Programme	No. of Villages taken up	No. of institutional units constructed	Expenditure incurred (Rs.)
CRSP			
MNP			
JRY			
IAY			
Other			
Total			

D. VILLAGE SANITARY COMPLEX FOR WOMEN

Programme	No. of villages taken up	No. of sanitary complexes for women constructed	Population benefited				No. of households benefited				Expenditure incurred (Rs.)			
			SC	ST	Other	Total	SC	ST	Other	Total	SC	ST	Other	Total
CRSP														
MNP														
JRY														
Other														
Total														

E. OTHER SANITATION FACILITIES PROVIDED TO PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LINE

Programme	No. of villages taken up	No. of soak pits constd	Drains constructed				Any other facility provided	Population benefited				Expenditure incurred (Rs)
			SC	ST	Other	Total		SC	ST	Other	Total	
CRSP												
MNP												
JRY												
Other												
Total												

F. CONVERSION OF DRY LATRINES INTO SANITARY LATRINES

Programme	No. of villages taken up (Nos.)	Total No. of Dry latrines in these villages	No. of dry latrines converted into sanitary latrines	Expenditure incurred (Rs.)
(a) CRSP				
(b) MNP				
(c) JRY				
(d) Other				
(e) Total				

**ANNUAL REPORT
RURAL SANITATION PROGRAMME**

Name of State/UT:

Annual Report for the year:

1. Number of villages taken up under (Nos)

- a) CRSP
- b) State Sector Minimum Needs Programme
- c) JRY
- d) IAY
- e) Others

2. Number of individual units constructed under:

- a) CRSP
- b) State Sector Programme
- c) JRY
- d) Indira Awas Yojna
- e) Others

3. Number of households benefited (in thousands)

- a) STs
- b) SCs
- c) Others
- d) Total

4. No. of institutional latrines constructed under (village level institutions Anganwadis, Schools, Panchayat ghar)

- a) CRSP
- b) State Sector Minimum Needs Programme
- c) JRY
- d) Others

5. No. of village complexes for women constructed under:

- a) CRSP
- b) State Sector Programme (MNP)

6. Training

Total Numbers Trained

- a) Masons
- b) Women
- c) Scheduled Castes
- d) Scheduled Tribes
- e) Government Personnel
- f) NGOs
- g) Others

7. Expenditure incurred (in lakhs) out of Govt. funds Programme Works IEC* Administrative Total Charges**

- a) CRSP
- b) State Sector Programme (MNP)
- c) JRY
- d) IAY
- e) Others
- f) UNICEF
- g) Contribution from beneficiaries
- h) Total investment (a to f)

- Within ceiling of 10% of annual allocation
- Within ceiling of 3% of annual allocation

8. The Annual Report should give a brief description for the following:

- a) Training
- b) Women's participation
- c) Public Health Education, awareness creation etc.
- d) Nodal Department in the State & implementing agency in the field
- e) Pattern of funding, rate of beneficiary contribution
- f) Role and work done by the sanitation cell
- g) Extent of use of latrines constructed
- h) Any other item which the State/UT may like to include.