



**Manual for the utilization of**  
15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grants to  
**Rural Local Bodies/ PRIs for**  
**water & sanitation**  
(2021-22 to 2025-26)





# Manual for the utilization of the 15th Finance Commission tied grant to Rural Local Bodies/ PRIs for water and sanitation

## 1. Introduction

1.1. In line with 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India, 15th Finance Commission has recommended grants to Rural Local Bodies/ Panchayat Raj institutions (RLBs/ PRIs) for next five years i.e. up to 2025-26. It has also identified drinking water supply and sanitation as national priority areas for RLBs and therefore 60% of the fund is provided as tied grant meant for a.) supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling and b.) sanitation and maintenance of open-defecation free (ODF) status. The spirit of this grant is to enable RLBs to discharge their responsibility of providing assured tap water supply to every home and maintain improved sanitation in villages, which has profound impact on public health.

1.2 In this regard, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India vide letter No.15(2) FC-XV/FCD/2020-25 dated 14.07.2021 has issued the '**Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Fifteenth Finance Commission recommendations on Rural Local Bodies grants during the period 2021-22 to 2025-26'** (Annex-I). This manual is a follow-up to the aforesaid guidelines issued by Department of Expenditure and

provides guidance for utilisation of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grants for water & sanitation.

1.3. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 added Part IX to the Constitution of India, i.e., 'The Panchayats' and also added the 'Eleventh Schedule', the latter consists of 29 subjects wherein the Panchayats are given administrative control. This was one of the important steps in strengthening the local self-governments and developing a 'responsible and responsive' leadership at village level. Under the 'Eleventh Schedule', two important subjects are 'drinking water' and 'health and sanitation, including hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries'. To support



Figure 1: Woman with her household tap water connection

the Gram Panchayats' Constitutional obligation, Part IX also vests upon the PRIs and local communities a key role in the planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of in-village drinking water supply and sanitation services on a long-term and continuous basis.

1.4. In accordance to Article 280 of the Constitution of India, every 5 years, the President of India constitutes a Finance Commission to recommend distribution of tax revenues between the Union and the States and amongst the States themselves. The 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission was constituted by the President of India in November 2017 and was, inter alia, mandated to recommend measures needed to augment the Consolidated Funds of the States to supplement the resources of the Panchayats and Municipalities during 2020-2025. Subsequently, the Commission was

mandated to submit two reports, one for the year 2020-21 and the final report for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26. The Commission submitted its final report covering the financial years 2021-22 to 2025-26 to the President of India on 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2020.

1.5. Potable drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene hold the key to public health. To improve the lives of people living in rural areas and reduce the drudgery of women and girls in fetching water, often from afar, the Government of India in partnership with the States is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission to provide tap water connection to every rural household of the country by 2024.

1.6. Villages across the country will witness a transformation in the next four years under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) with assured tap water supply to every home,



Figure 2: Mother and her two kids outside their household latrine

ensuring 'no one is left out'. The mission will enable every rural household to get drinking water supply in adequate quantity (55 lpcd) of prescribed quality (BIS:10500) on a regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges, thereby improving the lives of people.

- 1.7. Swachh Bharat Mission–Grameen (SBM-G), the world's largest sanitation and behaviour change programme, led all the States and UTs of the country to declare themselves open defecation free (ODF) on 2nd October, 2019. India went from sanitation coverage of under 40% in 2014 to universal sanitation coverage in just five years. Under SBM (G), more than 6 lakh villages declared themselves ODF, over 10.50 Crore toilets were constructed, and more than 60 Crore people changed their behaviour of open defecation.
- 1.8. After attaining Open Defecation Free (ODF) status on 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2019, now the efforts are directed towards sustaining and strengthening the ODF achievements and moving towards ODF plus status. Government of India has approved Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-II to support villages with sustainability of ODF outcomes and arrangement for solid and liquid waste management by 2024-25. For this, the service delivery focus is on Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) and continuous sanitation services. Taking over the assets created under different Central/ State schemes, their operation

and maintenance would be a major responsibility of the RLBs/ PRIs.

- 1.9. It is expected that every Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e., Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti, etc. function as a "local public utility" that can manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply and sanitation services on a regular and long-term basis with focus on service delivery, rather than mere infrastructure creation. Gram Panchayats or their sub-committees to ensure water supply schemes are operated and maintained properly, and last their full design period, i.e., the next 30 years and also to ensure the investment made on sanitation for ODF sustainability and solid and liquid waste management in the villages is utilized on long-term basis.
- 1.10. The successive Finance Commissions have recommended recovery of user charges for the provision of water supply services and revision of their rates commensurate with inflation so that at least the full O&M cost of providing these services is recovered. Therefore, the GPs/ VWSCs to ensure that households pay monthly user charges for water and sanitation services, collection and segregation/management of solid & liquid waste and to cover recurring O&M expenditure for long-term sustainability. In case of shortfall, in interim, the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grant for water and sanitation can be utilized.

1.11. As part of the renewed thrust to bring transformational and qualitative changes in the lives of people living in rural areas and enabling rural communities to plan, build and manage in-village drinking water supply infrastructure and sanitation facilities as well as to make our villages – 'water, sanitation and hygiene enlightened villages, i.e. WASH Prabuddh Gaon', the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grant is vital. It is envisioned that an empowered and informed rural community and RLBs/ PRIs or other sub-committees i.e., VWSCs/ Pani Samitis will gradually take over the responsibilities of these two basic services on long-term and sustainable basis.

## 2. Allocation of tied grant for water & sanitation to RLBs for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26

2.1. The 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has recommended an allocation of **Rs. 2,36,805 Crore** to rural local bodies (RLBs) for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26, out of which, 40% of the recommended grant is basic grant (untied) and the remaining 60% is tied grant for a.) drinking water, rainwater harvesting, water recycling, and b.) sanitation & maintenance of the ODF status. Earmarking a substantial amount of the allocation for basic water and sanitation services in villages is a progressive step to ensure improved water supply and sanitation in villages that in turn will ensure better public health and improved quality of life. The year-wise

details of the tied grants for drinking water and sanitation from 2021-22 to 2025-26 areas under:

**Table 1: Year-wise allocation of tied grant for water supply & sanitation services**

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

| Year    | Tied grant    |               |                 |
|---------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
|         | Water         | Sanitation    | Total           |
| 2021-22 | 13,470        | 13,470        | 26,940          |
| 2022-23 | 13,954        | 13,954        | 27,908          |
| 2023-24 | 14,106        | 14,106        | 28,212          |
| 2024-25 | 14,940        | 14,940        | 29,880          |
| 2025-26 | 14,572        | 14,572        | 29,144          |
|         | <b>71,042</b> | <b>71,042</b> | <b>1,42,084</b> |

2.2 The State-wise allocation of RLBs **tied grant** is given in **Annex-II**. In 2020-21, out of the allocation of Rs. 30,375 Crore tied grant for water and sanitation, recommended by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), the Ministry of Finance released Rs. 30,279.50 Crore to States for transfer to RLBs/ PRIs by 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021. Details in **Annex-IX**.

2.3 The procedure for the release and distribution of the tied grant to all entities is as under:

2.3.1 All States to work out inter se share of all tiers of Panchayats and intra-tier distribution (within each tier) among the relevant RLBs on the basis of the accepted recommendations of the latest State Finance Commission (SFC) and in conformity with the following bands:

**Table 2: Range for distribution of funds to the three tiers of Panchayats**

| Range for distribution | Gram Panchayat | Block Panchayat | District Panchayat |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Minimum                | 70%            | 10%             | 5%                 |
| Maximum                | 85%            | 25%             | 15%                |

(Note: Subject to percentages adding up to 100)

2.3.2 States with a two-tier system, having only village and district panchayats, the allocation will be in the bands of not less than 70% and not more than 85% for the village panchayats and not less than 15% and not more than 30% for the district panchayats. In the event of SFC recommendations is not available, the inter se distribution within the tiers should be decided by the respective State Government within these bands.

2.3.3 All States to also make allotment of grant for all the Excluded Areas (where Part IX & IX-A do not apply) falling within the State based on the weightage of 90% to population (as per Census 2011) and 10% for area.

2.3.4 All States to ensure that Panchayats/ traditional bodies operate a 'savings bank account' for receipt/ expenditure of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grant for water & sanitation. The State Governments (Finance Department) should transfer each instalment of the tied grant received from the Government of India to all the concerned entities (GP/ BP/ ZP/ excluded areas, if any) **without any deduction** through their nodal department as per the share worked out in Step-I and Step-II **within ten working days of receipt from the Union Government.** Any delay beyond 10 working days will

require the State Governments to release the same with interest as per the effective rate of interest on market borrowings/ State Development Loans (SDLs) for the previous year.

**(Explanatory note:** The grant is applicable only to duly constituted Panchayat/ traditional body where elections have been held and an elected body is in place as provided in Part IX of the Constitution/ respective State Acts in case of traditional bodies. Accordingly, the grant is disbursable only to the duly constituted Panchayat/ traditional body where due elections have been held and the RLBs duly constituted. In the case of a State where elections are not held for a certain number of Panchayats/ traditional bodies as per the Constitutional provisions/ the State Act/ Rules, only the proportional amount of the allocation of tied grant on a pro-rata basis will be released to be distributed to the duly constituted Panchayats/ traditional bodies only.

However, for traditional bodies that have no statutory provisions for holding elections for their due constitution, the grant will be released without insisting on their due constitution through elections).



*Figure 3: Students practicing handwashing in a rural school*

### 3. Role of the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, GoI

3.1 Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India (DDWS) would act as a nodal Ministry for determining the eligibility of the rural local bodies for the Tied grant. The DDWS would recommend release of tied grant to the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance for the bodies/ States which have complied to the conditions stipulated in para 5(A) of the Operational Guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) based on the information received from MoPR and after assessment of the conditions as mentioned in para 5(B) of the Operational Guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure). The DDWS would also handhold and provide technical

guidance to the RLBs in implementing the tied grant component or the schemes/ technology to be adopted for efficient use of the funds.

3.2 Upon the recommendation of the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, tied grant will be released by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure in two instalments of 50% each. **DDWS will assess the following before recommending the release of grant:**

3.2.1 Annual Action Plans (AAP) of a Village/ Block/ District for sanitation and drinking water supply are reflected in GPDP/ BDP/ DDP in eGramSwaraj (or through DDWS - IMIS) and the details of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grant utilization on eGramSwaraj (or through DDWS - IMIS). The AAP should reflect the activities relating to



drinking water supply and sanitation in the following broad areas:

- i.) Supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling; and
- ii.) Status & maintenance of ODF and planning and implementation of SLWM interventions in the local body.

3.2.2 Uploading of details about utilization of 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission funds (both components) on the website; and

3.2.3 Any other condition that DDWS may deem fit in connection with the stated objectives of the tied grant.

## 4. Nodal Department for tied grant in States

4.1 All States will identify the nodal department for coordination with the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India on one hand and to work with RLBs/ PRIs on the other, and will intimate the same to the DDWS. The nodal department of a State shall be responsible for the implementation of the recommendations of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission and utilization of the tied grant for water and sanitation, including fund monitoring, reporting, evaluation and regular data updation. The nodal departments will also facilitate Panchayats by providing them assistance in water conservation, water supply, greywater treatment and reuse, solid and liquid waste management

infrastructure (biodegradable waste management including GOBAR-dhan, non-biodegradable waste management, greywater management, faecal sludge management), material specifications, operation & maintenance contracts, etc. for assured service delivery.

## 5. Utilization of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grants

5.1. The tied grant can be used for a.) supply of drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling; and b.) sanitation, maintenance of ODF status, and management and treatment of household waste including plastic waste, human excreta, grey water and faecal sludge. The RLBs shall, as far as possible, earmark one half of the tied grant to each of these two critical services. However, if any RLB has fully saturated the need under one category and does not require funds for that purpose, it can utilize the funds for the other category. For example, if a local body has provided drinking water supply to every household in the area of its jurisdiction, it can utilize the funds for sanitation and vice-versa. The concerned village assembly/ Gram Sabha shall certify this, and it will be duly confirmed by the supervising authority of the Panchayat or the State Government. In case, residents/ households within a village/ Gram Panchayat/ Block do have access to drinking water due to efforts of State/ Central Government/ various schemes implemented in the past, such Panchayats may utilise the funds on

other sub-components like strengthening/ augmentation of drinking water sources, provision of drinking water for the livestock, grey water treatment, rain water harvesting, water recycling/ rejuvenation of water bodies in addition to maintaining existing water supply infrastructure.

5.2 Apart from the households, Gram Panchayats are to ensure the provision of potable water supply and sanitation services in public institutions like schools, Anganwadi centres, Ashramshalas (tribal residential schools), health centres, GP buildings, public places like weekly haat/ bazar, mela ground, bus stand, playground/ sports complex, etc. Gram Panchayats must focus on greywater treatment, reuse and ensure that untreated greywater is not released in water bodies or rivers. The indicative items of works/ activities that may be taken up under the tied grant is given in **Annex–III**.



Figure 4: Cattle trough

5.3 The 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has not distinguished between operation & maintenance (O&M) and capital expenditure within the categories of tied grant. It is for the RLBs to ensure that funds are first allocated and utilized towards creating infrastructure, usage and management arrangements for drinking water and sanitation services. Over the years RLBs can enter into O&M contracts/ arrangements to ensure that benefits of improved drinking water and sanitation are realized on a sustainable basis. RLBs at block and district level, however can allow reverse pooling of funds available with them to District Unit of the State Nodal department to achieve economies of scale and utilize funds for strengthening service delivery (segregation of water and sanitation activities).

5.4 However, it is advised that the cost of technical and administrative support should not exceed 10% of the allocation to the RLBs under tied grant, and the expenditure can be incurred only by the RLB concerned (GP/ Block Panchayat/ District Panchayat). The indicative list of items of expenditure that can form part of technical and administrative components is given in **Annex–IV**.

5.5 The interest accrued in the savings bank accounts of the Panchayats/ traditional bodies for the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grant is a part of the closing balance as on a particular date/ year. Therefore, available combined balance, including the interest accrued, constitutes the opening balance for the subsequent

year, which need not be transferred back. Funds devolved to any local body are to be utilized as per the guidelines issued on the subject from time to time and it applies to the interest part also.

- 5.6 During the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission award period, if certain RLBs are converted into Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), for example, Gram Panchayats into Town Panchayats, the converted RLB's unspent funds under the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grant at the time of such conversion should be returned to the State Government. The amount so collected should be added in the State-level 15th Finance Commission tied grant received by the State in the subsequent financial year and redistributed among the then existing RLBs.

## 6. Release of 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grant

- 6.1. In every financial year, the tied grant will be released in two instalments to the States. The first instalment of 50% of the tied grant will be released in the first quarter of the financial year; the remaining tied grant will be released as the second instalment in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of a given financial year upon the States fulfilling the following conditions:

### 6.2 First Instalment

- 6.2.1 Keeping in view the 5-year Village Action Plans, Annual Action Plans for villages/ blocks/ districts are prepared, reflected in GDPD and uploaded on eGramSwaraj with an interface on DDWS - IMIS.



*Figure 5: Local community rejuvenating step well*

6.2.2 The plan has been prepared for the entire tied grant for the RLBs.

6.2.3 States need to ensure that all Panchayats/ traditional bodies are onboarded on eGramSwaraj-PFMS interface (eGSPI) and on DDWS platform.

6.2.4 Receipt of Grant Transfer Certificate (GTC) (**Annex-VI**) released to the local bodies/ RLBs by the States for a previous year.

6.2.5 Provisional statement of accounts of the previous year and the statement of

the audited accounts for the year before the previous year are available online on eGramSwaraj.

6.2.6 2023-24 onwards, States will receive total grant due to the RLBs based on online availability of the RLBs' provisional statement of accounts of the previous year and the statement of audited accounts for the year before the previous for 100% Gram Panchayats. Otherwise, grant will be released on a pro rata basis of the availability of the said statement of the accounts.

### Explanatory note

a.) 2021-22 & 2022-23: The provisional statement of accounts of the previous year and the statement of audited accounts for the year before the previous year are available online for at least 25% Gram Panchayats in the States (except excluded areas including Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland).

b.) In 2022-23, for example, if for a particular State, only 35% of its RLBs have both the provisional statement of accounts for the year 2022-23 and the audited statement of accounts for the year 2021-22 and these are available online in 2023-24,

then in 2023-24, the State will receive total amount due to these 35% of the RLBs for the year 2023-24.

c.) Financial years 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26: Grant for the year (t) for a particular State (X) = grant due to the RLBs in State (X) that prepared the provisional statement of accounts for the previous year (t-1) and the audited statement of accounts for the year before the previous (t-2), and these accounts are available online in the public domain (eGSPI & Audit Online) in year(t). (as condition applicable from 2023-24 onwards).

### 6.3 Second Instalment

6.3.1 Receipt of Grant Transfer Certificate (GTC) (**Annex-VI**) from the States for the first instalment of tied grant released to the States; and

6.3.2 Utilization of at least 50% of the tied grant released during the previous year.

6.4 The 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has also recommended that the States that have

not constituted the due State Finance Commission (SFC) as per the provisions of the Constitution, must constitute SFCs, and act upon their recommendations, in letter and spirit, in timely manner and lay the explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon before the State legislature on or before March, 2024. After March, 2024, no grant will be released to a State that has not complied with the Constitutional provisions in respect of the SFC. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj will certify the compliance of all Constitutional provisions by a State in this respect before the release of their share of grant for 2024-25 and 2025-26.

## 6.5 Release of previous year's grant

6.5.1 Tied grant will automatically be transferred by the Department of Expenditure in the first quarter of the current financial year to those States

recommended for the release of tied grant in the previous year but could not receive it.

6.5.2 Tied grant not released to those States in the previous financial year that did not fulfil the compliance of mandatory conditions stipulated in para 6.1 will receive the same, subject to the compliance.

## 7. Accounting and auditing

7.1. Effective from the financial year 2021-22, the Panchayats/ traditional bodies are required to maintain their account transactions using the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grant in eGramSwaraj, and make all vendor/service provider payments through the eGramSwaraj-PFMS interface only. The auditing of the annual accounts is also to be mandatorily carried out on the 'Audit online' application of MoPR. From 2023-



Figure 6: Water resource mapping in a rural village

24 onwards, States will receive RLB tied grants for the number of bodies having both provisional accounts of the previous year and audited accounts for the year before the previous year available on Audit Online.

## 8. Gram Panchayat Development Plan

- 8.1. Gram Panchayats have been mandated to prepare Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) for rural economic development and social justice. The GPDP planning process has to be comprehensive and participatory and based on full convergence with other Schemes. A GPDP takes inputs from the Village Action Plan (VAP) and reports the progress in the commensurate tied fund of the 15th Finance Commission in the GPDP.
- 8.2. The GPDP contains the plans for undertaking drinking water supply and sanitation works in the GP/ village as mentioned in the **Annex–III**.

## 9. Village Action Plan (VAP)

- 9.1. Every village has to prepare a 5–year Village Action Plan (VAP) co-terminus with the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission period and dovetailing fund from other village level schemes for water and sanitation services. The part of the VAP relating to water and sanitation utilizing 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grant to be uploaded in the GPDP. This action plan is a one-time activity focusing on key components, i.e. a.) water resource

management/ source strengthening; b.) water supply infrastructure; c.) greywater treatment and reuse; d.) O&M of in-village water supply system; and e.) improved sanitation, including solid waste management and open defecation-free status. Different indicative aspects of VAP are given in **Annex–VI**. VAP will be an organic document on the drinking water supply and sanitation of the village for the next five years. This participatory approach of preparing the VAP will help develop an enlightened, responsible and responsive leadership at the village/ grassroot level. To effectively implement the VAP, each village has to prepare the Annual Action Plan as detailed in para 3.2.1 of this manual.

- 9.2. The VAP must be approved in the Gram Sabha, wherein at least 80% of the village community present concurs on the proposed plan. VAP is then submitted to District Water & Sanitation Mission (DWSM). Technical approval, whenever required, is accorded by the concerned line department/ agency of the State.
- 9.3. There is a potential within various Central/ State Government schemes to complement one another and can be successfully converged to enhance qualitative and sustainable outcomes for development, thereby improving the lives of people and communities. Financial convergence with all possible funding sources, like 15<sup>th</sup> FC Grant to RLBs, JJM, MGNREGS, SBM, MP/ MLA - Local Area Development (LAD) fund,

District Mineral Development Fund (DMDF), CSR funds, etc., to be made for effective utilization of funds.

9.4. Rural local bodies can use the tied grants on drinking water and sanitation related activities independently and/or in convergence with the funds available under various schemes of Central and State Governments with similar objectives/outcomes e.g. JJM and SBM(G), etc. with the ultimate aim to cover maximum population within the jurisdiction of the concerned local body. There are several ongoing Central and State-funded water and sanitation schemes for water conservation, groundwater recharge, rainwater harvesting, greywater management, etc. that aim to achieve water security, toilet construction and their sustained use, solid and liquid waste management (SLWM), maintenance of ODF status,

etc. Convergence of the 15<sup>th</sup> FC Grant with schemes such as JJM, SBM (G), etc., will augment funds for the RLBs for water and sanitation activities and enhance resource availability in terms of quality, quantity, and sustainability. The indicative list of the schemes with potential for convergence with the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission grant to PRIs is given in **Annex–VIII**.

9.5 The 15th Finance Commission in Chapter 7 of its Final Report for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has inter alia recommended tied grants for supporting and strengthening the delivery of basic services which are national priorities like Drinking water for all, sanitation, etc. The Government of India has also launched some schemes aimed at similar outcomes like Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen (SBM-G), Jal Jeevan Mission, etc. In order to sustain the achievements



*Figure 7: Women testing water quality using Field Test Kit (FTK)*

made in these schemes, all the three levels of Government need to join hands in the spirit of Cooperative Federalism. Therefore, rural local bodies may utilize tied grant components in convergence with any other scheme aided by the Union Government with similar outcomes and jurisdiction with the ultimate aim to cover maximum population within the jurisdiction of the concerned local body or to improve the quality of the assets proposed to be constructed for the purpose. However, the 15th Finance Commission grants should not be used as a State share/ contribution towards any particular scheme. While the Gram Panchayats shall operate the tied grants for tapping locally available resources for achieving the objectives/ goals, convergence with national schemes at block or district panchayats level will ease the operations as well as resource transfer for such schemes. Therefore, Block Panchayats and District Panchayats may explore the possibility of such convergence within their respective jurisdiction.

## 10. Block and District Development Plans

10.1 Block Panchayats and District Panchayats to identify the activities related to water supply and sanitation that are required to be taken up at the Block/ District level, in coordination with the line department and ensure that the activities are incorporated in the Block/ District Development Plan. These plans will be uploaded on appropriate modules of eGramSwaraj of MoPR.

## 11. Gram Panchayat/ VWSC/ Pani Samiti

11.1 The 10–15 member VWSC/ Pani Samiti, a sub-committee of Gram Panchayat is essentially a core user committee comprising at least 50% women and suitable representation of marginalized sections of the village community. It is involved in the conceptualization, planning, execution and O&M of in-village water supply and sanitation schemes. Gram Panchayat and/ or VWSC/ Pani Samiti ensure participation of the village community, including all habitations represented in the Gram Sabha, for their approval of the Village Action Plan (VAP). The Gram Sabha approves the VAP, including the sanitation and waste management activities by choosing the appropriate technologies suitable to local conditions, and selection of drinking water supply scheme in village based on the socio-economic analysis and at least 3 techno-economic feasibility options provided by PHE/RWS Department.

## 12. District Panchayat and Block Panchayat

12.1 District Panchayat and Block Panchayat will be responsible for identification of various activities related to sanitation required to be taken up at District and Block levels, preparation of District Development Plan (DDP) and Block Development Plan (BDP) and planning for utilization of 15th FC tied grants allocated/ released to the District



Panchayat and Block Panchayat for various sanitation related activities at District, block and GP levels, in coordination with the administrative departments for implementation of sanitation schemes and uploading the plans on appropriate modules of eGramSwaraj of MoPR. The District Panchayat and Block Panchayat will also ensure that execution of the activities is done as per the DDP and BDP. They will be responsible for ensuring O&M of the assets created at the district and block levels and monitoring of the works done under sanitation schemes at District/block/GP level, utilization of 15th FC tied grants released to the District Panchayat and Block Panchayat, etc. The District Panchayat and Block Panchayat may hire the support agency/ technical experts in consultation with the administrative departments at block/ district for planning and execution of the sanitation schemes within the permissible limits of administrative and technical expenses allowed under 15th FC tied grants.

12.2 In so far as rural water supply is concerned, PHED/ Rural Water Supply Dept./ Board is responsible for planning, implementation of water supply schemes in States/ UTs including providing technical assistance to Gram Panchayats/ VWSCs/ Pani Samitis. Since the planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of in-village water supply infrastructure lies with the Gram Panchayat or its sub-committee i.e. VWSC/ Pani Samiti, the PRIs/ RLBs may seek, wherever required technical assistance

of the PHED/ RWS for long-term water security in the rural areas.

### 13. Role of the State's line department/ agency for technical support

13.1 The line department(s)/ agency responsible for implementing rural drinking water supply and sanitation schemes, i.e. Public Health Engineering (PHE)/ Rural Water Supply (RWS) & Sanitation Department or Board/ Corporation/ Nigam, play a key role in the implementation of JJM and SBM (G) by empowering and helping Gram Panchayats or their sub-committees, i.e., VWSC/ Pani Samiti.

13.2 The line department/ agency provides techno-economic options for in-village water supply and sanitation scheme as well as their respective O&M expenses (including expenses on electricity) to facilitate informed decision-making by the community. They explain the implications of a water supply scheme on community contribution (both capital and O&M) and thus facilitate the community pick the most viable option, which is easy to manage, operate and maintain on long-term basis. It is the responsibility of line department/ agency to ensure that no over-designing is done and public money is optimally utilized. Technical specification for the various components of in-village water supply, sanitation including solid and liquid waste and greywater treatment and re-use infrastructure may be made

available in vernacular language so that wards/ Panchayats can also access the information. The PRIs/ RLBs wherever required, to seek technical assistance of line departments/ agencies in preparation of DPRs, estimates, tendering process, awarding and implementing the contract, including quality control.

## 14. Monitoring and evaluation

14.1 The nodal department in the State is responsible for the utilization, monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission tied-grant for water and sanitation for RLBs through eGramSwaraj. At the Government of India level, the DDWS will monitor the same. The service level benchmarks for rural drinking water supply are to be used at the Gram Panchayat level for monitoring of service delivery. The indicators to assess the same are given in **Annex–V**.

14.2 The assets created out of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grant are mandatorily to be geo-tagged and uploaded in the eGramSwaraj through the mActionSoft app developed by MoPR.

14.3 All the State Governments will develop their respective State-specific time-bound action plans to address all the issues highlighted by the 15th Finance Commission, for which the States may work closely with DDWS and MoPR. The High-Level Monitoring Committees (HLMCs), headed by the Chief Secretary

and including the Finance Secretary, Secretaries of the departments responsible for the implementation of JJM and SBM(G) and other concerned Administrative Secretaries in the States, will continue to monitor and carry out a concurrent evaluation of the RLBs receiving the grants to ensure that funds are utilized for the purpose recommended by the 15th Finance Commission. The State Water & Sanitation Mission (SWSM) headed by the Chief Secretary may also be tasked to work as HLMCs. In case HLMCs are constituted separately, both the meetings of SWSM and HLMCs may be kept together, one after another. The HLMCs should be convened at least once every six months.

## 15. Conclusion

15.1 The main purpose of the 15<sup>th</sup> FC tied grant for water and sanitation is to enable RLBs/ Gram Panchayats to shoulder the full responsibility for potable water supply to every household, schools, anganwadi centres, ashramshalas, PHCs/ CHCs, community centres, wellness centres, etc. on long-term and regular basis; greywater management; solid waste management; maintenance of open-defecation free status and improved sanitation in villages. It is to be ensured that the 15<sup>th</sup> FC tied grant is used to achieve tangible outputs with intended outcomes viz. reduced water-borne diseases and improved health, reduced dropout from schools, reduction of drudgery, etc.

## Annex-I

### 'Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Fifteenth Finance Commission recommendations on Rural Local Bodies grants during the period 2021-22 to 2025-26'

File No. 15 (2) FC-XV/ FCD/ 2020-25  
Ministry of Finance, Dept of Expenditure  
Finance Commission division

Block No. 11, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor,  
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,  
New Delhi - 110003  
Dated: 14/07/2021

To

The Chief Secretary,  
(All State Governments)

Subject: Operational guidelines for the implementation of the Fifteenth Finance Commission recommendations on Rural Local Bodies grants during the period 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Sir,

The recommendation of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-XV) for the award period 2021-22 to 2025-26, inter-alia, include release of grant-in-aid to State Governments for Rural Local Bodies.

2. In this regard, the undersigned is directed to forward herewith a copy of the guidelines for release and utilization of Grants recommended by the Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-XV) for **Rural Local Bodies** for information and further necessary action.

Encl.: as above

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-  
(Abhay Kumar)  
Director (FCD)

Copy to:

- (I) The Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
- (ii) The Secretary, DDW&S, Ministry of Jal Shakti, C.G.O. Complex, New Delhi.

No. 15(2) FC-XV/ FCD/ 2020-25  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Expenditure  
(Finance Commission Division)

....

## **Operational Guidelines for implementation of the recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-XV) on Rural Local Bodies (ULB) grants contained in Chapter 7 of FC-XV report (Empowering Local Governments).**

### **1. Introduction**

The Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-XV) in its Final Report contained in Chapter 7 (Volume–I) 'Empowering Local Governments' has recommended a total grant of Rs. 4,36,361 crore for Local governments for the award period 2021-22 to 2025-26. Out of this Rs. 2,36,805 crore has been recommended for rural Local bodies (RLBs) and Rs. 43,928 crore for strengthening the primary health infrastructure and facilities in rural areas under the supervision of Panchayati Raj institutions. FC-XV in Volume–II of the Final Report have also provided year-wise and State-wise allocation under different components of rural Local body grants.

The Union Government vide 'Explanatory Memorandum as to the Action Taken on the Recommendations made by the Fifteenth Finance Commission in its Report for the award period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has inter-alia accepted the recommendations of the FC-XV contained in Chapter 7 'Empowering Local Governments'.

### **2. Grants recommended**

The Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-XV) has recommended a total of Rs. 2,36,805 crore for duly constituted Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) in 28 States for the period 2021-26 including for those areas which are not required to have Panchayats (Fifth and Sixth Schedule areas and Excluded Areas). Out of the total grant earmarked for Panchayati Raj institutions, 60 percent is earmarked for national priorities like drinking water supply, rainwater harvesting and sanitation (referred hereafter as **tied grants**), while 40 percent is **untied** and is to be utilized at the discretion of the Panchayati Raj institutions for improving basic services as per component-wise details given below;

**Untied Grants:** FC-XV has recommended Rs. 94,721 crore (40% of total RLBs grant) as untied (Basic) grant as per State-wise & Year-wise details given in Annexure-I.

**Tied Grants:** FC-XV has recommended a total of Rs. 1,42,083 crore as Tied grant as per State-wise & Year-wise details given in Annexure-II out of which (i) Rs. 71,042 crore (30 % of the total RLBs tied grant) shall be earmarked for '**Drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling**' and (ii) Rs. 71,042 crore (30 % of the total RLBs tied grant) shall be earmarked for '**Sanitation and maintenance of ODF status, and this should include management and treatment of household waste, and human excreta and faecal sludge management in particular.**

However, if any RLB has fully saturated the needs of one category and there is no requirement of funds for that purpose, it can utilize the funds for the other category. Such saturation shall be certified by the respective village assembly/Gram Sabha and duly confirmed by the supervising authority of the Panchayats or the State Government.

### 3. Distribution of RLB grants by the States:

- (i) The Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-XV) has recommended distribution of Rural Local body grants to all the tiers in the Panchayats i. e. Gram Panchayats, Block/Taluk Panchayats and District/Zila Panchayats and to areas which are not required to have Panchayats (Fifth and Sixth Schedule areas and Excluded Areas). The inter se distribution among all the tiers shall be done by the concerned State Government on the basis of accepted recommendations of the latest State Finance Commission (SFC) and in conformity with the following bands;

| Range for distribution | Gram Panchayats | Block Panchayats | District Panchayats |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Minimum                | 70%             | 10%              | 5%                  |
| Maximum                | 85%             | 25%              | 15%                 |

States which have a two-tier system with only village and district panchayats, the allocation shall be in the followings bands;

| Range for distribution | Gram Panchayats | District Panchayats |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Minimum                | 70%             | 15%                 |
| Maximum                | 85%             | 30%                 |

However, in the event of SFC recommendations not being available, the inter se distribution among all the tiers shall be decided by the concerned State Government within the bands indicated above.

- (ii) Once the State-level grants are earmarked for each tier, the intra-tier distribution among the relevant entities across the State shall be on the basis of population (**as per Census of 2011**) and area in the ratio of 90:10 or as per the accepted recommendations of the latest SFC.
- (iii) Step-wise distribution of grant to all entities and detailed modus-operandi to be adopted for distribution is given below;

**Step-I:** In respect of allotment of grants for Excluded Areas in a State exempt from the purview of Part IX & IXA of the Constitution, the concerned State Government shall make allocations based on the weightage of 90% to population ( as per *Census of 2011*) and 10% for Area. *The concerned State Government shall allot the year-wise grants to these areas out of the total RLB grants due to a State in a year/award period of five years (as per year-wise allocation given in Annexure-I&II) at the beginning of award period i. e. in 2021-22 itself and intimate the same to the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Home Affairs.*

**Step-II:** The States shall workout **inter-se share of all tiers of Panchayats** as per the directions given above in para 3(i) and **intra-tier distribution**(within each tier) among the relevant entities across the State as per the directions given above in para 3(ii).

**Step-III:** The State Governments(State Finance Department) shall transfer each installment of the RLBs grants received from the Department of Expenditure(Finance Commission Division), Ministry of Finance, Government of India (hereafter referred to as Union Government) to all the concerned entities [GP/BP/ZP & Excluded Areas, if any] without any deduction under intimation to their nodal Department on PFMS platform or e-governance system integrated with PFMS as per the share worked out in **Step-I** and **Step-II**.

#### 4. Modalities for Release of grants:

- (I) **Basic Grants:** Basic grants i. e. 40% of the total allocation will be released in two installments by the Union Government after receipt of Grant Transfer Certificate in the prescribed format(Annexure-III) and recommendation from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj(MOPR), Govt. of India and fulfillment of the stipulated conditions as given in para 5(A).

- (ii) **Tied Grants:** Tied grants i. e. 60% of the allocation will also be released in two installments by the Union Government after receipt of recommendation from the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India and fulfillment of the stipulated conditions as given above in para 5.
- (iii) *The 1<sup>st</sup> installment of the year during the award period will be released to the State in the month of June for the bodies which have complied to the conditions as mentioned below in para 5. The second installment will be released in October upon receipt of Grant Transfer Certificate of the 1<sup>st</sup> installment and utilization of at least 50% of the funds transferred during the previous year. However, recognizing the difficulties being faced due to disruption in the normal life during the second wave of Covid-19, conditions stipulated below for the release of 1<sup>st</sup> installment of the year 2021-22 will stand relaxed to the extent that all these conditions will be assessed during the release of 2<sup>nd</sup> installment of the year 2021-22 (for both tied and untied).*

## 5. Eligibility Conditions for release of Grants:

Grants as detailed in para 2 above, shall be released by the Union Government as per the procedure prescribed above in para 4 subject to fulfillment of conditions as detailed below for each component;

### (A) For the release of Untied and Tied grants:

- (i) In order to be eligible for grants, RLBs have to mandatorily prepare and make available online both provisional accounts of the previous year and the audited accounts of the year before previous as entry level conditions to avail the grants. However, for the years 2021-22 and 2022-23, the States need to ensure that at least 25 percent of the RLBs have both their provisional accounts for the previous year and audited accounts for the year before the previous available online in the public domain in addition to MoPR eGramswaraj and Audit Online in order for them to avail of the full grants in that year. For the years 2023-24 onwards, all RLBs need to have both provisional accounts of the previous year and the audited accounts of the year before previous available online in public domain in addition to MoPR eGramswaraj and Audit Online failing which grants will be released on pro-rata basis depending upon the number of bodies complying to the these conditions. MOPR in consultation with C&AG may devise required formats of Audited and Provisional accounts to be uploaded in eGramswaraj/ Audit Online.
- (ii) RLBs shall be deemed to be eligible for the release of grants detailed in para 2 above, if the rural bodies are duly constituted i. e. if duly elected bodies are in place except for the States/Areas where Part IX of the Constitution does not apply. In case, all the bodies are not duly constituted, grants shall be released to the State on pro-rata basis for duly constituted only.

- (iii) FC-XV has recommended that all States which have not done so, must constitute State Finance Commission (SFC), act upon their recommendations and lay the explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon before the State legislature on or before March 2024. After March 2024, no grants shall be released to a State that has not complied with the Constitutional provisions in respect of the SFC and these conditions.

**(B) For release of Tied grants:**

Rural Local bodies shall be deemed to be eligible for the release of tied grant if the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India(DDWS) is satisfied about fulfillment of the following broad conditions:

- (i) Uploading of GPDP/ BDP/ DDP in eGramSwaraj (or through DDWS-IMIS) containing details of Annual Action Plan of Village/ block/ District for Sanitation and Drinking Water Supply by the RLBs in the format as may be prescribed by the DDWS. Annual Action Plan for Drinking Water Supply shall include:-Details about Supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling. Annual Action Plan for Sanitation shall include:-Status & maintenance of ODF and planning and implementation of SLWM interventions in the local body.
- (ii) Uploading of details about utilization 15<sup>th</sup> F.C. funds [both components] on the website.
- (iii) Any other conditions which DDWS may deem fit in connection with the stated objective of the tied grant.

## **6. Transfer of grant by the State Government:**

The Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-XV) was inter-alia mandated to recommend measures needed to augment the consolidated Fund of a States to supplement the resources of the Panchayats and Municipalities in the State. Therefore, the State Governments on receipt of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-XV) recommended grants from the Union Government shall transfer the same to the Rural local bodies/ Excluded Areas concerned only within ten working days. Any delay beyond 10 working days will require the State Governments to release the grant with interest for the period of delay as per the average effective rate of interest on market borrowings/ State Development Loans(SDLs) for the previous year. For the sake of compatibility and operational convenience, local bodies may open a separate bank account for the FC-XV grants and operate the same for all types of transactions including interlinking with eGramSwaraj-PFMS interface.

In order to become eligible for the subsequent installment of the grant, the State Government need to submit Grant Transfer Certificate(GTC) to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj(MOPR) for untied grant, and Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India for the tied grant with copies of both the GTCs forwarded to the Finance Commission Division, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.



## 7. Utilisation of the FC-XV recommended Local body grant

- (i) **Basic Grants:-** The basic grants are untied and can be utilised by the Rural local bodies under the twenty-nine subjects enshrined in the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution, except for salaries & other establishment costs. However, the expenditure required for auditing of accounts by the State Government approved external agencies may be borne from this grant.
- (ii) **Tied Grants:-** 50% of the tied grants can be utilised for the basic services of (a) 'Sanitation and maintenance of ODF status, and this should include management and treatment of household waste, and human excreta and faecal sludge management in particular and the remaining 50% on (b) supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling. The local bodies shall, as far as possible earmark **one half of these tied grants** each to these two critical services. However, if any RLB has fully saturated the needs of one category and there is no requirement of funds for that purpose, it can utilize the funds for the other category. Such saturation shall be certified by the respective village Assembly /Gram Sabha and duly confirmed by the supervising authority of the Panchayats or the State Government. In case, residents/households within a village/ Gram Panchayat / Block do have access to drinking water due to efforts of State/ Central Government/ various schemes implemented in the past, such Panchayats shall utilize the funds on other sub-components like rain water harvesting, water recycling/ rejuvenation of water bodies in addition to maintaining existing water supply infrastructure.

## 8. Accounting and Auditing:

From the year 2021-22, all Rural Local bodies shall maintain their accounts of **FC-XV grants** online on eGramSwaraj and also make payments to vendors/ service providers through eGramSwaraj-PFMS interface. Further, the auditing of the annual accounts are also to be carried out on the 'Audit online' application of MOPR. From 2023-24 onwards, States will receive RLB grants for the number of bodies having both provisional accounts of the previous year and audited accounts for the year before the previous year available on Audit Online. Therefore, necessary steps may be taken during 2021-22 itself for providing training to the concerned officials on the subject and for opening account in the PFMS/integration with PFMS.

## 9. Convergence of FC-XV recommended funds:

The FC-XV in Chapter 7 of its Final Report for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has inter-alia recommended tied grants for supporting and strengthening the delivery of basic services which are national priorities like Drinking water for all, sanitation, etc. The Government of India has also launched some schemes aimed at similar outcomes like Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen (SBM-G), Jal Jeevan Mission, etc. In order to sustain the achievements made in these schemes, all the three levels of Government need to join hands in the spirit of Cooperative Federalism. Therefore, rural local bodies may utilise tied grant components in convergence with any other

scheme aided by the Union Government with similar outcomes and jurisdiction with the ultimate aim to cover maximum population within the jurisdiction of the concerned local body or to improve the quality of the assets proposed to be constructed for the purpose. However, 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission grants should not be used as a State share/contribution towards any particular scheme. While the Gram Panchayats shall operate the tied grants for tapping locally available resources for achieving the objectives/goals, convergence with national schemes at block or district panchayats level will ease the operations as well as resource transfer for such schemes. Therefore, Block Panchayats and District Panchayats may explore the possibility of such convergence within their respective jurisdiction.

### **10. The role of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj(MOPR), Govt. of India:**

Ministry of Panchayati Raj(MOPR), Govt. of India shall act as a nodal ministry for determining the eligibility of the rural local bodies for the Untied grant. It will assess compliance to the conditions as mentioned above in para 5(A) and on the basis of assessment, shall recommend release of grant to the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. Since, Eligibility Conditions for release of Grants as stipulated in para 5(A) are common for Tied and Untied grants, therefore, MOPR shall also inform DDW&S about the rural local bodies/ States which have complied to the conditions stipulated in para 5(A). It will also monitor the implementation of the remaining recommendations of the FC-XV with regard to RLBs. The MOPR may also handhold and provide technical guidance to the RLBs in bringing them onboard so as to enable them to comply to the conditions mentioned above in para 8.

### **11. The role of the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation(DDWS):**

Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India (DDW&S) shall act as a nodal ministry for determining the eligibility of the rural local bodies for the Tied grant. The DDW&S shall recommend release of tied grant to the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance for the bodies /States which have complied to the conditions stipulated in para5(A) based on the information received from MOPR and after assessment of the conditions as mentioned above in para 5(B). The DDW&S shall also handhold and provide technical guidance to the RLBs in implementing the tied grant component or the schemes/technology to be adopted for efficient use of the funds.

### **12. The role of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance:**

Upon receipt of recommendations from the nodal Ministries i. e. the MOPR and DDW&S, M/o Jal Shakti, the Department of Expenditure (FCD), Ministry of Finance shall release due installment of grants to the States concerned subject to fulfillment of all the conditions as stipulated in the guidelines above. The grants shall be released separately for Schedule XI Areas including to all Excluded Areas(where Part IX of the Constitution does not apply) based on the grant allocated by the State Government for these areas as mentioned in para 3(Step-I).

### 13. Regarding 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommended other grants:

The 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission in Chapter 7 of its report for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 has inter-alia recommended grants amounting to a total of Rs. 70,051 crore for Health Sector to be channelized through Local Government out of which Rs. 43,928 crore is allocated for strengthening the primary health infrastructure and facilities in rural areas under the supervision of Panchayati Raj institutions. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is the nodal Ministry for Health sector grants. Separate guidelines will be issued for the release of 15<sup>th</sup> F.C. recommended health sector grants in due course of time.

### 14. Saving:

*Notwithstanding whatsoever has been mentioned above, the Department of Expenditure reserves the right to amend/relax any of the conditions/pre-conditions as may be deemed fit to cover any unforeseen event or in case of any exigencies.*

## Annexure-I

### 15<sup>th</sup> F. C. recommended Basic (Untied) Grants for Rural Local bodies (40% of RLB grants)

(Rs. in crore)

| S. No. | State             | 2021-22        | 2022-23        | 2023-24        | 2024-25      | 2025-26        | Total        |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1      | Andhra Pradesh    | 775.6          | 804            | 812.4          | 860.8        | 839.6          | 4092.4       |
| 2      | Arunachal Pradesh | 68             | 70.8           | 71.6           | 75.6         | 74             | 360          |
| 3      | Assam             | 474.4          | 491.2          | 496.4          | 526          | 513.2          | 2501.2       |
| 4      | Bihar             | 1483.6         | 1536.8         | 1553.6         | 1645.6       | 1604.8         | 7824.4       |
| 5      | Chhattisgarh      | 430            | 445.6          | 450            | 476.8        | 465.2          | 2267.6       |
| 6      | Goa               | 22             | 22.8           | 23.2           | 24.8         | 24.4           | 117.2        |
| 7      | Gujarat           | 944.8          | 978.4          | 989.2          | 1047.6       | 1022           | 4982         |
| 8      | Haryana           | 374            | 387.2          | 391.6          | 414.4        | 404.4          | 1971.6       |
| 9      | Himachal Pradesh  | 126.8          | 131.6          | 132.8          | 140.8        | 137.2          | 669.2        |
| 10     | Jharkhand         | 499.6          | 517.2          | 522.8          | 554          | 540.4          | 2634         |
| 11     | Karnataka         | 950.8          | 985.2          | 996            | 1054.8       | 1028.8         | 5015.6       |
| 12     | Kerala            | 481.2          | 498.4          | 504            | 533.6        | 520.4          | 2537.6       |
| 13     | Madhya Pradesh    | 1177.6         | 1220           | 1233.2         | 1306         | 1274           | 6210.8       |
| 14     | Maharashtra       | 1722.8         | 1784.4         | 1804           | 1910.4       | 1863.6         | 9085.2       |
| 15     | Manipur           | 52.4           | 54             | 54.8           | 58           | 56.8           | 276          |
| 16     | Meghalaya         | 54             | 56             | 56.4           | 59.6         | 58.4           | 284.4        |
| 17     | Mizoram           | 27.6           | 28.4           | 28.8           | 30.4         | 29.6           | 144.8        |
| 18     | Nagaland          | 36.8           | 38.4           | 38.8           | 40.8         | 39.6           | 194.4        |
| 19     | Odisha            | 667.6          | 691.2          | 698.8          | 740.4        | 722            | 3520         |
| 20     | Punjab            | 410.4          | 424.8          | 429.6          | 455.2        | 444            | 2164         |
| 21     | Rajasthan         | 1141.6         | 1182.8         | 1195.6         | 1266.4       | 1234.8         | 6021.2       |
| 22     | Sikkim            | 12.4           | 13.2           | 13.2           | 14           | 13.2           | 66           |
| 23     | Tamil Nadu        | 1066.4         | 1104.4         | 1116.4         | 1182.8       | 1153.6         | 5623.6       |
| 24     | Telangana         | 546            | 566            | 572            | 605.6        | 590.8          | 2880.4       |
| 25     | Tirpura           | 56.4           | 58.8           | 59.2           | 62.8         | 61.2           | 298.4        |
| 26     | Uttar Pradesh     | 2883.2         | 2986.4         | 3018.8         | 3197.6       | 3118.8         | 15204.8      |
| 27     | Uttarakhand       | 170            | 176            | 178            | 188.4        | 183.2          | 895.6        |
| 28     | West Bengal       | 1304.4         | 1351.2         | 1366           | 1446.8       | 1411.2         | 6879.6       |
|        | <b>Total</b>      | <b>17960.4</b> | <b>18605.2</b> | <b>18807.2</b> | <b>19920</b> | <b>19429.2</b> | <b>94722</b> |

## Annexure-II

### 15<sup>th</sup> F. C. recommended Tied Grant for Rural Local bodies (60% of RLB grant)

(Rs. in crore)

| S. No. | State             | 2021-22        | 2022-23        | 2023-24        | 2024-25      | 2025-26        | Total         |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1      | Andhra Pradesh    | 1163.4         | 1206           | 1218.6         | 1291.2       | 1259.4         | 6138.6        |
| 2      | Arunachal Pradesh | 102            | 106.2          | 107.4          | 113.4        | 111            | 540           |
| 3      | Assam             | 711.6          | 736.8          | 744.6          | 789          | 769.8          | 3751.8        |
| 4      | Bihar             | 2225.4         | 2305.2         | 2330.4         | 2468.4       | 2407.2         | 11736.6       |
| 5      | Chhattisgarh      | 645            | 668.4          | 675            | 715.2        | 697.8          | 3401.4        |
| 6      | Goa               | 33             | 34.2           | 34.8           | 37.2         | 36.6           | 175.8         |
| 7      | Gujarat           | 1417.2         | 1467.6         | 1483.8         | 1571.4       | 1533           | 7473          |
| 8      | Haryana           | 561            | 580.8          | 587.4          | 621.6        | 606.6          | 2957.4        |
| 9      | Himachal Pradesh  | 190.2          | 197.4          | 199.2          | 211.2        | 205.8          | 1003.8        |
| 10     | Jharkhand         | 749.4          | 775.8          | 784.2          | 831          | 810.6          | 3951          |
| 11     | Karnataka         | 1426.2         | 1477.8         | 1494           | 1582.2       | 1543.2         | 7523.4        |
| 12     | Kerala            | 721.8          | 747.6          | 756            | 800.4        | 780.6          | 3806.4        |
| 13     | Madhya Pradesh    | 1766.4         | 1830           | 1849.8         | 1959         | 1911           | 9316.2        |
| 14     | Maharashtra       | 2584.2         | 2676.6         | 2706           | 2865.6       | 2795.4         | 13627.8       |
| 15     | Manipur           | 78.6           | 81             | 82.2           | 87           | 85.2           | 414           |
| 16     | Meghalaya         | 81             | 84             | 84.6           | 89.4         | 87.6           | 426.6         |
| 17     | Mizoram           | 41.4           | 42.6           | 43.2           | 45.6         | 44.4           | 217.2         |
| 18     | Nagaland          | 55.2           | 57.6           | 58.2           | 61.2         | 59.4           | 291.6         |
| 19     | Odisha            | 1001.4         | 1036.8         | 1048.2         | 1110.6       | 1083           | 5280          |
| 20     | Punjab            | 615.6          | 637.2          | 644.4          | 682.8        | 666            | 3246          |
| 21     | Rajasthan         | 1712.4         | 1774.2         | 1793.4         | 1899.6       | 1852.2         | 9031.8        |
| 22     | Sikkim            | 18.6           | 19.8           | 19.8           | 21           | 19.8           | 99            |
| 23     | Tamil Nadu        | 1599.6         | 1656.6         | 1674.6         | 1774.2       | 1730.4         | 8435.4        |
| 24     | Telangana         | 819            | 849            | 858            | 908.4        | 886.2          | 4320.6        |
| 25     | Tirpura           | 84.6           | 88.2           | 88.8           | 94.2         | 91.8           | 447.6         |
| 26     | Uttar Pradesh     | 4324.8         | 4479.6         | 4528.2         | 4796.4       | 4678.2         | 22807.2       |
| 27     | Uttarakhand       | 255            | 264            | 267            | 282.6        | 274.8          | 1343.4        |
| 28     | West Bengal       | 1956.6         | 2026.8         | 2049           | 2170.2       | 2116.8         | 10319.4       |
|        | <b>Total</b>      | <b>26940.6</b> | <b>27907.8</b> | <b>28210.8</b> | <b>29880</b> | <b>29143.8</b> | <b>142083</b> |

## Annexure-III

## Grant transfer certificate for the grant received for rural local bodies recommended by fifteenth finance commission during its award period 2021-22- to 2025-2026

Name of State:

|    |   |              |  |                      |   |                      |  |
|----|---|--------------|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|--|
| 1. | For General Areas   | Total No. of | GPs  | Duly elected bodies  | GPs   |                      |  |
|    |   |              | BP   |                      | BP  |                      |  |
|    |   |              | ZP   |                      | ZP  |                      |  |
| 2. | Non Part IX Areas   |              |  | No.                  | Names   |                      |  |
|    | [provide names and number of such Autonomous bodies]  |              |  |                      |   |                      |  |
|    |   |              |  |                      |   |                      |  |
| 3. | Details of Basic Grant/Tied grant received:   | Year         | Installment  | Amount (Rs. in lakh) | Date of receipt   |                      |  |
|    |   |              |  |                      |   |                      |  |
| 4. | Details of Basic Grant/ Tied grant transferred*:  | Year         | Installment  | Amount (Rs. in lakh) | Date of Transfer  | No. of days of delay | If delayed, amount of interest transferred (with rate of interest)         |
|    |   |              |  |                      |   |                      |  |
| 5. | Whether State Finance Commission(SFC) Recommendations available   | Yes/ No      | If <b>Yes</b> , whether, grant distributed as per census 2011 population or as per the SFC recommendation. |                      | If <b>No</b> , whether notification for constitution of SFC issued. |                      | If Yes, attach a copy of Notification) and give date of such notification. |
|    |   |              |  |                      | Yes/ No   | 00/00/202            |  |
| 6. | Whether RLB account for 15 <sup>th</sup> FC Grants linked to PFMS for all transactions  |              |  |                      |   | Yes/No               |  |
| 7. | Percentage of previous year's RLB grant utilised so far.[ In the year 2021-22, provide information for the year 2020-21 and follow the similar practice for the subsequent years also.] |              |  | For Untied grant     |   | For Tied grant       |  |
|    |   |              |  | [ ]%                 |   | [ ]%                 |  |

\*Strikeout whichever is not applicable.

Certified that the grants have been utilized/ proposed to be utilized for the purpose for which these have been provided and if any deviation is observed, the same will be intimated.

Signature with seal of  
Secretary (Nodal department)

Countersigned  
Signature with seal of the Finance Secretary

## Annex-II

### State-wise allocation of tied grant to RLBs for water & sanitation (2021-22 to 2025-26)

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

| S. No. | State             | 2021-2022     | 2022-2023     | 2023-2024     | 2024-2025     | 2025-2026     | Total           |
|--------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 1,164         | 1,206         | 1,218         | 1,292         | 1,260         | 6,138           |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 102           | 106           | 108           | 114           | 112           | 540             |
| 3.     | Assam             | 712           | 736           | 744           | 790           | 770           | 3,752           |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 2,226         | 2,306         | 2,330         | 2,468         | 2,408         | 11,736          |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 646           | 668           | 676           | 716           | 698           | 3,402           |
| 6.     | Goa               | 34            | 34            | 34            | 38            | 36            | 176             |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 1,418         | 1,468         | 1,484         | 1,572         | 1,534         | 7,474           |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 562           | 580           | 588           | 622           | 606           | 2,958           |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 190           | 198           | 200           | 212           | 206           | 1,004           |
| 10.    | Jharkhand         | 750           | 776           | 784           | 832           | 810           | 3,952           |
| 11.    | Karnataka         | 1,426         | 1,478         | 1,494         | 1,582         | 1,544         | 7,524           |
| 12.    | Kerala            | 722           | 748           | 756           | 800           | 780           | 3,806           |
| 13.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 1,766         | 1,830         | 1,850         | 1,960         | 1,912         | 9,316           |
| 14.    | Maharashtra       | 2,584         | 2,676         | 2,706         | 2,866         | 2,796         | 13,628          |
| 15.    | Manipur           | 78            | 82            | 82            | 88            | 86            | 414             |
| 16.    | Meghalaya         | 82            | 84            | 84            | 90            | 88            | 426             |
| 17.    | Mizoram           | 42            | 42            | 44            | 46            | 44            | 218             |
| 18.    | Nagaland          | 56            | 58            | 58            | 62            | 60            | 292             |
| 19.    | Odisha            | 1,002         | 1,036         | 1,048         | 1,110         | 1,084         | 5,280           |
| 20.    | Punjab            | 616           | 638           | 644           | 682           | 666           | 3,246           |
| 21.    | Rajasthan         | 1,712         | 1,774         | 1,794         | 1,900         | 1,852         | 9,032           |
| 22.    | Sikkim            | 18            | 20            | 20            | 22            | 20            | 100             |
| 23.    | Tamil Nadu        | 1,600         | 1,656         | 1,674         | 1,774         | 1,730         | 8,436           |
| 24.    | Telangana         | 820           | 850           | 858           | 908           | 886           | 4,320           |
| 25.    | Tripura           | 84            | 88            | 88            | 94            | 92            | 448             |
| 26.    | Uttar Pradesh     | 4,324         | 4,480         | 4,528         | 4,796         | 4,678         | 22,808          |
| 27.    | Uttarakhand       | 256           | 264           | 268           | 282           | 274           | 1,344           |
| 28.    | West Bengal       | 1,956         | 2,026         | 2,050         | 2,170         | 2,116         | 10,320          |
|        | <b>Total</b>      | <b>26,940</b> | <b>27,908</b> | <b>28,212</b> | <b>29,880</b> | <b>29,144</b> | <b>1,42,084</b> |

## Indicative list of works/ activities to be taken up from 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grant to RLBs/ PRIs for water & sanitation

### A. Water related activities at Village level

1. Long-term sustainability of drinking water supply schemes to provide minimum service level of 55 litre per person per day of potable water on regular basis. Illustrative activities (but not exhaustive) are:
  - i.) Augmentation of existing water source(s) of drinking water including creation of new sources viz. bore well recharge, rainwater harvesting viz. check dams, rehabilitation of water bodies, watershed and springshed management, etc.;
  - ii.) Providing piped water supply for drinking, handwashing and use in toilets in public institutions like schools, anganwadi centres, ashramshalas (tribal residential schools), health centres, GP buildings, public places like weekly haat/ bazar, mela ground, bus stand, playground/ sports complex, etc.;
  - iii.) Retrofitting of existing water supply schemes/ systems to improve service delivery for the design period;
  - iv.) Bringing water from a nearby surface source, bore well, in-village distribution network, overhead tank (ESR), sump;
  - v.) Construction of community washing & bathing complex for people having small houses;
  - vi.) Construction of cattle trough in drought-prone and desert areas;
  - vii.) Greywater treatment and its reuse viz. stabilization pond and associated infrastructure; and
  - viii.) Management, operation and maintenance of drinking water supply and greywater management systems.
2. In case of any new/ additional/ unconnected household in the village, GPs/ VWSCs/ Pani Samitis to provide tap water connection as per the rules prescribed by the State Government;
3. Water recycling and creation of water recharging structures/ mechanism;
4. Rejuvenation and de-silting of tanks/ water bodies/ lakes to meet drinking water need;
5. Abandoned borewells being hazardous to public safety may be sealed, if required; may be converted to recharge structure, for rainwater harvesting;



6. Taking up emergency breakdown and up-gradation post disasters/exigencies;
7. Payment of re-occurring electricity charges of intra-village water supply systems in case of shortfall in spite of collection of user charges and bulk water charges where water is taken from the grid/ external sources;
8. Human resource on outsourcing basis (Honorarium) and other administrative expenses and Honorarium to contractual staff (within 30% limit); and
9. O&M expenses of the above-mentioned activities, water audit and petty expenditure up to 10,000/- per month.

#### **A2 Water related activities at District and Block level**

1. Disaster preparedness for any emergency/ crisis for rural water supply;
2. Rapid response in the event of natural disasters/ other exigencies for rural water supply.

### **B. Sanitation related activities**

#### **Indicative list of sanitation related works/ activities at Gram Panchayat Level**

| Components                    | Activities   |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>Community Sanitation</b>   | Toilets in public institutions like schools, anganwadi centres, ashramshalas (tribal residential schools), health centres, GP buildings, public places like weekly haat/ bazar, mela ground, bus stand, playground/ sports complex, etc. |
|                               | CSC if there is a felt need, is easily accessible – not far from habitation, and Community is willing to take responsibility for Operations and Maintenance  |
|                               | Operation & maintenance of community sanitation complex  |
| <b>Solid Waste Management</b> | Creation of compost pits for individual Households only when community compost pits are not feasible   |
|                               | Creation of community compost pits for a group of Households   |
|                               | Operation & maintenance of community compost pits  |
|                               | Creation of Shed for segregation, processing of wet and dry waste  |
|                               | Operation & maintenance of composting shed/center  |
|                               | Purchase of Tricycles/other battery -operated vehicles for door to door collection of waste  |
|                               | Services of Collection & transportation of waste from household to treatment site  |
|                               | Purchase of equipment (including safety equipment) for waste management  |

| Components                          | Activities   |
|-------------------------------------|--|
|                                     | Purchase of segregation bins to be fixed at public places  |
|                                     | Materials required for composting  |
|                                     | Weighing machine for use in Solid Waste Management   |
|                                     | Purchase of litter bins to be fixed at public places   |
|                                     | Any other operation and maintenance needs related to solid waste management  |
| <b>Plastic waste management</b>     | Creation of plastic waste segregation and storage unit to ensure plastic is stored well till transported to disposal site  |
| <b>Liquid waste management</b>      | Greywater management system such as Waste Stabilisation Ponds, Constructed Wetlands, DEWATS, or any other technology suitable for local conditions.                                    |
|                                     | Operation & maintenance of greywater management system   |
|                                     | Creation of drainage channel for management of grey water  |
|                                     | Creation of Small-bore pipe conveyance system  |
|                                     | Creation of Silt, Oil & Grease chamber for pre-treatment of grey water before channelizing into community grey water management system   |
|                                     | Creation of soak pits individual Household for onsite grey water management only when community soak pits are not feasible   |
|                                     | Creation of community soak pits for group of Households for onsite treatment of grey water management  |
|                                     | Operation & maintenance of community soak pits   |
|                                     | Repair of drainage channel   |
| <b>Menstrual Hygiene management</b> | Purchase of Sanitary Pad Dispenser for Menstrual waste management to be fixed at public places like schools, Anganwadi centres, Panchayat Bhawan and CSCs (Approved by CPCB and SPCB)  |
|                                     | Purchase of Sanitary Pad Incinerator for Menstrual waste management to be used at public places like schools, Anganwadi centres, Panchayat Bhawan and CSCs (Approved by CPCB and SPCB) |
|                                     | Creation of deep burial pits for safe disposal of menstrual waste  |
| <b>Gobardhan</b>                    | Creation of community and cluster Gobardhan projects   |
|                                     | Operation and Maintenance of Gobardhan Project   |

| Components                      | Activities  |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Faecal Sludge Management</b> | Setting up of Faecal Sludge Management Plant (Deep Row Entrenchment, Planted Drying Bed, Unplanted Drying Bed)  |
|                                 | Services of Collection of Faecal Sludge from households/ Community Sanitary Complex, School and Anganwadi toilet & Transportation to FSM plant. (Only mechanical cleaning is permitted)   |
|                                 | Operation & maintenance of Faecal Sludge Management Plant   |
|                                 | Retrofitting of single pit toilets to twin pit toilets or septic tanks with soak pits. Retrofitting would mean creation of soak pit for septic tank and an additional leach pit for single pit toilet. Routine maintenance of toilets to be done by the beneficiaries themselves. |

Gram Panchayats can use the tied grants on the above-mentioned activities independently and/or in convergence with the funds available under various schemes of Central and State Governments with similar objectives/outcomes e.g. JJM and SBM(G), etc.

### C. Indicative list of sanitation related works/ activities at Block and District Levels

| Level of Activity      | Components                      | Activities  |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Block Panchayat</b> | <b>Community Sanitation</b>     | Creation of Community Sanitary Complex at public places with need of sanitation facility, which is easily accessible – not far from habitation, |
|                        | <b>Solid Waste Management</b>   | Creation of Solid waste sheds for a group of villages where solid waste from a group of villages can be collected and stored                    |
|                        | <b>Plastic Waste Management</b> | Setting up of Plastic Waste Management Unit(PWMU)/ Material Recovery Facility (MRF) for a group of villages                                     |
|                        |                                 | Operation and maintenance of Multi Village (MV)-PWMU/MRF  |
|                        |                                 | Hiring of services for transportation of Plastic Waste from a group of villages to the MV-PWMU/MRF  |

| Level of Activity               | Components                       | Activities  |  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
|                                 | <b>Liquid Waste Management</b>   | Drainage arrangements for transportation of wastewater from a group of villages to a common treatment unit where distance between the villages is not too far and common treatment facility is the only feasible solution   |  |
|                                 |                                  | Creation of waste settlement ponds for a group of villages where distance between the villages is not too far and common treatment facility is the only feasible solution   |  |
|                                 |                                  | Operation and maintenance of multi village wastewater arrangements  |  |
|                                 | <b>Gobardhan</b>                 | Implementation of Gobardhan Units   |  |
|                                 |                                  | Transportation of cattle and other waste from a group of villages to the Gobardhan Units  |  |
|                                 |                                  | Operation and maintenance of Gobardhan Units  |  |
|                                 | <b>Faecal Sludge Management</b>  | Setting up of Faecal Sludge Management Plant (Deep Row Entrenchment/ Planted Drying Bed/Unplanted Drying Bed)   |  |
|                                 |                                  | Services of collection of Faecal Sludge from a group of villages and transportation to a multi village FSM plant. (Only mechanical cleaning is permitted)   |  |
|                                 |                                  | Operation & maintenance of Faecal Sludge Management Plant   |  |
|                                 |                                  | Retrofitting of single pit toilets to twin pit toilets or septic tanks with soak pits. Retrofitting would mean construction of soak pit for septic tank and an additional leach pit for single pit toilet. Routine maintenance of toilets to be done by the beneficiaries themselves. |  |
|                                 | <b>District/ Zilla Panchayat</b> | <b>Community Sanitation</b>   | Creation of Community Sanitation Complexes in public places with acute need for sanitation services                          |
|                                 |                                  | <b>Solid Waste Management</b>   | Creation of Solid waste sheds for a group of villages where solid waste from a group of villages can be collected and stored |
| <b>Plastic Waste Management</b> |                                  | Setting up of Plastic Waste Management Unit for a group of villages/Blocks  |  |
|                                 |                                  | Operation and maintenance of MV-PWMU  |  |
|                                 |                                  | Vehicle for transportation of Plastic Waste from a group of villages to the MV-PWMU   |  |

| Level of Activity | Components                      | Activities  |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|
|                   | <b>Liquid Waste Management</b>  | Drainage arrangements for transportation of wastewater from a group of villages to a common treatment unit where distance between the villages is not too far and common treatment facility is the only feasible solution   |
|                   |                                 | Creation of waste settlement ponds for a group of villages where distance between the villages is not too far and common treatment facility is the only feasible solution   |
|                   |                                 | Operation and maintenance of multi village wastewater arrangements  |
|                   | <b>Gobardhan</b>                | Implementation of Gobardhan Units   |
|                   |                                 | Transportation of cattle and other waste from a group of villages to Gobardhan Units  |
|                   |                                 | Operation and maintenance of Gobardhan Units  |
|                   | <b>Faecal Sludge Management</b> | Setting up of Faecal Sludge Management Plant (Deep Row Entrenchment/ Planted Drying Bed/Unplanted Drying Bed)   |
|                   |                                 | Services of collection of Faecal Sludge from a group of villages and transportation to the district FSM plant. (Only mechanical cleaning is permitted)  |
|                   |                                 | Operation & maintenance of Faecal Sludge Management Plant   |
|                   |                                 | Retrofitting of single pit toilets to twin pit toilets or septic tanks with soak pits. Retrofitting would mean creation of soak pit for septic tank and an additional leach pit for single pit toilet. Routine maintenance of toilets to be done by the beneficiaries themselves. |

Block/District Panchayats can use the tied grants on the above-mentioned activities independently and/or in convergence with the funds available under various schemes of Central and State Governments with similar objectives/outcomes e.g. JJM and SBM(G), etc.

## Annex-IV

### Indicative List of technical and administrative expenses permissible under 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied-grant for water and sanitation

1. payment of professional fees for the services of contractual and outsourcing personnel e.g. accountant-cum-data entry operator, technicians, engineer, (more specifically for projects) etc.;
2. Hiring of support agencies for implementation of Gobardhan projects, plastic waste management and Faecal sludge management (the support agencies can be involved in planning, designing, setting up/managing of projects and their O&M, capacity building, and IEC);
3. Payment of honorarium to swachhagrahis, jal sahiyas, pump operators, plumbers, wire-man, water quality surveillance personnel, etc.
4. Cost of hiring professionals for quality check of civil works;
5. Training of PRI elected representatives and officials, for hiring professionals skilled in the use of software, use of eGramSwaraj and, GPDP planning, reporting etc.;
6. Data Entry costs, including payments to Common Service Centres (CSCs);
7. Updation of accounts, auditing expenses, etc.;
8. Cost of preparation of project reports and technical plans for the implementation of water and sanitation projects;
9. Cost of preparation of GPDP, covering all processes like PRA, IEC, surveys, preparing maps and other documents and holding consultations and cost of essential consumables.



Figure 9: Bio-digester under GOBARDHAN scheme

## Annex-V

### Service Level Benchmarks

#### A. Drinking Water Supply:

##### Essential Indicators

| S. No | Parameter                | Indicators   | Benchmark |
|-------|--------------------------|--|-----------|
| 1.    | Coverage                 | Habitations covered through Piped Water Supply (PWS) System  | 100%      |
|       |                          | Assured water supply in habitations not having PWS   | 100%      |
|       |                          | Coverage of household (HH) connections   | 100%      |
|       |                          | Water supply for schools, anganwadi centres, ashramshalas, community centres, health centres, GP buildings, public places like weekly haat/ bazar, mela ground, bus stand, playground/ sports com-plex, etc. | 100%      |
| 2.    | Quantity                 | Per capita supply of water   | 55 lpcd   |
|       |                          | Regularity (Daily water supply at a fixed time)  | 100%      |
| 3.    | Quality                  | Water sample testing using FTK (all water sources and two delivery points per habitation to be tested at least twice a year for bacteriological contamination and once a year for chemical contamination)    | 100%      |
|       |                          | Quality of water supplied as per BIS 10500:2012 standards  | 100%      |
|       |                          | Disinfection of water prior to supply (Residual Chlorine)  | >0.2mg/l  |
|       |                          | Sanitary Survey: No. of sources with minimum risk score as per State norm  | 100%      |
| 4.    | Financial sustainability | Full cost recovery in water supply services  | 100%      |
|       |                          | Tariff recovery for households   | 90%       |
|       |                          | Revenue from treated grey water  | Yes       |
| 5.    | Institutional management | Redressal of customer complaints   | Yes       |
|       |                          | 15th Finance Commission tied grant used for water supply against the planned amount  | 80%       |
|       |                          | GP/ VWSC/ Pani Samiti operating and maintaining drinking water supply system within the village  | Yes       |

| S. No | Parameter   | Indicators   | Benchmark |
|-------|---|--|-----------|
| 6.    | Water for livestock in drought-prone and desert areas | Provision for drinking water for livestock?  | Yes       |
|       |   | Adequate number of cattle troughs in a village?  | Yes       |
| 7.    | Grey water management                                 | Grey water treatment and re-use  | Yes       |
| 8.    | Others  | Drinking water sources/ water bodies to be kept clean and free from litter, cow dung, etc. | Yes       |

### Additional/ Probable indicators

| S. No | Parameter                | Indicators   | Benchmark     |
|-------|--------------------------|--|---------------|
| 1.    | Quantity                 | Provision for uninterrupted power supply   | Yes           |
|       |                          | Equitable water supply: 55 lpcd at tail-end house-holds                            | 100%          |
| 2.    | Non-revenue water        | Non-Revenue Water (NRW)  | Less than 15% |
|       |                          | Yield test discharge for PWS sources equal to current water demand                 | 100%          |
|       |                          | Yield test discharge for spot sources equal to current water demand                | 100%          |
| 3.    | Source sustainability    | Preparation of drinking water budget through participatory process                 | Every year    |
|       |                          | Rainwater harvesting structures in public buildings                                | 100%          |
|       |                          | Rainwater harvesting structures in pucca houses                                    | 100%          |
|       |                          | Structures for groundwater recharge  | Yes           |
| 4.    | Financial sustainability | O&M budget preparation   | Annually      |
|       |                          | Is differential tariff set based on type of usage and diameter of connection pipe? | Yes           |
|       |                          | Is telescopic tariff set? (GPs with 100% metering)                                 | Yes           |
|       |                          | Metering (only for GPs with PWS)   | 100%          |



| S. No | Parameter                | Indicators   | Benchmark         |
|-------|--------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 5.    | Institutional management | Conjunctive use of solar power   | Yes               |
|       |                          | Record maintenance   | As per State norm |
|       |                          | At least four GP functionaries trained for WASH service management                                   | 100%              |
|       |                          | At least five women trained on water quality surveillance  | 100%              |
|       |                          | At least five persons trained in skills, viz. motor mechanics, plumber, pump operator, masonry, etc. | 100%              |
| 6.    | Others                   | Green housed premises for in-village PWS and its maintenance   | Yes               |
|       |                          | No discharge of grey water into open spaces or road  | Yes               |
|       |                          | All the water supply connections have taps which are closed when not in use                          | Yes               |
|       |                          | No water-logging or stagnant water in the village  | Yes               |
|       |                          | No incidence of water-borne epidemic in the village in last 3 years                                  | Yes               |

## B: Sanitation

### Essential Indicators

| S. No | Parameter                | Indicators  | Benchmark |
|-------|--------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1.    | Access to Toilet         | All households in the village have access to a toilet | 100%      |
| 2.    | Usage of toilet          | All households having access to a toilet              | 100%      |
| 3.    | Functionality of toilets | All toilets are functional for use                    | 100%      |
| 4.    | Solid waste management   | No litter found in the village                        | Yes       |
| 5.    | Liquid waste management  | No stagnant waste water seen in the village           | Yes       |

### Additional/ Desirable Indicators

| S. No. | Parameter                | Indicator  | Benchmark |
|--------|--------------------------|--|-----------|
| 1.     | Solid waste management   | All households have access to solid waste management assets/ infrastructure  | 80%       |
| 2      | Liquid Waste Management  | All households have access to liquid waste management assets/ infrastructure | 80%       |
| 3.     | Plastic Waste Management | Entire village is free from plastic waste and litter                         | Yes       |



*Figure 10: Soak pit for Greywater Management, Tamil Nadu*

## Annex-VI

(On state government Letter Head)

### Grant transfer certificate for the tied grant received for local bodies recommended by the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission (2021-2026)

**Name of the State: For the year:**

| 1. | For General Areas  | Total No. of | GPs        | Duly elected bodies  | GPs   |                      |  |  |  |
|----|--|--------------|------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|--|--|--|
|    |  |              | BPs        |                      | BPs   |                      |  |  |  |
|    |  |              | ZPs        |                      | ZPs   |                      |  |  |  |
| 2. | Non-Part IX Areas (provide details and number of such Autonomous bodies) |              |            |                      | No.   | Names                |  |  |  |
| 3. | Details of <b>tied Grant received:</b>                                   | Year         | Instalment | Amount (Rs. in lakh) | Date of receipt   |                      |  |  |  |
|    |  |              |            |                      |   |                      |  |  |  |
| 4. | Details of tied Grant transferred*:                                      | Year         | Instalment | Amount (Rs. in lakh) | Date of Transfer  | No. of days of delay | If delayed, amount of interest transferred (with rate of interest) |  |  |
|    |  |              |            |                      |   |                      |  |  |  |
| 5. | Whether State Finance Commission (SFC) Recommendations available         | Yes/No       |            |                      | If yes, whether, grant distributed as per census 2011 population or as per the SFC recommendations. |                      |  |  |  |

Certified that the grant has been utilized/ proposed to be utilized for the purpose for which these have been provided and if any deviation is observed, the same will be intimated.

(Name)  
Signature with seal of the State  
Secretary (Nodal department)

(Name)  
Countersigned:  
Signature with seal of the  
State Finance Secretary

Date:

Place:

## Annex-VII

## Village Action Plan for long-term service delivery and sustainability

While preparing a Village Action Plan for 5-years co-terminus with 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, the following aspects are to be considered:

### Drinking water Supply

- i.) History of water supply/ availability in the village, details of any drought/ scarcity/ cyclone/ flood or any other natural calamity pattern; history of any emergency arrangements like water supply through tankers, trains, etc.; history of part works related to water supply, source strengthening, general trend of water availability, major water-borne diseases;
- ii.) existing status of water supply, including source, water quality issues, if any, and O&M arrangement;
- iii.) current availability of water in the source (yield measured) and its long-term sustainability;
- iv.) need assessment of water required in the village and the available resources. Based on this, decision to be made for construction of Single Village Scheme (SVS) or part of Multi Village Scheme (MVS);
- v.) no. of existing tap water connections and no. of connections yet to be provided in all habitations;
- vi.) willingness including affordability of people to contribute towards partial capital cost in cash/ kind and/ or labour and regular contribution towards O&M;
- vii.) capacity building of members of Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e., VWSC/ Pani Samiti/ User Group, barefoot technicians, etc.;
- viii.) awareness generation among the community on judicious use of water and change in living standards;
- ix.) location of the proposed water source, community washing/ bathing complex, cattle trough, finalization of technology option, implementation schedule, long-term O&M plan, etc.;
- x.) ensuring availability of land in favour of Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e., VWSC/ Pani Samiti/ User Group, etc. for construction of in-village water supply infrastructure;
- xi.) overall roles and responsibility of Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e., VWSC/ Pani Samiti/ User Group, etc. and linkage with DWSSM, SWSM, ISA, PHED/ RWS Department;
- xii.) plan for providing water to public institutions, viz. school, anganwadi centre, health/ wellness centre, GP building, etc. in the village;

- xiii.) identify dedicated persons in the village to conduct water quality tests through Field Test Kits and train them for the same;
- xiv.) greywater management measures;
- xv.) schedule for sanitary inspection; and
- xvi.) Water safety and security plan.

### Sanitation

- i.) Any newly emerged household that need access to sanitation services;
- ii.) Requirement of toilets in schools, Anganwadi centers and public places like weekly haat/ bazar, mela ground, bus stand, playground/ sports complex, etc.;
- iii.) Retrofitting of toilets for ensuring functionality and sustained use of toilets;
- iv.) Need for creation of arrangements for collection and segregation of solid waste;
- v.) Need for creation of infrastructure for effective management of biodegradable and non-biodegradable solid waste;
- vi.) Need for creation of infrastructure for effective management of liquid waste;
- vii.) Need and requirements for faecal sludge management;
- viii.) Need and requirements for collection, storage and transportation of plastic waste management;
- ix.) Triggering and awareness interventions needed to mobilise people for collective action;
- x.) Training and capacity building interventions needed to achieve ODF plus status;
- xi.) Interventions needed to achieve sustainability of ODF status; and
- xii.) Interventions needed to achieve ODF plus status.

## Convergence of Schemes

Gram Panchayat/ Village Committee to dovetail funds available under different schemes to achieve the objectives of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission tied grant for assured service delivery and sustainability of water supply and sanitation.

| Name of the Scheme<br>Central/ State                                  | Possible activities that can be taken up   |
|---|--|
| Jal Jeevan Mission – Har Ghar Jal                                     | Plan to providing functional household tap connection to each family, grey water management in rural areas   |
| Atal Bhujal Yojana  | To increase ground water yield and recharge of water sources   |
| 15thFC tied Grant   | Water supply, greywater management, drainage systems, retrofitting of toilets, CSCs, Solid Waste Management, Plastic Waste Management, Faecal Sludge Management, MHM, O & M of assets, etc.  |
| Swachh Bharat Mission - Grameen (SBM - G)                             | IHHLs, CSCs, Solid Waste Management (composting, storage, plastic waste management unit, bio-gas plant), Greywater management – soak pits (community), waste stabilization ponds, faecal sludge management, etc. – guidelines of SBM(G) Phase-II may be referred |
| MGNREGS   | All water conservation activities under Natural Resource Management (NRM) component, sanitation related activities allowed under MGNREGS such as construction of compost pits, soak pits drainage channels, etc.   |
| Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)                      | Watershed management/ RWH/ artificial recharge, creation/ augmentation of water bodies, etc.   |
| Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies                    | Restoration of larger water bodies   |
| Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)                                  | Watershed development related works  |
| Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)                        | Provision of micro-irrigation for various water – intensive crops to reduce drawl of water from aquifers   |
| Compensatory Afforestation, Management and Planning Fund (CAMPA Fund) | Afforestation, regeneration of forest, watershed development, etc.   |
| CSR contribution/ Dona-tions  | As per Village Action Plan and decided by the Gram Panchayat/ Gram Sabha   |

## Annex-IX

### State-wise allocation and release of the 15<sup>th</sup> FC tied grant for 2020–21

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

| S. No. | States            | Tied Grant |  |  |                       |
|--------|-------------------|------------|--|--|-----------------------|
|        |                   | Allocation | Released as 1 <sup>st</sup> Instalment | Released as 2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment | Total amount released |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 1,312.50   | 656.25                                 | 656.25                                 | 1,312.50              |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 115.50     | 57.75                                  | 57.75                                  | 115.50                |
| 3.     | Assam             | 802.00     | 401.00                                 | 401.00                                 | 802.00                |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 2,509.00   | 1,254.50                               | 1,254.50                               | 2,509.00              |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 727.00     | 363.50                                 | 363.50                                 | 727.00                |
| 6.     | Goa               | 37.50      | 18.75                                  | 0.00                                   | 18.75                 |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 1,597.50   | 798.75                                 | 798.75                                 | 1,597.50              |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 632.00     | 316.00                                 | 316.00                                 | 632.00                |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 214.50     | 107.25                                 | 107.25                                 | 214.50                |
| 10.    | Jharkhand         | 844.50     | 422.25                                 | 422.25                                 | 844.50                |
| 11.    | Karnataka         | 1,608.50   | 804.25                                 | 804.25                                 | 1,608.50              |
| 12.    | Kerala            | 814.00     | 407.00                                 | 407.00                                 | 814.00                |
| 13.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 1,992.00   | 996.00                                 | 996.00                                 | 1,992.00              |
| 14.    | Maharashtra       | 2,913.50   | 1,456.75                               | 1,456.75                               | 2,913.50              |
| 15.    | Manipur           | 88.50      | 44.25                                  | 44.25                                  | 88.50                 |
| 16.    | Meghalaya         | 91.00      | 45.50                                  | 0.00                                   | 45.50                 |
| 17.    | Mizoram           | 46.50      | 23.25                                  | 23.25                                  | 46.50                 |
| 18.    | Nagaland          | 62.50      | 31.25                                  | 0.00                                   | 31.25                 |
| 19.    | Odisha            | 1,129.00   | 564.50                                 | 564.50                                 | 1,129.00              |
| 20.    | Punjab            | 694.00     | 347.00                                 | 347.00                                 | 694.00                |
| 21.    | Rajasthan         | 1,931.00   | 965.50                                 | 965.50                                 | 1,931.00              |
| 22.    | Sikkim            | 21.00      | 10.50                                  | 10.50                                  | 21.00                 |

| S. No. | States        | Tied Grant       |  |  |                       |
|--------|---------------|------------------|--|--|-----------------------|
|        |               | Allocation       | Released as 1 <sup>st</sup> Instalment | Released as 2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment | Total amount released |
| 23.    | Tamil Nadu    | 1,803.50         | 901.75                                 | 901.75                                 | 1803.50               |
| 24.    | Telangana     | 923.50           | 461.75                                 | 461.75                                 | 923.50                |
| 25.    | Tripura       | 95.50            | 47.75                                  | 47.75                                  | 95.50                 |
| 26.    | Uttar Pradesh | 4,876.00         | 2,438.00                               | 2,438.00                               | 4,876.00              |
| 27.    | Uttarakhand   | 287.00           | 143.50                                 | 143.50                                 | 287.00                |
| 28.    | West Bengal   | 2,206.00         | 1,103.00                               | 1,103.00                               | 2,206.00              |
|        | <b>Total</b>  | <b>30,375.00</b> | <b>15,187.50</b>                       | <b>15,092.00</b>                       | <b>30,279.50</b>      |

- i.) Out of allocation of Rs. 30,375 Crore tied grant during FY 2020-21, as recommended by MoPR, Rs. 30,279.50 Crore has been released to States.
- ii.) The 1st instalment, totalling Rs. 15,187.50 Crore, released to all 28 States.
- iii.) The 2nd instalment released to 25 States.
- iv.) **Left-out States:** Goa, Nagaland, Meghalaya which have not submitted the GTC or submitted deficient GTC (Total Rs. 95.50 Crore).
- v.) The 1st instalment was released on 15.07.2020; and 2nd instalment was released on 07.05.2021, 31.03.2021 and 26.3.2021.



**Note:**

A series of horizontal lines for writing a note.





# ग्रामामुदायिक शौचालय

ग्राम पंचायत-चिलकौरा, विकास खण्ड-लोधा, अलीगढ़

शौच के बाद, पानी डालकर शौचालय साफ़ रखें।



पुरुष

महिला

शौच के लिये शौचालय का ही इस्तेमाल करें।  
बुले में न जायें।



स्वच्छ  
भारत  
मिशन  
(ग्रामीण)



