



Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission

Jal Jeevan Mission

Webinar
on

Planning, implementation and
monitoring of outputs and outcomes

September 08, 2020

Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation

JJM – Building Partnerships, Changing Lives



Vision

Every rural household shall have assured drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities.

Important Goals

- Assured tap water supply to every home
- Functionality on long-term basis
- Decentralized O&M by GP or its sub-committee
- Water testing facilities open for general public

Service delivery: assured water supply to homes

In adequate quantity
at least 55 lpcd

At prescribed quality
IS 10500: 2012

On a regular and
long-term basis

At an affordable service
delivery charge

State level

PHED / RWS level

District level

Gram Panchayat

- Policy initiatives for water security
- Convergence of efforts and resources
- Direction for working with speed and scale
- Regular monitoring
- Making water everybody's business

- Mindset change – shift from 'construction' approach to 'service'
- Techno-economic appraisal capacity
- Monitor service delivery, grievance redressal
- Transform to public utility

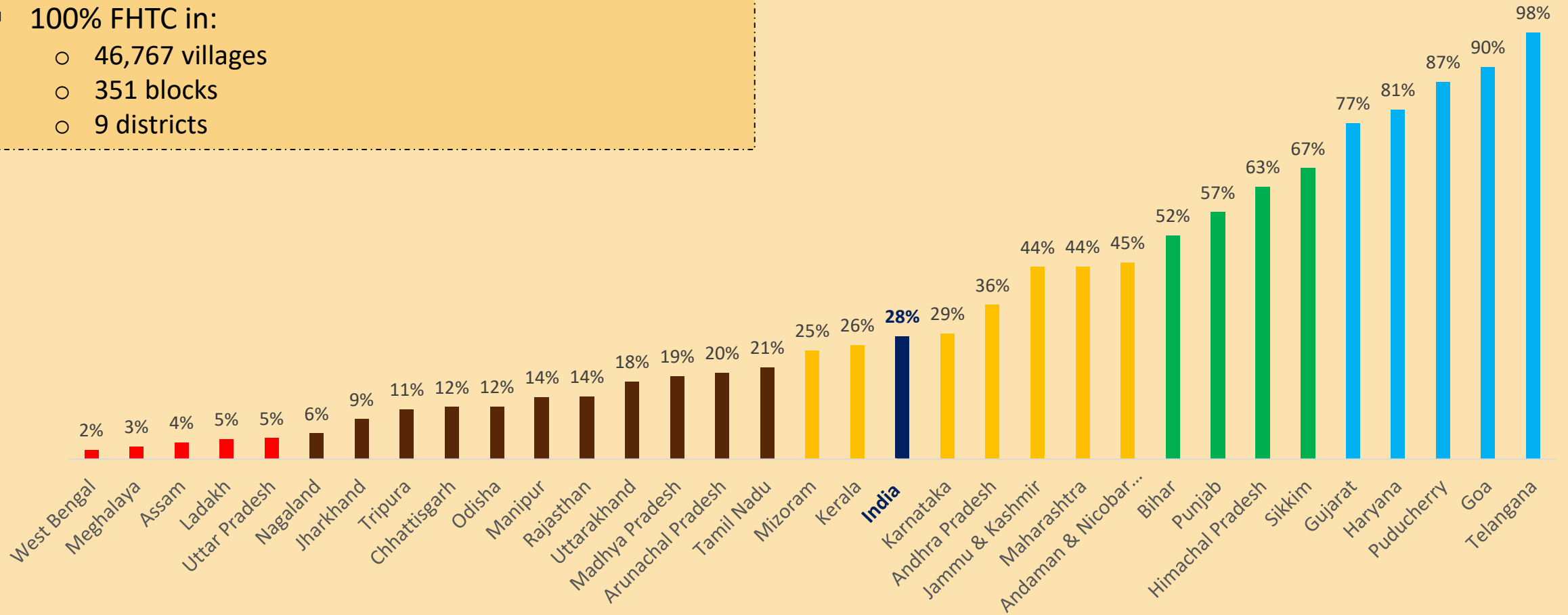
- Formation of VWSC
- VAP for all villages
- Formulation of DAP
- Cost effective solution
- Focus on long term O&M
- Convergence of schemes
- Make JJM a 'Jan Andolan'

- Village Action Plan
- In-village infrastructure
- Convergence of schemes
- Strengthening water source
- Grey water management
- O&M & service charges.
- Quality surveillance
- GP / VWSC as utilities

Freedom from drudgery – equality and inclusiveness

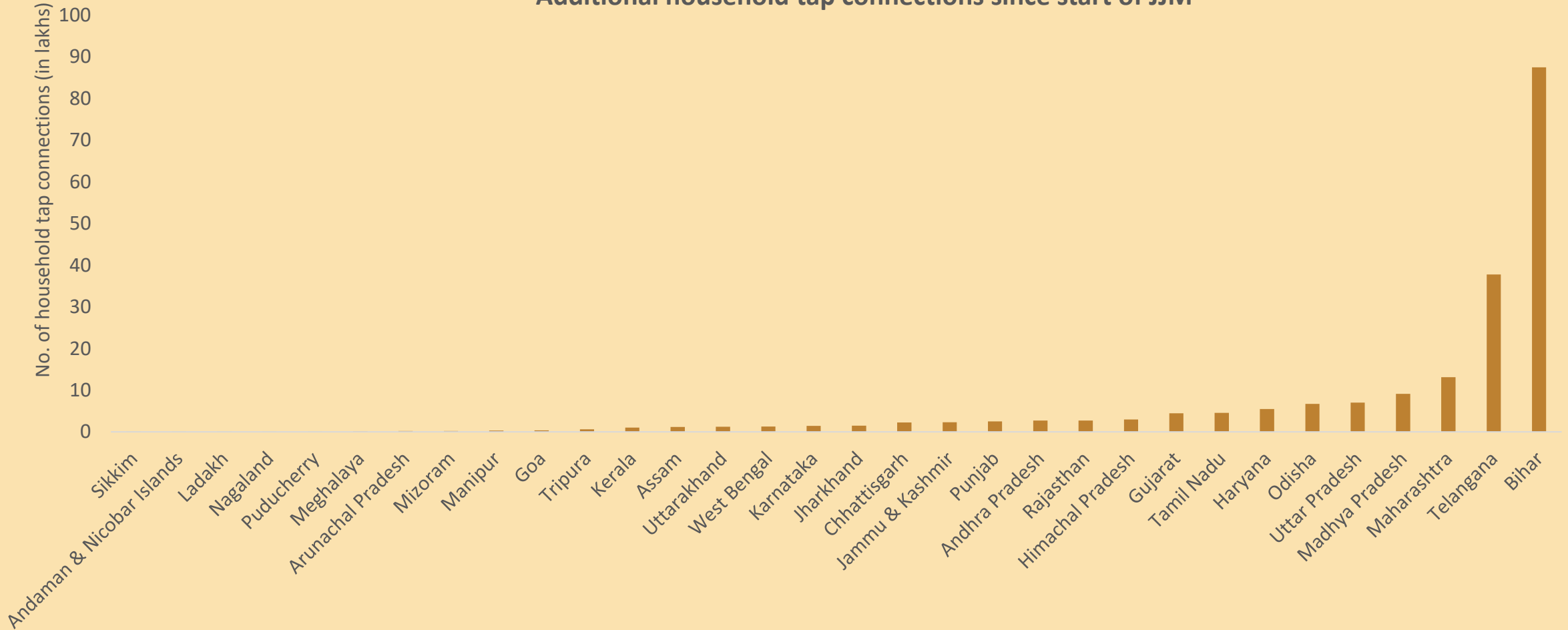
- 5.35 crore rural families have tap connections
- Constant vigil needed to ensure assured water supply
- 100% FHTC in:
 - 46,767 villages
 - 351 blocks
 - 9 districts

% of rural households with FHTCs as on date



FHTCs provided since start of JJM

Additional household tap connections since start of JJM



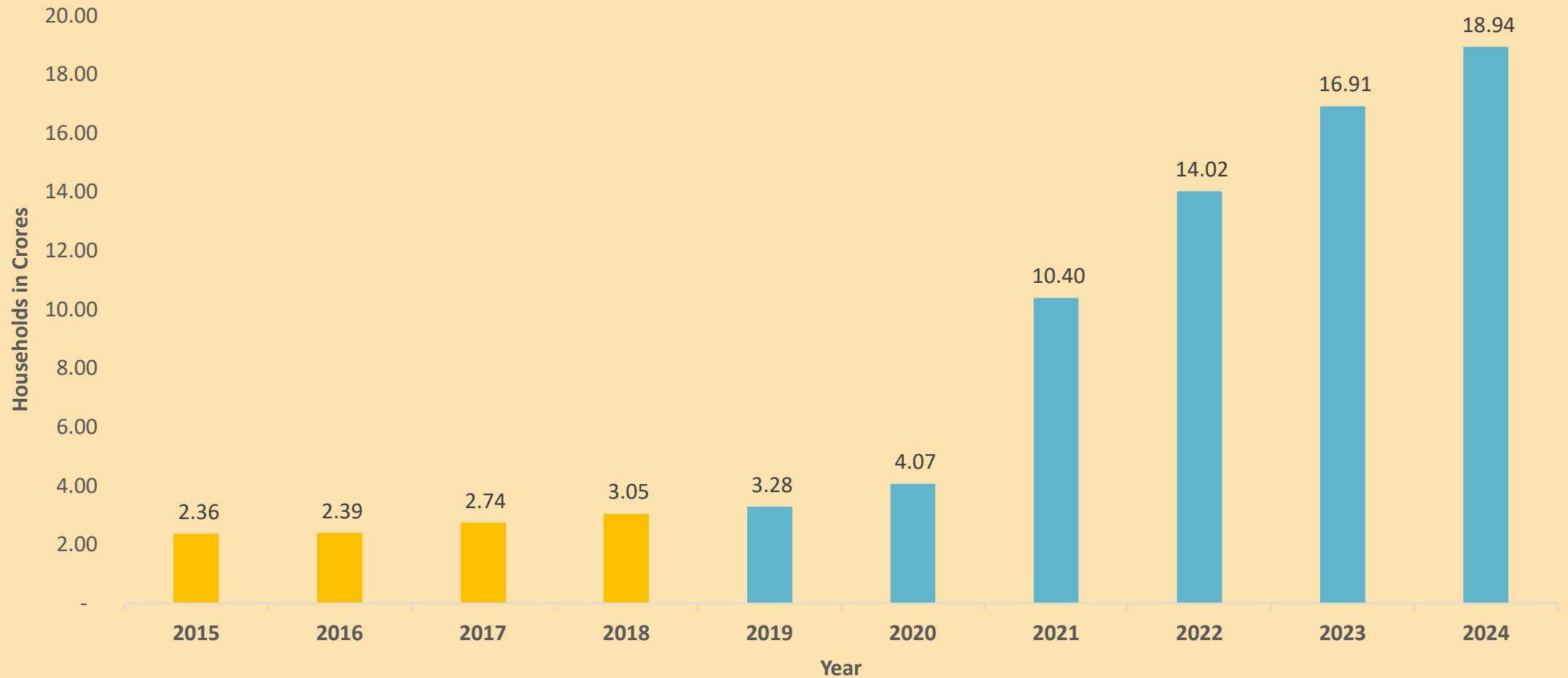
Plan for 100% FHTCs by state

2021	2022	2023	2024		
Bihar	Ladakh	Arunachal Pradesh	Kerala	A&N Islands	Maharashtra
Goa	Manipur	Gujarat	Meghalaya	Andhra Pradesh	Nagaland
Puducherry	Punjab	Haryana	Mizoram	Assam	Odisha
Telangana	Sikkim	Himachal Pradesh	Tamil Nadu	Chhattisgarh	Rajasthan
	Uttar Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Tripura	Jharkhand	West Bengal
		Karnataka	Uttarakhand	Madhya Pradesh	
3 States & 1 UT	4 States & 1 UT	11 States & 1 UT		10 States & 1 UT	

States / UTs to identify districts / block / villages for 100% FHTC completion

Acceleration needed in providing FHTC

Households with PWS connections



Number of families with assured water supply in their homes (in crores) at the end of each year

Challenges to Overcome

Mindset



In spite of PWS present in village, no water supply in many homes



Asset creation approach



Absence of service delivery approach

Challenges of Speed



Planning – equality and inclusiveness



Procurement and contract management



Financial management and online payment

Challenges of Scale



Water quality issues in around 50,000 habitations



51.56% of habitations receive less than 55 LPCD of water



Only 9 districts and 28% households with 100% tap connections

Challenges of Skill



Scope for greater community involvement



Reskilling opportunities to engineers



Institutional capacities at State, District and GP levels

Need for Transformative Mindset, Speed, Scale and Skill



Focusing on low hanging fruits

- ➔ Retrofitting and augmentation of existing/ ongoing PWS – 31st March 2021
- ➔ Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations – Dec 2020
- ➔ NABL accreditation of water testing labs – on priority
- ➔ Village Action Plan – on priority

Standardizing and Strengthening

- ➔ Standardize designs, estimates, item rates
- ➔ Selection of TPA for quality control
- ➔ Utilise 5% support funds for capacity building

Advance planning for meeting timelines

- Expedite DPR preparation
- Meet Contracts award timelines
 - **3 years scheme - award before March, 2021**
 - **2 years scheme - award before March, 2022**
- Completion of SVS – 18 months
- Completion of MVS – 36 Months
- JE-AES affected priority districts – on priority
- Aspirational districts – on priority
- District Action Plan – on priority

Change Management – Leadership Development

Level	Activity
Administrators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy formulation for water security• Utility reforms• Participatory management for sustainability• Financial management and good governance
Public Health Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technological advancements and innovations• Low capex, easy O&M, and geographically appropriate engineering solutions• Project Management capacity
PRI representatives, ISAs, VWSCs, Water Users	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GP empowerment as per 73rd Constitutional Amendment• ISAs to facilitate to prepare VAP• VWSCs to operate and maintain in-village infrastructure• Water Users to be mobilized for non-wastage, conservations, payment of user charges
Work force	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pool of plumbers, masons, fitters, electricians, pump operators and motor mechanics, etc.

Planning for assured water supply

Village Action Plan

- Gap analysis of existing water supply system
- Water demand – drinking, cattle, agriculture
- Source sustainability
- Greywater management
- Proposed water supply scheme
- Community contribution, proposed user charges
- Appropriate technology, financial efficiency, optimal capex and easy O&M

Planning for assured water supply (contd.)

District Action Plan

- Strategic plan for 100% FHTC coverage in district
- Human resource requirement, capacity building, training, IEC, third party inspections
- Plan for deployment of ISAs
- Plan for NABL accreditation of district labs
- Funding availability through convergence
- O&M for both in-village and regional water supply networks – financial and institutional requirements
- Aggregation of all VAPs in district

Planning for assured water supply (contd.)

State Action Plan

- Ensure water security
- Coverage
- Financial
- Support activity
- Water quality (WQM&S)
- Technology

Village level FHTC coverage

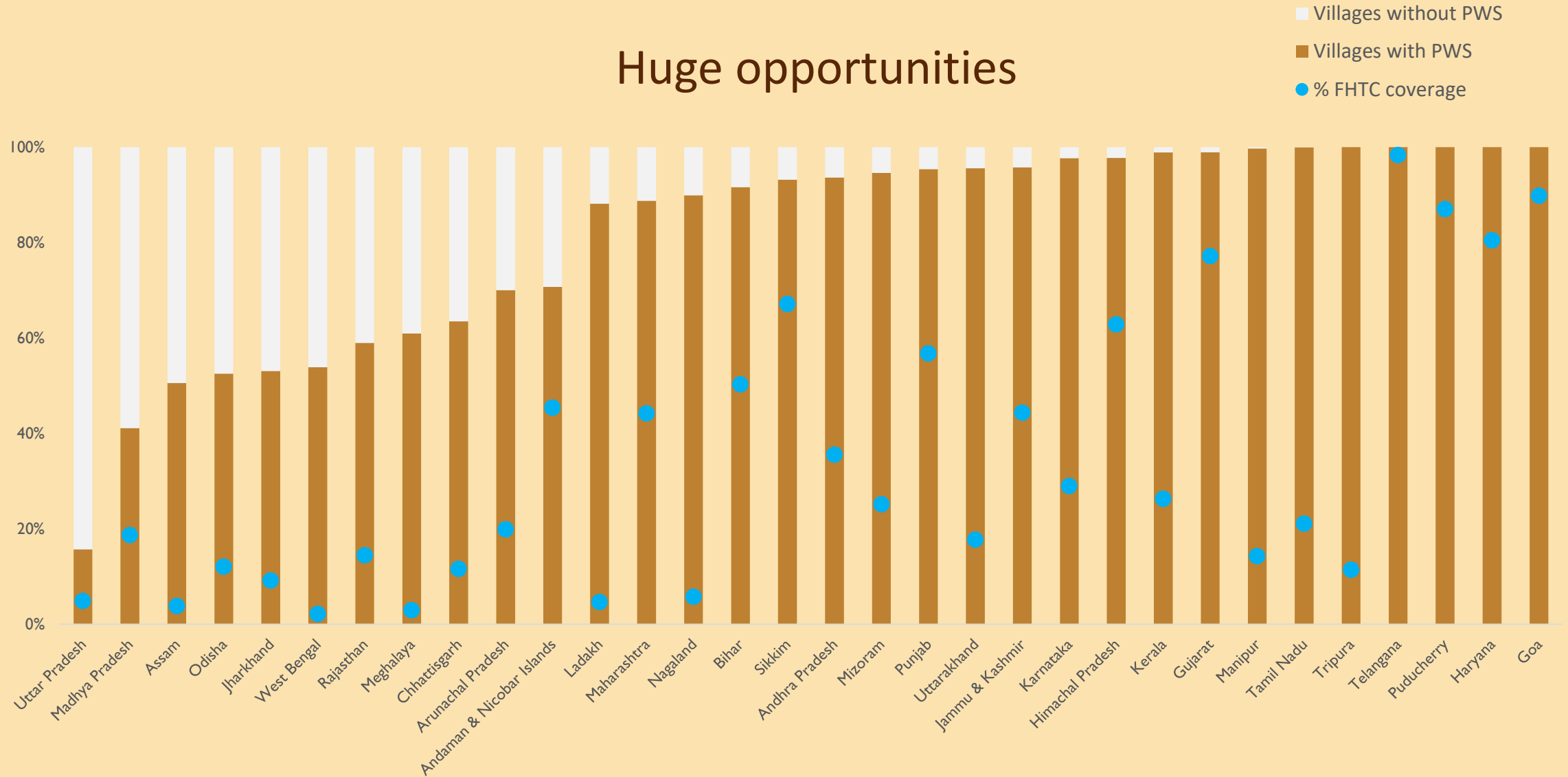
FHTC coverage level								
Total villages	PWS villages	up to 25%	25 to 50%	50 to 75%	75 to 90%	90 to 100%	100%	No PWS
6,05,770	3,83,970	2,10,604	48,820	41,634	21,961	14,401	46,550	2,21,800

For villages with no PWS, plan for...

- SVS in villages having adequate groundwater/ spring water/ local or surface water source of prescribed quality
- Multi Village Schemes where SVS is not feasible
- Mini solar power-based piped water supply in isolated/ tribal hamlets

Piped water supply and FHTC coverage in villages

Huge opportunities



IMIS – an important tool for planning and monitoring

- Use of IMIS can avoid wasteful expenditure
- Village level analysis is possible for planning, implementation and monitoring
- Can be used to focus on priority areas such as aspirational districts, SC / ST habitations, SAGY villages, etc.
- Can be used to control and monitor expenditure
- May help in determining O&M charges and selecting least cost option for community

IMIS – responsibilities

- Daily data entry is expected
- Expenditure audit will be based on IMIS data
- Data on households and tap water connections should be updated daily
- Baseline data needs to be revalidated

Contd..

Measurement and monitoring of water service delivery

- Pilots projects have been taken by States and support agencies

Sl	State	Area	Source
1	Gujarat	Plain (Tribal area)	Borewell
2	Uttarakhand	Hilly area (Himalayas)	Spring
3	Rajasthan	Water scarce (Near Desert)	Borewell
4	Maharashtra	Plain (Sahyadri)	Dam
5	Jharkhand	Plain (Near mines)	River
6	Karnataka	Plateau/Plain (Peri-urban)	Borewell
7	Himachal Pradesh	Hilly area (Himalayas)	Spring
8	Assam	Plain (Quality affected)	Borewell
9	Haryana	Plain (Peri-urban)	Borewell

1,000 + pilot implementation locations planned in next 6 months

UK: Uttarakhand, HP: Himachal Pradesh, J&K: Jammu & Kashmir, ML: Meghalaya, NL: Nagaland, AR: Arunachal Pradesh, UP: Uttar Pradesh, BH: Bihar, JH: Jharkhand, WB: West Bengal, MH: Maharashtra, PB: Punjab; GJ: Gujarat, OD: Odisha, RJ: Rajasthan, TN: Tamil Nadu

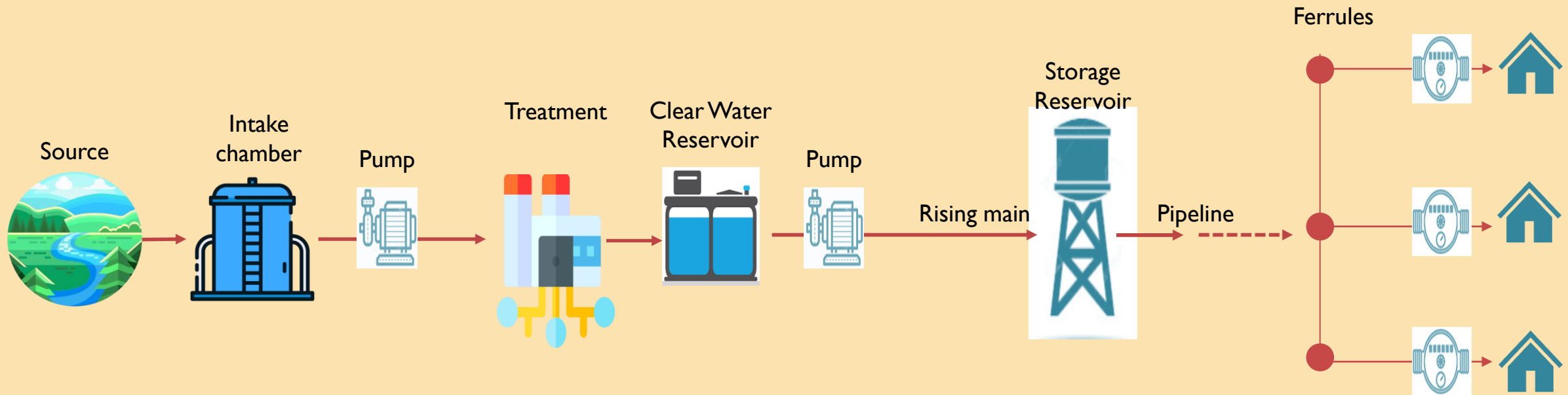
IoT in measurement and monitoring

Source and Intake

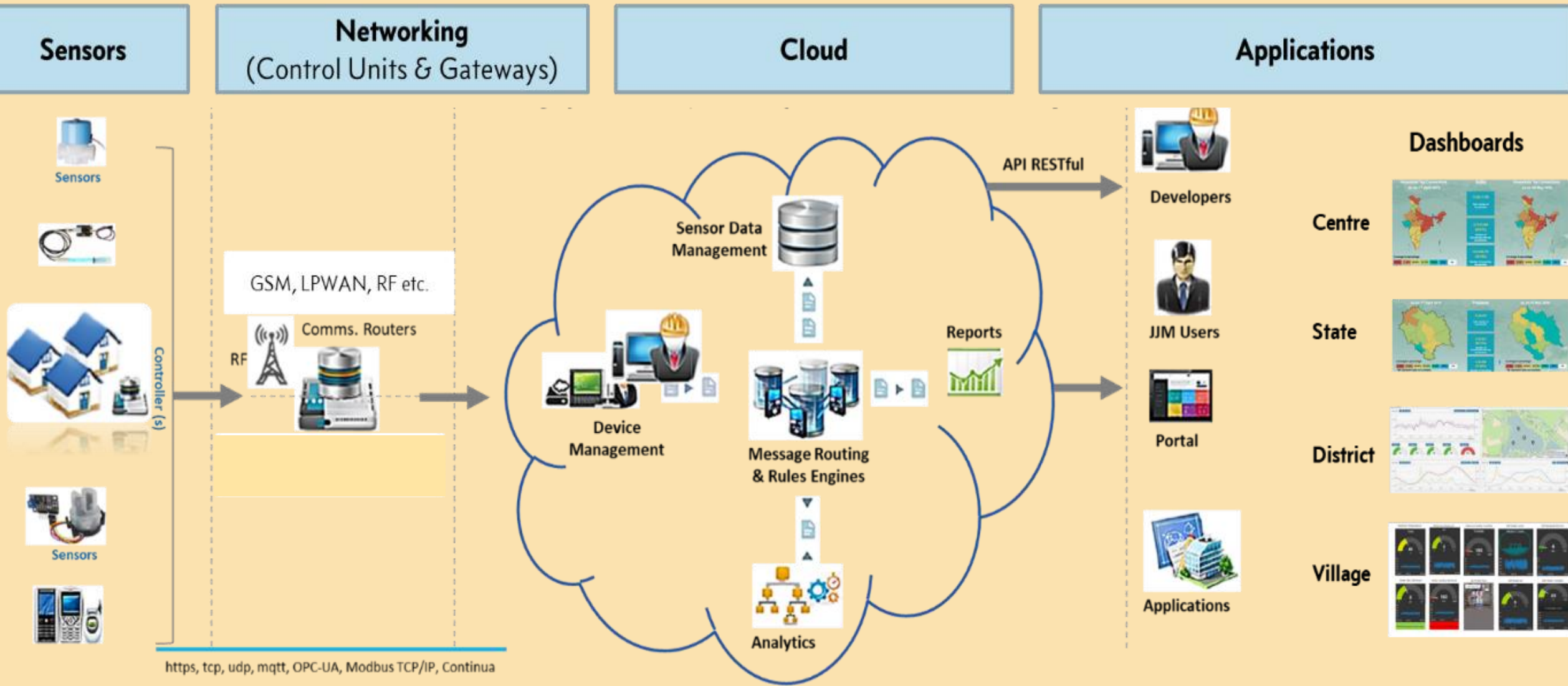
Water Treatment Plant

Pipeline and Storage

Distribution Network



Architecture for measurement and monitoring



Dashboards

Centre



State



District

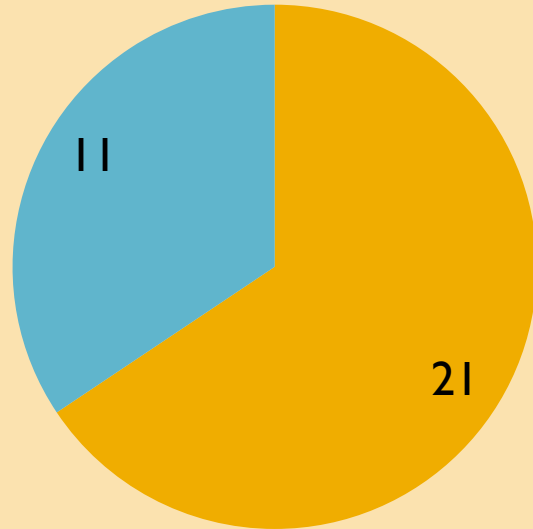


Village



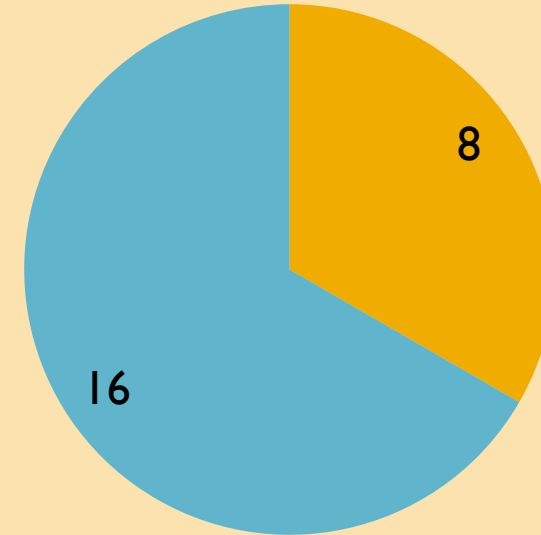
Addressing public grievance

Computerised System



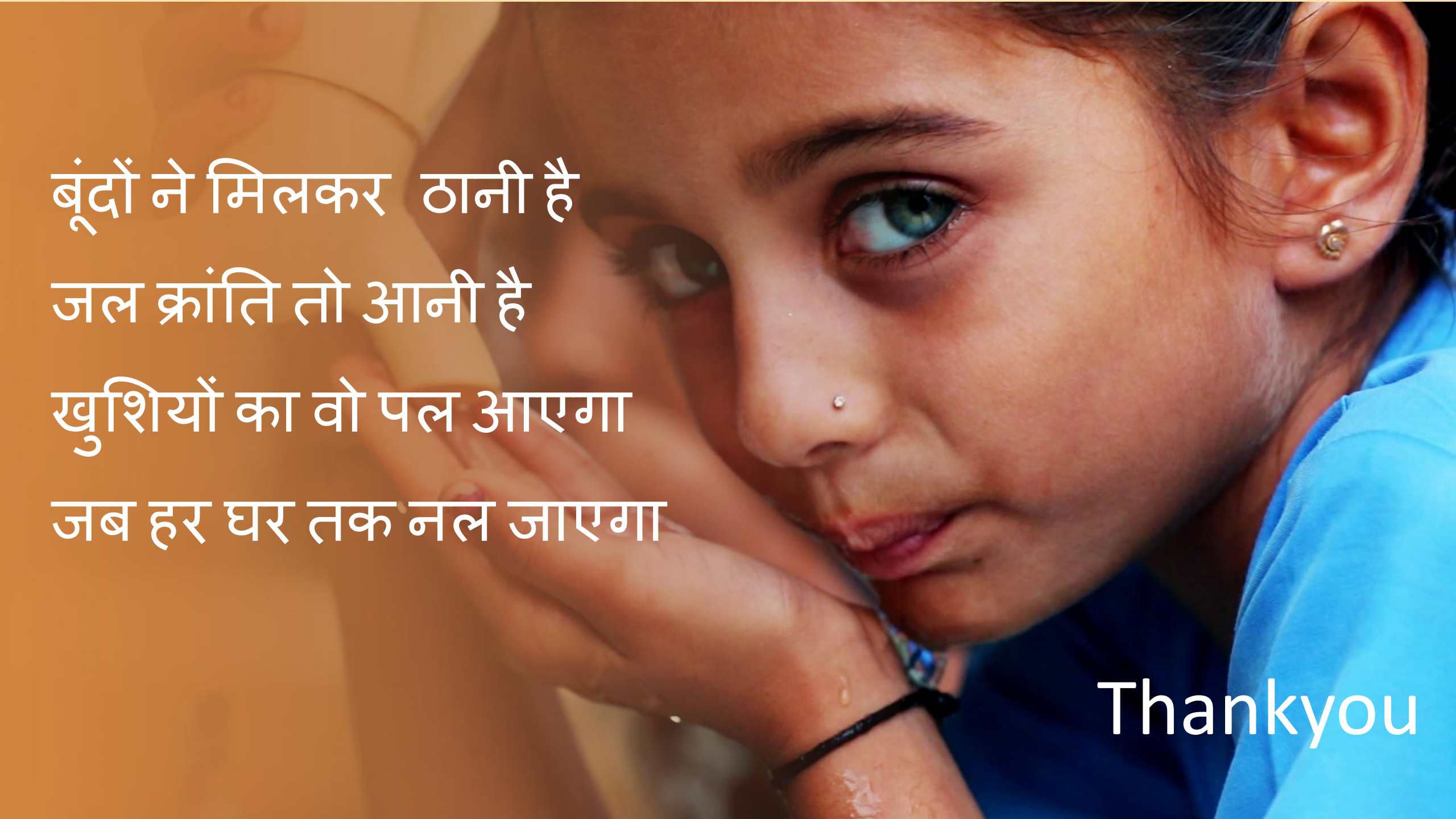
■ Using computerised system

Toll free number/ Call Center



■ Using ■ Not Using

Kerala, Odisha and Gujarat are using **1916** helpline number



बूंदों ने मिलकर ठानी है
जल क्रांति तो आनी है
खुशियों का वो पल आएगा
जब हर घर तक नल जाएगा

Thankyou