... I declare from the Red Fort today that in the days to come, we will take forward the Jal Jeevan Mission. The central and the state governments will jointly work on this Jal Jeevan Mission. We have promised to spend more than Rs. 3.50 lakh Crore on this mission in the coming years......in the next five years, we have to do more than four times the work that has been done in the last 70 years...

(Extract from the Independence day address of Hon’ble Prime Minister from rampart of the Red Fort on 15th August, 2019)
प्रधान मंत्री
Prime Minister

संदेश

कोरोना वैश्विक महामारी के अभूतपूर्व संकट के बीच, इस वर्ष 15 अक्टूबर का दिन 'ग्लोबल हैंड-वाशिंग डिवस' के रूप में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है। जल शक्ति मंत्रीलय द्वारा मारुत के खाते धोने और महीने, ये हमें नहीं जानते, तथ्य के संदेश को इस दिन लोगों तक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए किये जा रहे अभ्यास नए प्रतिभागियों रूप में हो जाएंगे।

बार-बार सावधान रहें, साफ-सफाई करें। भोजन से पहले ही सावधान रहें। बाहर निकलने के बाद स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं और जीवन में अलग अलग काम करने के साथ-साथ इस दिन का उद्देश्य यह है कि लोगों के खाते धोने का प्रयास करें जिससे वातावरण में संक्रामक रोग की वातावरण स्थिति को सुधार दें।

कोरोना के संकट का पूरा देश ने, समाज के हर खंड ने, संकल्प, संयम और जीवन शैली के साथ-साथ उनके लिए यह डेटा उत्तेजक किया है, जिससे लोगों के निरंतर ध्यान करने के साथ-साथ, इसलिए साफ-सफाई करना आवश्यक है।

ग्लोबल हैंड-वाशिंग डिवस, सावधान रहें, खाते धोने की अपने निर्माण की आवश्यकता और जीवनशैली का अभिनव अंश बनाने और अन्य लोगों को भी ऐसा दिखाने के लिए प्रेरित करने का एक अवसर है।

जल शक्ति मंत्रीलय के ग्लोबल हैंड-वाशिंग डिवस पर किए जा रहे जन-मायनक है।

नई दिल्ली
आधिकार, 22, शंकु 1942
14 अक्टूबर, 2020

(नरेंद्र मोदी)
संदेश

आज ग्लोबल हेंड वाशिंग डे है, जो हमें साफ़ से हाय पोश की आदत को जिंदगी का अहम हिस्सा बनाने के लिए प्रेरित करता है। वैश्विक महामारी कोरोना के परिपेक्ष में हाय पोश और भी महत्त्वपूर्ण हो गया है।

इस बार ग्लोबल हेंड वाशिंग डे की थीम हेंड हाइजेन पॉर्ट ऑफ़ एल्च है। इसका अर्थ है, सुरक्षित स्वास्थ्य के लिए हमारे हाथों का साफ रहना। इसके साथ ही जीवन को सुरक्षित करने के लिए गार्ड पहनना और सोशल डिस्टेंसिंग बहुत जरूरी है।

अगर महामारी फंसाती है तो इसका जिंदगी के साथ-साथ आजीविका पर भी बड़ा असर पड़ता है, जिसके गौरूद परस्परस्तिति में हाय पोश जरूरी हो गया है। शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने जल जीवन मिशन के तहत 'हर घर हर जल कार्यक्रम' शुरू किया है। इसकी घोषणा माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने 15 अगस्त, 2019 को लान किये से किया था। इस कार्यक्रम के तहत हर घर को जल से जल उपलब्ध कराना का संकल्प लिया गया है। इसे राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर लाभ किया जा रहा है।

देश के क्याब घरों हाय पोश हैं। ये बच्चे किसी बीमारी या संक्रमण से बचत न हो, इसलिए शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध कराना हमारी जिम्मेदारी और पहली प्राथ्मिकता है। बच्चों को स्कूली, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के आबादीशास्त्र और अंग्रेजी कॉलेजों में नहीं से साफ़ पानी मुहूँद बनाने के लिए हमें महत्वाचे गाढ़े के जमाने 2 अक्तूबर को 100 टिंके के अभियान की शुरुआत की है।

मेरा विश्वास है कि इस पुनरीत बायर्स में केंद्र और राज्य के सभी विभाग, ग्राम पंचायत, बाहु पेयजल एवं रवच्छेद राजीव मलिक काम करेंगे, जिससे कि हम अपने बच्चों को पीने का शुद्ध पानी मुहूँद करना सकें। इसके साथ ही उन्हें हाय पोश के लिए और शैक्षणिक में समर्पित गति में पानी उपलब्ध हो सके।

आइए हम सब मिलकर ग्लोबल हेंड वाशिंग डे के अवसर पर संकल्प लें कि इस काम को मिल-जुलकर और तेजी से आगे बढ़ाएंगे।

जय हिंद, जय भारत ....

(गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत)
Message

Our beloved Hon’ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji launched Jal Jeevan Mission on 15th August, 2019 with the objective to provide every rural household with potable water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis. In the last one-year, significant progress has been made across the country. Goa has become the first State in the country to provide tap water connections to 100% households of the State.

‘Har Ghar Jal’ should become a Jan Andolan, where entire community should join hands to see that no one is left out without a tap connection. On 29th September 2020, the logo of Jal Jeevan Mission was unveiled by Prime Minister along with the ‘Margdarshika’ for the Gram Panchayats and Paani Samiti. 100-day campaign has been launched on Gandhi Jayanti to ensure that tap water reaches every anganwadi centre, ashramshala and school in the country.

I would like to take the opportunity to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the Water Covid warriors who have worked hard throughout the lockdown period in providing water to each and every person, retrofitting the existing structure and developing new infrastructure.

Jal Jeevan Mission is a decentralized and community-managed programme focusing on end-to-end approach, viz. strengthening of drinking water source, water supply, grey water treatment and its reuse, and operation & maintenance for regular and long-term assured safe water supply to every rural household and public institution in adequate quantity and of prescribed quality. A lot of emphasis is given on to keep the drinking water sources clean and sustainable by dovetailing funds available under different Govt. programmes like MGNREGS, 15th Finance Commission Grants to PRIs, CAMPA, DMDF, etc.

CoVid-19 has reminded us all about the importance of hand washing with soap, which needs clean and sufficient water. Ensuring safe water to children is a priority as they are particularly vulnerable to water-borne diseases. Following Prime Minister’s clarion call, Jal Jeevan Mission has launched a 100 days campaign to provide piped water supply to every anganwadi centre, ashramshala, and school in rural areas of the country, thereby ensuring their holistic development. I wish that this Global Hand Washing Day becomes a perfect opportunity, especially for the State machinery to realize the goal of 100 Days Campaign.

Rattan Lal Kataria
Minister of State in the
Ministry of Jal Shakti and
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

U.P. Singh
Secretary
Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation,
Ministry of Jal Shakti
On 15th August, 2019 Hon’ble Prime Minister announced Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal, to be implemented in partnership with States to provide tap water connection to every rural household of the country by 2024. Under JJM, emphasis is on ‘assured safe tap water supply’ in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis in every rural home. The mission focuses on decentralized, demand-driven, community-managed water supply systems with paradigm shift from ‘building water supply infrastructure’ to ‘potable water supply’ to every household. This will help in improving the quality of life, especially of women and girls, and will also enhance ease-of-living in rural areas.

‘Building partnerships and Changing lives’ is central to Jal Jeevan Mission. Under the mission, effort is to bring various stakeholders viz. State Governments, Gram Panchayats, voluntary organizations, R&D and academic institutions, etc. together to make water ‘everyone’s business’.

Under JJM, Gram Panchayat and/or its sub-committee, i.e. Paani Samiti or Village Water & Sanitation Committee has the central role. At village level, convergence of resources will help in long-term planning to strengthen drinking water sources and grey water management integrated with assured safe water supply at household level. The village community is to be fully involved in planning, implementation, operation and maintenance of their own water supply system. The rural water supply/public health engineering departments will work hand-in-hand at village level with local community and implementation support agencies in ensuring assured water supply. This will help local communities to have a ‘sense of ownership’ on such water supply systems.

Safe water to children is critical for their holistic development. To ensure piped water supply in anganwadi centres, ashramshalas and schools, a 100–days campaign has been launched on 2nd October, 2020, which aims at making provision of safe water supply for drinking and cooking of mid-day meals along with piped water supply for hand washing and in toilets. During the present Covid-19 pandemic, it has been observed that proper and regular ‘hand washing’ helps in preventing CoVid virus infection.

In this first edition of ‘Jal Jeevan Mission – Samvad’ we have tried to provide basic information about the mission. Efforts have been made to highlight few success stories from the field. I sincerely hope that for future issues of this ‘Samvad’, you will share more such inspiring stories, which will help in ensuring tap water supply to every rural home.

Bharat Lal
Additional Secretary & Mission Director
National Jal Jeevan Mission
Tap Water Connection

As on 15th August, 2019

As on 15th October, 2020
Jal Jeevan Mission

India accounts for 17.7 percent of world human population, 2.4 percent land mass but has to manage with only 4 percent of global fresh water sources.

In the last 6 years, due to the emphasis laid by the Government in providing basic services like housing, toilets, electricity, cooking gas, healthcare, the aspiration of people now is to have piped water supply within their household premises which will help in improving ‘ease of living’. Assured availability of drinking water in every household will not only improve the health and socio-economic condition of the rural population but it will also bring down the drudgery of rural women. In this backdrop, Jal Jeevan Mission was launched on 15th August, 2019 in partnership with States to provide functional household tap connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024.

Vision

Every rural household has 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.

Mission

Jal Jeevan Mission is to assist, empower and facilitate:

1. Functional household tap connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024;

2. States/UTs in planning participatory rural water supply strategy to ensure potable drinking water security on long-term basis to every rural household and public institution, viz, Gram Panchayat building, school, anganwadi, health and wellness centre;

3. States/UTs to plan for their drinking water security to every household;

4. Gram Panchayats/rural communities to plan, implement, manage, own, operate and maintain their own in-village water supply systems;

5. States/UTs to develop robust institutions having focus on service delivery and financial sustainability of the sector by promoting utility approach;

6. Capacity building of the stakeholders and create awareness in community on significance of water for improvement in quality of life; and

7. Make provision and mobilization of financial assistance for States/UTs for implementation of the Mission.

Objectives

1. To provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household;

2. To prioritize provision of FHTCs in water quality-affected areas, aspirational districts, villages in drought prone and desert areas, Sanas Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages, SC/ST dominated villages, particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG) habitations;
3. To provide functional tap connection to school, anganwadi centre, Gram Panchayat building, health and wellness centre and community building;

4. To monitor functionality of tap connections;

5. To promote and ensure voluntary ownership among local community by way of contribution in cash, kind or labour and Shramdaan;

6. To assist in ensuring sustainability of water supply system i.e. water source, water supply infrastructure and funds for regular operation and maintenance;

7. To empower and develop human resource in the sector such that the demands for construction, plumbing, electrical, water quality management, water treatment, catchment protection, operation and maintenance are taken care in short and long term; and

8. To bring awareness on various aspects and significance of safe drinking water and involvement of stakeholders in manner that make water everyone’s business.

Components

The components of the Mission are:

1. Development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connection to every rural household;

2. Development of reliable drinking water sources and augmentation of existing sources to provide long-term sustainability of water supply system;

3. Whenever necessary bulk water transfer, treatment plants and distribution network to cater to every rural household;

4. Technological interventions for removal of contaminants where water quality is an issue;

5. Retrofitting of completed and ongoing schemes to provide FHTCs at minimum service level of 55 lpcd;

6. Grey water management;

7. Support activities like information, education and communication, human resource development training, development of utilities, water quality laboratories, water quality testing and surveillance, research and development, knowledge centre, capacity building of communities; and

8. Any unforeseen challenge emerging due to natural disaster which affect the goal of FHTC to every household by 2024.

Narendra Modi
Prime Minister of India

Work should be done on water conservation, irrigation, rain-water harvesting, seawater or waste water treatment, and 'Per Drop, More Crop Micro Irrigation' for the farmers. Water conservation campaigns should be launched, creating awareness in the common citizens about water, arousing their sensitivity so that they understand the importance of water; even the children should be taught about water conservation as part of their curriculum in their childhood.

(Extract from the Independence day address of Hon’ble Prime Minister on 15th August, 2019)
Rationale

Since Independence, the national and state governments have been running programmes to provide safe drinking water to all the villages/habitations. Various programmes were taken up to ensure that people living in rural areas get water supply in close proximity of their household.

Up till now the schemes focused on providing safe drinking water supply to rural population either through hand pumps, protected wells or piped water supply with public stand posts as delivery points. The big change brought about by the Mission is that we have moved from habitation to household level and the service level has increased to 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) water from 40 lpcd.

Working for equal provisions to all genders, the Union Government through Jal Jeevan Mission aims to reduce the drudgery of women who are forced to walk long hours every morning and evening to fetch water to meet their daily requirements of water. It has not just impacted the health of women as they carry heavy head load at all times even during pregnancy, old age, ailment and menstruation but also lead to drop out from school on many occasions. Through the tap connection, the government aims to improve the health of girls and women, reduce drop out among adolescent girls, ensure more personal time to learn and educate themselves and for the economic activities, thereby providing ‘ease of living’.

What’s New

1. In-village piped water supply infrastructure for tap water connection to every household;
2. Unit of coverage is changed from habitation to household level;
3. Service delivery enhanced from 40 lpcd to 55 lpcd;
4. Community ownership: Approval of Village Action Plan (VAP) in Gram Sabha; and community contribution of 5% or 10% for in-village infrastructure by cash, kind or labour depending on the region;
5. End-to-end approach: Dovetailing of resources/ fund for drinking water source strengthening; water supply; grey water treatment & re-use; and operation & maintenance;

All governments have done a lot of work in their own way...But still ... People have to struggle to get drinking water. Mothers and sisters have to travel 2, 3, 5 km carrying the load of water on their heads. A large part of their lives is spent in struggling for water. Therefore, this government has decided to emphasize upon a special task and that is - how to ensure availability of water in every house.

(Extract from the Independence day address of Hon’ble Prime Minister on 15th August, 2019)
6. Gram Panchayats or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSCs/ Paani Samitis to perform the role of a ‘public utility’ at village level;

7. Stress on ‘functionality’ of tap connections: Focus on ‘water service delivery’ and rather than mere water supply infrastructure;

8. Focus on long-term sustainability: Drinking water source strengthening, and proper operation & maintenance for desired service delivery.

Institutional Arrangement

Robust institutional arrangement plays vital role in effective implementation of any programme. Thus, a well defined framework is in place for JJM. A four-tier institutional mechanism is set up to achieve the targets set under the mission mode programme.


The National Jal Jeevan Mission is headed by Additional Secretary & Mission Director.

The main tasks under are:

i) Responsible for implementation of the programme and provide policy guidance, financial assistance and technical support to states;

ii) Regular monitoring and corrective action as well as fund allocation at state level to ensure expeditious implementation;

iii) Carry out regular functional assessment, evaluation and impact assessment;

iv) Build partnership with other institutions and programmes and co-ordinate with Ministries for convergence;

v) Approval of State Annual Action Plans;

vi) Facilitate States to access funds from external sources;

vii) Operate Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh (RJJK) and mobilize resources; and

viii) Carry out information, education and communication campaign.

To help achieve the humongous task set for the Mission by 2024, two units have been established and are operating from the premises of the Department in Delhi which are Data & Documentation Centre and Project Management Unit.

2. State Level - State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM)

SWSM at State level leads in co-ordination, convergence and policy guidance. The State Mission is headed by the Chief Secretary of the respective state. Principal Secretary of Public Health and Engineering Department is the Mission Director responsible for implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). SWSM has Apex and Executive Committee.

Apex committee is headed by the Chief Secretary with Secretaries-in-charge of various line departments. Executive Committee assists the Mission Director. It consists of 5-10 members. Three experts from the field of water, rural development, public health and hygiene, sanitation and reputed voluntary organisations are co-opted as members. Every state has a State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSCC), which convenes meeting for the approval of the schemes that are not under the purview of DWSM for sanctions like intra/ inter district distribution networks, regional water supply schemes, bulk water transfer through grids and treatment plants. Proposal placed before the SLSCC is reviewed by the Source Finding Committee (SFC) for availability of potable water in adequate quantity and prescribed quality.
3. District Level - District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM)

DWSM is responsible for the overall implementation of the programme. It is headed by the Deputy Commissioner or District Collector. Eminent persons from the field of water management, community health, community development and local Member of Parliament may be co-opted as Members. Executive Engineer of PHED is its Member Secretary. DWSM convenes monthly meetings to consider and accord administrative approval of in-village water supply schemes, plan protection and preservation of village water sources, grey water management and prevents water bodies from getting polluted.

Every year for preparation of district annual action plan, the views of the people's representatives, Member of Parliament (MP), Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA), Chairperson of District Panchayat is solicited.

4. Village Level - Gram Panchayat/ Village Water & Sanitation Committee/ Paani Samiti

GP and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc will function as a legal entity as envisaged in the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution.

The Gram Sabha in its meeting shall decide the type of water supply scheme to be taken up in their village based on the socio-economic analysis giving at least three techno-economic feasibility option provided by PHED. DWSM and SWSM shall ensure that no over-designing is done and public money is optimally utilized. The Gram Panchayat shall prepare the estimate of water supply scheme and submit it to DWSM for approval.

For every village, a Village action Plan (VAP) to be developed for providing FHTCs to all households. The plan shall include cost estimates, implementation schedule, operation & maintenance arrangement, contribution from each household towards partial capital cost and O&M, type designs for elevated storage reservoir (ESR), washing and bathing complex with a toilet for poor and landless families, cattle trough, greywater management and source sustainability measures.

5. Public Health Engineering Department (PHED)

Public Health Engineering Department shall facilitate Gram Panchayats to perform their duties as envisaged in the constitution. PHED is responsible for implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in the state as the nodal agency. Although PRIs are the owners and managers of the in-village structure, the preparation of design, estimate, tendering, technical handholding and ensuring the quality of work execution will be the responsibility of PHED. The village action plan will be prepared with the support from PHED based on the baseline survey, resource mapping and felt needs of the village community. While deciding the system and its location, emphasis will be laid on low operation and maintenance cost and capacity of local community to operate and maintain. Technical approval of the VAP will be accorded by PHED. They will coordinate with other departments for source sustainability, grey water management, data entry in IMIS, data handling and identifying existing assets which are to be retrofitted. It will be the responsibility of PHED to execute the work and ensure that quality of material used in the construction by the supplier is of set specification and standard.

6. Implementation Support Agency

Implementation Support Agency will play a critical role as partners in mobilizing and engaging the communities to plan, design, implement, manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply structure. ISA will be identified and empanelled by the DWSM to handhold the community and facilitate participatory approval and implementation, management, operation and maintenance of in-village infrastructure by the Gram Panchayats. ISA will help in resource mapping based on the needs of the village community. ISA will ensure their presence in the village from the beginning of preparation of VAP and facilitate women participation at all levels.
ISA will be responsible for the entire project cycle in 40-60 villages at a time. ISA will be provided financial support to engage a team of 6-8 members to carry out the project activities.

7. Key Resource Centre (KRC)

Key Resource Centre will take up capacity building programme on cascading approach. The KRC will be responsible for reorientation of different stakeholders, disseminating knowledge and information and documenting best practices to achieve sectoral goal of rural drinking water supply. KRCs will be provided 100% grant-in-aid for carrying out the trainings.

KRCs are selected country-wide based on their national standing, overall work and previous experience in drinking water sector. KRCs will organise leadership development programmes for administrators and PHED engineers to cope with changes in JJM implementation. In addition, the KRCs will upgrade knowledge, skill and attitude of PRI functionaries, master trainers and other stakeholders.

8. Sector Partner

Many organizations, individuals already working in the field of water have shown genuine interest to be partner in this pan-India programme of Jal Jeevan Mission. Thus, JJM aims to harness the potential of the local community through voluntary organizations (VOs), social service and charity organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and professionals working in drinking water sector, who are willing to work towards mobilizing and enhancing the capacities of the communities to achieve the goal of the mission. For this transformational mission’s success, it is imperative that government and private/corporate sector including voluntary & charity organizations join hands to develop synergy for efficient outputs. To make water ‘everyone’s business’, mission strives to build partnerships and work together with various institutions/individuals to achieve drinking water security for all.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has sought interest from foundations, trusts, NGOs, community based organisations (CBOs), VOs, etc. to work closely with the mission as ‘Sector Partners’. Basically, sector partners are organizations proactively working in the social sector with wide outreach and impact. They are expected to play an important role in the implementation of JJM.

Gram Swaraj

Institutional arrangements needs to be put in place for regular upkeep, operation and maintenance of the water supply systems, so that the service delivery is not disrupted.

As envisaged, following the principles of Gandhiji’s Gram Swaraj, Gram Panchayats or sub-committee i.e., user groups like the VWSC/ Paani Samiti will play a key role in planning, implementation, operation & maintenance of water supply systems and shoulder the responsibility to make the water supply system last long to achieve drinking water security in rural areas. Every village is taken up as a unit to make it self-sustaining.

With focus on empowering the rural community as enshrined in 73rd Constitutional Amendment, Jal Jeevan Mission mandates to involve the local community in planning, managing, implementing, operation and maintaining the water supply schemes meant for them, which will not only instil ‘sense of ownership and responsibility’, but will help in long-term sustainability.
**Strategy & Planning**

Community led partnership with States and UTs will be the strategy for achieving the objectives of the Mission. Panchayats have the constitutional mandate to manage drinking water therefore the role of Gram Panchayat becomes critical in planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of water supply within the villages. Gram Panchayat/ Village Water & Sanitation Committee/ Paani Samiti/ User group will play a pivotal role in the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure created under the programme, cost recovery and good governance. The ownership by the community to ensure 55 lpcd of water of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS): 10500 quality provided daily to each household will help in long-term sustainability of the programme. State Action Plan, District Action Plan and Village Action Plan shall be developed by the respective agency keeping in mind the water source, availability of water, annual rainfall, existing infrastructure and matching funds from the State for developing the infrastructure. Preference will be given to cost effective in-village solutions. Recharging of aquifers, providing water free from contamination and retrofitting of existing infrastructure will pave the way to march ahead in water supply meeting the 100 percent coverage. Suitable incentive and dis-incentive mechanisms shall be developed to discourage wastage of water and timely payment of user charges for rural household connection.

**Timelines - Milestones**

Regular jointly review is done by NJJM to assess the progress. Hon’ble Minister of Jal Shakti, reviews the progress of Jal Jeevan Mission of States/ UTs with the respective Chief Ministers/ Lt. Governors. Detailed discussion was held on the FHTCs coverage proposed for the current year and over the Mission period; priorities were assigned for saturation approach; priority area planning; support activities; water quality surveillance; institutional readiness to implement JIJM in the State; financial planning; and O&M of both existing and new assets to be created. Joint review have been concluded with the States of Punjab, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Utttar Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. The timelines set by each state for Har Ghar Jal is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan for 100% FHTCs by State/ UTs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2021</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puducherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 States &amp; 1 UT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Water Quality**

National Water Quality Sub Mission (NWQSM) is being implemented since March 2017 to provide safe drinking water in 27,544 Arsenic/Fluoride affected rural habitations. The States have been advised to take up community water purification plant (CWPP) schemes in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations to provide 8-10 lpcd of safe water for drinking and cooking purpose only as interim measures by December, 2020.

**Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance**

Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) is accorded top priority. Water Quality ‘Monitoring’ is conducted by the department whereas ‘Surveillance’ is carried out by the communities who play an integral part in JJM. Laboratory would test 100% water sources under its jurisdiction; once for chemical parameters and twice for bacteriological parameters (pre and post monsoon) in a year, for 13 basic water quality parameters. Surveillance activities are to be undertaken by the communities once they are taught how to use the FTKs. It is planned that five persons in every village, especially women, will be trained to use FTK for testing local water sources. Gram Panchayat or its sub-committee, will ensure 100% testing of drinking water sources including private sources and sanitary inspection shall be carried out in the villages falling under its jurisdiction using FTK. States are advised to enable public to get their water samples tested at the laboratories at nominal rates.

**Water Quality Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Requirement (Acceptable Limit)</th>
<th>Permissible Limit in the absence of alternate source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>pH value</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6.5-8.5</td>
<td>No relaxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Total dissolved Solids</td>
<td>Mg/litre</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>Mg/litre</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Total alkalinity</td>
<td>Mg/litre</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Total hardness</td>
<td>Mg/litre</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sulphate</td>
<td>Mg/litre</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Mg/litre</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>No relaxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Total arsenic</td>
<td>Mg/litre</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>No relaxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>Mg/litre</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>Mg/litre</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>No relaxation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Total Coliform bacteria</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>E. coli or thermotolerant coliform bacteria</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml sample</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Water Testing Laboratories

Water quality monitoring involves testing of water samples collected from water sources in water quality testing laboratories. National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) is being implemented since March 2017 to provide safe drinking water to identified 27,544 Arsenic/Fluoride affected rural habitations. Laboratories have been set up in States at different levels. There are total 2,234 water testing laboratories in the country.

Jal Jeevan Mission plans to open up of these laboratories for general public, so that they can test the water at nominal rates. Below is the state-wise list of drinking water quality testing laboratories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>No. of State level Labs</th>
<th>No. of District Labs</th>
<th>No. of Block Labs</th>
<th>No. of Sub-Division Labs</th>
<th>No. of Mobile Labs</th>
<th>No. of Total Labs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
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</tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>95</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>156</td>
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<td>Maharashtra</td>
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<td>55</td>
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<td>142</td>
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<td>200</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Nagaland</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Puducherry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>29</strong></td>
<td><strong>703</strong></td>
<td><strong>265</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,146</strong></td>
<td><strong>91</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,234</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JE-AES

Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) is the major cause of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in India. AES is a serious public health problem in India characterized as acute-onset of fever and change in mental status. The disease mostly affects children and young adults and can lead to morbidity and mortality.

Since water is considered the main media for transmission of the virus, the department is addressing it under the programme. The department is funding access to safe drinking water in 61 priority districts spread across five States i.e. Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal affected by Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome.

Gareeb Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyan

COVID-19 pandemic has affected the life of everyone especially the migrants in India. The hardship of the workforce and to provide employment and timely support to the returnee migrants alongwith the rural people was concern of the Union Government.

Gareeb Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyan was launched on 20th June 2020 with the aim to support the returnee migrants by initiating public works, construction and economic activities on large scale to meet their livelihood requirements. It is operational in 116 districts spread across 6 States viz; Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Jal Jeevan Mission has provided employment to the returnee migrants in all the villages where infrastructure like water conservation and harvesting, wells and farm ponds are being developed. JJM has worked tirelessly during the lockdown period to provide water to every person. Advisory was issued to States/ UTs specifying how FHTC in every rural household help in keeping people at home, maintaining social distancing and combating Corona Virus by regular hand washing and maintaining safe hygiene practices. Government of India has allowed the State government to construct, retrofit the existing structure and supply water even during lockdown with focus on habitations where people fetch water from public stand post.

Externally Aided Projects

World Bank, ADB, NDB and bilateral agencies like JICA are funding the water supply projects in many States. The funding is focused on bulk water transfer, distribution network and promote reforms in community-managed, water supply programmes.

Efforts have been made to implement the scheme with O&M recovery and partial capital contribution so that local community owns, manages, operates and maintains their own water supply system.

Progress under Graib Kalyan Rozgar Yojana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of villages where work is taken up</th>
<th>Fund utilized (Rs in Crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Achievement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>18,505</td>
<td>9,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>1,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>3,384</td>
<td>2,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>1,776</td>
<td>1,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,463</td>
<td>15,910</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Innovation and R&D

DDWS shall continue to accept research proposals related to water and sanitation for demonstration purpose on pilot basis. The government provides 100 percent grant-in-aid to promising young individuals, premier research and development organizations, universities, colleges and autonomous organizations for undertaking research and development on water and sanitation. After approval of the proposals from the Technical Committee, the mission will decide the place of demonstration after discussion with the states. The idea is to boost young entrepreneurs and start ups working in the area of water to provide cost effective solutions. Action research and concurrent evaluation studies are planned to be taken up every year by the mission for adopting evidence-based policy intervention to manage rural India water supply effectively.

The scope of technological Interventions and innovations include:

1. Technologies for overcoming terrain challenges;
2. Treatment technology to provide drinking water during natural disasters in Arsenic and Fluoride contaminated areas;
3. Technology for grey water management and reuse;
4. Sensor based technology for monitoring quantity, water quality and regularity of supply;
5. Cost-effective desalination technologies for coastal and saline areas.

Technical Committee

To achieve 100 percent coverage of FHTC by 2024, the use of new innovations and technologies are needed, for which a Technical Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Principal Scientific Advisor to GoI.

The objectives of the committee are to:
1. Invite innovative technologies in drinking water, sanitation, grey water management and solid waste management;
2. Shortlist technologies and facilitate for techno-economic appraisal;
3. Recommend non-technological interventions required to achieve scaling up the use of such technologies; and
4. Identify specific challenges faced in the provision of water supply.

Task Force

A Task Force consisting of policy makers, experts and practitioners having expertise in drinking water supply was constituted to analyze various drinking water programmes taken up by various States/ UTs with a view to ascertain whether substantial investments on these programmes have delivered satisfactory results.

The mandate of the Task Force was to assess the performance of various rural drinking water supply programmes including externally aided projects from the viewpoint of its effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact.

The Task Force analyzed the drivers of success and failure in these programmes. It identifies the best practices in terms of service delivery, O&M, community engagement and institutional set up. The Task Force has submitted its report in September, 2020, giving recommendations and way forward for successful implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission.
ICT Grand Challenge

National Jal Jeevan Mission and Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology is conducting an ICT Challenge. The purpose of the ICT grand challenge is to bring an innovative, modular, and cost-effective solution to develop a ‘Smart Water Supply Measurement and Monitoring System’ to be deployed at the village level. The ICT grand challenge invites proposals from Indian Tech start-ups, Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Indian Companies, Indian Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs).

The mission in partnership with State Governments and sector partners has started facilitating sensor-based water supply system on pilot basis in various villages. Gujarat has begun navigating the sensor-based rural water supply systems in 1,000 villages spread across five districts. Many other States have also started pilot projects. The data collected from the field locations will be transmitted to the state and central server and can be used to monitor the functionality (quantity, quality and regularity of water supply) at the State and central level. It will minimise service delivery outage and water loss and monitor the quantity and quality on long-term basis. The additional advantage of this data would be to analyse the demand pattern of the user groups over time and use this information for demand management at the aggregate level, minimise non-revenue water, ensure proper management and effective operation & maintenance of water supply systems in the villages.

Committee for Monitoring of Water Supply by IoT based Sensors

Jal Jeevan Mission focuses on service delivery at the household level, i.e. water supply regularly in adequate quantity and of prescribed quality. Gram Panchayat or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti are required to function as a ‘local public utility’ for water service delivery, grey water management and perform proper operation & maintenance for assured drinking water supply, collect user charges for delivery of water supply services through FHTCs. It necessitates the use of modern technology in systematic monitoring of the programme and to capture service delivery data automatically for ensuring the quality of services.

The National Jal Jeevan Mission has constituted a Technical/ Expert Committee in September 2020 to prepare a road map for smart measurement and monitoring of water service delivery system in rural areas. The committee has eminent members specialised in water supply sector.

The mandate of the expert committee is as follows:

i.) To study ways of capturing the data on the quality, quantity and regularity of water supply;

ii.) To recommend the solution design;

iii.) To define standards and protocols;

iv.) To develop governance framework and implementation plan; and

v.) To prepare a role out of the selected solution.

The committee shall submit a detailed report on it by November 2020.

Functionality Assessment

As part of monitoring, NJM will conduct functionality assessment of FHTCs across the rural areas on various indicators in order to assess the performance of States/ UTs in implementation of the Mission. 10 villages will be randomly selected from each district for the purpose and 15 samples from each selected villages to be analysed. The specific objectives of the functionality assessment are:

1. To undertake survey/ assessment of FHTCs under JJM on various parameters across sample number of villages;
2. To ascertain, in data form, on ground progress in terms of adequate quantity of prescribed quality of drinking water supplied to rural households on regular basis;
3. To engage with Gram Panchayats or its sub-committees to solicit their feedback and recommendation on improving the programme implementation; and
4. To suggest measure for mid-course correction for improvement in functionality of FHTCs.

3. To manage the affairs and function of the Kosh, Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh Trust has been constituted. The trust is registered under Indian Trusts Act, 1882 with Secretary DDWS as its Chairman and Additional Secretary, Water, DDWS & Mission Director National Jal Jeevan Mission as Administrator of the Kosh.
4. Contribution/ donation to Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh (RJJK) can be made through NEFT/ debit card/ credit card/ BHIM-UPI/ at URL (https://jalshakti-ddws.gov.in/rashtriya-jal-jeeva n-kosh) or by cheques/ demand drafts (in favour of Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh, New Delhi). Tax benefits under relevant section of Income Tax Act and CSR rules can also be availed by contributing towards RJJK.

Mid Year Appraisal

In order to assess the progress of implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in States/ UTs, a mid-year review is underway through video conferencing scheduled during 6 – 29 October, 2020. All States and UTs are presenting the status of the provision of tap water connection to rural households as well as the institutional mechanisms in place and the way forward to ensure universal coverage.
Brothers and sisters,
Last time, I had made an announcement for the Jal Jeevan Mission. It is completing one year. I am very proud to tell you that our dream of making available safe drinking water to all the people is getting realized. The solution to several health problems is directly linked to the safe drinking water. It also contributes to that nation’s economy. That’s why we have started the Jal Jeevan Mission.

Today, I am happy to share that everyday we are able to provide piped-water connection to over one lakh households. And in the last one year, we have been able to provide tap water to 2 Crore families, especially to the tribals living in the forests and far-flung areas. A huge campaign has been launched. And I am glad that today ‘Jal Jeevan Mission’ has created an environment of healthy competition in the country. There is a healthy competition among the districts, among the cities and also among the States. Everyone is hoping that the Prime Minister’s dream of ‘Jal Jeevan Mission’ is accomplished at the earliest in their respective areas. The new strength of cooperative and competitive federalism has been associated with the ‘Jal Jeevan Mission’ and we are moving forward with this.

(Extract from the Independence day address of Hon’ble Prime Minister from rampart of the Red Fort on 15th August, 2020)
Achievements

1. Tap water Connections provided to more than 5.6 Crore rural households;

2. In one year of Jal Jeevan Mission, new tap water connection has been provided to 2.40 Crore rural households;

3. There is 10 percent increase in coverage of rural household tap water connections in one year;

4. Every day about 1 lakh households are provided new tap water connections in rural India;

5. 52,070 villages have 100 % coverage of tap connections;

6. 1.61 Lakh habitations have 100 % coverage of tap connections;

7. 399 blocks have 100 % coverage of tap connections;

8. 16 districts have all households with tap water connections;

9. Goa is the first State in the country to have achieved 100 % household tap water supply connections;

10. In last one year, 8,500 Arsenic-affected habitations covering 71 lakh population are provided potable drinking water and 5,000 Fluoride-affected habitations covering 35 lakh population are provided potable drinking water in last one year;

11. 112 new water testing laboratories have been set up last year;

12. 34 lakh water samples have been tested in the last one year;

13. 21.7 lakh water sources have been tested in the last one year;

14. 1.1 lakh people are being trained for water testing under the surveillance activity;

15. All new tap water connections are linked to the Aadhar Card of head of households; and

16. The new water supply infrastructure of tanks and pumps have geo-tags and bar codes.
100% Har Ghar Jal

<table>
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<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Har Ghar Jal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Number of States</td>
<td>1 (Goa)</td>
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</table>
| 2.   | Number of Districts     | i.) Himachal Pradesh (1) – Lahul & Spiti
          ii.) Goa (2) – North Goa & South Goa
          iii.) Punjab (3) – Rupnagar, SAS Nagar & Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar
          iv.) Gujarat (5) – Anand, Botad, Gandhinagar, Mehsana & Porbandar
          v.) Telangana (5) – Adilabad, Karimnagar, Komaram Bheem Asifabad,
                         Medchal Malkajigiri & Warangal Urban |
| 3.   | Number of Blocks        | 399                                               |
| 4.   | Number of Panchayat     | 28,664                                            |
| 5.   | Number of Villages      | 52,070                                            |
| 6.   | Number of Habitations   | 1,51,281                                          |
100 Days Campaign to provide Piped Water Supply to Anganwadi Centres, Ashramshalas and Schools

On 29th September, 2020, on the occasion of unveiling Jal Jeevan Mission - Har Ghar Jal logo and releasing 'Margdarshika' for Gram Panchayats and Paani Samitis for implementation of JJM, Hon’ble Prime Minister gave a ‘call to action’, especially calling upon State Governments/ UT administrations to ensure assured tap water supply to every anganwadi centre, ashramshala and school in the country in next 100 days as ensuring safe water to children is a priority under JJM. In this connection, 100 days campaign has been launched on 2nd October 2020, as a befitting tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 151st birth anniversary.

Immediately, States/ UTs administrations were urged to lead the campaign by involving Gram Panchayats, other line departments namely Education, Women & Child Welfare, Health & Family Welfare, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, SC & ST Development, etc as inter-departmental convergence is critical to the success of the campaign.

‘100 Days Campaign Booklet’ has also been released for guidance on suitable implementation planning and strategy such as:

i.) Providing water for purposes of drinking, cooking mid-day meals, hand washing and toilets;

ii.) Solar powered stand-alone water supply systems in sparse settlements/ habitations like hilly, forested, tribal areas, or any other area where power supply is an issue;

iii.) Grey water treatment and in-situ reuse;

iv.) Rainwater harvesting in these institutions especially in water-stressed, drought-prone, hilly, forested and desert areas;

v.) Water-saving devices like push knob faucets, aerated faucets, water saving flush system, etc. to encourage water efficiency;

vi.) Establishing water testing facilities in chemistry labs of higher secondary schools;

vii.) Engaging sector partners and Implementation Support Agencies in the campaign; and

viii.) Following the key CoVid-19 prevention protocols throughout the 100 days campaign.

States/ UTs are leading the 100 days campaign which is to positively impact the holistic development of children and bring smiles in their faces, when they visit their schools.
Voices from the Field

Tap connections reach remote households of Arunachal Pradesh

Serin, a quaint village at an altitude of 2,000 feet, nestled in the greens of Arunachal Pradesh has all the reasons to rejoice now. The terrain is tough here and so is the life of people. The village is inhabited by Nyishi tribe with a total population of 130. Earlier, fetching water was a time taking and arduous task especially the elderly people of Serin village as they had to fetch water from the nearby spring sources. But now thanks to the Serin water supply scheme, tap connections are available in every household. But now thanks to the Serin water supply scheme, tap connections are available in every household.

Being a hilly State, gravity-based water supply system is used in Arunachal Pradesh, means the force of gravity is used to move the water downhill from a source to the village. With the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, water treatment plants are being made integral part of schemes to provide potable water of prescribed quality. Post treatment, water is collected in a clear water reservoir built above the village, from where water is distributed to FHTCs in the village by a distribution network of pipes. It was an uphill task to implement Serin water supply projects. Impediments increase with the harsh climatic conditions and poor connectivity. Equally challenging is to instil behavioural change in the villagers who are very reluctant to shun their beliefs and lifestyle. But, the work was meticulously planned and implemented by the PHE department. Serin’s success story is a proof of the better future envisioned by the Union Government to improve the lives of people especially the women.

Local community takes the lead in regular O&M of water supply in tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh

Morning hours are time for gratitude for Munni Devi. A resident of Kolar village of Umariya district of Madhya Pradesh, her mornings are busy but she never skips her prayer routine. The deck is ready for prayers, soon her tiny house is filled with the fragrance of incense, and fresh flowers, and as Munni Bai puts tilak on the ‘tap’, her head bows with thankfulness and devotion. The well decked tap is no less than a God’s idol to her; it brings water from the holy river ‘Son’, which is like little Ganga for her. Earlier she used to travel 150 Kilometres to Amarkantak origin of the river in a year or two for religious rituals but now the same river water post treatment is supplied to her through tap connection.

Munni Bai’s Kolar village has 271 households. Earlier, main source of drinking water for the villagers was a tube well and hand pumps, which usually went dry in summer season compounding the water woes of the villagers. As solution to water scarcity and to provide a sustainable drinking water scheme, MP Jal Nigam (MPJN) executed a multi-village rural water supply scheme based on surface water sources. MPJN has implemented a multi-village water supply scheme (MVS) covering 19 villages of Manpur Block of Umariya district of Madhya Pradesh. This MVS is providing treated drinking water for approximate population of 61,294 through tap water connections. As an institution requirement for community participation a village level institution “Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)” is formed with the objective ‘to organise, involve and develop a sense of ownership in stakeholders’. As per rules for formation of VWSC, the composition of VWSC ensured participation of
50% women, inclusion of SC/ST and marginalized sections, and representation of elected members of Gram Panchayat.

The VWSC of village Kolar at present has 16 members, out of which 8 are women. VWSC is also advising, putting peer pressure and taking indicative action against households misusing water. VWSC Kolar, so far has collected Rs. 11,000 as security and new connection charges from 95 households and also started collecting Rs. 80 per month per household as user charge. Now, Munni bai and other women are coming out of their plight of drudgery and hardship.

Jal Jeevan Mission in Jammu & Kashmir

The difficult terrain of Ghoradi block of Udhampur is dorned with numerous development issues. One hardly witnessed any success story in this area due to its impermeable and remote location. The difficult terrain of Ghoradi block of Udhampur is dorned with numerous development issues. One hardly witnessed any success story in this area due to its impermeable and remote location. But the flagship program of Union Government, Jal Jeevan Mission has not only reached there but is also in full swing giving a makeover to the economy of the place. The water pipelines spread over the block has brought gleam in the eyes of so many women of the area who have till now lived a life of compromises and hardships. Fetching water from nearby sources have taken out all the ease and liberty from their lives; but now with clean, potable water at home these women can reclaim their quality of life. The mission launched in 2019 has the target of providing 18.17 lakh rural households of J&K with tap water. With the mission work in full swing even during the difficult times of pandemic, the JJM is providing one stop solution to women seeking ‘ease of living’, children aspiring for ample study time and also to youth in search of employment opportunities.

Woman sarpanch in Punjab leads the movement of ‘water for all’

It’s a typical busy morning for Ms. Kulwinder Kaur Brar. Even as she hurriedly wraps her household chores, her mind is doing preparations for the meetings ahead.

It’s a typical busy morning for Ms. Kulwinder Kaur Brar. Even as she hurriedly wraps her household chores, her mind is doing preparations for the meetings ahead. Her day is packed—meetings with stakeholders, Government officials, corporates, NRIs and most importantly, briefings with her own team. Kulwinder’s life is very much like any other senior corporate woman, with just one exception. She is a village sarpanch from Memha Bhagwana village in Bathinda district of Punjab, who has imbibed the contemporary work style for greater good.

Since childhood Kulwinder has seen her village women suffering due to paucity of potable water in the village. Kulwinder was resolute to change their plight, and soon after becoming Sarpanch of the village she started working towards the cause, but with a smarter approach. Her idea and intent were superb, but to kickstart them, huge funds was required. So, she started crowdfunding for it. Initially, Kulwinder started collecting donations from NRIs and Corporates to fund the infrastructure. With the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, things were much more streamlined and soon the piped water scheme for providing water in every rural household was sanctioned for Memha village.

To take the mission further, the Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) members went on door to door campaign. Women were encouraged to spend money and get a tap connection so that they get more time during the day to spend with their family and children. It was her leadership that inspired the women of the village to actively participate in village reforms. A five-member
committee has been formed in the Panchayat which periodically tests the water source to assess the quality of water supplied in the village. While skilled masons, electrician and plumbers are available in the village to dig the pipeline and provide tap water, women are also being trained to carry out repair work. Today Mehma Bhagwana village is an ideal village which has 100 percent tap water connection for a population of 1,484 people. The village is a perfect case study of community participation and mobilization.

**World's highest polling booth gets tap connections under Jal Jeevan Mission**

Situated in the Sutlej river valley near the Tibet border, Tashigang is a breathtakingly beautiful village in Himachal Pradesh which is also the highest point in the Spiti Valley. To reach here, one has to pass from the Kibber Village, which is at an altitude 4,650 m, the village has just over four homes with a meagre population of 6 families and around 40 people in all. The village is decked with sights of beautiful mountains & crisp, fresh air.

The village holds many paradoxes as the terrain is tough but picturesque; village is in remote area but not far from development. The village holds the title of having the world’s highest polling booth. Besides, owing to the rigorous campaign of Jal Jeevan Mission, this village now has household tap connections too. Life is so harsh here that earlier villagers have to either melt snow to drink or fetch water using mule. The area remains cut-off from the rest of the world for six months due to harsh winters. It was a challenge to take tap water to such a height due to hostile geographical conditions. The village now has household tap connections, claiming achievement of first highest FHTC installed under Jal Jeevan Mission. State’s commitment to reach such remote & challenging terrains is very commendable. JJM is bringing ‘ease-of-living’ to rural communities, including such remote areas.

**Gram Panchayat training goes digital under Jal Jeevan Mission**

Since Jal Jeevan Mission is a decentralized, demand driven, community-managed programme, local village community/ Gram Panchayats (GPs) and/ or its sub-committee i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Paani Samiti has to play a key role in planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of in-village water supply systems to ensure drinking water security.

Amidst the pandemic CoVid situation, the Department of Water Supply & Sanitation, Water Supply and Sanitation Support Organisation (WSSO) and District Water & Sanitation Mission of Osmanabad District with the support of UNICEF Maharashtra and ‘Arghyaam’ organised the online workshop during 6-8 July 2020 to prepare the Village Action Plans (VAP). The online training exercise was for 100 Gram Panchayats of the ‘Aspirational District’. The workshop was conducted to enhance the capacities of stakeholders involved in the rural water supply.

The planning was made possible through digital medium. Around 100 GPs were identified and a comprehensive list of officials at district level to be trained as Master trainers was also prepared. Necessary data support and technological support were provided by the experts and district staff involved in the programme. The Gram Panchayats were given online classes on the overview of Jal Jeevan Mission, importance of Village Action Plan and the process. Each session was conducted by using audio-visuals and reference materials. The presentations and videos were developed keeping the ethos of JJM guidelines and the CoVid-19 protocols.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission, Gram Panchayat or its sub-committee is being empowered as a ‘responsible and responsive’ local level ‘public utility’ with focus on ‘service delivery’ i.e. supply of potable water in adequate quantity and of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis.
We would like to salute and thank our Covid warriors who have risked their lives in providing not just drinking water to each one during the pandemic but has gone ahead in developing new infrastructure, retrofitting existing structure to help fight the disease by regularly washing hands and maintaining safe hygiene practices.
Best Tableau Republic Day Parade, 2020 on
Jal Jeevan Mission
Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission
Har Ghar Jal

Building Partnerships
Changing Lives