



JAL JEEVAN MISSION

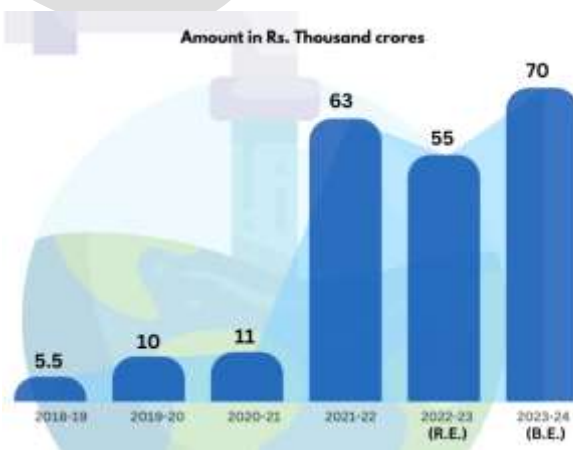
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1 What this scheme is all about?

- JJM aims to provide functional household tap connections (FHTCs) to every rural household of the country by the **year 2024** (but districts affected with arsenic/fluoride contamination 8-10 lpcd will be provided by **march 2021**) and thereby ensuring potable water supply in adequate quantity i.e. @ 55 lpcd (Litres per capita per day) of prescribed quality on long-term and regular basis. The programme will benefit all the rural people.
- During her Budget speech, the Hon'ble Finance Minister announced JAL JEEVAN MISSION Over 12X increase (**2023-24 – 70,000 cr**) in outlay since FY 2018-19 which has been designed to provide universal coverage of water supply to all households through functional taps in all 4,378 statutory towns in accordance with **SDG Goal- 6**. So overall JJM covers following areas

➤ Rural/urban household tap connections
➤ Rejuvenation/development of water bodies
➤ JJM(U) will promote circular economy
➤ Coverage of sewerage/septage management in 500 AMRUT cities
➤ Retrofitting of completed and ongoing schemes
➤ Grey water management – waste water without fecal contamination, 65-70% of the total water supply in rural areas emerges as greywater from the households. This broad category includes post-use water like bathing, washing dishes, laundry, kitchen, etc.
➤ Bulk water Transfer



2 Per capita water requirement

➤ Urban water requirement as per MoHUA	135 LPCD
➤ Rural water requirement as per JJM	55 LPCD (BIS:10500 Standard)
➤ WHO	between 50 and 100 litres of water per person per day are needed to ensure that most basic needs
The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1816 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively which may further reduce to 1486 cubic meters and 1367 cubic meters in the years 2021 and 2031 respectively.	

3 Criteria for 100% FHTC Village

If a census coded revenue village achieves provision of 100% FHTC to all its households located in all of its wards/ habitations/ Mohallas/ Faliya/ Majra/ Chord/ Palli/ Kheda/ Tola, etc. then it would be declared as 100% FHTC village. If a district achieves provision of 100% FHTC to all households in all its census coded revenue villages, then it would be declared as 100% FHTC district. If a State achieves provision of 100% FHTC to all households in all its districts, then it would be declared as 100% FHTC State.

4 Who prepares Village Action Plan

- Gram Panchayat or,
- Pani Samiti or,
- User group
- Village water sanitation committee (VWSC)
- The VAP will be approved in the Gram Sabha, **when 80% of the village community** present in the meeting agree to the prepared plan. VAP will then be submitted to DWSM for further action. Technical approval will be accorded by the PHED/ RWS Department/ Board.
- Similarly District Action Plan (DAP) and State Action Plan (SAP) is prepared.
- Following the 'boom up approach', States are to prepare Annual Acon Plan as well as **five-year 'State Acon Plan'** with deliverables and melines, and implement the programme in mission-mode

5 Institutional Mechanism

- A **four-tier institutional mechanism** is to be set up at National, State, District and Village level.
 - **National Level - National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM)**
 - **State level - State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM)**
 - **District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM)**
- **Gram Panchayat and/or its subcommittee**, i.e. Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc.
- The SWSM would have i.) Apex Committee, and ii.) Executive Committee
- Apex committee is headed by Chief Secretary, The Apex Committee will meet at least twice a year and if possible, quarterly
- DWSM will be headed by Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector (DC)
- Drinking water quality monitoring protocol, to be undertaken by local community, Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. or Schools using Field Test Kits (FTKs)
- Gram Sabha will decide whether GP or its subcommittee will carry out the responsibilities of water supply management in the village. Wherever the subcommittee is chosen, i.e. VWSC/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. it may be headed by Sarpanch/ UpSarpanch/ GP member/ traditional village head/ senior village leader as the Gram Sabha may decide and Panchayat Secretary/ Patwari/ Talati may act as Secretary.

- It may consist of **10/12-15 members comprising elected members of Panchayat up to 25% of the composition; 50% women members** (key to success); and remaining **25% may consist of representatives of weaker sections of the village (SC/ST)** proportional to their population. Ordinarily, tenure of sub-committee may be kept at 2-3 years and Gram Sabha during the JJM period
- Based on the **District Action Plan of five years**, the number of villages to be covered every year will be identified.

6 Implementation support agencies

- NGOs/ VOs/ women SHGs/ CBOs/ Trusts/ Foundations will be referred as ISAs and will play critical role.
- For new schemes, each ISA would be responsible for the entire project cycle of maximum 18 months in 40-60 villages at a time.
- Depending on the requirement in the district and based on the performance of ISA, next set of 40-60 villages will be given to them after four to six months or engage another ISA. In the district, there could be many ISAs depending upon the need of work to be done and requirement of handholding. Planning should be done in such a manner that JJM is implemented in mission mode and all villages of districts are covered with FHTCs to all rural households by 2024.

7 Scheme Cycle

Ordinarily, in-village water supply infrastructure development may take **12 to 18 months**. This can be divided into following three phases:

- planning and mobilization phase; (3-6 months)
- implementation phase; (6-12 months)
- post-implementation phase. (3-4 months)

For single village schemes, the scheme cycle can range between 12 to 18 months

8 Community contribution

- Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee will contribute **5% of the capital cost** in cash and/ or kind and/ or labour in hilly and forested areas, NE and Himalayan States and villages having more than 50% SCs and/ or STs population; and **10% of the capital cost in other villages**.
- Willingness of the community and contribution as mandated under JJM from **at least 80% households of the village** is a pre-requisite for taking up water supply scheme
- For on-going erstwhile NRDWP schemes, there will not be any community contribution towards the capital cost.
- However, while retrofitting (Retrofitting is the addition of new technology or features to older systems) to make them JJM compliant, community is to contribute 5% or 10% of the capital cost

9 Incentive

- The community would be rewarded/ incentivized in a phased-manner after the commissioning of the scheme to the tune of **10% of the capital expenditure** on their respective in-village water supply scheme. This would serve as a '**revolving fund**' to meet emergency repair/ maintenance of the scheme

10 Fund Sharing

State/ Union Territory	Central Share In %	State Share In %
Himalayan and North Eastern States	90	10
Other States	50	50
Union Territories with Legislature	90	10
Union Territories without Legislature	100	-

11 For JJM Urban

- For Union Territories, there will be 100% central funding. For North Eastern and Hill States, central funding for projects will be 90%. Central funding will be 50% for cities with less than 1 lakh population, one third for cities with 1 lakh to 10 lakh population and 25% for cities with million plus population.
- Funding from Government for projects will be in three tranches of **20:40:40**.

12 Fund allocation criteria

Criteria	% weight
Rural Population (as per last Census)	30
Rural SC and ST population (as per last Census)	10
States under DDP, DPAP, HADP and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas	30
Population (as per IMIS) residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including heavy metals (as on 31 st March of preceding financial year)	10
Weightage for balance individual household connections to be provided	20

13 Flexi Funds

Flexi fund under JJM can be used to achieve the following objectives:

- to undertake mitigation/ restoration activities in case of natural calamities, or to satisfy local requirements in areas affected by internal security disturbances ;
- to pilot innovation to improve efficiency; States/ UTs are advised to set aside 5% of the annual allocation under JJM to take care of unforeseen challenges/ issues arising out of natural calamities

14 Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh

- As part of Indian ethos to help in providing drinking water; various individuals, corporate/ industrial houses, charitable institutions, etc. contribute/ donate regularly. Further, as per Companies Act, 2013, every company having net worth beyond the prescribed thresholds during any financial year shall spend at least 2% of its average net profits towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities. In order to facilitate all such donations/ contributions, Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh is being set up under NJJM which will serve as a receptacle for charitable contributions/ donations and CSR fund to achieve goals of JJM

15 Monitoring

A dedicated JJM IMIS is designed to capture every Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC)

	Fully-functional	Partially-functional	Non-functional
Quantity	≥ 55 lpcd	> 40 lpcd < 55 lpcd	< 40 lpcd
Quantity	Potable	Potable	Non potable
Regularity	12 months or daily basis	9-12 months < daily basis	< 9 months < daily basis

16 Points to remember

- Water stressed districts are being determined by **Central ground water board**, In 2017, out of total 731 districts, 256 with 1,592 blocks have been classified as water-stressed
- Successful water supply initiatives, **Water and Sanitation Management Organisation (WASMO) in Gujarat, Swajal in Uttarakhand**
- Habitation – A group of minimum 20 households and/ or 100 persons.
- Old programmes** - National Water Supply Programme (1954), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP, 1972); National Drinking Water Mission (NDWM, 1986) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), 2017; Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low Income States (Neer Nirmal Pariyojana) was started in 2014 for a period of six years till March, 2020; 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 by March, 2021; Swajal is being implemented in aspirational districts
- The 73 Amendment** to the Constitution of India has replaced the subject of drinking water in the **Eleventh Schedule** and has assigned its management to Gram Panchayats.
- Major reforms in JJM are reducing non-revenue water to below 20%; recycle of treated used water to meet at least 20% of total city water demand and 40% for industrial water demand at State level;

- **Pey Jal Survekshan** will be conducted in cities to ascertain equitable distribution of water, reuse of wastewater and mapping of water bodies with respect to quantity and quality of water through a challenge process. **Pilot on Pey Jal Survekshan has been launched in 10 cities namely Agra, Badlapur, Bhubaneswar, Churu, Kochi, Madurai, Patiala, Rohtak, Surat and Tumkur.** Pey Jal Survekshan will be conducted in cities to ascertain equitable distribution of water, reuse of wastewater and mapping of water bodies with respect to quantity and quality of water through a challenge process. Mission will be monitored through a technology-based platform on which beneficiary response will be monitored along with progress and output-outcome.
- The total outlay proposed for **JJM(U)** is **₹2,87,000 crore** which includes **₹10,000 crore** for **continuing financial support to AMRUT Mission.**
- Out of the Central fund allocated under Jal Jeevan Mission, **93% of the fund is to be utilized on developing water supply infrastructure, 5% on support activities and 2% on water quality monitoring & surveillance activities.**
- As top priority being accorded by the Government, the budgetary allocation of Jal Jeevan Mission has increased significantly to **Rs. 50,011 Crore in 2021-22.**
- Goa has become the first State in the country to provide 100% FHTCs and became 'Har Ghar Jal' State, followed by Telangana and Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- Adopting the principle of 'equity and inclusiveness', JJM prioritizes supply of assured drinking water in (i.) Potable piped water in quality-affected areas, especially in Arsenic & Fluoride-affected habitations by December, 2020(extended); (ii.) SC/ ST majority villages (iii.) SAGY villages; (iv.) villages in drought-prone and desert areas; (v.) Aspirational districts and (vi.) Japanese Encephalitis (JE/ AES) affected districts.
- State and target year for 100% FHTC

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Goa	Bihar	Gujarat	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam
	Puducherry	Himachal Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Andhra Pradesh
	Telangana	Haryana	Karnataka	Jharkhand
	A & N Islands	Jammu & Kashmir	Kerala	Maharashtra
		Ladakh	Madhya Pradesh	Odisha
		Manipur	Mizoram	Rajasthan
		Meghalaya	Nagaland	Uttar Pradesh
		Punjab	Tamil Nadu	West Bengal
		Sikkim	Tripura	
		Uttarakhand		
1 State	2 States & 2 UTs	8 States & 2 UTs	9 States	8 States

- Punjab and Tamil Nadu have become the first States to provide every school with tapwater supply. Five States, viz. Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana have provided 100% tap water connections in its anganwadi centres
- As top priority being accorded by the Government, the budgetary allocation of Jal Jeevan Mission has increased significantly to **Rs. 50,011 Crore in 2021-22.** In addition

to this, 15th Finance Commission tied-grants of **Rs. 26,940** Crore will also be available to PRIs for 'water and sanitation' services. Thus, in 2021-22, more than **Rs. 1 lakh Crore** is planned to be invested in the country on ensuring tap water supply to rural homes.

- **Seven States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh** qualified for performance incentive grant for 2020-21 under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to provide assured tap water supply to every rural home by 2024.
- **Gujarat is among the best performing States** which is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission to ensure tap water supply to every home. Gujarat has started decentralised, demand-driven community managed water supply programme way back in 2002 and has become model. Gujarat, which was known for water supply through road tankers and even trains, has made water scarcity a thing of the past.
- NJJM in partnership with Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) launched challenge on '**Smart Water Supply Measurement and Monitoring System**'
- Member of Parliament to discuss issues related to implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in the **District Development Coordination & Monitoring Committee (DISHA)** meeting for time-bound completion of works.
- In all completed/ ongoing schemes, States will take measures to provide FHTCs at service level of 55 lpcd to every rural household by retrofitting and making it JJM compliant by 2021.
- The **Uniform Drinking Water Quality Protocol, 2019** has specified some important parameters to be monitored for assuring portability of drinking water as per BIS IS 10500:2012 and subsequent amendments.
- The Union Minister released the 'drinking water quality testing, monitoring & surveillance' framework and also launched the Water Quality Management Information System (**WQMIS**) of Jal Jeevan Mission. The WQMIS online portal & mobile app has a full automated data management related to water quality.



17 Atal Bhujal

17.1 Background

- Ground water contributes to nearly 65% of total irrigated area of the country and

nearly 85% of the rural drinking water supply. The limited ground water resources in the country are under threat due to the increasing demands of growing population, urbanization and industrialization.

- The Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti has taken a pioneering initiative for ensuring long term sustainability of ground water resources in the country through the Atal Bhujal Yojana (ATAL JAL) by adopting a mix of '**top down**' and '**bottom up**' approaches in identified ground water stressed blocks in seven states, representing a range of geomorphic, climatic and hydrogeologic and cultural settings.

18 What it is?

- The Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY) is a central sector scheme worth **Rs.6,000 crore** for sustainable management of groundwater with community participation.
- It envisages people's participation through the formation of '**Water User Associations**', water budgeting, preparation & implementation of Gram-panchayat-wise water security plans, etc.
- It is being implemented by the **Ministry of Jal Shakti** (earlier known as Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation).
- The scheme is being funded by the Government of India and the **World Bank on 50:50 basis**.
- The scheme aims to improve ground water management through community participation in identified priority areas in **seven States**, viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Implementation of the scheme is expected to benefit nearly 8350 Gram Panchayats in 78 districts in these States. (Punjab earlier was included now excluded leaving no. to 7)
- ATAL JAL will promote panchayat led ground **water management and behavioural change with primary focus on demand side management**.

19 Components of Atal Jal

ATAL JAL has two major components:

- Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building Component
- **Incentive Component for incentivising** the States for achievements in improved groundwater management practices namely, data dissemination, preparation of water security plans, implementation of management interventions through convergence of ongoing schemes, adopting demand side management practices etc.

20 Current Happenings

- As the country celebrates Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, to mark 75 years of India's Independence, Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) has achieved a new milestone by providing 10 Crore rural households with safe and clean drinking water through taps on 19th August 2022.

- In Goa, Telangana, Gujarat, Haryana, Puducherry, D&D and D&NH, and A&N Islands, every rural household has tap water supply
- Till date, 125 Districts and 1,61,704 villages in the country reported as "Har Ghar Jal"
- Goa becomes the First 'Har Ghar Jal' Certified State & Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu becomes the First 'Har Ghar Jal' Certified UT in India in August, 2022
- Andaman and Nicobar Islands becomes first 'Swachh Sujal Pradesh' in India in September, 2022
- As on December 2022, 55.62% Rural Households (10.76cr) have JJM Coverage
- The government of India accords priority to Japanese Encephalitis (JE)-Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) affected Districts to ensure potable tap water supply in all the households under Jal Jeevan Mission. In 61 districts affected with JE/AES across 5 states.
- There are 112 Aspirational districts of which 8 districts have provided 100% tap water connection to its rural households. Today, out of a total of 2.77 Crore households in Aspirational districts, 1.49 Crore households (53.99%) are getting water through taps.
- The estimated outlay of Jal Jeevan Mission under 'Har Ghar Jal' program is Rs. 3.6 Lakh Crore for the period of five years from 2019-2024. The 15th Finance Commission has identified water supply and sanitation as a national priority and allocated funds of Rs. 2.36 lakh Crore to Rural Local Bodies/Panchayat Raj Institutions (RLBs/PRIs) for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26. Accordingly, 60% of the fund, i.e., Rs. 1.42 lakh Crore provided as Tied Grants meant to be utilized exclusively for the drinking water, rainwater harvesting and sanitation & maintenance of open-defecation free (ODF) village. This huge investment in rural areas across the country is accelerating economic activities and boosting the rural economy, as well as creating employment opportunities in villages. This is a progressive step to ensure that villages have potable water supply with improved sanitation for transforming the villages into **'WASH enlightened' villages.**
- For building capacity and reorienting the different stakeholders, 100 reputed Governmental and non- Governmental academic institutions/ agencies/ firms/ organizations/ think tanks/ training institutions, etc. are engaged as Key Resource Centres (KRCs).
- 212 Voluntary Organizations (VOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Social service & charity organizations, and professionals/ individuals already working in the field of water are recognized as **'Sector Partners'** in this ambitious program to address the challenges holistically.
- To carry out high quality research and address sectoral challenges in rural drinking water and sanitation sector, **5 (five) Jal Jeevan Mission Professor Chairs** have been established **in IIM Bengaluru, IIT Jodhpur, IIT Guwahati, TISS Mumbai & IIT Kanpur on various focus areas of JJM.** Also 2 (two) Centers of Excellence have been established **in IIT Madras and IIT Gandhi Nagar** to do research, studies and provide support on various sectoral challenges on drinking water under JJM.