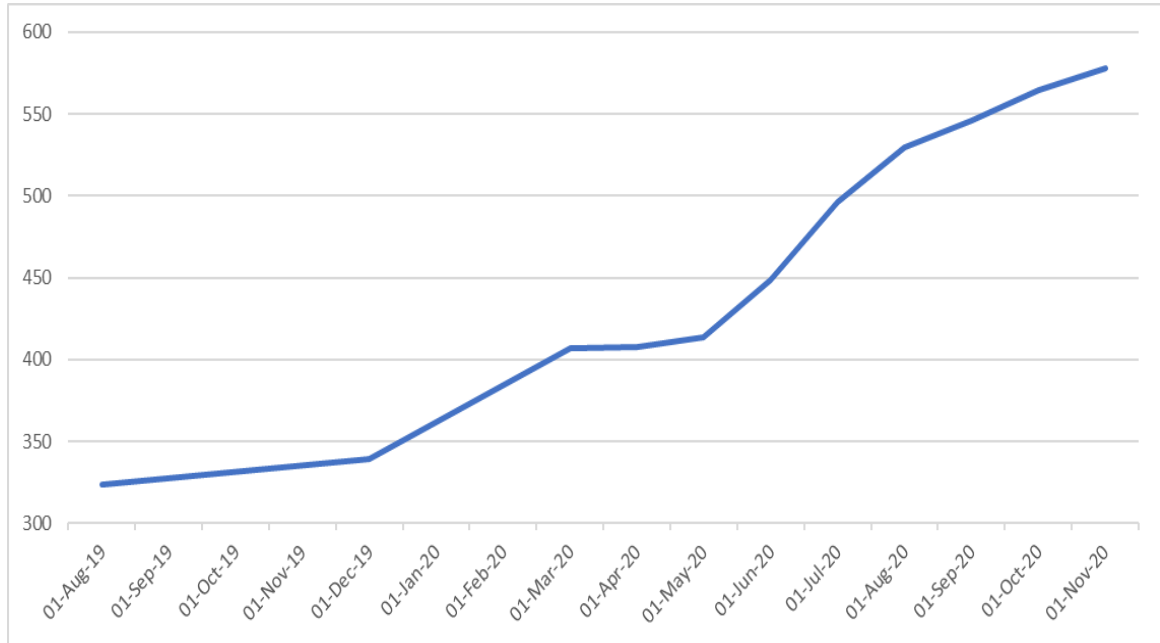


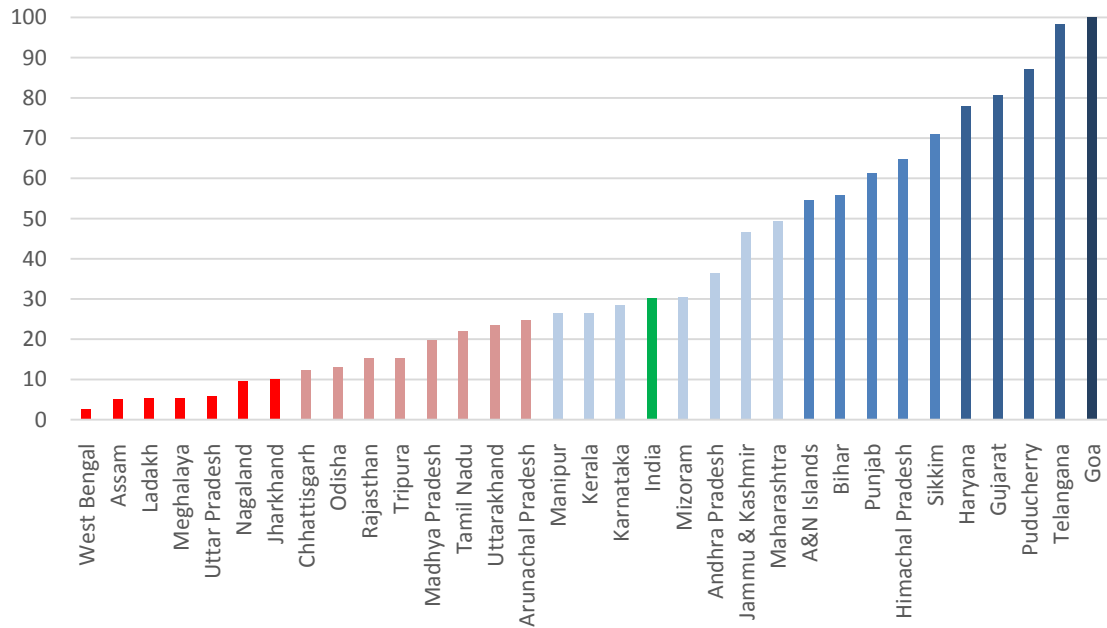
Progressive household water tap connections (FHTC) Coverage

(In Lakh)

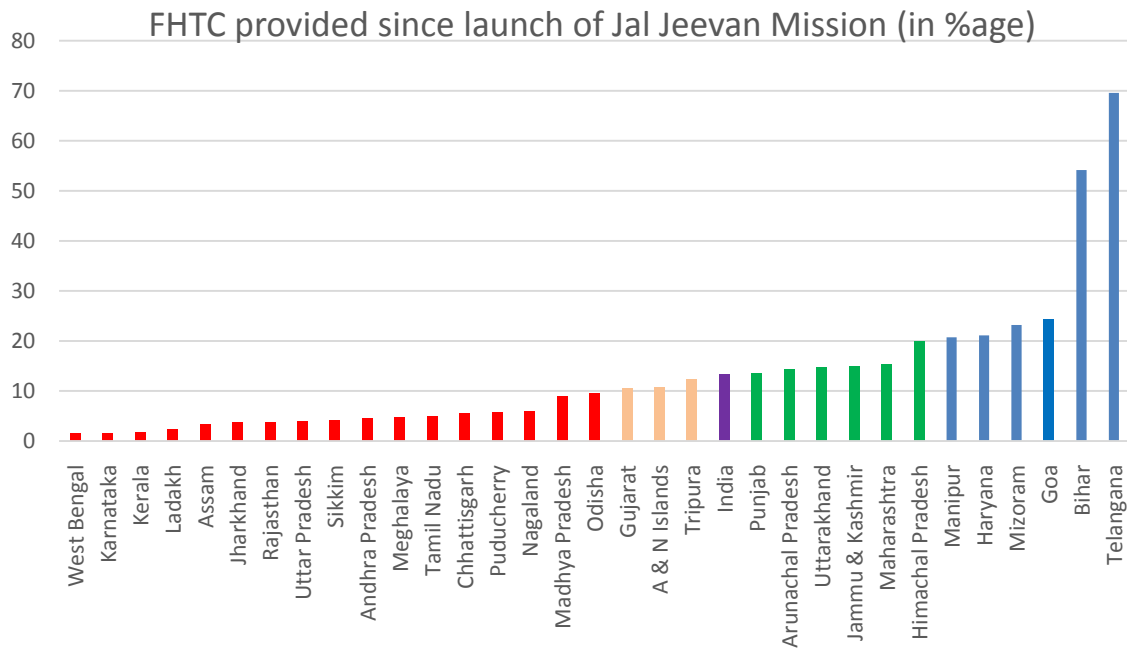


Coverage Status with FHTCs

FHTC Coverage in %age



Progress in providing FHTCs



Background Note on Jal Jeevan Mission

The goal under the Jal Jeevan Mission is to enable every rural household to get assured supply of potable piped water at a service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) regularly on long-term basis. The total outlay of the Mission is Rs. 3.60 lakh crore, out of which Central share is Rs. 2.08 lakh crore. At the time of launch of the Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, about 3.23 crore (17%) households out of total 18.93 Crore rural households, had tap water supply. Remaining 15.70 crore i.e. 83% rural households were to be provided with tap water connections by 2024. Since the launch of the mission in August, 2019, so far, about 2.55 Crore rural households have been provided tap connections. Goa has become the first State in the country to

provide tap water connections to all rural households of the State. In 18 districts, 398 Blocks, 29,766 Gram Panchayats and 53,505 villages, all households have started getting tap water supply in their homes.

The provision of household tap connection in rural areas will help in removing 'drudgery' of women and girls as fetching water is their responsibility. It will also improve the 'ease of living' for people living in rural areas. Since the objective of the mission is universal coverage, every family in the habitation/ village is to get tap water connection and 'no one is left behind'.

With the spread of SARS CoV-2 virus and resultant pandemic, a lockdown was announced in the country stopping all works but the Ministry of Home Affairs allowed water supply and sanitation work to continue. States/ UTs using the services of the Water COVID warriors gave tap water connections to households from existing PWS schemes in respective villages to reduce crowding at public stand-posts and ensure water supply in rural homes so as people can protect themselves from spread of the virus.

The soul of the programme is 'community participation' starting from the planning of the water supply scheme to regular operation and maintenance for assured service delivery. Every village is taken up as a unit so as they become water secure. Village Action Plan (VAP) for five years is required to be prepared for each village by participation of local community with components of strengthening of local drinking water sources, in-village water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connections, grey water treatment and reuse, and operation & maintenance of water supply systems so as every family gets assured supply of potable water on regular and long-term basis.

Further, it is expected that village community will be able to identify issues and challenges, and also steps to be taken to address those issues and use all available resources available in the village like MNREGA, JJM, SBM (G), 15th FC grants to PRIs, DMDF, MP/ MLA Local Area Development fund, CSR funds, community contribution, etc. The VAP is prepared by the Gram Panchayat/ Village Water & Sanitation

Committee/ PaaniSamiti with the help from Rural Water Supply/ Public Health Engineering Department and implementation support agencies. The VAP is the document to ensure long-term sustainability of water sources and systems in villages.

Government of India is ensuring adequate availability of Central grants for implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission. Funds are released to States/ UTs based on expenditure incurred and resultant output i.e. functional tap water connections provided. Keeping in view the need to ensure transparency and modern fund management system, use of Public Finance Management System (PFMS) has been made compulsory. 15th Finance Commission has allocated Rs.30,375 Crore as 'tied-grant' in 2020-21 for the critical sectors of a) supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling; and b) sanitation and maintenance of open-defecation free (ODF) status. Rural Local Bodies to utilize this grant on water & sanitation activities in villages.

Robust institutional arrangements are put in place for regular upkeep, operation and maintenance of the water supply systems, so that the service delivery is not disrupted. Following the spirit of 73rd Amendment of the Constitution, local village community/ Gram Panchayats and or its sub-committee/ user groups are involved in planning, implementation, management, operation & maintenance of water supply schemes in villages to ensure long-term sustainability of water supply systems to achieve drinking water security in rural areas.

To bring in 'sense of ownership' and pride among rural communities, under Jal Jeevan Mission, there is a provision of 5% capital cost contribution in form of cash and/ or kind and/ or labour towards in-village water supply infrastructure in hilly, forested, and more than 50% SC/ ST population dominant villages, and 10% capital cost of the in-village infrastructure in remaining villages. Local community are rewarded by providing 10% of the in-village infrastructure cost of the scheme as a 'revolving fund' to meet any unforeseen expenditure due to break down, etc. once they have started successfully managing, operating and maintaining their in-village water supply system.

The approach of COVID-19 testing is followed by the water testing laboratories which are now being opened to general public for testing of their water samples on nominal charge. At the same time GP/ VWSC/ PaaniSamiti members are getting trained to test water quality using field testing kits as a measure to help ensure potability of water. By integrating the laboratories and making them open to general public, will help in ascertaining potability of water supplied through taps. It will help in improving the public health in general and vulnerable sections of society viz. women and children in particular.

Every drinking water source needs to be tested mandatorily once for chemical parameters and twice for bacteriological contamination (pre and post-monsoon) in a year, as a part of water quality monitoring. Both source and delivery point testing need to be done compulsorily.

In order to ensure the quality of works, States are engaging agencies of repute for third party inspection (TPI). National Jal Jeevan Mission, Dept. of Drinking Water & Sanitation will carry out functionality assessment of household tap connections in November, 2020 in 7,000 villages spread over 700 districts across the country. 'Functionality' means adequate quantity of water and of prescribed quality on regular basis supplied to each rural household.

To achieve the objectives of the Mission skilled manpower is required in areas like masonry, plumbing, fitting, electricity. Such skilled human resources is needed in each village/ habitation, whose services will be used creation of water supply schemes as well as regular operation & maintenance. Such a pool of skilled human resources in rural areas will make villages a self-reliant unit for regular upkeep and maintenance of water supply systems.

For building the capacity, reorient and impart training to RWS/ PHE officials, NJJM is partnering with premier institutions of the country. They will work as 'Key Resource Centre (KRCs)' and States will get their officials trained there.

Training of Gram Panchayat/ PaaniSamiti functionaries is of utmost importance, for which different modules are prepared to build their capacity to play key role in planning, implementation, management and O&M of in-village water supply infrastructure.

Under JJM, focus is that every family irrespective of its socio-economic condition is to have piped water supply into their homes. The principle followed here is that 'no one is left out'. The Department is marching ahead to achieve the goal of 'HarGhar Jal' by 2024.

APS/MG/AS