Year 2021, Issue: 4

Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission
Building Partnerships
Changing Lives

Jal Jeevan Samvad

January, 2021

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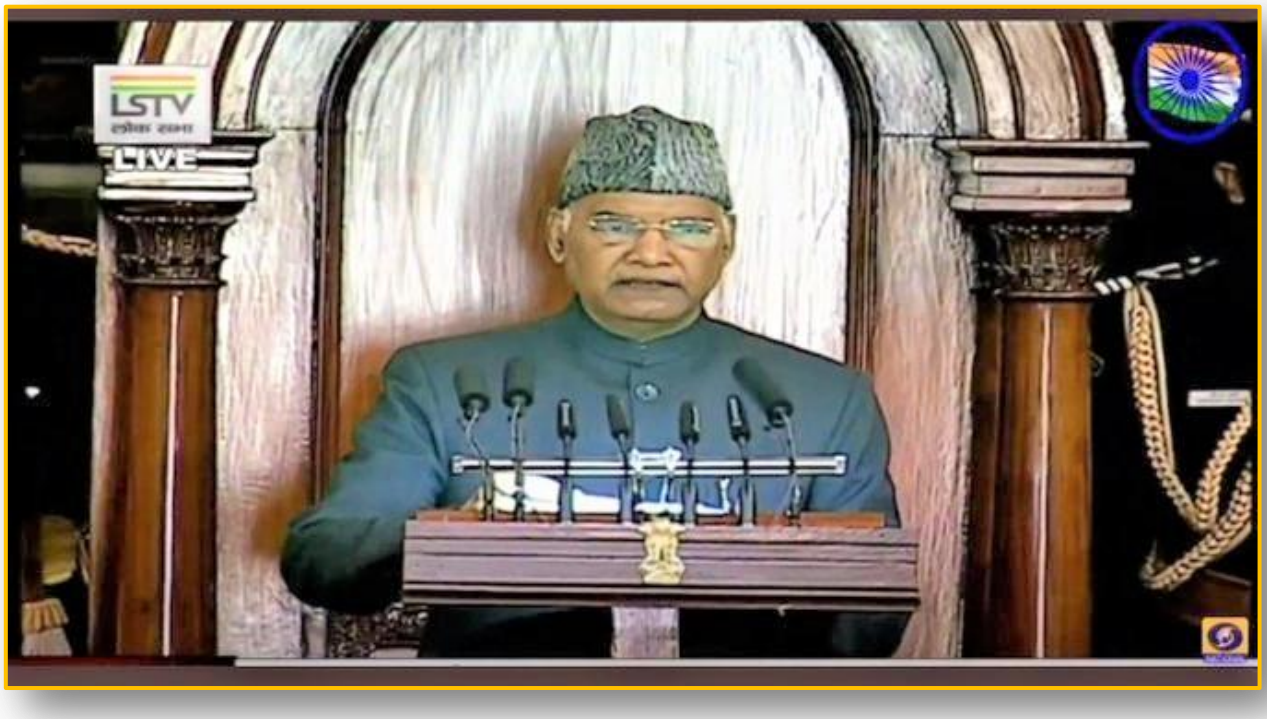
Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission

Address by the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind to the joint sitting of two houses of Parliament on 29th January, 2021



"…Baba Saheb Ambedkar was not only the principal architect of the Indian Constitution but also guided the development of the country's Water Policy. On 8th November 1945, during a conference in Cuttack, he had said – **"Water is Wealth**. Water being the wealth of the people and its distribution being uncertain, the correct approach is not to complain against nature **but to conserve water**"… "

"…Drawing inspiration from Baba Saheb, my Government is working on the ambitious scheme of **'Jal Jeevan Mission'**. Besides delivering water to every household (Har Ghar Jal), work on water conservation is also progressing at a rapid pace. I am happy to say that under this scheme, 3 Crore families have been connected with piped water supply so far. Under this scheme, water connection is being provided on priority to brothers and sisters belonging to the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes as well as other deprived sections of the society… "

Shri Ram Nath Kovind
Hon'ble President, India

Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission

Hon'ble Prime Minister on Jal Jeevan Mission

"...Today, 80 percent of households in Gujarat have piped water. 10 Lakh water connections have been provided in the state under Jal Jeevan Mission. Soon every household will have water from tap..."

Narendra Modi
Prime Minister of India

(Extract from the Bhoomi Pooian of Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase-II on 18th January, 2021)

"...Under Jal Jeevan Mission, tap water connections have been provided in more than 2.5 lakh homes in Assam in the last year and a half. The central and state government's double engine is working relentlessly to supply tap water to every household in Assam in 3-4 years..."

(Extract from PM's address at land allotment certificates distribution ceremony in Sivasagar, Assam on January 23, 2021)

"...अब देश, गाँव-गाँव पाइप कनैक्शन से स्वच्छ पानी पहुंचाने के लिए **'जल जीवन मिशन'** चला रहा है। मकसद यही है कि किसी गरीब को जरूरी सुविधाओं के लिए तकलीफ न उठानी पड़े, इधर उधर दौड़ना न पड़े।..."

(प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत यूपी में 6 लाख से अधिक लाभार्थियों को वित्तीय सहायता जारी करने के कार्यक्रम, 20th जनवरी, 2021 से लिया गया सन्दर्भ)

Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission

Union Minister of Jal Shakti on Jal Jeevan Mission

"...हर घर गांव में जलस्रोतों और भूजल की स्थिति तथा जल के उपयोग के संबंध में ग्रामवासियों में जागरुकता आवश्यक है। गांव के जल प्रबंधन में समुदाय की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की जानी है। जल जीवन मिशन में हर घर में नल कनेक्शन हो। उससे स्वच्छ गुणवत्तापूर्ण पानी मिलता रहे। इसके लिए जो संरचना बने वह 30 साल तक चलती रहे।..."

(9 जनवरी, 2021 को मध्य प्रदेश के अटल भू-जल योजना एवं जल जीवन मिशन की प्रगति की समीक्षा कार्यक्रम से लिया गया सन्दर्भ)

"...प्रधानमंत्री मोदी (PM Modi) ने हमेशा से पानी के उपयोग की सीमा को निर्धारित करने पर जोर दिया है, ताकि किसी भी क्षेत्र का पानी उसी क्षेत्र के इस्तेमाल के लिए हो. गांव का पानी गांव में, शहर का पानी शहर में, खेत का पानी खेतों में, ...ऐसा करने से सभी के लिए पानी की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित हो सकेगी और जीवन के लिए जरूरी इस आवश्यक संसाधन से कोई वंचित नहीं रहेगा..."

(26 जनवरी को "मिशन पानी" के उद्घाटन सत्र **वॉटर्थन** को संबोधित करते हुए माननीय जलशक्ति मंत्री)

Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission

Note from the desk of Mission Director…

New Delhi
January, 2021

New Year Greetings !!

Jal Jeevan Mission to ensure clean tap water supply in every rural home – a noble and life changing mission has taken deep roots and in the whole country. Its impact especially on women and children is being felt everywhere. It is taking a shape of people's movement.

After the announcement of the Mission on 15th August, 2019 by Hon'ble Prime Minister from the rampart of Red Fort and release of the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission on 25th December, 2019, despite CoVid -19 pandemic, as of now about 3.30 Crore rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, now tap water supply is reaching to 6.54 Crore rural households i.e. more than 34% of rural homes of the country.

It is heartening to note that every home in Goa and Telangana has started getting clean tap water supply. Work in other States/ UTs is going on in full swing. The teams implementing the Jal Jeevan Mission in the field has imbibed the true spirit of the mission and are ensuring that 'no one is left out' in villages with piped water supply system. As a result, all households in 52 Districts, 660 Blocks and about 73 thousand villages, have started getting potable tap water supply on regular and assured basis. The public health engineering teams on the ground along with partners like Gram Panchayats, ISAs, SHGs, UNICEF and others deserve compliments.

Indeed, it is a matter of satisfaction that Hon'ble President of India in his address to the joint sitting of the Parliament on 29th November, mentioned the work being done on the ground under Jal Jeevan Mission to provide tap water supply to every home, especially to marginalized sections of society. He also emphasized that water conservation is critical for ensuring tap water supply to every home. This also puts onus on us to further accelerate the implementation in JJM's true spirit.

Time and again, Hon'ble Prime Minister has encouraged all of us to work with dedication to improve the lives of people. Jal Jeevan Mission is a golden opportunity to contribute our might. We can transform the lives of people living in villages by implementing JJM in letter and spirit. In our villages, fetching water for whole family is the responsibility of women and they endure unbearable drudgery. As we know, children and pregnant women are more susceptible to water-borne diseases.

In this context, to ensure clean water to children in schools, anganwadi centres and ashramshalas, on 2nd October, 2020, a 100-day campaign was launched to make provision of potable tap water for drinking and cooking of mid-day meals, and for hand washing to protect children from CoVid–19 as well as piped water for use in toilets. As a result, so far more than 5.10 lakh rural schools and about 4.56 lakh AWCs have started getting potable tap water supply. This is the output of our collective endeavour to ensure potable piped water in schools, AWCs and ashramshalas. It is expected that this will have profound impact on overall development of our children. Encouraged by the success of the campaign, it has been extended till 31st March, 2021. Let's work with speed and scale to ensure every school, anganwadi centre and ashramshala has tap water supply.

In this financial year, only 60 more days are left. Against the goals set by States/ UTs in their annual action plans, overall good progress has been made. However, to realise the full potential in providing tap water connection to every home in a time-bound manner, many States/ UTs have shown the way by excellent planning and accelerated implementation. Let's review the progress and speed up the work. It is important to ensure the momentum in the next financial year so as people need not to wait for tap water connection and assured piped water supply in their homes.

Jal Jeevan Mission being a decentralized, demand-driven and community-led programme, central role of the local community in planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of water supply schemes, is a 'non-negotiable' principle. To make water everyone's business, various stakeholders have to come together to take forward this mission. We have to facilitate the meetings of Gram Sabhas and Village Action Plan (VAP) of each village is to be prepared in a participatory manner for long-term assured water supply and water security in our villages. Members of the Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Paani Samiti need to be reoriented and their capacity to be strengthened so that they are able to shoulder the full responsibility of water supply by carrying out regular O&M, thus functioning as a local public utility. Further, 5 persons preferably women in every village needs to be trained for testing of water quality using Field Test Kits. To achieve these goals, effective community mobilization and IEC campaign need to be launched in every village.

For the success of any programme, regular review, monitoring and course corrections are pre-requisite. To do such exercise, regular data updation is to be done so that information is accurate. For this purpose and also to bring transparency as well as to ensure that good work done in various States/ UTs are highlighted, JJM Dashboard has been put in place. We all should see this dashboard regularly and ensure data updation on real time basis. Since the JJM dashboard captures all relevant data pertaining to implementation of the mission, data entry is of paramount importance and all the field units should be sensitized to carry out this task with due diligence.

As the Government accords top priority to assured water supply and improved sanitation in our villages, 15th Finance Commission allocated 50% of Rs. 60,750 Crore grants to RLBs in 2020-21 for supply of drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling; and sanitation and maintenance of ODF status. This progressive step will surely yield good results in ensuring WASH services as it determine the quality of life. We must make concerted efforts for the judicious use of this grant by RLBs and focus on rain water harvesting, strengthening of drinking water sources, improving water supply, greywater management and regular operation and maintenance.

Every year, Republic Day provides an opportunity to reflect as well as celebrate our achievements. 30th January, being observed as Martyrs' Day reminds us about life and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, who devoted his life for the poorest of the poor and to bring a smile on the face of the last person standing in the line. His whole life is about restoring dignity of every Indian. By ensuring clean tap water to every home, we can translate Bapu's teachings into reality. And, this will be our real tribute to the Father of Nation.

[**Bharat Lal**]
Additional Secretary & Mission Director
Jal Jeevan Mission

Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission

Article by Minister of State on Jal Jeevan Mission

Scripting a social revolution through water

"...my father worked as shoemaker, while my mother toiled hard as a wage labourer...later in life I was fortunate enough to witness piped water connections in my village..."

I grew up in a small village in Haryana. Being from a poor Dalit family, poverty and exclusion were the only flavour of life. The daily schedule of my parents hinged on securing two square meals for their family. My father worked as a shoemaker, while my mother toiled hard as a wage labourer. I remember her ordeal, walking tirelessly up to the designated well, each day, just to fetch drinking water. Her resolve to secure drinking water for her children gave her the grit to brave all physical and social hardships she faced in the process.

As a child, I distinctly remember my eagerness to listen to the Republic Day and Independence Day speeches. They offered the only ray of hope amidst the gloomy darkness of poverty. Each year, I would await an announcement on providing drinking water to our houses as it directly affected my mother and my family. Much to my amazement and disgust, the brittle promises were often made and then broken.

Later in life, I was fortunate enough to witness piped water connections in my village, but this time, the caste-class matrix dictated the esteemed beneficiaries. The poor and marginalised were again devoid of their basic right to clean drinking water. Years passed and by 2019, we as a nation, could provide piped water supply to a mere 3.23 crore rural households out of a total of 18.93 crore.

It was after 72 years of Independence, in 2019, that from the precincts of the Red Fort, our Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced his resolve to provide piped water connections to every rural household under the government's flagship programme — Jal Jeevan Mission. Present at the Red Fort at that historic moment, my past flashed in front of my eyes. I remembered the words of Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji. In 1990, while on a visit to my village to perform the *kanyadaan* of my sister, he termed piped water supply as a conduit to secure dignity of life for each household. That moment, I considered myself fortunate to serve in the newly formed Jal Shakti Ministry and work towards fulfillment of his vision. It was a god-sent opportunity and the entire team, led under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister, is working tirelessly to accomplish the monumental task.

TACKLING CRISIS: Potable water to every rural household is the mission's aim. TRIBUNE PHOTO

As we march towards Republic Day celebrations, instead of making tall promises, I seek to put forth our report card in public domain. In a short span of just one year, 3.04 crore households have been provided piped water connections as against the coverage of 3.23 crore households since independence. Goa has emerged as the first state to achieve 100% coverage under JJM and as on date, 51 districts, 652 blocks, 37,956 gram panchayats and 70,848 villages have achieved the target of *Har Ghar Jal*. The drudgery of women and girls has reduced and there has been an improvement in their "ease of living".

But there is something more significant that is happening as an implication of this mission.

A water connection is being provided to one and all irrespective of caste, community, religion and race etc with an approach that "no one is left behind". Villages with a majority of SC/ST population are also considered as priority areas under the scheme which aims to secure 55 litres per capita per day (LPCD) of water. This secular and inclusive approach is primarily benefiting the people from backward castes and is proving to be a silent revolution.

The mission mandates provisioning of water supply infrastructure on an unprecedented scale. It requires skilled manpower like plumbers, masons, electricians, fitters, pump operators etc., which shall be met by skilling people from the respective villages, thereby opening up vistas for their employment. So far, skill missions have tried to address the supply side constraints by imparting skill trainings. This mission shall address both the supply as well as demand side constraints by generating the demand for requisite skills in all the villages.

The entire mission follows a bottom-up approach. It requires formation of village water supply committees/*paani samiti* s that shall prepare a village action plan for themselves. Interestingly, these committees must have 50% women members since they are known to have a first-hand experience of problems faced on account of fetching water from a distance for day to day use. They are also known to be more efficient in the delivery of smooth operation of any scheme. Women and water are the very source of life. The mission seeks to leverage their innate potential and channelise it into a tool for their empowerment.

Lastly, information technology has been leveraged to collate and display nationwide data on a portal, www.ejalshakti.gov.in, for ensuring real-time monitoring, transparency and public probity. A Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh (RJJK) has been set up for accepting donations/contributions from people who have moved from villages, but still nurture a love for their native place. Soon, they will be able to donate, at the click of the mouse, for specific water supply related works by interacting with the members of the *paani samiti* through this portal.

Hence, Jal Jeevan Mission is not merely a scheme. Its multi-dimensional impact on our society shall be positively etched in Indian history. Its outcome is not limited to the aggregate of connections provided. It is the resolve of *Atmanirbhar Bharat* to address the long-standing need of providing potable water to every rural household by ushering in a social revolution marked by people's participation, empowerment, convergence, inclusion and equity.

The Tribune Mon, 25 January 2021 https://epaper.tribuneindia.com/c/57968834

Piped water Supply in schools/ AWCs under 100-day campaign

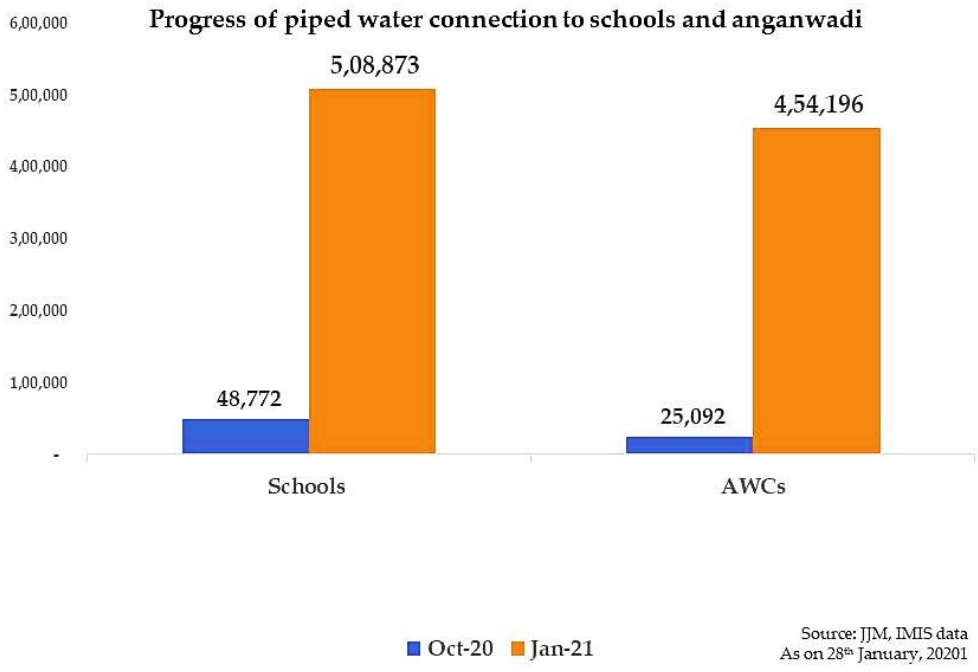
A 100-day campaign was launched on 2nd October, 2020 to provide potable water in schools, ashramshalas and anganwadi centres for drinking, cooking mid-day meal, handwashing and toilet usage. The States and UTs have been working tirelessly to ensure safe water for children. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana have provided 100% piped water connections in schools and anganwadi centres. So far in four months, 5.08 lakh schools and 4.54 lakh AWCs have been provided with tap water conncetions.

Safe drinking water is important for the health of children especially during the pandemic where washing hands at regular intervals with soap is the only safeguard. Provision of water in learning and day-care centre becomes more important as children will soon return to schools and anganwadis after months of lockdown.

The government is leaving no stone unturned to ensure safety of its citizens by providing vaccination on one hand and water for hand wash on the other.

After review with the States/UTs, it was felt that sincere efforts were underway at every region, but more time is needed to complete the task as there are many far flung regions where it is difficult to reach and make provisions immediately. As it was felt that the States/ UTs are on advanced stage of planning and providing 100% coverage of water connections in schools, anganwadi centres and ashramshalas the date of the campaign was extended to 31st March, 2021.

Children hand washing in a school of Tamil Nadu



India | Tap water supply in schools/ AWCs/ GPs/ CHCs etc.

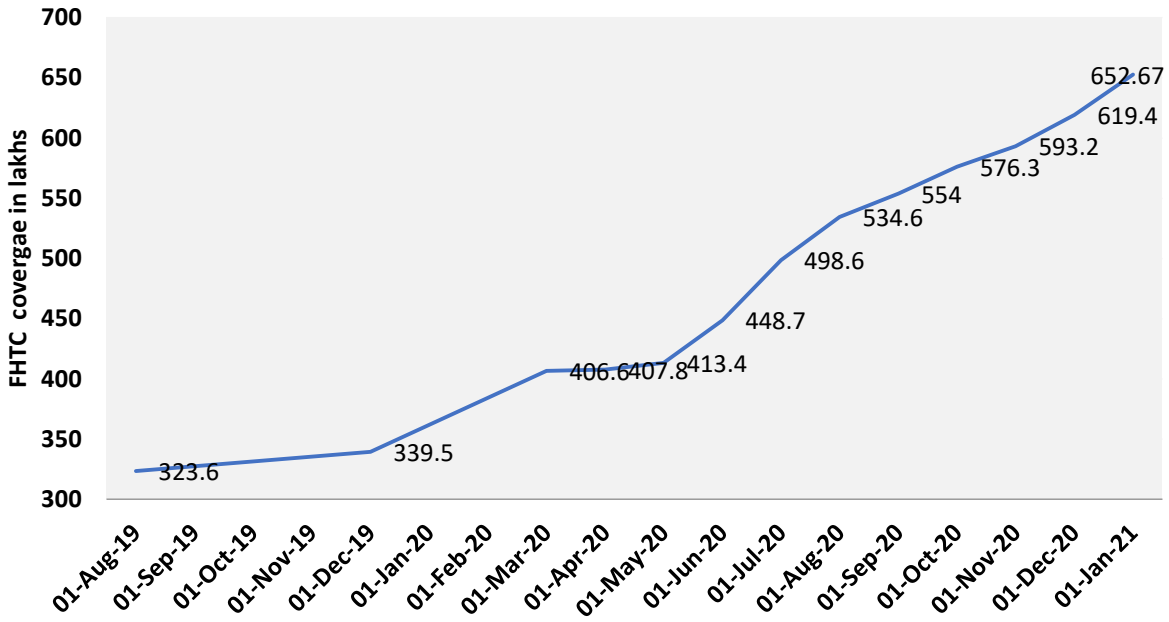
Tap water supply in schools	Tap water supply in anganwadis (AWCs)	Tap water supply in GPs/ CHCs etc.
5,10,369	4,56,053	1,06,877

Details of facilities in schools

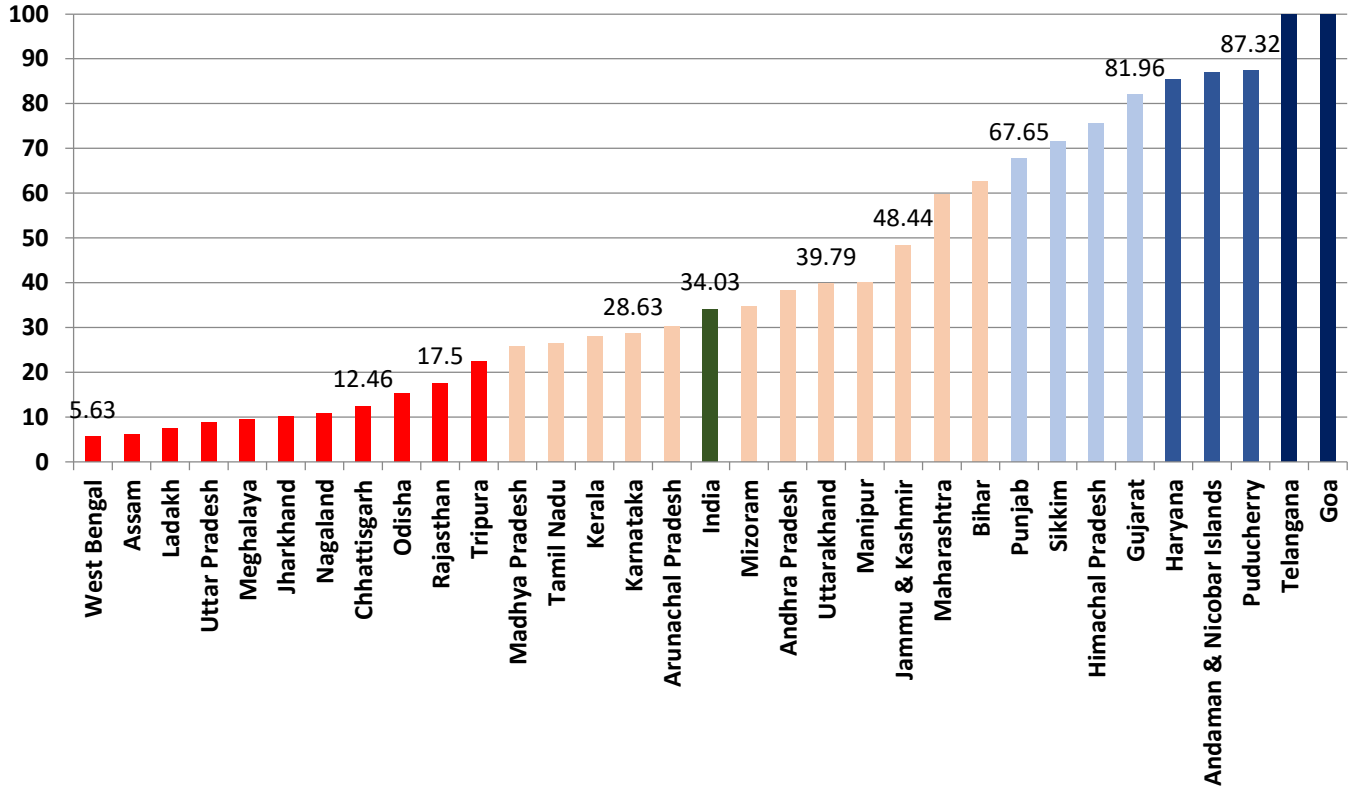
Tap water supply in toilets/ urinals	Tap water supply for hand washing	Provision of rainwater harvesting	Provision of grey water reuse
5,08,992	6,49,207	86,964	95,060

As on 31st January, 2021 Source: JJM, IMIS

Progress: HHs provided with tap water supply (as on 28.01.2021)



Comparative Progress: HHs provided with tap water supply (as on 28.01.2021)



India | Status of tap water supply in rural homes

Total number of households (HHs)	Households with tap water connections as on 15 Aug 2019	Households with tap water connections as on date
		+1,13,688
19,17,81,211	3,23,62,838	6,55,01,737
	(16.87%)	(34.15%)

Har Ghar Jal [100 % HHs with tap water connections]

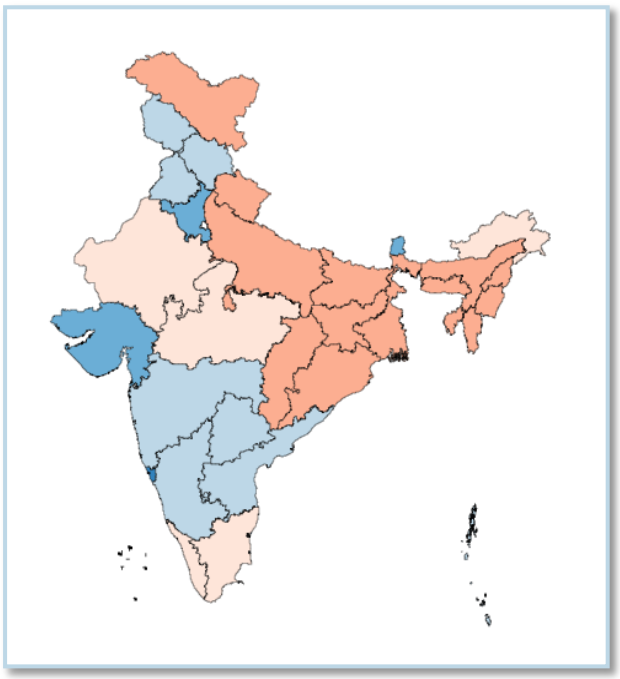
100 % FHTC States/ UTs

Goa, Telangana

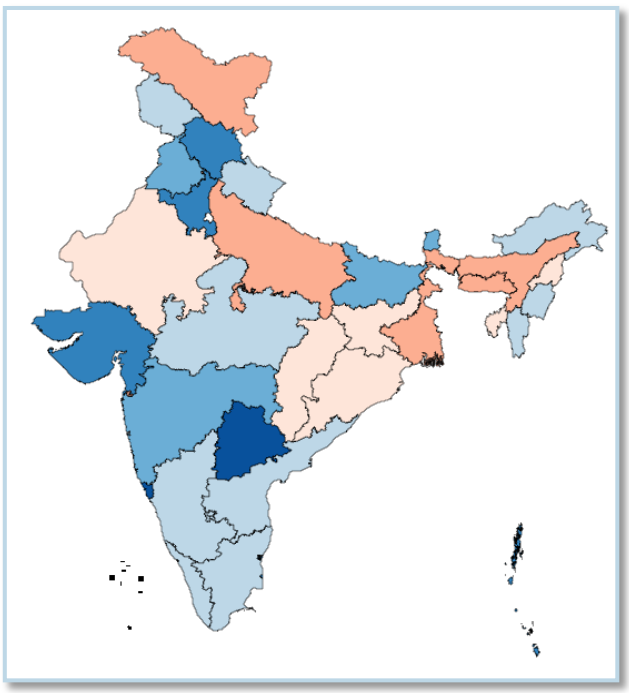
100 % FHTC Districts	100 % FHTC Blocks	100 % FHTC Panchayats	100 % FHTC Villages
52	660	38,982	73,016

As on 31st January, 2021 Source: JJM, IMIS

As on 15th August, 2019



As on 31st January, 2021



0%-10% | 11%-25% | 26%-50% | 51%-75% | 76%-<100% | 100%

Source: JJM - IMIS

15th Finance Commission Grant to RLBs and its impact on Water and Sanitation Sector in Rural India

One of the priority areas of Government for 'ease of living of rural people' is to provide them potable water and improved sanitation facility. This in turn ensures better quality and disease-free life and improves socio-economic condition of the people. To give impetus to this sector, Hon'ble Prime Minister announced "Jal Jeevan Mission" aiming to provide Functional tap connection to every rural household (FHTC) by 2024.

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment added Eleventh Schedule to empower the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The PRIs were granted the power to manage 29 subjects listed under State functions. Drinking water and sanitation are among those basic functions which the PRIs manage at all levels and become a public utility service provider. In pursuant to this spirit, successive Finance Commissions have given priority to this sector in allocation of funds to States.

Family in remote MP receives tap water at home

Following the same, 15th Finance Commission (FC), in its report for the year 2020-21, has identified 'water supply and sanitation' as national priority areas for Rural Local Bodies (RBLs) of all tiers and accordingly allocated Rs. 30,375 Crore as 'tied grants' to this sector that constitutes 50% of total grants allocated to RLBs.

This tied grant is to be used 50:50 percent by the PRIs for two components viz; (i) sanitation and maintenance of open-defecation free (ODF) status; and (ii) supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling; and further provisioned that if one part is saturated fully then balance fund can be used for other part.

To tap this opportunity and for better convergence of FC tied grants, a joint advisory by M/o Panchayati Raj and D/o Drinking Water & Sanitation, M/o Jal Shakti, has been issued to all 28 States in March, 2020 *inter alia* including illustrative list of major activities to be undertaken in Drinking water and Sanitation sector. Subsequently Government of India has also released 1st installment (50%) of this tied grant to State in July 2020 after getting the recommendations from MoPR and DDWS .

Jal Jeevan Mission envisages empowerment of Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee in the planning, implementation, management & operation and maintaining their own water supply system. It has been constant endeavour under JJM to empower the GPs and or its sub committees like Village Water & Sanitation Committee/ Pani Samiti, etc. to enable them to perform their constitutional mandate of managing the basic services in the rural areas. In a paradigm shift from previous water supply programme, the approach under Jal Jeevan Mission is to provide potable water in adequate quantity of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis at household level. The States/ UTs have to play the role of a facilitator to the GPs and transfer the ownership of piped water supply schemes once completed to them for its operation and management with their own resources *inter alia* having provision of water-tariff/ uses charge etc.

There is huge potential at Gram Panchayat/ Village level to absorb and better utilize this 15th FC tied grant to realize the goal of Jal Jeevan Mission. To perform in an effective and efficient manner, DDWS has also issued, Margdarshika (a handbook) in a simple language for Gram Panchayats & VWSCs to provide safe drinking water to every rural household.

This finance commission funds provide huge opportunity to States to utilize the amount on drinking water source, water supply, greywater management and more importantly O&M of water supply sources in villages.

SHG meeting regarding O&M

Where technology meets community: Gujarat monitoring 'Paani Samitis' efficiency

-Shyamnarayan Dave,
Wash Specialist, UNICEF- India

India's western State Gujarat, already achieving strides in universalizing water supply across its districts, gets one more feather in its cap. The state has invested in tech-based solutions to monitor the performance of Paani Samitis to help them deliver services efficiently.

The Water and Sanitation Management Organization (WASMO), the lead agency for implementing the flagship Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Gujarat, has successfully decentralized its implementation down to the *Paani Samitis*, empowered sub-committees of Gram Panchayat. *Paani Samitis* form the backbone for monitoring and supervising the programme's onground water delivery and ensuring that the community takes charge of implementation, operation and maintenance of the scheme, collecting tariffs, testing water quality, etc. After mobilizing a cadre of **18,000 *Paani Samitis* in Gujarat**, monitoring their performance and the services they delivered became a challenge. It also became cumbersome for the committee members to access the captured data manually.

Recognizing this bottleneck and the need for real-time monitoring to ensure efficiency, WASMO and UNICEF developed a framework/ tool to monitor water service delivery and support *Paani Samitis* in capturing evidence themselves and sharing the data (daily, monthly, and annually) electronically with the authorities in a hassle-free way. Developed in the form of a mobile application, Monitoring Performance of Paani Samitis (MPPS), the tool helps identify gaps, which further informs the managers and the policymakers for suggesting corrective action improving the delivery of water supply services in Gujarat. **The application tracks multiple indicators** (shown in the table below) measuring household's access to water supply, groundwater use, *Paani Samiti's* performance, and more. They are carefully conceptualized and curated with the support of Sigma Foundation, over various consultations with WASMO.

Broad Category	Monitoring Indicators
Water source and functioning of water works	1. Estimated/ measured amount of water received during the day 2. Pressure of water received 3. Ground water abstracted during the day 4. Discharge of pump used for abstracting water and 5. Lowest recorded voltage during the day when pump was running.
Service delivery	1. Total quantum of water supplied during the day 2. Type of water was supplied 3. Disruption of water supply, if any 4. Reasons for disruption, if any 5. If water had to be procured from other than the usual source.
Monthly Data	1. Coverage of services by the Paani Samiti 2. Type of water supply arrangement 3. Receipt of services from WASMO/ GWSSB, 4. Services delivered to the people 5. Pumping operation and O&M 6. Institutional functioning of the Paani Samiti 7. Quality of water 8. Income of the Paani Samiti 9. Expenditure of the Paani Samiti and 10. Customer care services.
Annual Data	1. Water table 2. Training and capacity building 3. Innovative work done by the Paani Samiti

With restricted movement of people amid COVID-19, outreach and communication through digital platforms such as mobiles has emerged an effective strategy. This strategy is being well utilized for monitoring the progress of water, as well as for evidence generation. UNICEF and WASMO conducted virtual trainings (and some on-site, as well) to orient the Paani Samitis on using the application and make them technically savvy, after which they began to use the application since August, 2020.

The mobile app was pilot tested across eight villages across the Kutch district - Kukma, Kunariya, Kanakpar, Ratanpar, Sinaya, Gandhigram, Bhairalya, and Golpadar – which were selected based on parameters such as 24x7 water availability, connectivity, and where Paani Samitis were actively operating.

Though due to limited internet connectivity during extreme monsoon, data capturing was not regularized in the initial stage. Also, based on the pilot testing's feedback, the interface of the mobile app was changed from English to Gujarati to help Paani Samitis better comprehend the indicators and the methodology.

This innovation will not only encourage comparative performance analysis of Pani Samitis across villages or districts but will also infuse a healthy competitive spirit among them to consistently perform well to achieve JJM's desired results.

Preparation of Village Action Plan through community participation

-Mangesh and Bhargavi, UNICEF India

The Nyahali village is situated on the Dondaicha highway around 35 km from Nandurbar headquarters. The village has around 265 households with a population of 1,305. The village also has primary school and an Anganwadi centre and a primary health centre in the heart of the village. Earlier, people were dependent on the Gram Panchayat well for drinking water purposes, but the water quality started degrading after 2005. Further, erratic rainfall conditions, increase in water demand, and depletion of water sources led to water scarcity. Currently, the water is supplied through a bore-well drilled in 2007 near Baldane road to meet the current water demand of the village. Along with this, source strengthening measures to recharge groundwater were also implemented. In spite of this, challenges such as water not being supplied with equal pressure to all the households have led to lack of recovery of water tax; which has resulted in poor O&M. With this background, the process of preparation of village action plan was initiated by the Zilla Parishad Nandurbar, with the support from UNICEF Maharashtra and PriMove.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Nyahali village was selected for preparation of village action plan through public participation. An orientation meeting was organized regarding increasing the awareness about JJM and VAP preparation in Nyahali. After acquiring secondary information, the process of preparation of VAP was explained to all the stakeholders and it gained momentum.

The roles and responsibilities were decided after a PRA exercise where people participated with enthusiasm. Further, to understand the current situation, a village survey was conducted and the sites for implementation of PRA tools were identified. There was a feeling in the village that finally, everything was falling into place and that too, quite smoothly.

Participatory planning exercise in Nayahali, Maharashtra

In order to understand the water supply process, water quality and disinfection process, PriMove's District team had a discussion with the 'Jal surakshak'. The 'bucket test' was carried out to understand the water pressure at the beginning and at the tail end of the distribution system. Through public participation, social map and resource map were prepared with assistance from the District team. The information regarding water supply scheme assets, existing water resources, drinking water sources, household tap connections, sullage management and cropping pattern was acquired. Building on this foundation,

the issues related to water supply schemes were identified. Crucially, the community was made aware about the changes needed in cropping patterns, in order to prevent the drinking water sources from drying up.

The participatory tools and methods were the biggest enabling factor in this process – it helped the villagers to analyze the shortcomings and pinpoint the activities needed to improve the existing water resources and water supply facility. Based on this approach, the villagers were empowered with decision-making regarding the water supply and demand, household tap connection, importance of equal distribution of water supply, water quality and sullage management. A resolution was passed in Gram Panchayat for retrofitting of the water supply facility under JJM and was submitted to Zilla Parishad, Nandurbar. The small, but consistent and precise efforts taken by Nyahali have kickstarted sort of a transformation in the life of the community.

Inviting Sector Partners to join the people's movement

With an aim to partner with voluntary organization (VOs), non-government organizations (NGOs) and charitable foundation, working in drinking water sector, National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM) had sought interest from various organizations to work closely with Jal Jeevan Mission as "Sector Partner". Accordingly, an Expression of Interest (EoI) was floated by the Department via website and CPP portal giving for submission of proposals by the interested organizations. In response to the EoI, 63 proposals was received. A briefing of prospective Sector Partners was also organised by NJJM in October, 2020.

After examining the proposals, a shortlist of organizations, meeting the criteria laid down in the EoI, was done keeping in view the thematic area wise strength of the institutions like Knowledge Partner, Community Engagement, Capacity Building, Training, Programme Implementation etc. at National, State and District level to harness the potential of Sector Partners in their area of strength. Accordingly, more than 50 organizations have been selected as sector partner to work with NJJM to realize the goal of Jal Jeevan Mission. Now, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) will enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with these institutions. In addition to the earlier EoI, a fresh Expression of Interest has already been floated on the CPP portal (https://eprocure.gov.in/eprocure/app), DDWS portal (https://jalshakti-ddws.gov.in/sector-partners) inviting quotations/ from agencies to become 'Sector Partners' in Jal Jeevan Mission. Last date for submission of application is 10th February, 2021.

Success Stories

Water warrior of Bundelkhand

"It's much better walking alone in the right direction, than following the herd in the wrong direction"

This has been the driving force and motto of Swami Krishnanand. It was only his resolute & untiring efforts that changed the water condition of his village. He has been a one-man army in rejuvenating the local pond of his village Pachkhura Bujurg of Hamirpur District that falls in the parched zone of Bundelkhand region. Receding water table, prolong droughts and water pollution has gripped the Bundelkhand area since long. While the entire region of Bundelkhand is gripped with water scarcity, there are people like Swami Krishnanad who are going out of their way to do the best to conserve water.

Swami Krishnand alone desilted 250 years old pond for rain water harvesting; and with his consistent efforts of two years the pond of 2.7 acres is now 8 ft deep, filled with water, that too all through the year. "Every change should start from the ground level, and through public participation"- says Swami Krishnanad. He firmly believes that water is everyone's business, and to end the scarcity of this precious source, a collective, cohesive effort from all is required.

Swami Krishnanand

Jakhni village: An oasis in Bundelkhand

Catch the raindrops wherever they fall! This is an old belief which enriches the moisture of soil and also make the area fertile. The villagers of Jakhni village in Banda District have revived their six ponds, 30 wells and also replenished their ground water table by adopting traditional methods of water conservation.

Uma Shankar Pandey, Convener of Jakhni village

"khet par med, med par khet" (Ridge on land and trees on ridge), is the widely acclaimed slogan of the villagers here. They have built wells, water bodies, ponds, and traditional water sources-all through with the cohesive effort of community based participatory water management. Planting trees in the village has been an important part of the water cycle. As a result of water storage in the fields, the water table has increased and subsequently it has resulted in increased agricultural produce. Uma Shankar Pandey, the convenor of Jakhni village believes in the principle of "Farm water in the farm, village water in the village". The result is overwhelming as now Jakhni is considered as one of the richest villages in Uttar Pradesh and now many other villages have started following the 'Jakhni model' of water conservation. The lush green village is truly an oasis in the parched Bundelkhand region.

Water Helps the Mother-Daughter duo fight the odds

-Spurthi Kolipaka, UNICEF drinking water consultant, NJJM

Santamma's house catches the eye with the beautiful orange *'kankambaram'* flowers (known as firecracker flowers in English). With a bright blue door, her humble two-room residence resembles many houses in rural areas. Near those flowers is 'her' tap water connection. In many ways, this tap is indeed hers; it has become one of her assets for the change it has brought to her life. While summer brings leisure holidays for school students, the scenario is quite grim in water-scarce rural areas. For Santamma's daughter, Laxmi, summer vacations were devoid of any excursions with friends and instead meant more drudgery of walking long distances for fetching water along with her mother. Their relatives wouldn't visit them either due to giving Santamma and Laxmi an additional burden of fetching more water quantities.

Borewells drying up, stand-posts running out of water, and frequent power cuts exacerbated Santamma and her family's plight during the peak of summer. Daily chores such as bathing, watering plants, and cleaning the house premises seemed luxurious during the grueling hot season. Farming, too, a livelihood for them, came to a seasonal

standstill and yet, they'd have to visit their fields 2 km away to fetch water in the scorching sun. Thinking of the last summer and about her daughter, Santamma recalls, *"Laxmi started walking alongside me to fetch water when she was really young and tiny. She started at an age where no child should be bearing such weights, but we had no alternative".*

However, the winter of December, 2020 came as a boon when Santamma and 865 households in her village Pudur (in Jogulamba Gadwal district) received a tap water connection in their homes under the collaborative effort of Telangana's Mission Bhagiratha and nationwide Jal Jeevan Mission. Even institutions, such as the two schools and four anganwadis, benefited from the scheme and received tap water connections.

A village member was identified as the operator and trained on operation and small maintenance of the in-village water supply system. The village sarpanch, ward members and panchayat secretary work in tandem, ensuring assured tap water supply every day to every home at the service level of 100 liters per person per day.

Santamma with her daughter, Laxmi

Imagining 100 liters per person every day was an unimaginable possibility for Santamma. Having adequate water at home means a respite for her and Laxmi, who could enjoy her summer break and have relatives over. For Santamma, after a long day of toiling in farm, coming home to running water is a respite. Performing daily rituals such as bathing or gardening, which were a far-fetched anticipation, are now a satisfying reality. Her home is lush green with plants and blooming flowers, her surroundings clean with beautiful *rangolis* and most importantly, some newfound quality time to spend with her daughter.

Jal Jeevan Mission - A step towards circular water System

-Ambarish Karunanithi, WASH Institute

"Little drops of water, Little grains of sand, Make the mighty ocean, And the beauteous land"

- JA Carney

Every Summer, the Sarpanch of the village has to take several efforts in getting potable water to the village people. Traditional water bodies getting withered and several tube wells are failing to meet the water demands of the village. These are very familiar scenes in many Indian villages. What is most worrying is that the availability of potable freshwater, from both ground and surface sources, is depleting by the day and whatever is available is rapidly getting contaminated.

Per capita annual water availability in India has declined to 1,368 cubic meters in 2019 from 5,177 cubic meters in 1951. If the current water use pattern continues, per capita availability of water will decline further to 1,293 cubic meters by 2025 and 1,140 cubic meters by 2050. Practically, we are not very far from being tagged a 'water-scarce country'. This justifies the Union Government's efforts to focus on a course correction to re-use the water, mitigate contamination and pollution of water bodies.

The sizeable volume of untreated domestic wastewater available in the rural areas which have a good potential for safe reuse and recycle opens up a viable opportunity to palliate the on-going water crisis. About 65 to 70 per cent of the water reaching rural households in India is converted to greywater after utilisation. greywater is domestic wastewater generated in households that is free from faecal matter. It is called greywater because it turns grey when stored for short periods. Black water completely originates from toilets and contains faeces and urine. For most rural households, greywater contains body oils, dirt, grease and fats and chemicals (majorly sodium, phosphate, boron, ammonia, nitrogen) from soap and detergents. greywater also contains bacteria, parasites and other pathogens washed from the body and clothes. These inorganic chemical ingredients make greywater a promising fertilizing agent, but when disposed un-treated in an open

environment, it could lead to wastage of renewable water resource, environmental damage, as well as posing a threat to public health and hygiene.

If the quantum of greywater is properly treated, can be re-used for agriculture, recharging the ground and surface water sources and other non-potable purposes. The linear extract-use-dispose water system that has widely been in practice thus far has led to the natural depletion of potable water ultimately resulting in water stress in several regions of the country. Lack of awareness, poor sewage infrastructure and isolated planning of water resource are some major contributing factors for such linear water system.

Jal Jeevan Mission announced on 15 August, 2019 by Prime Minister has stemmed from a discernible realization that reliable access to clean water is a cornerstone of sustainable development in rural areas. Besides providing 55 litres per capita per day of potable water to all rural households, the mission also provides an enabling framework to institute a circular water system by planning for greywater management and its inclusion in water budgeting. Jal Jeevan Mission is in the process of creating a paradigm shift from linear extract-use-dispose model to circular extract- use-treat-reuse model.

Every Indian village through its Gram Panchayat and/ or a sub-committee i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committee/ Paani Samiti/ User Group is required to prepare a Village Action Plan (VAP) under Jal Jeevan Mission. VAP is an overarching inclusive water management planning (both physical and financial) exercise and the first step towards achieving **'Har Ghar Jal Gaon'** status. Apart from water resource mapping and other related activities, safe collection, treatment and re-use of greywater to be discretely planned as part of VAP. The Mission strongly emphasis in developing a water budgeting plan as part of VAP. Treated greywater can be considered as one of the non-potable water source in water budgeting plan and thereby it substitutes the freshwater extraction and supply for the non-potable purpose. In this way, greywater treatment and reuse forms an integral part of the water security and creates a circular system.

A fund of Rs. 280 per capita for villages having a population up to 5,000 and Rs. 660 per capita for villages having a population more than 5,000 is made exclusively available for greywater Management under Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin.

The labour cost of construction of greywater systems may be borne through convergence with MGNREGS.

As per the allocation of funds by the 15th Finance Commission, fifty per cent of the total fund allocated to Rural Local bodies have been tied for water and sanitation-related activities. Corporate Social Responsibility, District Mineral Fund, CAMPA are other funding sources which are available to strengthen the water-related activities in rural areas. With the convergence of these funds, every village has an opportunity to plan and implement a greywater re-use system, which to a larger extent minimise the problem of water crises.

The State governments and district administrations stand to benefit from such a decentralised process to create positive impacts in conserving and preserving their water resources. It is imperative to address this issue with foresight and conviction as envisaged under the Jal Jeevan Mission to ensure healthy population, sustainable environment and progressive economic development.

Third quarter review with States/ UTs

In order to assess the progress of implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in the States/ UTs, a third quarter review through video conferencing is scheduled during 15-30 January, 2021. All States and UTs present the progress 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.

Additional Secretary & Mission Director, NJJM reviewing State progress

The sun's rays can be seen now: A success story

-INREM Foundation

Kewal sits below the Imli (Tamarind) tree, which has been his haunt for 20 years now. Each angle of his bent neck tells a whole story in itself. Deep in his heart, he still harbours his personal dream of wanting to become a teacher, in his own village, bringing up children who can shine in this world. But, fluorosis had a different plan for his life. Kewal's bent back is a metaphor for the agony that fluorosis creates.

Kewal testing water quality using FTKs

66 million people such as Kewal are exposed to high fluoride from drinking water in India, causing a range of health problems known as Fluorosis. Jasodha Khunji, is one of 80,000+ villages, and Jhabua is one of 210 such districts in India that continue to have high Fluoride in groundwater. Skeletal Fluorosis that causes severe deformities such as what Kewal has, is a crippling disease, but a range of health problems such as Dental Fluorosis, and allied disorders such as anemia, thyroid and others, make Fluorosis a difficult health problem to handle. Additionally, Fluoride within the body causes malnutrition problems, calcium deficiency along with those of other nutrients such as Magnesium and vitamin-C, making Fluorosis worse. Safe drinking water and good nutrition are routes to achieve good health for people affected with Fluorosis.

In 2010, Kewal was living a life of isolation, along with his brother Kunwar who got similarly affected. His life was full of habits of poor hygiene and a general reluctance to life, caused also by society's attitude that such people have no productive value. Even though the sun's rays are alien to him, a light of hope came from community efforts in this village within Dhamoi Gram Panchayat. Kewal became a **'Filter Mitra'** testing water and helping those in his village maintain water filters. Additional nutrition supplementation helped Kewal to regain energy, increase joint movement and mobility. His body pain started to reduce, and a stint at his childhood dream, of being a teacher to school children on water and other issues, brought much needed confidence. INREM Foundation, under the support of Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives (APPI) is supporting mainstreaming of such community efforts along with the Gram Panchayat and connecting with programmes such as Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

Here is a story where the JJM is playing a significant role in helping sustain local water supplies and making people like Kewal live a life with honour and courage. A local water source in Dhamoi is now planned for supplying water to five villages. During the COVID-19 lockdown, remotely based digital engagement was facilitated by INREM for Village Action Plans (VAP) with Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) and community members, to help plan a local water supply scheme. Previously, this committee has helped fill water tanks and locally operate Fluoride-free safe water supply. Getting water to every rural household is the next step and JJM will play a big role in that.

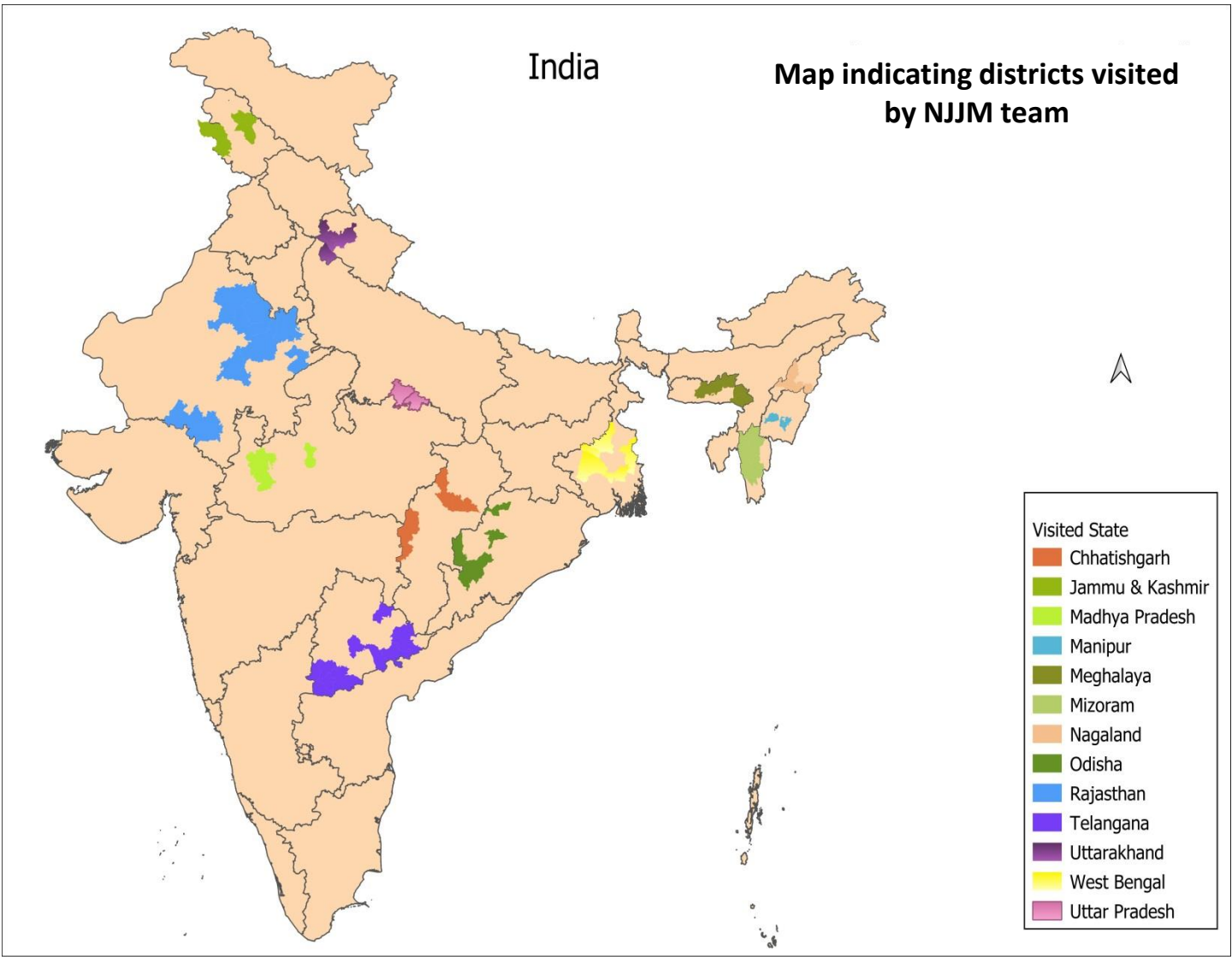
Millions of Fluoride-affected population are now beginning to get relief nationwide. Madhya Pradesh is one of the high Fluoride-affected States, which is taking this problem seriously and helping communities bring long-term sustainable solutions. Convergence with the health department for nutrition is something that enables better relief from the disease and is much needed in all fluorosis endemic areas. Only that will support rehabilitation for fluorosis-affected people such as Kewal.

The Imli tree is now no longer Kewal's place to hide from the world, but his place to take rest and plan for the future. He watches the safe water source at Damor falia in his village and encourages children to use it. The hope of a household water connection is something ever more encouraging for persons with disabilities like Kewal. The sun sets in Jasodha and Kewal catches a last glimpse of the sun. The light can be seen with a squint of his eyes. INREM Foundation is a research institution probing societal issues concerning water, public health, agriculture and the environment. The institution develops innovative inter-disciplinary solutions and brings them into the wider domain of practice by participating with communities and government.

Details of JJM IEC repository

JJM Logo in High res	http://bit.ly/39nP9uw
Program Guidelines	https://bit.ly/36jmchI
JJM Presentation	https://jalshakti-ddws.gov.in/presentations-water
JJM Samvad	https://bit.ly/3qZDUib

Actions from the field



Map prepared by Indresh Srivastava, NJJM, DDWS

Actions from the field

Mizoram

A four-member team visited five districts of Mizoram from 12th to 14th January covering Serchhip, Lunglei, Aizwal, Kolasib and Mamit districts. Piped water connection is being provided in most rural households through Spring Water which is a localized source of water for in-village schemes. The community has come forward in contributing money towards digging trenches and laying down water pipelines. The only drawback with spring water is that in summers as the water level reduces the quantity of water supply is affected which leads to limited supply of water in every household.

People in Mizoram State have been paying water user charges varying from Rs 40-100 in each village. Few, Water & Sanitation (WATSAN) Committees have collected a corpus of nearly Rs 1,00,000/- overtime. Water meters are being installed in the households to check water consumption. The WATSAN committee comprises of 10 members, of which 4 are women.

In some places Field Test Kits have been procured but as training has not been imparted to the WATSAN members, on how to carry out water testing, the same is still being undertaken by PHED officials in district laboratories. Geo-tagging of water end points is being undertaken as per JJM guidelines. While Village Action Plan is being prepared there is need to look into greywater management as household generates larger amount of water since potable water has reached every home.

Jammu & Kashmir

The national JJM team travelled to the UT in December covering Srinagar, Anantnag, Pulwama and Gandebal districts from 27th to 31st December, 2021 to understand the work carried out in the UT as in many places of Jammu & Kashmir Panchayat elections have recently been held. With new members representing the Panchayats, every effort is directed to form Pani Samiti/ Village Water & Sanitation Committee so

Woman in J&K with her household tap water connection

that community may be mobilized to update the Village action Plan based on their present requirement. PRI are being told that while updating the VAP it is important to bear in mind the floating population as they draft population projection considering the growth plan of villages. The State Water and Sanitation Mission in J&K is appointing ISAs to extend handholding support for the newly elected PRI members. Field Testing Kits are being procured to undertake water testing at source and end points. The Government of India is taking up NABL accreditation of laboratories for the UT of J&K on priority basis.

Wherever, 100% FHTC coverage has been provided PHED has initiated the process of handing over O&M to Gram Panchayats as per the mandate under Jal Jeevan Mission Operational guidelines. The training of local resources as mason, plumbers, electrician and fitter is being conducted to provide employment and uplift the economy in the region by carrying out developmental works.

While preparing the Village Action Plan, it is important to map all the perennial water sources available in and around the village listing details like elevation and lean discharge. Permanent flow measurement arrangements are being made for all the perennial water sources to ascertain the discharge. Water network is being integrated for all villages which are dependent on borewell based scheme, to reduce dependability on individual source. Ground water recharge structure are constructed near bore to ensure source sustainability. The UT administration prefers to build gravity-based water supply system

as it minimizes the O&M cost. The UT has decided to approve pumping scheme only at places where there is absence of sustainable gravity source in the vicinity. Rainwater harvesting is promoted in the UT to minimize the dependency on water supply system.

Nagaland

A two-member team from NJJM visited Nagaland from 17th to 19th November, 2020 wherein it was observed that Water & Sanitation (WATSAN) Committee has been constituted in the Gram Panchayats.

The Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) officials provide guidance to the PRI members as they are involved in planning and design implementation of the village water schemes. Upon completion of the water supply system, the infrastructure is handed over to the WATSAN committee.

An important task with the committee members is collection of water user charges from every household. A water user ee ranging from Rs 20-40/- is being charged by the WATSAN committee from every household. They also carry out water testing of sources and end points using Field Test Kits procured for the purpose.

In certain places, water testing is undertaken by the school teachers. The State is working to get NABL accreditation for its State laboratory. All the laboratories are open for public and water samples are being tested at a nominal fee.

Village Action Plan (VAP) has been prepared by 1,401 villages in the State. PHED is using locally available materials to reduce the cost of construction. Local labour is being deployed for digging, forest clearing and shifting of construction material from one place to another thereby providing employment to the people living in far flung regions of the hilly state.

The State Government has introduced single point metering system in several villages to prevent wastage of water. The power charges for water supply are paid by the household. It is observed that some villages of Nagaland receive 24x7 water supply. The Rural Development Department has planned water supply schemes utilizing the 15th Finance Commission Grants.

Manipur

A three-member team from NJJM visited Manipur from 10th to 14th December, 2020 covering four districts. The State has achieved 68% target of providing Functional Household Tap Connections.

The electricity charges required for operating the pump to supply water is taken up by the State government, therefore the O&M charges are limited.

The villagers have not only donated land to develop water supply structures but in addition to it have also contributed in kind through labour and providing construction material required for the water supply scheme.

Implementing Support Agencies (ISAs) have been engaged to handhold the PRIs in community mobilization, programme design and implementation. The State has provided skill training for masons, plumbers and technicians at ground level so that trained personnel are available at Panchayat.

All the laboratories are registered while the State Manipur laboratory has NABL accredition for testing physio-chemical parameters. Regular testing of water sources shall be undertaken especially in region facing residual chlorine at head end and tail to ensure that safe water is being supplied to the villagers under the programme.

Woman and her daughter with her household tap water connection

Chhattisgarh

National Jal Jeevan Mission team visited three districts in Chhattisgarh from 20th to 23rd December, 2020. As on date 64 villages have been declared "Har Ghar Jal village" in the State. Three water quality testing laboratories in Chhattisgarh are NABL accredited.

A five-member women team has been formed at Gram Panchayat to carry out testing of water using Field Test Kits (FTKs). Training of how to use the FTK was imparted to all the women so that test results derived during surveillance are accurate and reliable.

Most of the villages visited were equipped with ground water recharge system like ponds and wetlands which have enhanced the yield and long-term sustainability of water source. Most single-village schemes are solar power based-schemes for scattered habitations whose operation and maintenance cost is negligible. Villagers in the region are regularly paying water user charges and are even willing to contribute 10% of the estimated cost for the in-village infrastructure under the programme.

Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand State visit was undertaken from 25th to 27th November, 2020 by National Jal Jeevan Mission team covering four districts. The State Government is turning water testing into a massive community drive wherein they are partnering with the academia. Apart from Public Health and Engineering laboratories, academic institutions are scaling up water quality testing and upgrading their laboratories to bring it at par with the departmental laboratories for testing public water supplies. In the State four-district laboratories have applied for NABL accredition. The State laboratory at Dehradun is well equipped with desired personnel.

PRIs are encouraged to monitor the progress and intervene if proper quality is not ensured by the implementing agency.

Rajasthan

From 14th to 17th December, 2020 a six-member NJJM team visited Rajasthan to oversee the progress made by the State. Since the time new PRI members were elected, no Gram Sabha meeting was organized as the country was under lockdown. Therefore, Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) formation is delayed.

Most villages in Udaipur are Fluoride-affected therefore, solar de-fluoridation unit was installed to provide potable water. The community has clearly demarcated the sources which are **Fluoride free** and **Fluoride rich** so that they know if the water is fit for drinking.

In Sikar, people have realized that installing a borewell costs nearly 1.5 lakh so they have resorted to solar power which is economical in the long-run. The villagers of Gharat Upali in Sirohi district have decided to adopt healthy practice of greywater management and reuse which not only reduces demand for freshwater but also protects water bodies from contamination. Kitchen gardens have been setup using greywater. The villages have also adopted water efficient irrigation techniques such as drip irrigation and sprinklers to maximize the utility of available water. Bhaleri village in Churu district has a very effective and efficient VWSC. The VWSC have been collecting User Charges for potable water supplied in every household. So far, one of the Committee has collected 30 lakh for in-village infrastructure works.

Women of Rajasthan fetching water from Solar based Pump

Meghalaya

Meghalaya State was visited from 15th to 19th November, 2020 by National Jal Jeevan Mission team. Four-districts were covered with the aim to understand the progress made under the programme. The team travelled upto Amsohrhong village which borders with Bangladesh. The village has received 100% functional household tap connections. Retrofitting of surface water source was undertaken in the village based on gravity piped water supply.

The team members were informed that as the State faces problem in procuring pipe material in the region therefore the Water Supply Department is reaching out to Assam and West Bengal for construction material supply. Order for the same has been placed by the Department so that construction activity does not hamper for want of material.

The cost of constriction is higher in Meghalaya because of hilly terrain, scattered villages, the distance between two households is large Gravity based infrastructure is being developed to reduce the O&M in long run. Presently, Rs 138/- per household is being collected as water user charges in Ribhoi district.

West Bengal

An eight-member of NJJM team visited West Bengal from 5th to 8th January, 2021.

The team visited water testing district laboratory in Tamluck Parwatipur. Nearly 700 samples are tested in this laboratory every month covering 19 Gram Panchayats. In Midnapur Paschim, 20,000 water samples are tested every year covering 229 Gram Panchayats with the help of 201 facilitators.

Most districts have about 10 laboratories of which one is a district laboratory while the remaining are sub-divisional laboratory. Few of these laboratories are maintained by Public Health and Engineering Department while few are taken care by the non-government organization. District laboratory in the State has capability to analyze water under 8 parameters. The Gram Panchayat has deployed a facilitator to collect samples and transport them to the concerned laboratory. The facilitator is paid Rs 150/- per sample collected and deposited at the laboratory for water testing. Rs 1,400/- is charged by the laboratory from the individual to test all eight-parameters of water quality. The report thus generated is shared with the Gram Panchayat, Public Health Engineering Department officials and district administration for desired intervention.

ITI Durgapur has designed a seven-day training capsule for plumbers and is imparting training at district level to the villagers so that skilled labour is available at all times in the vicinity for undertaking water supply projects.

Telangana

Two teams from National Jal Jeevan Mission visited the state of Telangana from 6-8 January, 2021 in ten districts Rangareddy, Vikarabad Narayanpet, Jogulamba Gadwal, Wanarpathy, Yadgiri Bhongir, Suryapet, Khammam, Badradri Kothagudem, Jayshankar Bhupalpali covering 20 villages. On 19 January, 2021 the State has ensured 100% rural households get tap water connections.

Telangana has adopted best practices like installing flow control valves in every household tap connection for equitable distribution of water to all households in the village. State declaring the stabilized village in all respect of functionality through stabilization certificate duly endorsed by GP sarpanch and secretary.

Mother and daughter with their household tap water connection

Madhya Pradesh village celebrates 'Jal Utsav' to welcome tap water connection

Yes! The smile is for real for the four-year-old 'Muskaan'. It's a first time in her life she is seeing tap water connection in her household. As her mother prepares to worship the tap, she could barely wait for the 'pooja' to be over, and insists to open the tap to enjoy & feel the first gush of water. Finally, her patience paid off; With one swish of the tap, clean water gushed out & Muskaan bursts into giggles and claps. "I can drink water during my playtime without pestering my mother for it"- gleefully chirps Muskaan! This is how freedom & 'ease of living' looks like for the four-year-old girl. Muskaan's mother reverberates the same happiness. For her, the tap water meant better health for her kids and ample quality time for herself.

Muskaan happy with tap water in her home for first time

Damhedi village of Anuppur District of Madhya Pradesh celebrated 'Jal Utsav' to welcome tap water connections in their households on 15th January, 2021. The village was decked up with rangolis and flower decorations & villagers were in their finest clothes & tribal accessories.

The festivities included tribal songs, dance & music which filled the whole atmosphere with the spirit of joy. The village which mostly comprises of tribal population has suffered paucity of potable water in their area since ever. But now, it's a double dip of celebration for them as the availability of tap water has provided 'ease of living' to the community as well as has brought their revered river Narmada to their homes. Women were seen worshipping and bowing before the tap, as a mark of respect to their river deity. "I feel blessed as the mother river, lovingly called 'Maiyya' (mother in local language) has come to my doorstep to bless me"- says a village lady.

Grand Challenge for Development of "Smart Water Supply Measurement and Monitoring System"

National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM), Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti in partnership with Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology launched an ICT Grand Challenge, for development of a 'Smart water supply measurement and monitoring system' on 15th September, 2020. Jal Jeevan Mission would be the user agency of the Grand Challenge and C-DAC, Bangalore is the implementing agency, providing technical support for the challenge. Enthusiastic participation was observed from all over India. Total 218 applications were received, from various sectors like LLP Companies, Indian Tech start-ups, Individuals etc. A Jury was constituted, with experts from academia, industry, Jal Jeevan Mission, C-DAC, STPI, COEs, MeitY, etc. Results of ICT Grand Challenge were announced on 20th November 2020, based on the recommendations of the jury. 10 applicants have been selected for ideation to prototype stage and each are being supported with Rs. 7.50 Lakhs.

Currently the prototypes are being developed which are going to be evaluated during the last week of January, 2021 by the jury. A water test bed is set up in C-DAC Bangalore Electronics City Campus for these evaluations. Best four techno-economically viable prototypes will be selected for product development and each team will receive Rs. 25 Lakh to build their solution as per the need of the user agency.

This would be followed by field trial, testing & deployment and demonstration at approx. 25 locations across the country as identified by Jal Jeevan Mission. Based on evaluation, one winner and two runner-ups will be selected and supported by 50 Lakh (winner) and 20 Lakh each (runner-ups).

The grand challenge is being carried out with funding support from MeitY and National Jal Jeevan Mission.

Voices from the ground

'Jal Sahiya' mobilizes and drives for Community-led action plans for water in Jharkhand

Lenkeya, a remote village in Kundla Gram Panchayat in Tamar block of Ranchi district, Jharkhand is basking in their new-found happiness and good health. Now the village has availability of potable water through tap connections which have given a new developmental push to this village which has largely tribal population. The village has faced drought-like situation a few years back and now dependent on handpumps and some small tanks for drinking water which are not adequate to fulfil the requirements of all 165 scattered households in three hamlets.

Lenkeya's Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) led by 'Jal Sahiya' (a rural woman frontline worker for water) decided to came forward to discuss long-term water solutions. Mrs Hiramani Devi Munda is well trained and proactive Jal Sahiya who has been relentlessly putting her efforts to trigger and mobilize the community and sensitized them on the importance of safe and secured water and sanitation. She organized a series of village meetings in the last three months and in November, 2020, all households came together to prepare Village Action Plan (VAP) in a participatory manner. More than 139 households participated in the formulation of VAP.

The 'Jal Sahiya' made it very easy and interactive by facilitating to draw a social cum resource map of the village on a playground, which easy to understand the existing pattern of the village and needs accordingly. The villagers enthusiastically put their key concerns and suggestions spanning requirement of functional household tap connection (FHTC) through village piped water supply system (PWSS), selection of appropriate site and source of water, cost of installation, operation and maintenance and overall management of the system.

Community members participating in water resource mapping

At end of the three-day process, VAP was prepared and collectively charted decisions cum action points through the village resolution: -

- The village water supply system will be designed to supply at least 55 lpcd of safe drinking water;
- The GP will assist and support the technical team of DWSM for installation of village water supply system;
- VWSC will collect in its account 5% of the total cost as initial community contribution and user fee per month/ household for sustainable operation and maintenance;
- All families will follow water conservation measures at individual, household and community level as well as will construct soak pits for greywater management;
- VWSC will look after and take care of the effective and efficient functioning of the village piped water supply system; and
- The 'Jal Sahiya' will have a key role in planning & execution of the given action points; whereas the GP and community will provide all out support.

'Jal Sahiyas' are actively involved in the preparation of the Village Action Plan (VAP) across Jharkhand and over 600 villages have prepared VAP in the last quarter. This participatory model has been useful for community-mobilisation, planning & execution

through cohesive efforts of villagers; thereby aiming to end the drudgery of women & children, and providing them better health & 'ease of living' through the availability of potable water through tap connections.

Union Minister reviewed the progress of MP, Tripura & UP

Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat held a joint review meeting with Chief Minister Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan at Bhopal on 9th January, 2021. Various water supply initiatives under the Atal Bhujal Yojana and Jal Jeevan Mission were discussed in detailed.

Madhya Pradesh review meeting

Tripura

In continuation of State progress review, another meeting was co-chaired by Chief Minister of Tripura, Shri Biplab Kumar Deb and Union Minister of Jal Shakti Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat on 12th January, 2021 in Agartalla.

During Tripura visit, the Union Minister inaugurated 20 drinking water supply projects under Jal Jeevan Mission in North Vijayanagar, Mohanpur and more than one lakh FHTC tap connections were provided in the year of 2020-21 under Atal Jaldhara Mission. The state government has directed State team to ensure 100% Functional Household Tap Connection to all rural homes in the State by 2022.

Union Minister with Chief Minister, Tripura

Uttar Pradesh

A Joint review meeting in Lucknow was held on 18th January, 2021 on planning and implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in the State in presence of Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh and Union Minister, Jal Shakti. Though the State has planned for provision of tap water connection to all 2.63 Crore rural households of Uttar Pradesh by 2024, but The Chief Minister urged State officials during the review meeting that the target could be achieved much earlier by 2022-23.

Out of 97,494 villages in the State, 1,735 villages have been provided with 100% tap water connections and drinking water supply works is in progress in 10,936 villages, whereas work is yet to start in **84,823 villages**

Uttar Pradesh review meeting

News Digest

HT Environment Conclave

The Centre will train five women from each village to test the quality of water as part of the ambitious Jal Jeevan Mission which aims to provide safe and adequate drinking water through household tap connections by 2024, said Union Minister of Jal Shakti Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat at HT Conclave in New Delhi.

"When we need to test our blood, we all know where to go. But we have problems to test the water we drink. We will set up laboratories that will provide water quality tests for nominal charges", Minister added during the conclave.

PHE restores water supply in Kashmir post-heavy snowfall

Jal Shakti Public Health Engineering Department in Kashmir has restored all 483 affected water supply schemes in the region.

PHE restores water supply in Kashmir post heavy snowfall

Services in 257 gravity water supply and 226 lift water supply schemes was disrupted due to non-availability of electricity as the Valley witnessed heavy snowfall. The water in the pipeline was frozen due to dip in temperature bringing normal life to a halt.

पाणी स्रोतांच्या तपासणीसाठी 'फिल्ड टेस्ट कीट'
पाणी स्वच्छता सर्वेक्षण आणि कीटचा वापराचे महिलांना प्रशिक्षण
ग्रामस्तरावर प्रशिक्षणांचा फायदा होणार
९ हजार ६६० महिलांनी घेतले प्रशिक्षण
९२ सत्रांचे आयोजन

FTK Training to SHGs in Nasik, Maharashtra under JJM

जल जीवन मिशन की आयोजित कार्यशाला में सदर प्रखंड के प्रखंड विकास पदाधिकारी पारुल सिंह ने कहा कि जल जीवन मिशन के तहत जो शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है, उसकी देख-रेख की जिम्मेवारी स्थानीय लोगों की है। इसके लिए एक निश्चित कर का भुगतान करेंगे तो लाभ उन्हें लंबे समय तक मिलेगा।

जन स्वास्थ्य विभाग अब स्कूलों में पढ़ाएगा जल जीवन मिशन का पाठ

कोरोना महामारी के चलते जहां स्कूल बंद थे। इसी वजह से भारत सरकार द्वारा दिया गया स्कूल की गतिविधियों का लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हो सका। अब पिछले माह से स्कूल खुलने शुरू हो गए है व स्कूलों में बच्चों की संख्या में भी इजाफा होना शुरू हो गया है।

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय भारत सरकार के निर्देशानुसार अब जिले के स्कूलों (Schools) में भी जल जीवन मिशन के उद्देश्यों व पेयजल की गुणवत्ता के प्रति विद्यार्थियों को जागरूक किया जाएगा।

Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission

Glimpses

Then	Now

Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission

Har Ghar Jal Samvad

> During the pandemic-lockdown period we managed to provide piped drinking water to 3.3 Crore household across the country.
>
> Shri **Gajendra Singh Shekhawat**
> **Union Minister of Jal Shakti**, GoI
> (an extract from HT Environment Conclave on 22nd January, 2021, New Delhi)

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