

Challenges and way forward in implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

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Jal-Jeevan-Mission: New Thrust



- **Period: 2019-2024**
- **Highest political will**
- **Budget outlay: (Increased & Flexible financing)**

National + State: **INR 3.6 lakh crores**

Convergence: **INR 1.8 lakh crores** (FFC/MGNREGS/SBM 2.0)

- **Climate resilient:** Source sustainability included- JSA & ABhY
- **Equity & gender** consideration central
- **COVID sensitive:** access from community points to FHTC
- SDG compliant **safely managed water**
- **Community managed:** represented through VAP/VWSC/GP
- Harnessing evolving **technologies:** O&M, treatment, WQ monitoring and surveillance etc. for accountability

JJM Plans to overcome challenges

01

In-village piped water supply infrastructure for tap water connection to every HH

02

Reliable drinking water sources/ augmentation of existing sources

03

Transfer of water - Multi Village Scheme for those villages where quantity and/ or quality issues exist in local sources

04

Technological intervention where quality is an issue

05

Retrofitting of completed and ongoing PWS schemes to achieve FHTCs

06

Grey water management

07

Support activities & capacity building of communities

08

Funds to meet any unforeseen challenges/ issues due to natural disasters/ calamities

Salient features of Jal Jeevan Mission

Groundwater based single village schemes with source sustainability
Multi-village schemes only where inadequate quality and quantity of water

Community managed, community owned

Capacity Building and technical assistance at all levels

Mandatory source sustainability through MGNREGA

- Groundwater recharge through point recharge sources
- Basic treatment and re-use of greywater for agriculture
- Other recharge initiatives like afforestation, de-silting of minor irrigation tanks, rejuvenation of water bodies etc

Mandatory rainwater harvesting

IEC campaigns for water conservation

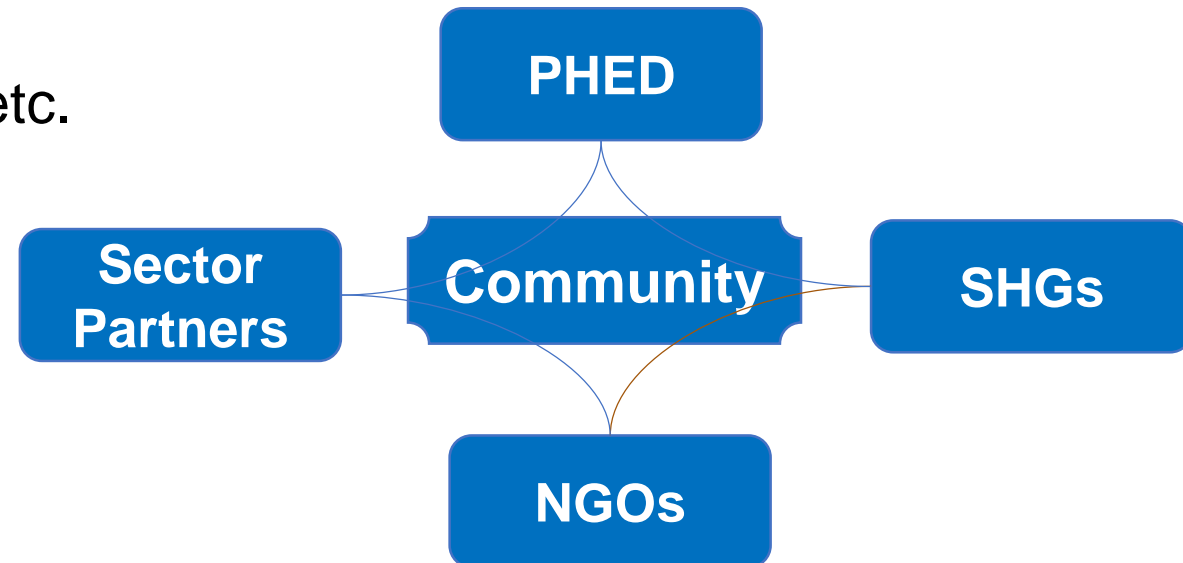
What's new?: Paradigm shift

- Stress on '**functionality**' of tap connections : Focus on water service delivery rather than mere water supply infrastructure;
- Unit of target : from habitation to **household** level;
- Service delivery enhanced from 40 lpcd to **55 lpcd**;
- Empowerment and capacity building of GPs or it's Sub-committee;
- Community ownership - approval of Village Action Plan (VAP) in Gram Sabha; and community contribution of 5% of CAPEX in SC, ST, NE States & Hilly & forested areas, and 10% for in-village infrastructure;
- End to end approach: Source sustainability and grey-water management integrated;
- GPs or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSCs/ Paani Samiti's to perform the role of a public utility at village level;
- Assets created under JJM to be geo-tagged; and
- Focus on long-term sustainability: Operation & Maintenance.

Institutional Mechanism

JJM is a time-bound mission-mode programme and needs robust institutional framework

- **National Level** - National Jal Jeevan Mission
- **State Level** - State Water & Sanitation Mission (SWSM)
- **District Level** - District Water & Sanitation Mission (DWSM)
- **Gram Panchayat Level** - Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee/ User Group , i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Paani Samiti, etc.
- **State's PHE/ RWS Department as Engineering Department**
- **Sector Partners** – UN agencies, major Trusts/ Foundations, etc.
- **Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs)** –
 - NGOs/ VOs/ women SHGs/ CBOs / Trusts, etc.



Functionality of FHTCs

- Under JJM, functionality is defined as
 - i.) having infrastructure, i.e. household tap connection providing water in adequate quantity (55 lpcd);
 - ii.) of prescribed quality (BIS);
 - iii.) on regular basis.
- Every year functionality assessment (survey) to ascertain the service delivery;
- Apart from physical and financial progress, 'Functionality' will also decide the 'performance' to provide performance incentive;
- Every year, States to be given additional funds in the form of incentive grants;
- GPs/ VWSC/ Pani Samitis to be provided 10% of the 'in-village infrastructure' cost as performance incentive after completion of the scheme and successful demonstration of O&M;
- IoT based monitoring of functionality – automated system.

Dovetailing of resources at village level

S. No.	Component	Funding
1.	Water resource management for source sustainability	MGNREGS/ CAMPA/ JJM and other sources
2.	In-village water supply infrastructure	JJM/ LAD funds/ DMDF, CSR, donations, etc. and minimum 5/ 10% community contribution
3.	Grey water management & its re-use	SBM (G), 15 th FC grants to PRIs
4.	Operation & maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Water service charges- 15th Finance Commission grants for PRIs- Incentive funds under JJM to GPs (10% of the 'in-village infrastructure' cost)

How ?

- Gram Panchayats (GPs) to function as **public utilities** and **Village Action Plans (VAP)** are prepared encompassing the components of:
 - i.) water resource management;
 - ii.) in-village water supply infrastructure;
 - iii.) grey-water treatment & its reuse; and
 - iv.) operation & maintenance of water supply system.
- **Training calendar** is prepared to build capacities of GPs, VWSCs/ Paani Samitis, etc. to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply infrastructure;
- For decentralized, demand-driven, community-managed water supply system & for its long-term sustainability, a **handbook/ margdarshika** is being prepared for communities;
- Utilization of **15th Finance Commission grants for PRIs** for rural water supply issued;
- Cadre of **five women in every village** community to be prepared for leading water quality surveillance using Field Test Kit (FTK) and sanitary inspection.

How ?

- **Key Resource Centres (KRCs)** for capacity building of personnel managing water supply services at all levels, i.e. village, GP, district and state, for training, change management and leadership programmes to instill concepts of service delivery & utility approach;
- Convergence with Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (**PMKVY**) for skill training of plumbers, electricians, masons, motor mechanics, etc.;
- Upgradation and strengthening of drinking water quality testing labs and their accreditation by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (**NABL**);
- Technology: explore use of '**IoT/ sensor-based monitoring system**' for service delivery in terms of quantity, quality & regularity of water supply;

HRD under JJM

Knowledge Centre/ Centre of Excellence: Set up in reputed Indian universities/ institutions for conducting continuous research, studies, provide inputs to policy making related drinking water, public health, etc.

Change Management: Customized annual training calendar for engineering/ managerial cadre

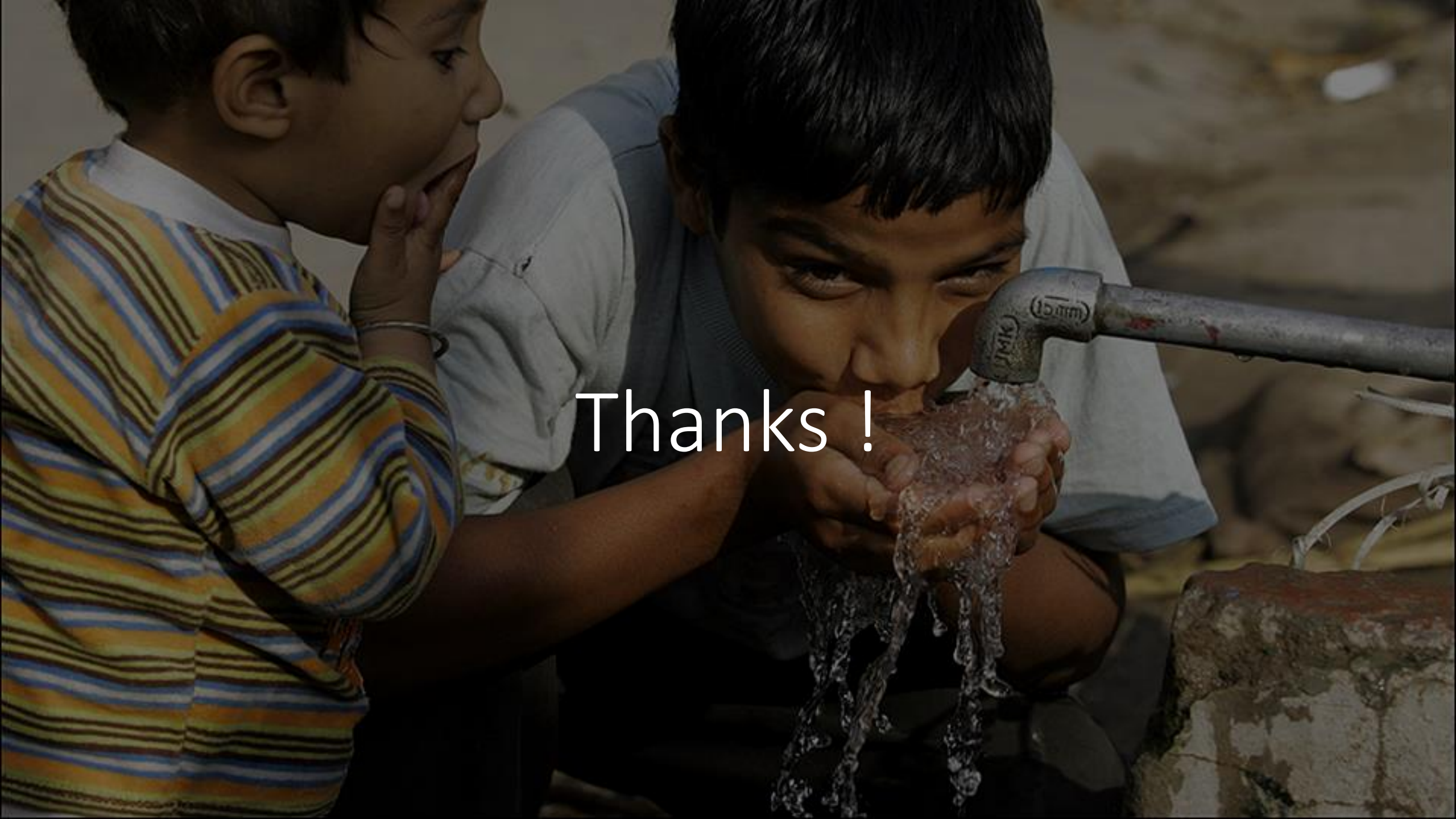
Emphasis on service delivery: Shift from 'infrastructure-based' to 'Utility-based' approach under change-management

Capacity building & Skill development under JJM

Training of PRI members/ VWSC members: To plan, implement, manage, operate & maintain in-village water supply systems

Training for water quality surveillance: Preferably, five women from every village to be trained on use of Field Test Kits (FTKs) and sanitary inspection

Training for skilling of human resource: Ensuring skilled human resource, *viz.* masons, plumbers, electricians, etc. for long-term sustainability



Thanks !