



# Aspirational Blocks Programme

## Training Module on Drinking Water

FEB 2024



ARP DRINKING WATER

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# Drinking Water Sector

Abbreviations		
ABP	-	Aspirational Block Programme
ABY	-	Atal Bhujal Yojana
BDO	-	Block Development Officer
CPHEEO	-	Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organisation
CSR	-	Corporate Social Responsibility
DM	-	District Magistrate
DPR	-	Detailed Project Report
DRD	-	Department of Rural Development
FHTC	-	Functional Household Tap Connection
GPDP	-	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
HH	-	Household
ICDS	-	Integrated Child Development Services
JJM	-	Jal Jeevan Mission
LPCD	-	Litres Per Capita Per Day
LSDGs	-	Localised Sustainable Development Goals
MGNREGS	-	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoPR	-	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
MLALADS	-	Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme
MPLADS	-	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme
MVS	-	Multi Village Scheme
MSDE	-	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
OHT	-	Over Head Tank
PVTG	-	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups

PHED	-	Public Health Engineering Department
PMKVY	-	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PWSS	-	Piped Water Supply Schemes
RWS	-	Rural Water Supply
SBM-G 2.0	-	Swachh Bharat Mission - Grameen 2.0
SVS	-	Single Village Scheme
VAP	-	Village Action Plan
VWSC	-	Village Water and Sanitation Committee
WASH	-	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WDC-PMKSY	-	Watershed Development Component - Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
WQMIS	-	Water Quality Management Information System

Time	Session Title	Session Objectives	Training Methods & Materials
09.30 - 10.00	Arrival & Registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registering attendance</li> </ul>	Registration forms Play: Mission PaaniAntham (A R Rahman)
10.00 - 10.15	Welcome & Purpose of the training Programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clarify what Aspirational District Programme, and Aspirational Blocks Programme intend to achieve</li> <li>Put across the purpose of the training, and what they can hope to learn in this one-day training.</li> <li>Theme of this session is: "Sankatkitnabhibadaho, samadhannikal hi jaatahai"</li> </ol>	Notes + PowerPoint Slides Programme Schedule
10.15 -11.30	Critical Issues in Drinking Water Sector, and Highlighting Solutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and define challenges and issues. Through a WC format discussion generate possible solutions also. Highlight the critical issues that cause stumbling blocks in providing FHTC to every rural household, and ways to accelerate the programme implementation.</li> <li>How have these issues been addressed by participants in the room - discussing solutions.</li> <li>Present a list of possible solutions sourced from various states (this is also to be shared as learning material)</li> </ol>	Use World Café Format (1) prioritise challenges; (2) categorise these issues and challenges into buckets; (3) Five corners can be created into a WC format, where five major categories can be put on display / table.
11.30 - 11.45	<b>TEA BREAK</b>		
11.45 - 01.00	Scheme Convergence for Sustainable water supply	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitize the participants on the concept and need of convergence.</li> <li>Orient the participants on the areas of convergence so as to successfully surmount the issue of drinking water insecurity and ensure regularity of supply.</li> <li>Familiarize the participants on the need of linkages of different central/state flagship programmes for achieving source sustainability and contribute to the achievement of ABP targets.</li> </ol>	Notes and PowerPoint Slides prepared from the Training Module - JJM.  LCD Projector  White Board & markers Play videos suggested in the Training Module
01.00 - 2.00	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>		

02.00 – 3.15 pm	How can GPDP funding be leveraged to achieve universal FHTC coverage (ensuring that rural institutions such as AWCs, Schools, PHCs also benefit from these schemes) How they did it?  Success Story presentation and Discussion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recognise and appreciate the lessons from the drinking water sector that are widely varied in nature – ranging from issues of - quality – quantity – access - dependability etc.</li> <li>2. Apply the lessons to the context of the Block or villages in question, and develop solutions, improvisations that may help address such critical issues</li> <li>3. Accelerate implementation removing the stumbling blocks that hampered effective implementation of JJM in Aspirational Blocks</li> </ol>	<p>Call a participant from blocks where saturation has been reached – such as blocks should be called upon to share their success stories.</p> <p>Play videos suggested in the Training Module</p>
3.15 – 3.30	<b>TEA BREAK</b>		
3.30 – 4.30	Achieving universal FHTCs in blocks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify five Priority actions that they will take to achieve universal FHTCs in their blocks.</li> <li>2. Explain sustainability pointers to focus: coverage, sustainability, reliability of services, universality. 3. Preparation of Manifesto for Action after revisiting BDs</li> </ol>	Identification of indicative steps, and action points for each step.
4.30 – 5.00	Plenary Presentation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encourage them with a renewed sense of enthusiasm.</li> </ol>	Open House Discussion Let the participants present their strategies.
5.00 – 5.15	What Next? &Thanks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Next steps – 5 point agenda for action.</li> <li>2. Vote of Thanks</li> </ol>	Collect the papers for consolidation

## Session - 1

### Welcome and Introduction to the Training (30 min)

Take from the PowerPoint Slides and Facilitator's Guide

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## Session - 2

### Introduction of Participants (30 min)

Take from the PowerPoint Slides and Facilitator's Guide

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## Session -3

### Introduction to the Theme

Take from the PowerPoint Slides and Facilitator's Guide

## Aspirational Blocks Programme

The Government of India has identified 500 Aspirational Blocks, following the success of Aspirational District Programme. Geographically, Aspirational Blocks are backward, and receive poor rainfall. They are drought-prone, often remote and susceptible to many uncertainties and volatilities.

Jal Jeevan Mission aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2nd October, 2024. The critical issues an Aspirational Block has to surmount to be able to fulfil the FHTC promise are multiple, and different from the regular issues that any average Indian village has to face.

## Purpose of this Training

The task in hand is to ensure that every household in inaccessible and distant areas of this country also receive FHTC as soon as possible. To able to do this, there is a need for a better understanding of critical issues that cause tight spot in the implementation of JJM in Aspirational Blocks; and highlight ways (find appropriate solutions) in order to accelerate programme implementation. Thus, the over-arching purpose we need to hold, of this training programme are:

1. This training will support BLOs in universal coverage of FHTC in his/her block.
2. Make BLOs realise multi-dimensional impact of drinking water sector
3. Shift focus from brick-and-mortar to behaviour and people
4. Accelerated implementation of drinking water sector action plan/activities This will entail bringing inclusiveness and sustainable service ensuring 'no one is left behind'. Involve local communities in planning, implementation and operation and maintenance.

## Drinking Water Supply

The vision of drinking water supply programme is that every rural household has drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges. Thus, JJM focuses on drinking water service delivery at household level.

To have full understanding of JJM, the trainers may go through the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of JJM (<https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/guidelines>). This training module assumes that the users of this module have undergone training on the guidelines of the Jal Jeevan Mission, and that they have a fair understanding of the rural drinking water supply programmes.

# Session - 4 Overview of the Sector

## Objectives

Upon completion of this session, the participants shall:

1. Define Functional House Tap Connection (FHTC), and the criteria one has to fulfil to be able to report having provided FHTC to every rural household of India
2. Highlight the critical issues that cause stumbling block in providing FHTC to every rural household, and ways to accelerate the programme implementation.
3. Make the BLOs aware of the challenges in trying to achieve speed with scale, and evidences on how these challenges have been overcome.

## Duration

75 minutes

## Methods

Issue-based GD on 5 – 6 critical issues, and cards to provide solutions provided either by experts / experiences documented available in the Training Module

## Materials Required

- Technical Notes provided in this Training Module, (along with solutions)
- Two different cards – one with issues, and the other with solutions.
- Post cards. As an alternative to white board, the trainer can also provide cards (post card size) to the participants to write one critical issue in each card, and to write the proposed solution on the reverse side. The cards can be collected and taken up for discussion one by one.

## Session Outline

- Functional House Tap Connection - as defined by the Ministry of Jal Sakthi
- Essential parameters to report about the ‘functionality’ of a house tap
- Critical Issues in Planning & suggested ways to address them

### Box - 1: Note to the Trainer

There are certain specific words and concepts used in the drinking water sector. The trainer is expected to be familiar with these terms before commencing the session. So, please go through the glossary of terms given in the Operational Guidelines for Implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission.

## Technical Notes to the Trainer

Before getting down to discussing the critical issues, it's good to have some clarity on what is meant by Functional House Tap Connection (FHTC).

Definition of FHTC: Jal Jeevan Mission aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by March 2024. Functionality of a tap connection is defined as:

1. having the necessary infrastructure and house tap connection at every house, with a single point or three points within the house, as the household may prefer;



2. providing adequate quantity of water, i.e. at least 55 Liter per capita daily (lpcd), and an additional 15 lpcd for animals in villages with animals; (iii) of prescribed quality, i.e. BIS:10500 standard;
3. regularly i.e. on a daily basis;
4. on a long-term basis i.e., for the entire design period of the infrastructure; (vi) irrespective of seasons.

There are many challenges and critical issues to be tackled before we can accomplish the vision stated above. We will be in a position to face many of the challenges and resolve critical issues if we can tap on:

- a. the good practices and the lessons learnt in similar contexts elsewhere; and (b) through convergence of various programmes of the Government of India and State governments. Precisely, this is what this module aims at doing. Our goal is to provide FHTC to the maximum number of families by March, 2024. Saturation should serve as the pointer to guide our discussion. The following pages raise some of the often confronted critical issues that cause stumbling block in programme implementation. Against each critical issue, we also state in brief, the possible or proposed solution or ways to address them. The trainers may find it useful - during a training programme - to generate a discussion on critical issues in a given block, and to be able to suggest ways to resolve such issues.

#### **Box - 2: Note to the Trainer**

The scope of discussion in this session is only to:

- a. raise critical issues;
- b. provide an opportunity for the participants to raise critical issues they are facing or they faced in the past and resolved;
- c. provide an opportunity for them to explain how they resolved it;
- d. put across some of the solutions proposed in this module for them to consider for adoption.

Obviously, the critical issues and possible solutions given below are only indicative. Let them know that in the subsequent sessions they will come to know - through case studies and good practices - how others in similar contexts resolved such issues; and how meaningful convergence of programmes of the Government of India, and the state government can resolve some of the issues. This may accelerate the implementation of JJM, leading to achieve saturation earlier than expected.

The trainer should take up for discussion the experiences of participants collected in cards. The table below is only to aid the discussion. The list below is NOT meant for teaching. It is to aid the trainer to confidently conduct the discussion - what issues are most likely to be brought up by the participants.

# Session - 5 Discussion of Challenges in achieving indicators

## Critical Issues & Possible / Proposed Solutions

Sl.No	Critical Issues	Possible / Proposed Solutions
1.	Unverified / Incorrect <b>baseline of</b> households that require to be given FHTC. New Households emerged after commissioning of the scheme. So, there is a change in the baseline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The purpose of baseline survey should be accurate identification of households (HH) without FHTC.</li> <li>Identify households missed out, if any, and include them in the baseline. In villages where the project got completed, include such HH in the upcoming GPDP. Or if a new VAP on drinking water came up.</li> </ul>
2.	Inadvertent omission of local institutions such as schools, and anganwadi building from being provided with FHTC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include in the baseline.</li> <li>In villages where the project got completed, include such HH in the upcoming GPDP.</li> </ul>
3.	Existing infrastructure not taken into account while planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Firstly, it must be made known to the community that not taking into account the existing infrastructure will result in the community having to pay high contribution towards the capital cost.</li> <li>Secondly, the expenditure the GP may have to incur due to excessive infrastructure must be made known to the people so that they can rationalize what they ask for.</li> </ul>
4.	Community NOT informed of the mandatory financial contribution to avail JJM; and they are not informed of the Rough Cost Estimate which renders collecting community contribution towards capital cost very difficult, leading to delay in execution, and scheme commissioning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rough Cost Estimate of the infrastructure being planned and the amount of community contribution to be paid must be presented to the Gram Sabha so that people can rationalize their demand.</li> <li>They can also ask for other technical options to be presented for the community to take an informed-decision.</li> <li>The SC/ST sub-plans should also prioritize JJM and also use unspent for this purpose</li> </ul>
5.	Searching for availability of land for drilling bore-wells, instead of searching for dependable water source.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gathering local knowledge on nearby bore wells, water yields, and historical evidences of previously dried-up sources are crucial, along with scientific observations related to sources for accurately identifying dependable drinking water resources.</li> <li>Taking Hydro-geo-morphological maps (HGM maps) that incorporate all available scientific data can be instrumental in identifying the water source and aiding in the planning process.</li> </ul>

6.	Executing an agreement to drill bore-well in a private land for use as a source, without verifying if such private property is under any litigation / dispute.	When private land is used for drilling bore well, always verify and make sure that such lands are not under any dispute or litigation.
7.	Commissioning the JJM Project on an <i>undependable or partially dependable water source</i> – be it new or rejuvenation schemes.	Gathering local knowledge on nearby bore wells, water yields, and historical evidences of previously dried-up sources are crucial, along with scientific observations related to sources for accurately identifying dependable drinking water resources.
8.	Out of the 500 Aspirational Blocks, data on groundwater is available for 424 Blocks. ABs have <i>Critical-6; Semi-critical 39; Over exploited-39; Saline 3</i> . This indicates source is a critical issue, <i>constraining JJM from providing adequate supply</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Propose: recharge structures,</li> <li>Water Conservation measures,</li> <li>Percolation tanks,(use MGNREGS)</li> <li>This issue will be dealt with in detail in Session - 3 on ‘Convergence’.</li> </ul>
9.	Coastal districts face challenges during summer seasons due to groundwater depletion and saltwater intrusion.	Solutions involve exploring alternative sources, and adopting sustainable groundwater management practices.
10.	High variation in the quantity of water received <b>across head, middle, and tail</b> end houses.	Go for technical solutions such as use of flow control valve or ferrule that ensures a flow of 12Lrs per minute at all points. Meddling with the flow control valve stops the flow at the point where it is interfered.
11.	Delays in administrative and technical approvals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Propose Fast-track approval process: Ensure quick approval of the techno economic design from the competent authority, especially for ABs.</li> <li>Set timelines for project clearance: Establish clear timelines for obtaining technical approvals and project clearance.</li> <li>Special fast track approval and giving high priority to granting drinking water sanction for ABP area</li> <li>Regularly review the status of approved schemes: Check and review the approval status of schemes on a state-level dashboard to monitor progress.</li> <li>Facilitate timely payments (scheduled with timelines and stages) to contractors to maintain the pace of implementation of the program.</li> <li>Incentives for timely commissioning: Consider awarding incentives to executing agencies that successfully complete the scheme within the target period.</li> </ul>

12.	Scattered households in some areas result in a significant increase in the cost of the project or cost per household.	Higher costs for such cases to be considered and system for technical and administrative approval should be put in place for ABs.
13	Executing agency / contractors not following the CPHEEO manual and norms. Poor quality materials used. Poor quality work executed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The DLP(Defect Liability period) for vendors and executing agencies may be extended to 5 years, thereby making the vendors and executing agencies more responsible.</li> <li>• Make sure vendors procure all the material from the approved vendors only.</li> <li>• Once materials have been cleared after quality assessment, ensure they are transported to the destination with the specified stamping by the vendor.</li> <li>• Third-Party Quality Inspection</li> </ul>
14.	When the progress in blocks are slow...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Saturation Approach: Adopt a saturation approach by prioritizing small villages or habitations in the block, thereby inspiring other habitations within the block.</li> <li>• Engage and place Young Fellows at the Block Development Office (BDO) to monitor and nudge not only the BDOs but also the GP functionaries in the planning, execution, and operation and maintenance activities.</li> </ul>
15.	Contractors abandoning / leaving the work mid-way incomplete.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractors abandon work when they find it highly unviable or due to lack of support from the GP or from the government machinery side.</li> <li>• Establish a committee at the block levelled by the Executive Engineer and assisted by the Block Development Officer (BDO), agencies/contractors, and community leaders, will assess the bottlenecks and devise appropriate solutions.</li> </ul>
16.	Pressure for the contractor to go for retrofitting, where it is technically unviable. In other words, pushing the contractor to do retrofitting, where complete new scheme might be required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine Techno-Economic Viability: Assess the techno-economic viability of retrofitting and make a decision on whether to proceed with the retrofitting option.</li> <li>• Set Milestones for Retrofitting: If retrofitting is recommended, establish clear milestones to expedite the work.</li> </ul>
17.	Absence of trained manpower at the local level to attend to preventive maintenance, or leakages in pipelines or give a new FHTC.	Arrange for training through DDU-GKY & RSETI Skilling Centres. PM KoushalVikasYojana (PMKVY) may be contacted by selecting the local youth who are willing to take up such jobs.
18.	No Source Protection planned as part of VAP, leading to source contamination (an issue of Water Safety - Water Quality)	Source Protection measures (and if need be source recharge arrangements) should be taken up in VAP or in the upcoming GPDP.

19.	<p>Poor idea of chlorination among the water supply operator coupled with people complaints of chlorine taste in water weans the water supply operator from supplying chlorinated water. This brings up the issues of bacteriological contamination in water / water safety issues.</p>	<p>Tank operator must be trained in the correct methods of chlorinating drinking water. Even a local chemistry teacher, who understands the dosage chlorine, can train him. Right amount of <i>residual chlorine</i> in water may not be an issue to people.</p> <p>Regular cleaning of OHT and right amount of residual chlorine is essential. There should be a minimum of 0.2 - 1 mg/L of free chlorine residual present (this ensures microbiologically clean water). Four grams of chlorine is enough to chlorinate 1000 Lrs of water. It cannot exceed. If chlorine level is more, the easy way to reduce the residual chlorine level is by pumping additional ground water. Or dechlorinating tablets can be used.</p>
20.	<p>Frequent Power Failures in villages hamper regularity of supply / dependability of FHTC.</p>	<p>Solar-based pumping can help resolve such issues, while at the same time reduce power bills the GP has to pay.</p>

### Summary of Learning

The meaning of Functional House Tap Connection (FHTC), and the criteria one has to fulfil to be able to report having provided FHTC to every rural household of India. Ask the participants to recall, and help them complete the list.

There are critical issues that cause stumbling block in providing FHTC to every rural household. They could range from incorrect baseline to absence of trained manpower at local level to address critical issues. The cases and success stories put across how communities with the help of BLOs have been able to address such issues in similar contexts elsewhere. This must give them hope and confidence. Instilled a sense of urgency among the BLOs showing the sunset clause that they have to reach saturation by 2nd Oct. 2024. Show them also that they are not alone.

### Further Reading / Views

1. Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of JJM (Download)
2. View a video on Village Action Plan under Jal Jeevan Mission (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QKFjjeOt31w&t=19s>)
3. A R Rahman | the mission paani anthem official song (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-t8h7LPtq8k>)

**Note:** Some of the success story videos and A R Rahman's Mission Panni Anthem can be played while waiting for all the participants to arrive.

# Session - 6 Learning from Best Practices/ Success Stories

## How they did it? A Series of Success Stories from across India Introduction

It is remarkable to note the innovations and contributions made by schemes such as Jal Jeevan Mission, MGNREGS, PMKSY and other private sector players, NGOs and CSRs in addressing the issues of water quality, inadequacy and irregularity. Today a significant number of Indian villages receive adequate quantity of safe water throughout the year.

The conditions under which some of these projects got executed are unfathomable. They include areas highly inaccessible making it difficult to transport materials; hard terrains to hit at water table; chemical contamination in groundwater much beyond the permissible limits; scarcity of water ranging from semi-critical to extremely critical in terms of groundwater availability; the oddity of cultural practices beyond the comprehension of outside agencies, and so on and so forth.

Successful implementation of water supply projects in such areas always leaves us not only with satisfaction and confidence, but also with vital lessons that help tackle such issues in similar contexts elsewhere. The best way to acknowledge - such wonderful works and related documentation - is through replication, and taking those lessons for wider dissemination. This section aims at doing it.

## Session Objectives

Upon successful completion of this session, the participants will be able to:

1. Recognise and appreciate the lessons from the drinking water sector that are widely varied in nature - ranging from issues of - quality - quantity - access - dependability etc.
2. Apply the lessons to the context of the Block or villages in question, and develop solutions, improvisations that may help address such critical issues
3. Accelerate implementation removing the stumbling blocks that hampered effective implementation of JJM in Aspirational Blocks.
4. Make the BLOs aware of the challenges in speedy implementation, and evidences on how these challenges have been overcome.

## Session Outline

There are five important aspects to focus on. They are:

- I. Fast-tracking Implementation
- II. Convergent Action
- III. Behaviour Change Elements
- IV. Focus on Sustainability
- V. V. Leverage the power of local Institutions such as SHGs and GPs

The best way to put across these ideas in a training programme could be through case studies. Thus, ten case studies from across the states have been collected. These case studies will be appropriately used in relevant sessions, and related discussions in order to address challenges faced by BLOs. Since, these are real-life cases, they have the potential to show that a given constraint, challenge, or critical issue - be it on fast tracking, or convergent action or on leveraging local institutions have been addressed by another colleague of his/her [BLO] elsewhere in the country.

The idea is that trainers should bring in new cases keeping in view the state context, where the BLOs come from. A case from a coastal district may not be sufficiently convincing, when it is presented to BLOs from hilly terrains. A trainer should be conscious enough to recognise this, and select

cases accordingly. Perhaps, one approach could be asking among the participants, if they know of a case, where a given problem was addressed by another colleague in their neighbourhood.

## Categorising Success Stories

### I. Fast-tracking Implementation

The Ministry of Jal Sakthi, Government of India already has built-in urgency in the implementation of JJM through a sun-set clause that states must reach saturation point in providing FHTCs by 2nd October, 2024. Thus, we must make the BLOs understand that the age of drip-drip is gone. It's about big-bang now we aim at. Thus, the NJJM Dash Board looks to be dynamic almost every day - every week. The comparative pace of progress between Blocks; between Districts; and among the states is being monitored on a day-to-day basis. This is a kind of healthy competition to report on the progress made in providing FHTCs. This demands fast tracking implementation.

### II. Convergent Action

By nature drinking water provision is a sector that touches upon at least six major indicators of development. They are: (i) FHTCs at the household level, (ii) Health - public health, and hand washing practice in schools & anganwadis; (iii) Nutrition; (iv) ODF Sustainability; (v) Time saved for leisure, and to diversify livelihoods; (iv) Grey water reuse and recycle for nutri-garden and groundwater recharge.

### III. Behaviour Change Elements

Whose behaviour, is it anyway? It's not only the behaviour of the community in question, but also of the scheme implementing officials. However, a trainer needs to bear in mind that people / officials are not empty bottles to fill in the empty space available there. Everyone has his/her world view, prejudices, biases, learned-optimism, and acquired-pessimism and so on. Given this mind set, a trainer's skill lays in energising a BLO to enable him achieve his/her the best, and make them feel their work is very critical for the country to progress not only in drinking water provision, but also in the six critical indicators of development pointed out under Convergent Action at Sl.No.2 above.

The behaviour change required among the scheme implementing officials are: (i) respecting the views of the community on the type of facilities, maintenance implications, and the local culture with regard to water use and water handling; (ii) enlisting community participation in planning and implementation, and (iii) involving them maintenance of the facilities.

So much so, the behaviour change expected of the user community are: (i) use water prudently, in other words do not waste, or misuse freshwater for gardening / vehicle washing; (ii) do not remove the tap or tamper with distribution lines; (iii) protect sources from contamination by fencing; (iv) source augmentation measures; (v) harvest roof water during rainy season, and enjoy the purity of direct rain water; (vi) drinking water handling especially during rainy seasons - when there is a possibility of contamination; and (vii) the importance of paying for water, and demand for effective service delivery.

### IV. Sustainability Focus

Sustainability in drinking water provision means four specific things. They are: (i) being able to provide adequate quantity of safe water for all; (ii) on a daily basis; (iii) irrespective seasons; (iv) on a long-term basis, i.e., throughout the lifetime of the project which is 25 - 30 years. The first two relates to System Sustainability, which in other words is about the quality of water supply infrastructure created. The latter two relates to Source Sustainability, which in other words is about source protection, creating recharge structures to augment water source, especially when the project depends on groundwater source. We can also recognise that both system sustainability and source sustainability are vital for ensuring 'functionality'.

### V. Leverage the power of local Institutions such as SHGs and GPs

This is thinking beyond the scheme to sustain the benefits accrued / outcome expected through the scheme. Thus, drinking water scheme - be it JJM or whatever, must be viewed as a tool to achieve an outcome that can contribute to a larger purpose in terms of social development.

For instance, there are many local institutions - not only Gram Panchayats (GPs), which as per the Panchayati Raj Act, are responsible for ensuring the functionality of FHTCs. In addition, there are

other institutions in villages such as Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Youth Clubs, Cooperative Societies, Farmers Associations and so on. The Panchayat must look into such options available for managing rural water supply in an uninterrupted manner. The point is GPs managing rural water supply does not always have to be GPs directly involving in the day to day affairs of delivering such services. GP can also look for local institutions, and other agencies that it can have agreement with / contract out services to, for managing drinking water service delivery.

Three important questions to answer before engaging in such arrangement are: (i) Is it contracting out the entire service or a part of it-what works out prudent? (ii) On what terms and conditions? (iii) What is the source of revenues to be able to pay the contracting agency for the services contracted out to them?

Second example with regard to leveraging the power of local institutions could be, where women SHGs or women water user groups are involved in reporting of water quality (using FTKs) to the BLOs. The SHGs can also be trained in collecting water samples from different sources, and take the initiative to send the samples for periodical water quality test to the nearest water quality testing laboratories.

**Case # 1:** Rejuvenation of springs, in the absence of contractors, Madhya Pradesh.

**Case # 2:** Water Security and Groundwater Management, Kutch Gujarat

**Case #3:** Addressing Salinity in Water through Recharge wells, Kerala

**Case #4:** Small-scale Greywater Management System, (many locations)

**Case #5:** Adaptive Water Management in Rajasthan

**Case #6:** Project Bhujal: Watershed Rejuvenation in Uttar Pradesh

**Case #7:** Trained manpower at local level ensuring functionality, Madhya Pradesh

**Case #8:** Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance, (Many locations)

**Case #9:** Spring Rejuvenation in hilly areas, Tamil Nadu, and states in NER Materials

## **CASE #1: Tapping Traditional Water Sources for Assured water supply Methods**

Tips to the Trainer: Method of facilitation is important in case / success story presentations. The context must be described. The problem can be narrated. Before, revealing how the problem was resolved in the context, the trainer may ask the participants to ponder over the problem. Therefore, after narrating the problem, give it a pause. Let them come out with their ways of addressing the problem. Then the trainer can reveal and explain how it was resolved in the context under reference. The trainer can also recognise and point out some of the interesting and doable solutions that the participants came out with.

### **Duration of the Session**

Each case can take about 20 minutes for discussion, and to point out lessons. Pick and choose relevant case keeping in view the states involved in the training.

### **Suggestive session facilitation process**

After describing (a) the context, and (b) narrating the problems, the trainer can ask: *In the above scenario - How do you visualise providing FHTCs?* Then give it a pause, generate ideas of the participants, before you reveal how it was actually resolved.

### **Technical Notes to the Trainer**

CASE #1: Tapping Traditional Water Sources for Assured Water Supply



## Background

- Kapoti habitation in Daldalkapoti village in Dindori Madhya Pradesh
- Inhabited by Baiga – PVTGs. It is a forest village
- Total HHs in the village - 45 with 55 families residing
- Total Population - 250 people Preferred source of drinking water - springs

## Problems

- Remote habitation – erratic (electricity) power supply
- Cultural beliefs: Spring water preferred for drinking
- Although they got used to taking water from unprotected spring sources, at times, unnoticed contamination caused by animals rendered it unsafe, leading to people falling ill.
- Increasing human activity in such areas, coupled with deforestation; reducing vegetative cover led to drying up of springs aggravating drudgery of women, and young girls skipping schools
- Multiple permissions required to be taken
- Unavailability of quality contractors - high cost of labour
- Community socio-economically poor - cost of maintenance is high, which becomes a challenge against sustainability

## Interventions Undertaken

- Spring based piped water supply scheme connecting all HHs
- Source protection measures made as essential part of DPR
- Gravity based water supply system - no electricity required.
- Roping in a local SHG into contract, and inviting VWSC to be the monitoring agency of implementation. The scheme was departmentally executed using SHGs, employing masons, and plumbers sourced from neighborhood villages.
- Community resolution for protection of spring - rejuvenation work undertaken.
- Community engagement, training women on water quality - health issues and health implications, of taking contaminated water.
- Community contribution in form of labor for construction of slow sand filter in order to ensure water safety
- Locally trained youth for basic O&M

## Achievement

- Pump Operator - Indrapal Singh felicitated by the District Collector in 2022 for his commitment to operate and maintain the system with a sense of ownership.

## Lessons Learnt

- Traditional water sources may be tapped in remote regions.
- Community participation tends to be high, when the work is aligned with their requirement and cultural practices
- Aligning interventions to community beliefs - helps garner community support. • Gravity based system – not depend on power supply to operate Train local youth to attend to minor break downs and leakages
- Involve local SHGs and VWSC in contracting and monitoring programme implementation.

- Do not plan a new / costly power-dependent water supply system away from spring sources. It may go against the local cultural practice
- A local person nurtured as a protector of the system, and recognized by Gram Sabha and the Block / District Administration tend to sustain efforts.

## Case – 2: Water Security and Participatory Groundwater Management, Kutch District, Gujarat

### Background

- The Kutch in the north western region of Gujarat is known for water scarcity and drought-proneness for several years.
- The problem of drinking water is acute, despite having one of the largest piped water supply schemes in the state that covers 92% of the villages in this region. Water Tanker plying up and down busy is a scene one can witness anytime of the day.
- All these are impact of relentless extraction of groundwater without initiating any measures for rainwater harvesting or groundwater recharge.

### Problems

- The Kutch region in Gujarat has been experiencing a steady decline in the groundwater level.
- This, along with salinity and persistent droughts, has made the region extremely water-stressed.
- Traditionally, local communities relied on talabs (ponds) and wells, along with dependence on rainfall, to meet their water requirements.
- The village grew heavily dependent on the Narmada to meet their growing demands.
- However, the frequency of the water supplied through the Narmada was insufficient and unreliable.

### Interventions Undertaken

- Arghyam – an NGO prepared a participatory groundwater management framework, which included Water Security Plans for the region.
- Components of WSPs converged with permissible works under MGNREGS. Community resource persons (or jaldoots) were identified to anchor the initiative in villages and for conducting a baseline survey.
- The trends in water levels and quality are regularly monitored and discussed with the community
- Activities such as de-silting of existing ponds, building storage wells and check dams, assigning recharge zones in alluvial areas, and reviving old ponds are done by the community, with the support of a local NGO Samerth, technically guided by Arghyam.
- MGNREGS was leveraged to incentivize community members to contribute their labour for these activities.
- The water conservation activities listed under MGNREGS guidelines were very liberally included in the framework. MGNREGS fully supported the tide over the situation.

## Achievements

- The project has ensured security of drinking water in the region. Sufficient availability of water throughout the year.
- The villages are no longer dependent on tankers.
- Apart from this, the community renovated two nearby talabs, which were also connected to the Narmada.

## Lessons Learnt

- A comprehensive participatory groundwater management framework was prepared using the baseline data collected from villages.
- It helped prepare robust Water Security Plans for execution across Gram Panchayats.
- All identified works converged with MGNREGS and PMKSY for financial assistance.
- Technical assistance and community preparation provided by local NGOs and expert organization such as Arghyam

## Case – 3: Addressing Salinity in Water through Recharge Wells

### Background

Rural Kerala fulfils its drinking water needs by using water collected in open dug wells. Open wells are slowly becoming a thing of the past, due to depleting groundwater.

### Problems

- Rural Kerala fulfils its drinking water needs by using water collected in open dug wells.
- But increase in dependency on groundwater has led to drying up of these wells and has deteriorated the quality of existing water sources.
- Those still using open dug wells, find salinity as a new problem, possibly due to sea-water intrusion as the available groundwater get depleted.

### Interventions Undertaken

- In this context, the Thrissur District Administration along with various NGOs working in Kerala launched an artificial groundwater recharge program called Mazhapolima, meaning 'bounty of rain'.
- In the rainy season, the rooftop rain water is led through pipes with sand filter at the end, to open dug well to replenish the aquifer..
- Under this initiative, employees of 100 NGOs received training to install roof water harvesting systems.
- The intervention gives subsidies to poorer households especially in overexploited groundwater blocks and in areas of high salinity.
- When multiple wells are recharged in that area, the groundwater table starts rising

### Achievements

- Abundance of drinking water (rise in groundwater levels) free from nitrates, Iron content and reduced salinity.
- 20,000 well recharging units established, with 1, 00,000 people benefitted. Money earlier spent on obtaining drinking water through tankers is now spent on building self-sustaining rooftop rainwater harvesting structures.

## Lessons Learnt

- As groundwater level keeps going down, the chances of fresh water becoming saline are high. This is most probably due to sea water intrusion, especially in coastal regions.
- One of the best mitigation interventions is roof water harvesting, which in turn should serve as groundwater recharge structures.
- The idea is when water table raises due to construction of rainwater infiltration wells, and recharge structures, it yields double benefits. One is raising water table, and the other is addressing the issue of salinity, and other water quality related issues.

## Case - 4: Small-scale Grey Water Management System

### Background

Recently in Indian villages, the amount of wastewater disposed has increased manifold, which is an unintended after effect of Jal Jeevan Mission. This is an obvious outcome, when every rural household is provided with a FHTC. Lack of drainage facilities in many villages, and complete absence of thinking about proper disposal systems render wastewater disposal unplanned or ill-considered.

### Problems

- In Algarwadi – a village in Chakur block of Latur district, Maharashtra. Open drains were the only system available to manage the generated greywater. As it happens in many Indian villages, households used to sweep off kitchen refuse into the drainage lines.
- Their irregular maintenance and choking were recurring problems. All the more, at the tail end of the open drain it was haphazard disposal of wastewater into a gully, which served as a breeding spot for mosquitoes.
- Villagers received orientation about the construction of soak pits from Nanded Zilla Parishad.
- Later, a demonstration for their construction was also shown to them. Following this, the construction of soak pits was extensively undertaken covering households and common areas using MGNREGS and village funds. It took about nine months for the construction of 307 soak pits (290 household level and 17 in common areas)

### Achievements

- Now, with extensive coverage of soak pits, there is no stagnant greywater anywhere in the village.
- This development has broken the reproduction chain of mosquitoes, and kept the vector-borne diseases in check.
- Lessons Learnt
- Similar cases are there in many places in Telengana, Haryana etc. There are some places, where soak pits fail. Communities in such places have chosen to construct leach pits, like it happened in the case of Ibrahimpur in Telengana, which is known as a Mosquito-free village. Same is the case with Basara village, Panipat district, Haryana. This is replicable especially in villages where households are mostly scattered.

### Lessons Learnt

Similar cases are there in many places in Telengana, Haryana etc. There are some places, where soak pits fail. Communities in such places have chosen to construct leach pits, like it happened in the case of Ibrahimpur in Telengana, which is known as a Mosquito-free village. Same is the case with Basara village, Panipat district, Haryana. This is replicable especially in villages where households are mostly scattered.

## Case – 5: Adaptive Water Management in Mandli, Rajasthan

### Background

- Mandli is a Village in Baltora Tehsil in Barmer District of Rajasthan
- The main source of water for the village is a pond called the GawaiTalaab which has the capacity of 2,869 cubic meters.

### Problems

- Owing to its small catchment area and improper construction, the pond (GawaiTalaab) would become dry and women had to collect water from afar.
- The existing water supply was saline and inadequate. People had to use it for lack of alternatives.

### Interventions Undertaken

- Motivated by the success of Jal Sabha in Rajasthan, the residents of Mandli united and established their own Jal Sabha within the village, emphasizing active participation of women, to address the issue of drinking water insecurity.
- The members undertook a participatory planning exercise and decided to increase the area of pond, which would allow it to take more water.
- The members of the Jal Sabha generated funds through contributions of every household in the village. The money was then pooled into a Jal Kosh and to ensure maximum accountability.
- The pond was sufficiently enlarged to provide water throughout the year. The pond has since been able to provide water even in drought years and has greatly solved the drinking water crisis in the area.

### Achievements

- Availability of sweet drinking water round-the-year, water security ensured even in a severe drought year.
- Expansion of capacity of GawaiTalab from 2869 to 5218 CuM and that of Narsingh Nasa from 2308 to 26601 CuM was undertaken.
- Thirteen villages benefit through this intervention by sourcing water through tankers.
- The Jal Sabha has achieved a sustainable financial source for regular maintenance of the talaab through a coupon system put in place.
- The village, has been able to adapt to changing climatic patterns and recurring droughts

### Lessons Learnt

- Revival of water holding structures are important and it is possible through building sustainable community systems and institutions.
- Local institutions building and technical guidance were provided by a local NGO called Jal Bhagirathi Foundation, which indicate the contribution of local NGOs besides the government in tackling water crisis
- The coupon system introduced, and the revenue collection system can help sustainable maintenance of the technical structures

## Case – 6: Project Bhujal: Watershed Rejuvenation

### Background

- Bundelkhand region comprises seven districts of Uttar Pradesh and six districts of Madhya Pradesh.
- This region is known as hotspot of water scarcity

### Problems

- The Bundelkhand region of central India is the hotspot of water scarcity. Degraded lands, poverty stricken area along with inefficient institutions for health and education have worsened the situation.
- This led to a poor socio economic condition of the whole region, leaving people to walk miles for drinking water.

### Interventions Undertaken

- The region of intervention, Parasai-Sindh watershed of Jhansi district, comprises of three villages and covers nearly 1,250ha land.
- From 2012, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) along with local community has successfully implemented watershed interventions in this area.
- The steps taken up were the construction of 6 check dams and 15 farm ponds, renovation of 60 existing structures, recharging of 100 wells along with contouring in 8 locations.
- Project Bhujal specifically aimed in rejuvenating the watershed and it created a storage capacity of 100 million liters of water, which resulted in drinking water sources also to come back to life.
- The framework included development of essential infrastructure, sourcing labour mostly from among the local people

### Achievements

- Watersheds rejuvenated creating a storage capacity of 100 million liters of water, which resulted in drinking water sources also to come back to life.

### Lessons Learnt

- The solution of problem often emerges from within the system but an effective transparent institution is required.
- It is important to train each individual and ensure no one is left to stand away watching. Thus, give them a sense of belongingness to the intervention.
- NGOs and CSR joining hands to work for collective good of the people demonstrate better ways of mobilising the community

## Case – 7: Local Trained Manpower & Functionality

### Background

- Women and children often bear the burden of carrying water to meet drinking water needs of the family from miles away.
- Young girls, often, have to miss school because they walk miles to provide water for their families.
- Productive time available for women in rural areas is also decreased drastically

## Problems

- No piped water supply. 90 HHs in Radha Meena's village were covered under erstwhile CM Nal Jal Yojana. For the women in rest 287 HHs – access to safe drinking water at doorstep was a distant dream.
- Maintenance of the earlier scheme was also an issue as often, motor breakdowns would take days to be repaired.
- Community was not paying water tax – panchayat struggled to maintain the existing scheme.
- Village had no formal Water User Committee/ VWSC in place, day to day affairs managed by panchayat. Panchayat over-burdened.

## Interventions Undertaken

- JJM related discussion came up in the Gram Sabha
- Participatory Village Action Plan developed to ensure connections to all left out HHs under JJM.
- RadhaMeena, volunteered to be a member of VWSC and also received training on basics of O&M for performing the role of a pump operator.
- Develop water supply bye laws for her village based on principles of equity and inclusion.
- Developed a roster for daily water supply to all habitations with fixed timings of supply.
- A detailed O&M budget was developed to determine the amount of water tariff per HH (Rs. 105 per HH was decided).
- Collaborated with women in her village to undertake regular water quality testing and facilitate HH level tariff collections.
- Locally trained manpower to reduce downtime of PWSS

## Achievements

- Rs. 4.28 Lakhs collected from 340 out of 377 households
- Ensured equitable distribution of drinking water & functionality

## Lessons Learnt

- Assured supply of water translated to community paying.
- Keeping the community involved at every stage promotes ownership. • Women taking leadership of key roles translates to better community participation.
- Proper planning for O&M requires placing institutional, technical and financial systems in place.

## Case – 8: Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance

### Context

- Water Quality is often the main challenges that communities in rural areas are facing. Lack of decent sanitation facilities in the rural areas lead to contaminations of water points.
- With decentralized management of drinking water being provided under JJM, the need for regular community led water quality monitoring and surveillance is of utmost importance.

## Problems

- Members of the community had frequent visits to the health centres with complaints of dysentery, diarrhea etc.
- Low awareness of the community on safe handling of drinking water and health implications from consuming unsafe water.
- Lack of clarity of the key stakeholders at the village level – community, VWSC and panchayat on their roles and responsibilities.
- Training of women on water quality is being done but focus is not beyond. • Community unaware of implications of water quality or the test results.

## Interventions Undertaken

- BabitaLiloriya was one of the 5 women trained in Nayapura village, Dewas, who was trained on water quality. Started training women in each habitation focusing on importance of safe drinking water for the benefit of family.
- All women registered on WQMIS
- Regularized testing (source, storage & distribution line – 1st middle and last HH of every habitation – every month) and encouraged record maintenance at the village level.
- Water quality records verified and seen by VWSC and panchayat, validated.
- System put in place – if contaminants are found, that would be escalated to the department through panchayat.
- Lab testing once in 6 months is carried out by the panchayat. Results shared with the community .

## Achievements

- Community led Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance in place. • Ensured equitable distribution of safe drinking water & functionality

## Lessons Learnt

- Need to identify natural local leaders
- Processes need to be set in place to ensure sustainability
- Transparency of information is essential to minimise misreporting of data.
- Focus must be to translate knowledge to action

## Case – 9 Springs Rejuvenation in hilly areas

### Background

- The Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu are known for their significant biological and cultural diversity.
- The region relies heavily on state water supply systems and on a network of springs and wells in the discharge areas.

### Problems

- Issues of falling water levels and wells running dry have become common in the region.
- Wetlands that were the primary source of drinking water were under threat
- Water quality tests revealed coliform presence across the Coonoor area.
- To protect these spring sources, it is important to identify issues, protect water sources, and conserve them.



## Interventions Undertaken

- The main intervention undertaken were reviving and conserving springs and for spring-shed management in the region
- Wetlands that were the primary source of drinking water were identified again.
- A nursery was raised and saplings planted with the participation of the community, panchayat and a local school.

## Achievements

- The springs that used to dry up in the summers have now become perennial. A small shola forest has ensured sustained water levels in the wells.
- An intensive greening programme, and plantation programme has rendered the place, almost how it originally was about decades ago.
- The community has responded positively to the intervention and is happy with the water availability in its springs and wells even during the lean season

## Lessons Learnt

- Keystone Foundation – an NGO has been there to generate a discussion about it, and discovered that everyone was aware, but no one had the spark to initiate action.
- The people were concerned about it, and they cared for it gave the NGO the impetus to get down in action with the support of a few people, which started receiving massive support that was required.
- Protection of vegetation, simple tree plantation drives, and protecting the spring sources from being contaminated can render spring water sources to serve as perennial source of safe water for hill tribes.
- There are many such similar stories from many hilly areas (Uttarakand) in the Himalayan and NER regions such as Sikkim, Meghalaya, and Nagaland. They serve as proof that such interventions work across states in similar contexts.

### **Overall Learning from these Success Stories**

- In all these cases we find some individual (elected / official / NGO person) or an institution has been there to initiate, discuss, and guide the villages through.
- Properly constructed groundwater recharge structures help augment groundwater.
- Recharge structures should be fitted with properly designed filter media to avoid contamination of aquifer.
- Maintenance/ rejuvenation of existing structures like desilting water bodies, clearing the inlet channels of encroachments/ jungle clearance, strengthening of bunds, repairs to regulatory control assets etc may be regularly taken up.
- Protective fencing around the pumping well and plantation of shrubs and small trees in the 50 m radius essential
- District authorities should ensure regular risk assessment of villages.
- To stop wastage of precious groundwater sources, filling up of farm ponds/ tanks by pumping groundwater should be discouraged.
- Water bodies should be kept clean and dumping of garbage in water bodies should be banned
- Well Head Protection is essential

### **Caution to Note: Within of 50m radius of Tube well/ Bore well:**

- No Land fill site
- No disposal of toxic /polluting substance
- No direct infiltration of wastewater/ greywater
- Afforestation of area
- No soak pit/ magic pit
- Avoid sinking of additional Tube well/ Bore well within a radius of 200m of existing groundwater scheme

### **GW Monitoring**

- Monitoring of extraction in 500 radius of the pumping well-constructed under JJM.
- Monitor tube well/ bore well extracting groundwater within 500m radius of existing JJM source.

# Session – 7 Scheme Convergence for Sustainable Rural Water Supply

## Title of the Session:

Convergence of Schemes for Regular / Dependable Water Supply through FHTCs

## Session Objectives:

1. To sensitize the participants on the concept and need of convergence.
2. To orient the participants on the areas of convergence so as to successfully surmount the issues of drinking water insecurity and ensure regularity of supply.
3. To familiarize the participants on the need of linkages of different central/state flagship programmes for achieving source sustainability and contribute to the achievement of LSDGs through integration with GPDP.
4. To enhance participants' perspectives on the multi-dimensional benefits a well implemented rural water supply scheme can render to the rural households.

## Session Outline:

- Need and importance of convergence with reference to FHTCs
- Operational challenges in convergence
- Scope of Convergence among different National/State flagship Programmes Convergence with PVTG Mission to ensure sustainable supply of drinking water Strategies and methodologies to bring about synergy among different line departments to operationalize convergence.
- Linkages with LSDGs, ADP, GPDP
- Multi-dimensional benefits / impacts a water supply scheme can create Sharing of best practices

## Materials to be used in delivering the session:

- Powerpoint Presentations
- Reading Materials and lecture notes on JJM and convergence
- Small documentary, short videos
- Synoptic note of programmes to be referred to

## Training Methods:

A combination of following training methods to be used while delivering the session Lecture-cum-Discussion using Powerpoint Presentation

- Brainstorming
- Videos / animated films

## Duration of the Session:

75 minutes

## Views

- (<https://youtu.be/vfLYWCO9Oys>)
- (<https://youtu.be/FsTcKtaU4z0>)
- (<https://youtu.be/ZR4KKYFsdew>)

The session may be concluded by summing up the presentation and question-answers.

## Technical Notes to the Trainer

### Critical Issues

Jal Jeevan Mission has to tide over several critical issues before it can ensure FHTC to every rural household. They include:

- Deteriorating water sources due to over-extraction of groundwater for irrigation purposes (over dependence on groundwater)
- Water quality issues such as arsenic, fluoride, excess iron and so on Disappearing water bodies or shrinking water bodies due to encroachments Disappearing Rainwater passage / water courses / water canals
- Poor sanitation practices and consequent bacteriological contamination in water
- Absence of greywater management leading to water stagnation and water borne diseases
- Absence of trained manpower at local level to attend to repairs and leakages in pipelines
- All these culminate into drinking water insecurity - of quantity, quality and dependability. The Village Action Plan (VAP) of JJM requires addressing these issues so as to ensure drinking water security. Convergent thinking and convergent programming can help address many of these seemingly critical issues. This session aims at bringing about a mind-set change among scheme implementing officials that whichever direction we pass the ball from 'our goal post is one and one only' i.e. achieving drinking water security through FHTCs.
- This is possible through coordinated action among different scheme implementing officials. This session will show how this can be carried out.

## Understanding Convergence

Every Ministry of the government through certain institutional arrangements implements projects and programmes. Departments of the government that implement such projects and schemes, often tend to work in silos. They report physical and financial progress in a narrow domain or vertical. Many elements integral to such a domain may be implemented - again in isolation - by another department, say Department - X, regardless of what Department - Y is doing about it. Most often they do not recognise that these two programmes are complementary to each other, or one can substantially supplement the effort of the other, leading to a sort of win-win situation.

The idea of institutional convergence and convergence of programmes across government departments - including CSRs and NGOs - is known as 'convergence' or 'convergent planning'. This is technically a very sound idea, but a rarity in reality. Conceivably, convergence does not happen due to the deeply ingrained culture of vertical/narrow mind-sets that the government departments have fostered through time, which ABP desires to break.

For quite some years now, convergence is in conversation and in policy briefs. It is now recognised as a prudent strategy to bring about a multiplier effect in terms of outcomes and results. The main purpose of this session is to reinforce the idea of convergent planning for being able to achieve FHTC in the true sense of the term. And the second over-arching purpose is to put across the multi-dimensional impact / benefits a rural water supply scheme can bring about. In the process, we shall show how GPDP can serve as a convergent planning tool. Essentially, GPDP demands institutional and programme convergence. This makes way for resources / funds and knowledge to flow towards addressing critical issues, in a multi-pronged way.

## The Multi-dimensional Benefits accrued

The job of a BLO or Block level Engineer might sound simply technical which deals with some engineering structures, pipelines, overhead tanks, schedule of rates, DPRs etc. It is here we need to understand convergence from a different perspective. Convergence is not merely about scheme convergence. It is also about the convergence of benefits accrued through such convergence. This means that a well-planned and well-implemented rural water supply scheme can impact on several aspects of rural life. The reason is drinking water is not merely engineering, it is closely related to public health. Therefore, the emphasis is on 'service delivery and functionality' of the system. Let's understand that:

- Provision of safe and uninterrupted water supply is essential for life. Safe drinking water supply enhances 'public health status'
- Handwashing at critical times – such as after using a toilet, and before touching the food - can serve as a barrier for infection spread.
- Water is a prime source for many micro-nutrients, for it provides many essential minerals that body requires on a daily basis. The body can ingest the micro nutrients from drinking water faster than from cereals and pulses, vegetables and fruits. It's connected to nutrition.
- Uninterrupted water supply in schools and anganwadis can significantly bring down infections, and enhance health of the children.
- Many ODF villages sustain ODF status because of uninterrupted water supply, making also the Community Sanitary Complexes functional.
- Time saved in fetching drinking water can be beneficially used for diversifying livelihoods, thus enhance incomes of rural households.
- Grey water reuse for growing nutri-garden can serve as a source of home-grown vegetables and greens.
- People in drought-prone & desert areas would find getting water nearer to their homes as a real blessing.
- Ensuring potable tap water supply from distant sources in water quality-affected habitations, Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/ AES) helps wean off diseases that otherwise the chemical contamination in drinking water might cause.

The points made above imply that a BLOs job is very critical in addressing a swarm of problems that rural people might otherwise face. It is good to end this session by reminding all the components (social, engineering, environmental, financial etc.) of drinking water project one has to pay attention to. They include: (i) during planning phase; (ii) during implementation phase; and (iii) during post-implementation phase. This is to reiterate the point that stereotypically focusing only on 'engineering aspects' will be lopsided, and it may only partially contribute to sustainability of the systems.

## Beacon Panchayats

The ABP training should aim at identifying developing beacon Panchayats from among the Aspirational Blocks, which can serve as a beacon Panchayats. This approach can help inspire the participants, and also to give them confidence that their colleagues are able to show results with expected outcomes, working with the same / similar constraints that everyone faces.

## Convergence of Institutions, Programmes and at Personnel levels

Convergent programming refers to meaningful programmatic linkages between and among departments to be able to achieve greater results. In this session, we aim at addressing the issues of 'drinking water insecurity' through converging programmes being implemented by different departments.

The best way to clarify what is meant by 'convergence' could be by listing out the possible areas of convergence in the context of Jal Jeevan Mission.

## Areas of Convergence

**1. Convergence with MGNREGS:** MGNREGS is implemented by the Department of Rural Development. Most of MGNREGS works relate to augmentation of groundwater, restoration of surface water through rainwater harvesting, and pond renovation works. This is an opportunity for JJM to converge at Block level for addressing the challenges of inadequacy in water supply faced by JJM, anywhere in India.

Most of the Single Village Schemes (SVS) of Jal Jeevan Mission depend on groundwater, and Multi-village Schemes depend on surface water sources such as river, dam or lake. Be it groundwater or surface water sources, for sustainability of source, and to avert depletion we need to take up works such as water conservation, rainwater harvesting, desilting of ponds and other holding structures, cleaning of rain water passages etc. Incidentally, more than 60% of the funds of MGNREGS is being used for water conservation and water level augmentation related works only. It implies that well planned implementation of MGNREGS will positively impact on the functioning of FHTCs installed by the JJM. In fact, for the FHTCs to remain functional, the water conservation works of MGNREGS must do well.

Large scale and intensive water conservation measures such as rain water harvesting, and construction of recharge structures etc. can ensure drinking water security in villages. These are permissible works under MGNREGS. Therefore, such works must be meticulously identified and included as MGNREGS components of GPDP in every JJM village. The officer from DRD [perhaps a BDO] in-charge of MGNREGS needs to recognise this connection, and include such works in JJM villages. Such convergence can also contribute to the achievement of Localised SDG Theme - 4 on 'Water Sufficient Village' promoted by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR).

### Tips to the Trainer:

Please see the 'Permissible Works list' of MGNREGS. You find about 172 possible / permitted works listed, which are directly related to 'water'.

**2. Convergence with WDC-PMKSY:** Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is implemented by the Department of Land Resources. PMKSY can contribute to addressing the challenges of 'source sustainability' that JJM faces. This is locally recognised as a watershed programme. Every District Collector's Office has an exclusive cell, called the WCDC that implements PMKSY. The activities are similar to MGNREGS except for the livelihoods promotion activities involving farmers, and SHGs women. PMKSY converges with PVTG Mission as well. The groundwater, which is used for almost 60 % of the nation's irrigated areas, has gone down in several parts of the country leading to their declaration as Dark Zones. Out of the 500 Blocks under the Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP), nearly 87 Blocks are critical to over-exploited stages in terms of water scarcity. The potential of PMKSY in promoting Groundwater Management, Water Budgeting and Demand Side Management in such areas is immense. This involves constructing small water harvesting structures like field bunds, trench cum bunds, contour trenches, gabion structure, continuous contour trenches, farm ponds, diversion weirs, embankments, percolation tanks, check dams etc.

**3. Convergence with Central Groundwater Board:** The Central Groundwater Board under the Ministry of Jal Shakti has come out with Block-wise Groundwater Assessment Report-2022. The data relate to (a) the quality of water with reference to issues of chemical contamination / water safety; and (b) on availability / scarcity of water in terms of critical to severely critical Blocks areas. Among the Aspirational Blocks about 87 Blocks are critical to severely critical stages in terms of groundwater status. This data can help take action on source sustainability and source protection measures, besides pointing out areas that require water safety measures or water purification arrangements. Thus, it contributes to addressing critical issues on water quantity and quality.

**4. Convergence with SBM-G 2.0:** One of the components under the Swachh Bharat Mission-G 2.0 is greywater management. The wastewater - mostly greywater from bathrooms and kitchen - are recyclable and reusable for non-domestic purposes. However, there is very little planning at GP level for channelizing wastewater for secondary purposes. 'Repurposing' used water is very much possible and necessary given the increasing water pollution, and scarcity of water. A large quantity of greywater flows down the drains. It is a waste of resource. It cannot be allowed to stagnate for it will cause mosquito breeding and water-borne diseases. Thus, JJM requires converging with SBM-G 2.0 for greywater recycle and reuse.

Thus, the best way possible to address the issue of wastewater generated by households is: recycle and reuse greywater for purposes other than drinking, such as gardening, greening, or flushing school toilet etc. SBM-G 2.0 offers financial assistance for construction of greywater management systems at village level. For the financial assistance provided by SBM-G 2.0 please see the box below.

**Funding Greywater Management:** The amount provided for greywater management as per SBM G 2.0 Guidelines is: for a village with less than 5000 population Rs.280 per capita; for a village with more than 5000 population it is Rs.660 per capita. One condition that goes with it is that 30% of the estimated budget should be taken from XV FC funds available with the respective Gram Panchayats. However, GPs are free to use the material and labour components of MGNREGS for setting up greywater management systems in villages.

**5. Convergence with PMKVY 4.0** Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 4.0) is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). PMKVY has empanelled Training Centres all over the country. Candidates who want to enroll or BDOs who want to have a set of youth trained in plumbing or basic electrical works or motor repairs can find Training Centres in online portal of PMKVY. (i.e., <https://www.pmkvyofficial.org/trainingcenter>).

PMKVY imparts technical training in various domains. They include plumbing, basic electrical works and wiring, pump sets installation and repair etc. Jal Jeevan Mission looks for trained manpower at the village level for efficient operation and maintenance of water supply systems. The man power requirement for a Block can be worked out. The BDO may draw youth and water tank operators from Gram Panchayats in his jurisdiction, and send a request to the nearest PMKVY skilling centre.

**6. Convergence with XV FC Funds:** Considering the importance that the Central Government places for water and sanitation related facilities in rural areas, the 15th Finance Commission has made liberal allocation for Water and Sanitation related expenditure in rural areas. That is 60% of the XV FC funds given to Gram Panchayats must be allocated for water and sanitation related expenses. It includes investing in retrofitting of toilets, ODF sustainability, and Operation and Maintenance (O & M) of water supply facilities. Out of the 60% allocation for water and sanitation, typically, 30% should be used for drinking water related expenses, and the remaining 30% should be used for sanitation related expenses.

The ABP trainer can influence the BLOs that XV FC funds meant for water and sanitation should be used for maintenance related expenses, and never on creating WASH infrastructure or for other purposes. The reasoning behind this statement is to be able to create new infrastructure, funds can be made available from respective schemes, and be converged with MGNREGS, which is a very liberal programme. The real issue is that GPs do not have sufficient revenues to maintain water and sanitation facilities created through JJM and SBM-G funds. Thus, it's prudent the GPs reserve the XV FC funds for O & M related expenses, rather than in creating new infrastructure or on some wasteful expenditures.

**7. Convergence with DDU-GKY:** Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a skilling (and placement) initiative of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India. Aspiring rural youth who want to be employed at Gram Panchayat levels as plumbers, electricians, motor repairing technicians can find the nearest DDU-GKY Skilling Centre through a mobile app called Kaushal Panjee (and register for training). This is placement linked. Therefore, the GP or BDO should give an undertaking that the trained candidate / candidates will be employed in GPs as water supply operators.

8. Convergence for Mind-set Change: Many technically sound ideas do not translate on the ground. One significant reason for it - more than any other reason - could be 'mind set'. Reference here is not only to the mind-sets of rural communities, but is also to that of the scheme implementing officials. Officials often mention the 'indifference' of the rural people to water being wasted, or wastes being disposed in drainages causing clog in the drainage lines and so on. While this is true to a considerable extent, the officials not willing to take a few extra steps to 'make a difference' is also equally a reason for things remaining seemingly unmovable.

For instance, it happens during our IEC campaigns we keep repeating the same old ideas over and over for years. It's like a record stuck in a scratched groove, playing the same tired refrain over and

over again. The way to get the record unstuck is to give the needle a nudge or pick it up and put in somewhere else. The way to change a stuck state is the same way: we need to interrupt the pattern – the tired old refrain – and start anew. There are many departments of the government such as SBM-G, ICDS, National Health Mission, Mission Life and so on conducting IEC campaigns for changing the mind-sets. This is another area of convergence to see that our efforts yield multiplier effect. **Operational challenges in convergence**

- There are different line departments functioning at the ground level, with their own mandated flagship programmes, and targets to achieve. Departments tend to plan and implement their programmes mostly in silos. They are busy in implementation that they have little time to think about integrated planning or coordinated implementation in order to address a problem in its entirety at the GP/Block/District level. This is more to do with mind-sets, and wearing blinders.
- During the preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), although the guidelines mandate participation of all the line departments, their participation has been very limited. With such skeletal participation of line departments at the planning stage, (during the preparation of GPDP), convergence becomes very difficult at subsequent stages like implementation, monitoring and sharing of benefits during post-project period. However, of late, there is a positive change noticeable in the participation of officials in GPDP exercises. This is a ray of hope.
- Each department prepares estimates based on budget allocated for the respective programmes of their department. The estimate does not have any scope to converge with other flagship programmes to supplement their activities. Often times, input contribution becomes measurable. But, impact measurements in programmes that converge become difficult. However, *a meeting or mutual sharing of plans can provide opportunity to the person in another department to be able to decide what can be included, and what are avoidable.*
- Typically, District Collectors coordinate with several district-level departments to implement programmes for securing livelihood, generating income, developing infrastructure, offering essential services, etc. At the Block and Gram Panchayat levels, there is no institutional arrangement to ensure convergence among different sectoral departments. As a result, departments execute their mandated flagship programmes to achieve the physical and financial targets set for them, regardless of other departments implementing programmes that are complementary in nature. *District collectors reviewing Block level progress being made in Aspirational Blocks can make a meaningful contribution to Aspirational Blocks Programme.*
- The operational modalities for the initiatives such as ground water recharge, rain water harvesting, drinking water supply, irrigation in which convergence is required have not been properly defined in the operational guideline of these programmes. In the flagship programmes like MGNREGS, PMKSY and JJM, there are detailed elaboration on inter-departmental convergence. But, the fact is there is no Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for convergence among different departments. Government machineries do not operate in the absence of a pre-set schema that shows them a clear road map they are expected to take. *At the time of preparing a Block Development Strategy (and ChintanShibir deliberations) such a road map or SOP may be drawn up for guidance.*

## Scope of Convergence

All the departments implement flagship programmes assigned to them on their domain. Various flagship programmes have both mandate as well as financial allocation that can possibly play complementary role to the JJM. Consider the following table, for instance.



Activities	Funding/Flagship Programmes	Implication of the Programme Gram Panchayat level	Executing Department/body
Piped water supply	JJM and Central Finance Commission	Ensure availability of adequate quantity of drinking water to all HHs	PHED / RWS Dept. of RD Jal Nigams
Construction of water treatment plants	JJM and Central Finance Commission	Ensure availability of safe quality drinking water to all HHs	PHED / RWS Dept. of RD Jal Nigams
Repair of pipe drinking water	DDU-GKY/ NRLM Finance Commission GP Resources	Ensure availability of safe quality and adequate quantity of drinking water to all HHs	GP
Rainwater Harvesting	MGNREGS PMKSY ABY/RRR	Creation of water sources to ensure source sustainability	GP SLNA-WS
Water Budgeting & WSP	PMKSY Different Programmes	Ensure judicious use of water	GP
Greywater Management Systems	SBM-G & MGNREGS	Greywater recycle structures	State Sanitation Mission (SBM-G) Dept of RD

## 10.5 Roles and Responsibilities of different departments:

The roles and responsibilities of different departments in implementation of various activities related to drinking water supply are depicted in the following table.

### Summary of Learning

The job of a BLO or Block level Engineer might sound simply technical which deals with some engineering structures, pipelines, overhead tanks, schedule of rates, DPRs etc. It is here we need to understand convergence from a different perspective. Convergence is not merely about scheme convergence. It is also about the convergence of benefits accrued through such convergence. This means that a well-planned and well implemented rural water supply scheme can impact on several aspects of rural life. The reason is drinking water is not merely engineering, it is closely related to public health

## Summary - Roles and Responsibilities of different departments

Activities	Funding/Flagship Programmes	Executing Departments	Roles and deliverables
FHTCs	JJM and Central Finance Commission	PHED/RWS Dept.RD Gram Panchayat	Commissioning of project for PWS. Ensuring water quality Source sustainability activities required PWS like rain water harvesting, construction of water harvesting structures, plantation and other conservation measures to recharge ground water. Operation and maintenance of Piped Water Supply Projects out of Own Source Revenue and using the Finance Commission Grant.
Construction of water treatment plants	Jal Jeevan Mission Central / State Finance Commission Funds	PHED / RWS Dept. RD Gram Panchayat	Commissioning of water Treatment Plants Meeting the labour components for construction of water treatment plant out of MGNREGS. Maintaining the treatment plants by SHGs created under NRLM. Meeting the expenses for Operation and maintenance of Water Treatment plant out of Finance Commission Grant.
Repair of pipe drinking water	DDU-GKY/ NRLM Finance Commission GP Resources	PHED/ RWS Dept. Gram Panchayat	Technical aspects required for operation and maintenance of PWS. Procurement of spare parts, meeting the cost of O & M out of Finance Commission Grant Levy and collection of user charges and identifying skilled manpower from SHGs promoted by SRLMs.
Rainwater Harvesting	MGNREGS PMKSY ABY/RRR	RD (GP) SLNA-WS	Creation of water harvesting structures, check dams and other engineering structures out of permissible activities under MGNREGS. The material components for bigger structures like water harvesting structures, check dams, gabion structures and others may be met out of WDC-PMKSY. Technical mentoring for soil and water conservation structures for the assets created under MGNREGS and PMKSY.
Water Budgeting & WSP	PMKSY Different Programmes	Agriculture RD NRLM RWSS	Promotion of less water demanding and drought resistant crops, sprinkler and drip irrigation for judicious management of water. Creation and renovation of water sources out of MGNREGS. Preparation of Water security Plan by the SHGs through judicious use of water Treating the waste water for other uses.

# Session – 8 Manifesto for Actiony

## Session Objectives

**Upon completion of this session, the participants shall:**

1. Have clarity on challenges and opportunities in achieving 100% FHTC to all the households of the Block in question
2. Point out plans and strategies that may help accelerating so as to touch the finish-line sooner – either to surpass the state average / national average or to achieve saturation.
3. Have clarity on the indicators to be monitored at various levels such as Household, village, Panchayat, and Block levels
4. Review Block Development Strategy for achieving 100% FHTC by 2nd Oct. 2024

## Duration

45 minutes will be divided into 30 minutes for input session, and 15 minutes for group work for participants to review the SWOT analysis and the Block Development Strategy prepared during ChintanShibir.

## Methods

- Active Lecture with PowerPoint, followed by Group Discussion & presentation
- Materials Required
- Monitoring Indicators - Indicative Steps & Actionable Indicators Block Development Strategy prepared during ChintanShibir

## Session Outline

- JJM Saturation Plan
- Monitoring with Indicators clarified
- Block Strategy on Drinking Water Indicative Steps and Actionable Steps

## Technical Notes to the Trainer

**The Trainer may begin with the following Questions**

- What do you understand by Saturation in Providing FHTC?
- When do you think FHTC saturation will be achieved in your block • What are the challenges and opportunities in achieving FHTC saturation? After hearing the views, the Trainer can say that JJM saturation has been achieved when:
  - 100% coverage of FHTCs and functional tap connections in institutions achieved
  - Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance established and ongoing in the block
  - Water sources are safe, reliable and sustainable
- Wastewater/ grey water/ liquid waste managed appropriately
- Institutional arrangements are adequately laid out and operational for SVS, MVS and CPWS and for capacity building as well as community participation
- Affordable measures are undertaken to ensure day to day maintenance and management needs
- Schemes are financially viable and sustainable with all administrative bottlenecks addressed
- Measures for water use regulation / wastewater reuse are put in place

### Ideation on Block Strategy

The drinking water sector goals under aspirational block programme will be measured using the indicator – **“Percentage of Households with Functional Household Tap Water Connections (FHTCs) against the total number of Households in Gram Panchayat (or in a Block)”**

However, there is a need to expand this understanding while developing the block strategy to achieve the desired goal comprehensively, learning from the field experiences of **Aspirational District Programme** and from the **Jal Jeevan Mission**. The strategy may focus on achieving **“Universal access to and availability of adequate quantity and prescribed quality of piped water supply at all households and institutions without slippage”**.

**Key Indicator:** Percentage of HHs with functional tap water connections FHTC against the total number of HHs in the block

Activities	Funding/Flagship Programmes	Implication of the Programme Gram Panchayat level
Piped water supply	JJM and Central Finance Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop of in-village water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connection to every rural household</li> <li>Provide functional tap connection to Schools, Anganwadi Centres, GP buildings, Health Centres, Wellness Centres and community buildings, every Rural Household</li> <li>Review the progress of projects completed as against the target</li> </ul>

### At Household level

Sl.No.	Block Name	Households			SC/ST Households		
		Total	With tap connections	Balance	Total	With tap connections	Balance
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(v.)	(vi.)	(vii.)	(viii.)

### In Schools/Anganwadis

Sl.No.	Block Name	Schools			Anganwadis		
		Total	With tap connections	Balance	Total	With tap connections	Balance
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(v.)	(vi.)	(vii.)	(viii.)

### In GP buildings / health centres

Sl.No.	Block Name	GP Buildings			Health Centres		
		Total	With tap connections	Balance	Total	With tap connections	Balance
(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(v.)	(vi.)	(vii.)	(viii.)

## Actionable Steps

- Compare the baseline survey regarding the number of households in each habitation of all the GPs in the block that was originally to be covered, against the actual number covered.
- Identify households (GP-wise, habitation-wise) that still do not have FHTC in each GP / habitation.
- Hold a meeting of the Engineer and contractor concerned along with GP functionaries in order to identify the reasons behind the gap, or matters that slow down progress
- Develop a detailed plan for providing tap water connections to all eligible households in the Gram Panchayat
- If lack of seamless funding is a constraint take it to the notice of the PD, DRDA or the District Collector / RWS / PHED, as the case may be.
- Explore if the community contribution component / community participation in funding the project has been achieved as per JJM requirement. If not, facilitate and ensure it happens.
- Collaborate with engineers to design a suitable water supply system, and ensure that the plan prepared covers all the streets, and all the households, and no one left behind.
- Conduct training programs for Panchayat members and local communities on their rights, duties and responsibilities on how to check quality of pipes and other materials used, and implications (complexities involved, if any) on use and maintenance of the facilities being set up.
- Ensure the use of quality materials and adherence to technical specifications and safety standards.
- Oversee the construction of water sources, size of the storage tanks vis-a-vis the population, and distribution networks as per the approved plan.
- Ensure that the existing infrastructures have been sufficiently taken into account, while planning for retrofitting or for creation of additional infrastructure.
- Monitor the progress of construction work and resolve any issues or disputes that may arise
- Create awareness among the Village Water and Sanitation Committee (maybe, through ISAs) that households / local community should not tamper with the taps or distribution lines, and the need for source protection, and periodical water testing etc.
- Implement a monitoring and evaluation system to track the progress of the project
- Conduct regular inspection and quality checks to ensure the functionality of the tap water connections in order to ensure that all project activities comply with government guidelines, and the norms set out in the JJM Guidelines.
- Submit periodic reports / upload progress to the higher authorities / on the JJM portal
- Develop a sustainability plan for the long-term maintenance and operation of the water supply system.
- Promote „water resource management practices perhaps using MGNREGS and other watershed programmes that augment and support the continued availability of water in the source.

### Start with:

- Brief Profile of the Block
- Situation analysis/ SWOT analysis on JJM
- Broad outline of the strategic plan

Strategic Initiatives	Description	Key Performance Indicators	Current Status	Desired level of Achievement (example State average/100%)	Key Challenges	Measures to overcome the challenges

### Tips to the Trainer on ‘Discussion and Conclusion’

- To be done based on reflections from the participants
- Identification of strategic initiatives needs to be done specifically based on the block context as discussed during the case study
- Current status needs to be reported after a thorough discussion and analysis of the critical gaps and achievements so far by the block team
- Goals needs to be identified and finalized based on the practical realities the block is facing in a time bound and realistic manner, although the optimum achievement is expected within the ABP period
- Based on the goals, various challenges and solutions to be identified in a time-bound and implementable manner
- Roles and responsibilities of all the stakeholders to be identified and fixed

### Optional Reading

#### Functional Household Tap Connection (HH & Institutional level)

- Tap Connection within premises or at premises in all HHs
- Tap Connections available in all institutions as per norms
- Adequate quantity available (HH - 55 lpcd, School - 45 lpcd, AnganwadiCenter - 45 lpcd and Health Care Facilities (150 lpcd for IP Centers and 45 lpcd for day care/ OP centers)
- Tap Connection in place as per design norms (i) platform with drainage facility, ii) supporting structure for pipe and tap, iii) tap (without leakages)
- Clean and safe water (as per BIS norms)
- Regular supply of water without slip back
- Systems & capacities for day-to-day monitoring, maintenance & management in place

#### Indicators - GP/ Community Level

Goal: The beneficiary communities and their representatives are optimally participating in all essential processes related to water supply management

- Gram Sabhas (inclusive of larger group of stakeholders) are discussing and approving necessary plan components for GP, Block and District Panchayats

- VWSCs are formed with participation of all sections, especially the women, marginalized & vulnerable sections
- Regular VWSC meetings conducted
- Trained staff and capacitated VWSC members
- WQ lab linkages established and tests done regularly
- Water treatment initiated as required
- VAPs are integrated with GPDPs
- VWSCs are regularly supported by ISAs and PMUs
- Active involvement of youth, SHGs and CBOs in various processes Behaviour change initiatives are undertaken around vital issues on water supply Indicators – Block Level
- Coordinated Programme Monitoring Cells constituted at the block level Systems for grievance redressal instituted and reviewed regularly
- Community monitoring & surveillance systems institutionalized and actions taken to address issues
- Water level monitoring (Climate change)
- WQ lab linkages established and tests done regularly
- Water treatment initiated as required
- Regular review & trouble shooting initiatives are institutionalized (including addressing delays in administrative and financial processes)
- Roles and responsibilities of various line departments defined and monitored Focussed support systems initiated for the weaker/ remote GPs and villages
- Block strategy comprising of future O&M requirement, filling in equity and inclusion gaps developed, accepted and implemented
- NGO/ CSR are engaged

### Indicators – District/ State

- Regular review meetings organized – fortnightly meeting with District Collector Convergence/ inter-departmental framework developed
- Convergence/ inter-departmental meetings organized regularly Development and implementation of guidelines/ SOPs, etc.
- Monitoring visits made
- Monitoring feedback mechanisms operational
- Capacity Building of fellows/ Block functionaries
- GP-BP-ZP members and committees involved at different levels ISAs have clear defined roles and responsibilities identified and entrusted Indicators – Young Fellows
- Developed detailed understanding on FHTC and related processes Visited, identified bottlenecks and supported 2-3 GPs every week Supported training processes well as BCC measures for various stakeholders
- Prepared and submitted weekly/ fortnightly reports on progress of all GPs at the block level
- Prepared and submitted periodic reports to district, state and national level Conducted analytical documentation of key successes and challenges Coordinated regular review meeting at block/ district/ state / national level

## Summary of the Session

Block Development Strategy prepared during ChintanShibir reviewed with a view to identifying opportunities (in the SWOT Analysis) for accelerating implementation of JJM at speed with scale. The Indicative Steps, and Actionable Steps come in handy for developing appropriate strategy for surpassing the state average or to achieve saturation. The ideas drawn from various success stories analyzed, and the idea of Beacon Panchayats should give the BLOs the hope and confidence to achieve the strategy towards the vision of providing FHTC to every household by 2nd Oct. 2023.

## Checklist for FHTC at GP level

In order to ensure FHTCs are really functional the following check list may be used – daily on a long-term basis:

- i. Ensure FHTC to every household in the village
- ii. Ensure 55 lpcd to every household
- iii. Supply water regularly (daily at designated time) to all the households iv.) Provide water as per the prescribed quality i.e. IS 10500:2012 v.) Regular water quality testing to be conducted using FTK through locally trained persons
- iv. Sub-divisional/ block lab to test 100% water sources under its jurisdiction; once for chemical parameters and twice for bacteriological parameters (pre and post monsoon) in a year
- v. Prevent leakage & unaccounted for water
- vi. Check water tank level meter regularly
- vii. Disinfect water with prescribed quantity of chlorine
- viii. Collect monthly water charges timely
- ix. Ensure proper accounting / Receipts and Payments take place from O &M account
- x. Ensure water supply to all poor and underprivileged households in the village – equity and inclusivity
- xi. Resolve complaints related to the drinking water supply scheme within 24 hours of complaint
- xii. Repair of major break down by the Panchayat /VWSC
- xiii. Ensure that XV FC funds are used as critical gap fund to meet O &M related expenses relating to water and sanitation, and not for any other purposes
- xiv. Ensure that the GPs regularly pay electricity charges for the connection taken for water
- xv. Provide uninterrupted supply of water
- xvi. Ensure source recharge and security of its catchment; and xix.) Adopt preventive measures for the waterborne diseases.

These can be taken as Service Level Benchmark for drinking water supply at GP level.



## Dos and Don'ts Dos

- Link up Drinking Water Sector training to the Leadership module, and the BDS of Chithan Shibir.
- Do review the BDS prepared in order to find opportunities with specific reference to drinking water sector.
- Create the momentum of a 'Jan Andolan', with a clear strategy of reaching the low hanging fruits. Let them start working with easy to saturate GPs first. Sequencing and timeline be prepared bearing in view 'low hanging fruits'. The training should aim at infusing a renewed sense of enthusiasm among the BLOs. They must go with: 'CAN DO' mind-set. ABP training is an investment on mind-set change.
- Pre-reading to be sent in advance: 2 - 3 page reading (handouts) can be taken from the ABP module on Drinking Water Sector. In addition, send in advance longer reading also.
- Recognise the importance of developing / nurturing 'Beacon Panchayats' from among Blocks, which will serve as a lighthouse, as well as a source of learning and confidence for BLOs, who are grappling with issues.
- The case-let discussion, and issue-based discussion to focus on (i) achieving saturation, convergent-action, leveraging the power of local institutions, mind set change, and achieving sustainability.
- Identify a range of stakeholders and the ways in which they can be roped in so that everyone helps address a particular issue, leading to a big bang. GDPD currently being prepared by GPs FY 2024-25 must be taken as a great opportunity for convergent planning so that drinking water sector is able to achieve multiple outcomes.
- Assure you will be available for guidance and handholding, when required. Consciously develop intervention strategies in order to impact on the PVGTs and their unique issues.
- Social norms, and person hooks to be subtly introduced starting with questions such as: 'what's in it for me?' Create social-hooks, economic-hooks that can break the barriers, and create new enablers.
- Believe behavior change is possible greatly through exercises involving groups and individuals, and through introspective fun-games and plays - not through lectures. So much so, recognize that behaviour change is not a one-shot affair. Change in behavior of a community can happen only if there is continuous engagement.
- Let them understand galvanizing community participation, and calibrating the role of multiple stakeholders is the key. Let the BLOs understand that they are not expected to do everything single-handedly. The ABP training must open up their eyes to witness a range of stakeholders involved in this game called: saturation - at speed & scale. The BLO's role is to prod and ensure it happens.

## Don'ts

- Resist the temptation to lecture.
- Do not make it a series of lectures. Intercept with games, plays, activities, exercises and energizers.
- Do not interrupt brainstorming sessions with your judgements and comments. Allow it to flow-free so that they are not afraid of making mistakes while making a point.
- Do not forget that the purpose of the training is not only about skill-sets, but also about mind-set change, and make them realise the urgency showing the sunset clause.

## Behaviour Change – Notes to cover

### Whose behaviour, is it anyway?

- It's not only the behaviour of the community in question, but also of the scheme implementing officials.
- We need to bear in mind that people / officials are not empty bottles to fill in the empty space available there.
- Everyone has his/her world view, prejudices, biases, learned-optimism, and acquired-pessimism and so on.
- Given this mind-set, a trainer's skill lays in energising a BLO to enable him achieve his/her the best, and make them feel their work is very critical for the country to progress not only in drinking water provision, but also in impacting on health, nutrition, well-being, leisure, and in enhanced time for leisure and recreation.

**The behaviour change required among the scheme implementing officials** are: (i) respecting the views of the community on the type of facilities, maintenance implications, and the local culture with regard to water use and water handling; (ii) enlisting community participation in planning and implementation, and (iii) involving them maintenance of the facilities.

**Behaviour change expected of the user community** are: (i) use water prudently, in other words do not waste, or misuse freshwater for gardening / vehicle washing; (ii) do not remove the tap or tamper with distribution lines; (iii) protect sources from contamination by fencing; (iv) source augmentation measures; (v) harvest roof water during rainy season, and enjoy the purity of direct rain water; (vi) drinking water handling especially during rainy seasons – when there is a possibility of contamination; and (vii) the importance of paying for water, and demand for effective service delivery.

### How to Change Behaviour?

- This is best done through introspective exercises in groups and as individuals, and through fun games and plays.
- Play games that make the participants realise their behavior – behaviours that are often on 'auto-pilot mode', that which they do without thinking. That which they got in their habit, and so do not apply mind, so as to slowly and consciously ask an introspective question as to what he/she did was 'desirable' or 'undesirable'. Such behaviours, when pointed out might make them feel irksome or even ashamed. This happens when the behaviour is mostly automated, and carried out unknowingly or without realizing it.
- There are behaviours people have acquired almost as a social norm in a given society. This means 'everybody else does it'. 'So, it doesn't matter'. 'What can I do alone'? Attitude.
- There are people who are glib with their words. They talk a big talk, but do not walk the talk. When asked they start justifying undesirable behaviours, by all means, citing larger issues of corruption among politicians and so on. Or they get into a kind of 'moral disengagement' in order to guard their ego.
- In order to make themselves ask this question: why I behaved the way I behaved. What can be done to change my behaviours to socially desirable ones – or which can be desirable from the perspective of 'Responsible well-being'?
- We need to identify specific undesirable behaviours in the way people waste or misuse water, and then suggest desirable behaviours. Instead of keeping it like a lecture. The message must be conveyed subtly through use of some relevant theory such as 'Theory of Positive Deviance' or 'Theory of Broken Window'.
- But, this is not enough as a one-shot affair. Behaviour change must be a continuous engagement, when what we seek is change in social norms.

## Additional Reading / Views that could be of use:

1. Jal Shakti Abhiyan-2023 titled “The Source Sustainability of Drinking Water Programme under MGNREGS” of Govt of Karnataka’s Defunct Borewell Recharge Drive
2. Best Practices in Groundwater Harvesting in Different parts of India (<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s3a70dc40477bc2adceef4d2c90f47eb82/uploads/2023/02/2023020959-1.pdf>)
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# Annexure - 1

## References / More Cases

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## Annexure -2

Details regarding potential re use of greywater at household and community levels, technical details of greywater management systems, description and rates of the civil works are available at([https://swachhbharatmission.gov.in/sbmcms/writereaddata/Portal/Images/pdf/Greywater\\_Management\\_Manual\\_English.pdf](https://swachhbharatmission.gov.in/sbmcms/writereaddata/Portal/Images/pdf/Greywater_Management_Manual_English.pdf))

