

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

Background

The Central Government assistance to States for rural water supply began in 1972 with the launch of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. It was renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in 2009, which is a centrally sponsored scheme with fund sharing between the Centre and the States. Under NRDWP, one of the objectives was to “enable all households to have access to and use safe & adequate drinking water within premises to the extent possible”. It was proposed to achieve the goal by 2030, coinciding with the United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals. But now, it is has been planned to achieve the goal by 2024 through Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). As per the information available with DDWS, as on 31.3.2019, only 18.33% of rural households i.e., 3.27 Crore out of the total 17.87 Crore rural households in the country, have piped water connection.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

Government of India has restructured and subsumed the ongoing National Rural Drinking Water Programme(NRDWP) into Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to provide **Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household** i.e., Har Ghar Nal Se Jal (HGNSJ) by 2024.

The following kinds of works/ schemes are proposed to be taken up under JJM:

- i.) In-village water supply (PWS) infrastructure for tap water connection to every household;
- ii.) Reliable drinking water source development/ augmentation of existing sources;
- iii.) Transfer of water (multi-village scheme; where quantity & quality issues are there in the local water sources);
- iv.) Technological intervention for treatment to make water potable (where water quality is an issue, but quantity is sufficient);
- v.) Retrofitting of completed and ongoing piped water supply schemes to provide FHTC and raise the service level;
- vi.) Grey water management;
- vii.) Capacity building of various stakeholders and support activities to facilitate the implementation.

Service level delivery under JJM:

The goal of JJM is to provide functional household tap connection to every household with service level at the rate of **55 litres per capita per day** (lpcd).

The institutional mechanism under JJM:

i)	National level	National Jal Jeevan Mission
ii)	State level	State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM)
iii)	District level	District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM)
iv)	Gram Panchayat level	Paani Samiti/ Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ User group

Financial Implication and Funding Pattern under JJM: Total estimated cost of JJM is Rs. 3.60 Lakh Crore. The fund sharing pattern between Centre and State is 90:10 for Himalayan (Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh) and North-Eastern States, 100:0 for UTs and 50:50 for rest of the States.

Fund allocation criteria under JJM:

The notional allocation of fund among state has been modified by including the number of left-out household connections as additional criteria with 20% weightage and 10% weightage is given to rural population affected by water quality, thus allowing more fund for quality affected states. The states can utilise the funds under JJM for taking up schemes in quality affected areas on priority.

Criteria	As per NRDWP	As per JJM
Rural Population (as per last Census)	40%	30%
Rural SC and ST population (as per last Census)	10%	10%
States under DDP, DPAP, HADP and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas	40%	30%
Population (as per IMIS) residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including heavy metals (as on 31 st March of preceding financial year)	10%	10%
Weightage for balance individual household connections to be provided	Nil	20%

JJM would ensure functional household tap connection to every rural household as there is a demand that exists and people aspire for household piped water supply. It will significantly improve quality of life, particularly of women and children and assist in ODF-sustainability as water is important to sustain Swachh Bharat Mission's gains. In the rural areas, for developing in-village water supply infrastructure, water resource management, source strengthening/ augmentation, distribution network, treatment plants, etc., unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled human resource will be required. Further there will be procurement of various materials for water supply systems. This will generate employment and boost the economy.

In order to instill the 'sense of ownership' among the community/ user groups for better implementation and long-term operation & maintenance of the scheme as well as bringing in transparency, GP/ VWSC/ Paani Samiti will implement the in-village piped water supply infrastructure and related source development. Communities will contribute towards 10% of the capital cost in cash and/or kind and/or labour in all villages except for hilly and forested areas/ NE and Himalayan States and villages having more than 50% SC and/or ST population, where community contribution would be 5% of the capital cost.

To assist the village community for in-village water resource management and water supply related infrastructure, NGOs, Voluntary Organizations/ women SHGs under NRLM/ SRLM, etc. will be associated as partners to facilitate the communities in awareness creation, capacity building, planning & implementing the schemes. They would also mobilise the local communities, firm up their aspirations and handhold them for resource mapping as participatory approach and decentralized planning will hold the key for long term sustainability and operation and maintenance of the system.

JJM will focus on integrated demand and supply side management of water at the local level, including creation of local infrastructure for source sustainability like rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and management of household wastewater for reuse would be undertaken in convergence with other Government programmes/ schemes.

For targeted delivery and monitoring of specific outcomes, every functional tap connection is to be linked with the Aadhar number of the head of the household subject to statutory provisions. Every asset created under JJM will be geo-tagged. States will carry out inspections by empanelled third party agencies for all infrastructures created under the JJM. GoI will carry out functionality assessment of schemes, based on which fund will be made available to States/ UTs based on their performance.

There are people who would like to contribute and donate voluntarily for water supply in the rural areas. To facilitate this, 'Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh' will mobilize and accept donations/ contributions received from various sources to fund JJM.