सत्यमेव जयते

ANNUAL REPORT
2020-21

स्वच्छ भारत
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission

Government of India
Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation
Ministry of Jal Shakti
www.jalshakti-ddws.gov.in

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Contents

ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
APL	Above Poverty Line
ARWSP	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AES	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome
BP	Block Panchayat
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BRC	Block Resource Centre
CCDU	Communication and Capacity Development Unit
CGWB	Central Ground Water Board
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CRSP	Central Rural Sanitation Programme
CBO	Community Based Organization
CPGRAMS	Centralized Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System
DDWS	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
DDP	Desert Development Programme
DPAP	Drought Prone Areas Programme
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DWSM	District Water and Sanitation Mission

ECBI	External Capacity Building Initiatives
EPC	Engineering, Procurement & Construction
FTK	Field Test Kits
GoI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GSDA	Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency
HADP	Hill Areas Development Programme
HGM	Hydro-geo-morphological Maps
HRD	Human Resource Development
HH	Hearing Handicapped
IAP	Integrated Action Plan
IRC	International Resource Centre
ICDWQ	International Centre for Drinking Water Quality
IITF	India International Trade Fair
IEC	Information, Education & Communication
IHHL	Individual Household Latrine
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
IT	Information Technology
JE	Japanese Encephalitis
JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
KRC	Key Resource Centre
IPCD	Liters per capita per day
LWE	Left Wing Extremism

LSK	Lump-sum Turn Key
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme
MPR	Monthly Progress Report
MNRE	Ministry of New & Renewable Energy
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MIS	Monitoring Information System
MCD	Minority Concentrated Districts
MVS	Multi Village Scheme
MDWS	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
NBA	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
NEERI	National Environment Engineering Research Institute
NES	North Eastern States
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGP	Nirmal Gram Puraskar
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NJJM	National Jal Jeevan Mission
NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NRDWQM & SP	National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
NWP	National Water Policy
O & M	Operation & Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OLIC	Official Language Implementation Committee
O&M	Organization& Management
OH	Orthopedically Handicapped
PC	Production Centre
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
R & D	Research & Development
R & DAC	Research & Development Advisory Committee
RGNDWM	Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission
RSM	Rural Sanitary Mart
SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan
SWSM	State Water & Sanitation Mission
SBM(G)	Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)
SHG	Self-Help Group
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UT	Union Territory
WSP	Water and Sanitation Programme
WSSO	Water and Sanitation Support Organization
ZP	Zila Panchayat

1. About the Department

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation is the nodal Department for overall policy, planning, funding and coordination of two flagship programmes of Government of India namely the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] for rural sanitation and the Jal Jeevan Mission [JJM] (which includes now subsumed the erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme[NRDWP]) for rural drinking water supply.

1.1 Vision

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) :

The Government of India, approved Phase-II of the SBM (G) on 19th February, 2020, to be implemented during 2020-21 to 2024-25, with the focus on the creating ODF Plus villages that includes sustainability of ODF status and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in the rural areas of the country.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM):

Jal Jeevan Mission was announced on 15th Aug, 2019 to provide drinking water supply to every rural household in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities.

1.2 Objectives

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen):

The broad objectives of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) are:

i.) Sustaining the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status of the villages, Gram Panchayats, Blocks and Districts by ensuring that no one is left behind in having access to toilets and everyone uses a toilet.

ii.) Ensuring that villages have access to Solid and Liquid Waste management (SLWM) arrangements for overall cleanliness in rural areas.

iii.) Generating awareness among rural population on hygiene behaviour and waste management.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM):

The broad objectives of Jal Jeevan Mission are:

i.) to provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household;

ii.) to prioritize provision of FHTCs in quality affected areas, villages in drought prone and desert areas, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages, etc.;

iii.) to provide functional tap connection to Schools, Anganwadi centres, GP buildings, Health centres, wellness centres and community buildings;

iv.) to monitor functionality of tap connections;

v.) to promote and ensure voluntary ownership among local community by way of contribution in cash, kind and/ or labour and voluntary labour (shramdaan);

vi.) to assist in ensuring sustainability of water supply system, i.e. water source, water supply infrastructure, and funds for regular O&M;

vii.) to empower and develop human resource in the sector such that the demands of construction, plumbing, electrical, water quality management, water treatment, catchment protection, O&M, etc. are taken care of in short and long term; and

viii.) to bring awareness on various aspects and significance of safe drinking water and involvement of stakeholders in a manner that make water everyone's business.

1.3 Flagship Schemes

1.3.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

To accelerate the efforts to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in rural areas of the country by 2nd October, 2019 and to put focus on safe sanitation, Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM (G)] was launched on 2nd October, 2014. Under the programme, more than 10 crore toilets were constructed in rural areas across the country by 2019-20. As a result, all the 36 States/UTs, declared themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2ndOctober, 2019.

Having achieved the ODF status, the Government of India approved Phase-II of the SBM (G) on 19th February, 2020, to be implemented during 2020-21 to 2024-25, with the focus on the creating ODF Plus villages which includes ODF sustainability and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). The programme also aims to cover newly emerged households and that no one is left behind in having access to toilet facilities.

1.3.2 Jal Jeevan Mission

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024. The programme focuses on service delivery at household level, i.e. water supply on regular basis in adequate quantity and of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis.

This necessitates use of modern technology in planning and implementation of water supply schemes, development of water sources, treatment and supply of water, empowerment of Gram Panchayat/ local community, focus on service delivery, partner with other stakeholders, convergence with other programmes, methodical monitoring of the programme and to capture service delivery data automatically for ensuring the quality of services. This will help in achieving the goal of Jal Jeevan Mission in its true letter and spirit.

2. Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

2.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

2.1.1 Introduction

SBM(G) was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status by 2nd October, 2019, as a fitting tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150th birth anniversary. The main focus of the programme was bringing about a behavioural change among people towards sanitation and hygiene behaviour.

Said to be the World's largest behaviour change programme, the SBM(G) transformed itself into a jan andolan - with people from all spheres of life contributing to make the programme a success. Under the programme, more than 10 crore toilets were constructed from 2014-15 to 2019-20. As a result, all the 36 States/UTs declared themselves ODF by 2nd October, 2019. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, also developed a 10-year Rural Sanitation Strategy in September 2019, to achieve and maintain the sustainability of ODF outcomes and Solid and Liquid Waste Management in rural areas. The 10-year strategy lays down the framework for achieving this long-term vision, and is intended to guide State Governments, local governments, policymakers, implementers and all relevant stakeholders including the people of rural India in the way forward.

Having achieved the milestone of ODF status in rural areas of the country, the Government of India approved Phase-II of the SBM(G) on 19th February, 2020, to be implemented during 2020-21 to 2024-25, with the focus on creating ODF Plus villages which includes ODF sustainability and to cover the villages with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). The programme also aims to cover newly emerged households and that no one is left behind in having access to toilet facilities.

SBM(G) Phase-II has been designed as a novel model of convergence between different verticals of financing and various schemes of Central and State Governments to saturate the sanitation facilities for achieving the ODF Plus villages. Apart from budgetary allocations from DDWS and the corresponding State share, remaining funds will be dovetailed from 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies, MGNREGS and revenue generation models, etc., particularly for SLWM.

Impacts of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

- As per study done by UNICEF on "Access to toilets and safety, convenience and self-respect of women in rural India" in February, 2020, a major improvement in the safety of women after the construction of toilets was evident, with 93% of women reporting that they were no longer afraid of being hurt by someone or harmed by animals while defecating.
- As per WHO study released in 2018, it is estimated that SBM-G will result in averting more than 3,00,000 deaths (diarrhoea and protein-energy malnutrition) between 2014 and October 2019.
- UNICEF in 2017 has estimated that a household in an ODF village in India saves Rs.50,000.
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) in 2017 has estimated that households in an ODF villages in India have significantly better health indicators.
- As per study done by UNICEF during 2018-19 in some selected villages, groundwater sources were likely to be 12.7 times less contaminated in the open defecation free (ODF) villages as compared to non-ODF villages.
- BMGF in 2019 has estimated that the SBM mobilized a spend equivalent worth Rs. 22,000 crore to Rs.26,000 crore in monetary and nonmonetary IEC activities. Of this spend equivalent, cash expenditure on IEC activities spent by the Government, private sector, and the development community is estimated to be between Rs.3,500 to 4,000 crore.

Fifteenth Finance Commission, in its interim report for 2020-21, recommended 50% of Rs. 60,750 crore, the total grants to Rural Local Bodies, as tied grants for drinking water and sanitation: (a) sanitation and maintenance of open-defecation free (ODF) status and (b) supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling. The RLBs shall, as far as possible, earmark one half of these Tied Grants each to these two critical services. However, if any RLB has fully saturated the needs of one category, it can utilize the funds for the other category.

Karnataka implements rural sanitation policy

In a bold step, the State of Karnataka is the first State to come up with a Sanitation Policy, Strategy, and model by-laws for rural areas. The policy document and strategy lay the roadmap for ODF Plus which includes management of biodegradable and organic waste, plastic waste, and liquid waste.

Under SBM (G) guidelines, States are required to develop an implementation framework to enable execution of the guidelines bearing in mind State-specific challenges, requirements, and dynamics. As a part of this implementation framework and according to the requirements of SWM Rules 2016 and PWM Rules 2016, the Department has framed a policy guidance document with strategic vision. This will drive the systematic implementation of rural sanitation programme and formulate enforcement of by-laws detailing applicable regulations for effective execution of the rural sanitation programme with special focus on solid and liquid waste management.

2.1.2 Provisions under Swachh Bharat mission (Grameen) Phase-II

The major components of the SBM (Grameen) are:-

- New eligible households (all BPL households and identified APL households i.e. SC/ST households, households with physically disabled person, landless labourers with homestead, small and marginal farmers and women headed households) will be provided incentive up to Rs.12,000 for construction of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL). Other households will be motivated to construct the toilet on their own.
- Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) will be constructed under the programme to cater to the sanitation needs of households who do not have individual toilets due to lack of space or for floating/migrant population, or at places where large congregation of people usually takes place, etc. so that ODF status of villages can be sustained. For the construction of CSC, priority will be given to the locations with predominant SC / ST habitations, poorest of poor in the village and/or those visited by migrant labourers / floating population etc.
- Solid Waste Management activities will cover collection and segregation of bio-degradable waste and non-biodegradable waste. Management and disposal of bio-degradable waste will be done through household and community level compost pits and bio-gas plant under GOBARDHAN. For management of non-biodegradable waste, storage units at village level and Material Recovery Centre at Block level will be envisaged.
- Under Liquid Waste Management activities, grey water management will be done through household and community level compost pits, Waste Stabilization Ponds, DEWATS etc.
- The programme will also envisage for Faecal Sludge Management at district level for offsite treatment of faecal sludge.
- Intense IEC activities will be continued under the programme for sustaining the ODF status achieved and awareness generation on hygiene behaviour and waste management among rural population. Capacity building of various implementing agencies, Panchayati Raj Institutions and field level functionaries will be done to achieve the desired outcomes of ODF plus villages.

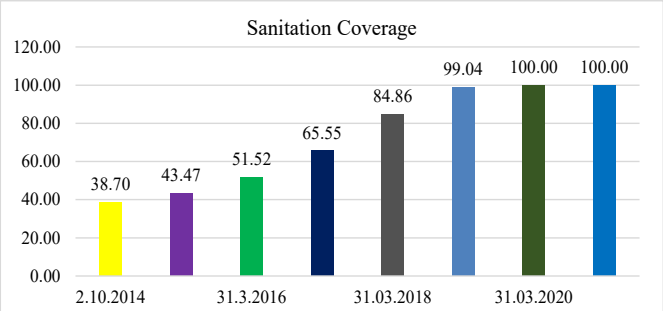
The funding under SBM(G) for all the components is to be shared between Centre and States in the ratio of 90:10 for North-Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of Jammu and Kashmir; 100% Centre share for remaining Union Territories; and 60:40 for other States.

Various components and their funding norms under SBM(G) Phase II are given below:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Components</th><th colspan="2">Financial assistances</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Incentive for construction of IHHLs to the newly emerging households</td><td colspan="2">Rs. 12,000/- as per existing norms</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">SLWM activities</td><td rowspan="3">Village level SLWM activities</td><td>Village size</td><td>Financial support</td></tr>
<tr><td>Up to 5,000 population</td><td>Solid Waste Management: Upto Rs.60 per capita.
Greywater Management: Upto Rs.280 per capita</td></tr>
<tr><td>Above 5,000 population</td><td>Solid Waste Management: Upto Rs.45 per capita
Greywater Management: Upto Rs.660 per capita</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Note- 30% of this amount will be borne by the GPs from their 15th FC grants. However, each village can utilize minimum of total Rs. 1 lakh based on their requirements.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">District level SLWM activities</td><td>Plastic Waste Management Unit (one in each Block)</td><td>Upto Rs.16 lakh per unit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Faecal Sludge Management (FSM)</td><td>Upto Rs.230 per capita</td></tr>
<tr><td>GOBAR-Dhan Projects</td><td>Upto Rs.50 lakh per District</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Community Sanitary Complexes (CSC)</td><td rowspan="2">Rs. 3 Lakh
30% will be borne by GPs from 15th FC</td><td>70% will be borne under SBM(G) - II</td></tr>
<tr><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">IEC and Capacity Building</td><td colspan="2">5% of the total funding for programmatic components</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Admin Expenses</td><td colspan="2">1% of the total funding for programmatic components</td></tr>
</table>

2.1.3 Sanitation Coverage

At the launch of SBM(G) on 2nd October, 2014, the sanitation coverage was 38.70%. It now stands at 100%.



Prayagraj to get 1,539 CSCs for women & children

On August 15, 2020, the 74th Independence Day, a pink community toilet specifically meant for children and women was inaugurated in Karma Village of Kaundhiyara Block of Prayagraj District in Uttar Pradesh. The facility was inaugurated by Member of Parliament Smt. Rita Bahuguna. Others present on the occasion were District Panchayat Officer Ms. Renu Srivastava, Assistant District Panchayat Officer (Prayagraj), Mr. Ashutosh Kumar, District Advisors, Mr. Nirbhay Gupta and Mr. Balvir Yadav, Gram Pradhan Mr. Amar Bahadur Singh and Block Preraks. According to the District Panchayat head, as many as 1,539 such community toilets for women and children are being constructed across the district. Each of those secure spaces has 4 toilet seats, bathing facility and space for laundry, complete with a waiting area.

2.1.4 Annual Progress Report - Physical:

The annual physical progress of construction of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) and Community Sanitary complexes under the SBM(G) in the years 2019-20 and 2020-21 (up to December 2020) is as follows:

Year	Individual household latrines (IHHLs)	Community Sanitary Complex (CSCs)
2019-20	118,64,564	59,024
2020-21 (Up to Dec, 2020)	40,95,493	71,414

State-wise details are in Annexure-III and IV.

Expected IHHLs to be constructed during the period Jan-Mar-2021: 10 lakh

2.1.5 Annual Financial Progress

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Opening Balance	Release	Interest & other receipts	Total	Expenditure
2019-20	10,587.49	10,992.27	799.50	22,379.26	12,249.59
2020-21 (Up to Dec, 2020)	10,129.67	3,484.12	292.91	13,906.70	5,820.20

State-wise details are at Annexure-V & Annexure-VI. No fund under SBM(G) is released to the Union Territories of Delhi, Chandigarh and Lakshwadweep.

2.1.6 Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus declared villages :

(a) The goal under Phase-II of SBM(G) is to achieve 100% Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus villages. The details of component of ODF Plus villages and process for declaration of villages as ODF Plus and their verification have been given in the SBM(G) Phase-II Guidelines. In order to facilitate online monitoring of ODF Plus villages, an online module on IMIS of SBM(G) has been developed. Total number of villages and villages declared ODF Plus as on 31st December, 2020 is as under:

Total Villages	ODF Plus declared Villages	% ODF Plus declared Villages
6,03,203	352	0.06

State-wise details are in Annexure –VII.

(b) Webinar on Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus Baseline Survey 2020

Webinar on Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus Baseline Survey 2020 was organized on 26.06.2020 at New Delhi. More than 200 States/ District officials participated in Webinar. Development partners shared their experiences.

(c) Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan (GKRA)

Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan (GKRA), announced by Hon'ble Prime Minister on June 20, 2020, is an initiative that aims to revive the economic activity impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic and create new growth opportunities.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) (SBM-G) is well placed to support the objectives of GKRA:

- by providing safe sanitation infrastructure
- by providing livelihood opportunities through construction of toilets

Against target of 50,378 Community Sanitary Complexes, 29,695 CSCs have been constructed so far under the GKRA with expenditure of Rs. 611.56 crore.

(d) GOBAR-DHAN

In an effort to ensure cleanliness in villages and generate wealth and energy by converting cattle dung and solid waste including agricultural waste into biogas and bio-slurry and to improve the lives of villagers, the launch of 'Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan' (GOBAR-DHAN) project was announced in the Budget Speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister in February, 2018.

The objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- Make villages self-reliant in clean energy
- Empower households by providing cleaner and cheaper fuel through biogas/ bio-CNG
- Generate employment opportunities for local youth
- Promote organic farming
- Improve sanitation of villages and decrease the incidence of vector borne diseases.

GOBARDHAN Scheme is being pursued as a national programme under Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen-Phase II. Under SBM(G)-II, there is a provision of up to Rs.50 lakh per district for model GOBARDHAN projects to encourage scaling up at lower levels. The districts should preferably take up community level projects near gaushalas but will have flexibility to take up household level projects, wherever feasible. Additionally, more GOBARDHAN projects may be set up at individual/community level in convergence with 15th FC Grants or other sources as per financial assistance norms of NNBOMP of MNRE.

As on date more than 200 functional biogas plants have been installed under GOBARDHAN scheme.

Banaskantha Bio-gas model is worth replicating

In an effective 'waste to wealth' initiative, the Banas Dairy from Banaskantha District of Gujarat is converting cow dung into biogas and slurry. While the bio-gas is then purified into Bio CBG (compressed biogas) and Bio CNG (compressed natural gas) for use as fuel in vehicles; the slurry is converted into organic manure for use in agricultural fields, thereby safeguarding the environment and at the same time promoting waste management.

Under the new initiative on Waste to Wealth, the dairy set up a Biogas Plant in February 2020. It commenced procuring cow dung from the 254 dairy farmers at the rate of Rs.1 per kilogram. The bio-gas plant has the capacity to treat 40 tonnes of cow dung and potato waste each day. To

collect the cow dung each day, tractors are sent to homes of farmers, equipped with weighing scales. Once the cow dung reaches the plant, it is mixed with water in the ratio of 1:1 and after 2-3 hours is fed into a digester or a closed tank where it remains for 35 days. The gas is stored in large balloon shaped tanks where the slurry is separated into solid and liquid parts. The solid part is now used for vermi-composting and the liquid part is recycled in the plant or directly sold to farmers for use in fields.

According to reports, the biogas produced from this plant, using German technology can supply CNG as fuel to 100 vehicles a day, providing more mileage.

2.1.7 Important initiatives/ activities undertaken in SBM(G) during 2020-21

(a) Webinar on Faecal Sludge Management (FSM)

Webinar on Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) in rural areas was organized on 25.06.2020 at New Delhi. More than 500 States/District officials participated in Webinar. Development partners shared their experiences.

(b) Launch of book, viz., Swachh Bharat Kranti

A webinar organized on 04.08.2020 for launch of book viz. Swachh Bharat Kranti, the Hindi translation of the book Swachh Bharat Revolutions, which chronicles the Swachh Bharat journey, by the Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat in the august presence of Hon'ble Minister of Women & Child Development, Smt. Smriti Irani. ACSs/ Pr. Secys/Secys-in-charge/Mission Directors/ State Coordinators/District Collectors and District Coordinators of all the States/UTs participated in the webinar.

(c) Gandagi Mukt Bharat (GMB) Abhiyan

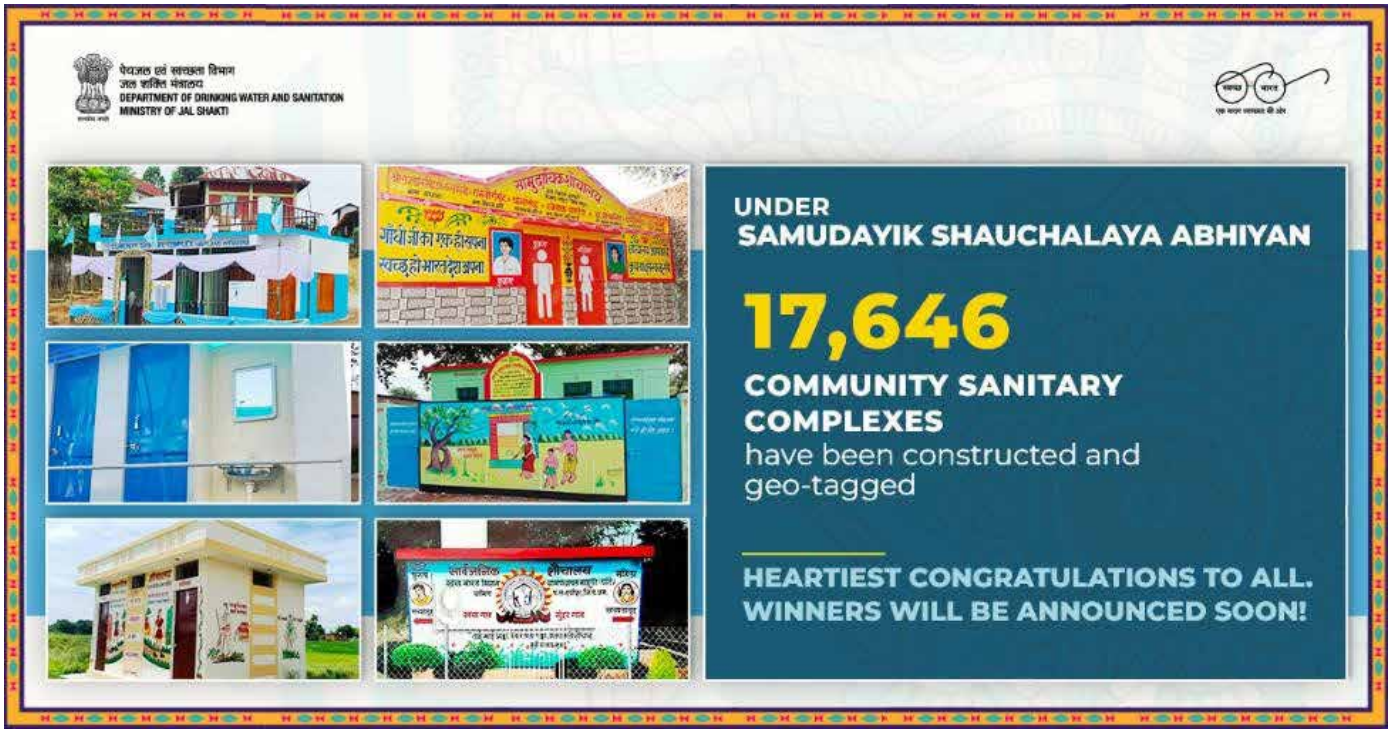
Guided by the vision of the Prime Minister, the Gandagi Mukt Bharat (GMB) campaign was devised by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti as a special week-long campaign (8th August to 15th August) to further promote the Jan Andolan for Swachhata. The campaign was officially launched by the Prime Minister on 8th August 2020 at the launch of Rashtriya Swachhata Kendra, at Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat, New Delhi.

(d) Launch of Swachh Bharat Mission Academy

A webinar was organized on 10.08.2020 for launch of Swachh Bharat Mission Academy (online learning course on ODF Plus) by the Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat in the presence of Hon'ble Minister of State, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria. ACSs/Pr. Secys/Secys-in-charge/Mission Directors/ State Coordinators/District Collectors and District Coordinators of all the States/UTs participated in the webinar.

(e) Shamudayik Shauchalay Abhiyan (SSA) 2020

The SSA campaign from 15th June to 15th September, 2020, was for all districts to mobilise their panchayats and villages to construct and maintain community toilets. The key objective was to provide the floating and migrant population access to quality sanitation by providing community toilets in the public and high footfall areas of the village to promote community health. As part of the IEC component of SSA campaign, creatives were designed and disseminated on social media on regular basis.



(f) Rashtriya Swachhata Kendra

Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on August 8, 2020 inaugurated the Rashtriya Swachhata Kendra - an interactive experience centre on the Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen, at the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti at Rajghat, New Delhi. A tribute to Mahatma Gandhi, the Rashtriya Swachhata Kendra (RSK) was first announced by the Prime Minister on 10th April 2017, on the occasion of the centenary celebrations of Gandhiji's Champaran Satyagraha. Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Minister, Jal Shakti and Shri Rattan Lal Kataria, Minister of State, Jal Shakti were present on the occasion. The RSK has a balanced mix of digital and outdoor installations tracking India's transformation from having over 50 crore people defecating in the open in 2014 to becoming open defecation free in 2019. There is a unique 360° audio visual immersive show in Hall 1 which provides an overview of the Swachh Bharat journey. Hall 2 contains a series of interactive LED panels, hologram boxes, interactive games and much more on the SBM themes along with thematic wall murals, installations and exhibits in the lawn area.

(g) Swachh Bharat Diwas 2020

Hon'ble Union Minister for Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat and the Union Minister of State, Jal Shakti, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria gave Swachh Bharat 2020 Awards to the best performing States/UTs, districts, blocks, GPs and others in various categories and campaigns today on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti also celebrated as Swachh Bharat Diwas 2020 marking six years of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) launch. The awards were given at a virtual ceremony organized by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), GoI and saw the online participation by Central, State and District SBMG officials.

(In pic: Hon'ble Union Minister for Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, attending Swachh Bharat Diwas 2020 virtual)

Gujarat was felicitated with the first prize in the State category; Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu as best District; Khachrod, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh as best block; and Chinnaur, (Salem) as the best Gram Panchayat for Swachh Sundar Samudayik Shauchalaya (SSSS) campaign organized from 1st Nov, 2019 to 30th April, 2020. For Samudayik Shauchalaya Abhiyan (SSA) held from 15th June to 15th Sep, 2020, top awards went to Uttar Pradesh (GKRA) and Gujarat (Non-GKRA) in State category; Prayagraj (GKRA) and Bareilly (Non-GKRA) in District category; and Borigaon, Bongaigaon, Assam received the best GP award. For the week long Gandagi Se Mukt (GMB) campaign launched by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 8th August, 2020, Telangana received the top award for maximum Shramdaan participation, Haryana was felicitated with top award for declaring maximum ODF Plus villages and Moga district, Punjab received the top award for maximum IEC messages through wall paintings. In addition to this, various awards were given in multiple categories.

(h) World Toilet Day (WTD), 19th November 2020

Hon'ble Union Minister for Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat and the Union Minister of State, Jal Shakti, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria conferred Swachhata Awards 2020 on the best performing 20 districts for making significant contribution towards ODF Sustainability and ODF Plus goals on the occasion of World Toilet Day celebrations. These awards were given at a virtual ceremony organized by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), GoI and saw the online participation by Central, State and District SBMG officials.

The 20 awardee districts were West Godavari and East Godavari (Andhra Pradesh), Siang (Arunachal Pradesh), Kanker and Bemetara (Chhattisgarh); Vadodara and Rajkot (Gujarat); Bhiwana and Rewari (Haryana); Ernakulam and Wayanad (Kerala); Kolhapur and Nashik (Maharashtra); Kolasib and Serchhip (Mioram); Moga and Fatehgarh Sahib (Punjab); Siddipet and Peddapalli (Telangana); and Cooch Behar (West Bengal).

(i) Sarpanch Samvad

Sarpanch Samvad "An interaction with PRIs" were held on 15.12.2020 and 30.12.2020 through video conferencing. 33 Sarpanches/ Zila Parishad Chairmen/Block Pramukhs attended the Samvad. Main discussion was held on ODF Sustainability, ODF Plus and 15th Finance Commission funds.

E-Lungdar's CSC is a quintessential model

Constructed by the WATSAN (water and sanitation) committee of East Lungdar, the Community Sanitary Complex is the pride of this village. Having spent an estimated Rupees four lakh, the unit meets all sanitation needs. Spread across an area of 5 meters' square, with a basement storeroom, the CSC has 3 male urinals with flush, 2 Indian type commodes, one western style commode and one wash basin. Tap water connection with all necessary fittings are available in all toilets, urinals, and the wash basin. While buckets with mugs are available for use in the Indian toilets, hand shower is provided for the European toilet; the facility equipped with windows and proper ventilation.

The CSC is maintained by the WATSAN Committee; although it is run by a nearby shopkeeper who uses the basement as a storeroom. The tenant pays Rs.500 per month for use of the basement and users are charged a small fee. 25% of the revenue earned from user charges and rent of the basement is given to the WATSAN committee as remuneration.

Local artisans and associations have collaborated to enhance appearance of the CSC. While paintings of a man and woman in traditional Mizo attire adorn the sides of the entrance; the local florist association has decorated the sides of the building with flowering pots. Key sanitation messages featuring the Dos and the Don'ts of sanitation are painted on the walls, to encourage people to keep the facility and the surroundings clean and to follow safe sanitation practices.

2.2 Activities of the SBM(G) in North Eastern States

2.2.1 Performance in North Eastern region

Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), provision of toilets has been made for rural population in all parts of the country. Adequate priority is given for construction of individual household latrines in North Eastern States. Under SBM(G), Central: State share funding pattern is 90:10 for IHHLs built in NE States.

2.2.2(a) Financial Status during 2019-20 State-wise, opening balance, fund released and expenditure reported in NE States during 2019-20 (as on 31-03-2020) is as under: -

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	State	Opening Balance as on 1.4.2019	Release	Interest & other receipts	Total	Expenditure
1	Arunachal Pradesh	15.11	61.01	0.00	76.12	36.44
2	Assam	645.62	545.97	22.84	1,214.43	672.51
3	Manipur	40.21	55.62	0.29	96.12	91.00
4	Meghalaya	71.72	37.13	5.22	114.07	77.74
5	Mizoram	21.05	10.78	0.67	32.50	24.91
6	Nagaland	0.92	39.49	0.00	40.41	23.76
7	Sikkim	6.51	5.44	0.64	12.59	9.52
8	Tripura	61.74	81.06	1.14	143.94	81.40
	Total	**862.88**	**836.50**	**30.80**	**1,730.18**	**1,017.28**

2.2.2 (b) Financial Status during 2020-21 (till December 2020) State-wise, opening balance, fund released and expenditure reported in NE States during 2020-21 (Up to 31-12-2020) is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Opening Balance as on 1.4.2019	Release	Interest & other receipts	Total	Expenditure
1	Arunachal Pradesh	39.68	7.15	0.00	46.83	28.73
2	Assam	541.92	209.25	7.99	759.16	359.59
3	Manipur	5.12	17.51	0.07	22.70	0.89
4	Meghalaya	36.33	65.41	0.35	102.09	6.98
5	Mizoram	7.59	7.64	0.00	15.23	12.75
6	Nagaland	16.65	10.30	0.00	26.95	16.46
7	Sikkim	3.07	6.15	0.02	9.24	0.67
8	Tripura	62.54	17.13	0.00	79.67	26.36
	Total	**712.90**	**340.54**	**8.43**	**1,061.87**	**452.43**

2.2.3(a) Physical Progress : 2019-20

S.N.	State/UT Name	Individual household latrines (IHHLs)	Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	5,845	276
2	Assam	3,12,329	330
3	Manipur	12,280	15
4	Meghalaya	9,690	52
5	Mizoram	685	414
6	Nagaland	1,242	146
7	Sikkim	1,014	92
8	Tripura	80,058	36
Total :-		**4,23,143**	**1,361**

2.2.3 (b) Physical Progress: 2020-21 (up to December 2020)

S.N.	State/UT Name	Individual household latrines (IHHLs)	Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	8,813	940
2	Assam	3,54,932	770
3	Manipur	436	247
4	Meghalaya	10,277	145
5	Mizoram	2,053	314
6	Nagaland	1,736	812
7	Sikkim	23	169
8	Tripura	30,035	50
	Total :-	**4,08,305**	**3,447**

2.3 Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)

2.3.1 Provision for SCs and STs

The goal of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) is to achieve universal sanitation coverage in the entire rural India by the year 2nd October, 2019. This includes provision of toilets for the entire rural population including Scheduled Castes (SC) and Schedule Tribes (ST). Under SBM(G), there is a provision of incentive all SC and ST households for construction of IHHLs. As per SBM(G) guidelines issued by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), priority to be given to locations with predominant SC and ST habitations for construction of CSC.

Under SBM(G), 22% and 10% of the budget allocation for each year is earmarked for Schedule Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) respectively.

For the year 2020-21, Rs.1,320 crore (22% of total allocation of Rs.6,000 crore as per Revised Estimates) has been earmarked for SCs and Rs. 600 crore (10% of total Allocation of Rs.6,000 crore as per Revised Estimates) has been earmarked for STs. Out of this, under SCSP Rs.730.91 crore have already been released to States, while Rs.322.89 crore have already been released to States under TSP up to December, 2020.

The progress achieved under SBM(G) for SCs/ STs is also being monitored through the online Integrated Management Information System of SBM(G) maintained by DDWS. As per the data entered by the States/UTs on online IMIS of SBM(G) up to December, 2020, out of the total of 40.95 lakh Individual household latrines constructed during 2020-21, 4.63 lakh (11.32%) IHHLs are from SC families and 5.78 lakh (14.12%) IHHLs are from ST families. State-wise details are at Annexure-VIII.

As per the data reported by the States/UTs on online IMIS of SBM(G), 43,531 CSCs have been/ are being constructed in SC habitations and 11,389 CSCs have been/are being constructed in ST habitations, during the year 2020-21. State-wise details are given at Annexure-IX.

2.4 Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

The Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen is a nation-wide campaign of the Government of India which aimed at mass scale behavior change, construction of household-owned and community owned toilets, their usage and Solid and Liquid waste management (SLWM) thereby establishing an accountable mechanism for building Swachh Bharat. Under the Mission, all Villages, States and Union Territories in India declared themselves "open-defecation free" (ODF) by 2nd October 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, by constructing over 10 crore toilets in rural India at a projected cost of over ₹1.3 lakh crore (US$20 billion). The mission also contributed to India reaching Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6), established by the UN in 2015 by almost 11 years in advance. It is now focused on ensuring that the open defecation free behaviours are sustained, effective solid and liquid waste management is being done, and that no one is left behind.

With launch of Phase 2 of SBMG early this year aimed at achieving ODF Plus status for all the villages countrywide in the mission mode over next five years by addressing Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) issues and promoting safe sanitation initiatives, the role of IEC transformed has transformed further. Interpersonal communication has been the all season and most reliable component of IEC for triggering behavior change with the rural community across 6 lakh villages. Trained foot soldiers of SBM, well known as Swachhagrahis whose numbers have crossed 5.5 lakh during this period use IPC as effective communication tool for the purpose of triggering and mobilizing rural community for promoting access to safe sanitation and continuous usage of toilets.

In the backdrop of Covid 9 pandemic, IEC used the new roles and challenges; Department

of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti is participating in the roll out of Covid 19 Appropriate Behaviour campaign (Oct – Dec 2020) under Swachh Bharat Mission- Grameen (SBMG) Phase 2 programme as it stresses on behavior change related to toilet usage, and personal hygiene which converges with the planned campaign on Covid-19 Appropriate Behaviour. In this context, key activities were planned at Central, State, District and GP level for the campaign roll out. The focus of the targeted communication campaign will be on inducing change in behavior and also on educating people on how to live with Covid-19 in the unlock phase. All appropriate media vehicles like print media, electronic media, social media, outdoor media and folk media would be used to convey the message in an effective manner.

- Wall painting with Covid-19 messages at public places in villages
- Gram Sabhas for creating mass awareness on Covid-19 appropriate behaviors
- Celebration of 15th Oct, 2020 as Global Handwashing Day for promotion of hand hygiene at community level especially children
- Social media campaign by State and District SBMG departments, Key IEC campaigns undertaken by DDWS.

(a) Badalkar Apna Vyavhar, Karein Corona Par War

A dedicated IEC campaign focusing on combating Corona theme was planned and implemented. As part of the campaign, suitable creatives were developed for creating mass awareness on prevention of Corona transmission keeping rural community in mind. The creatives like short films, audio spots have been developed for extensive use on mass media as well as social media countrywide.

In addition, important messages on Corona prevention were disseminated as wall painting stencils for dissemination in rural areas.

(b) Swachh Bharat, Swastha Bharat

A key IEC campaign designed around the important message of maintaining ODF sustainability through regular usage of toilets and recommended ways of preventing Corona transmission like frequent handwashing with soap, maintaining social distance, avoiding public spitting and practicing social distancing by staying at home and maintaining six feet distance. As part of the campaign, various creatives were designed on above messages and extensively used on social media platforms.

2.5 Inter Ministry & Inter-sector collaboration

2.5.1 Swachh Iconic Places (SIP)

The Government of India, through its Swachh Bharat "Clean India" Mission has proposed a multi-stakeholder initiative focusing on cleaning up 100 places across India that are "iconic" due to their heritage, religious and/or cultural significance. As a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi's 150th birth anniversary in 2019, the goal of the Initiative is to improve the cleanliness conditions of these places to the extent that they can be regarded as "Swachh Destinations". 30 Iconic Places are selected in phase I, II and III.

The 3rd Annual Review meeting on Swachh Iconic Places (SIP), was held on 18th February 2020 at Baidyanath Dham Deoghar, Jharkhand which is also one of the SIPs sites.

The Review Meeting was inaugurated by the Chief Guest, Shri Mithilesh Thakur, Hon'ble Minister, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of Jharkhand, and was attended by Shri Parameshwaran Iyer, Secretary, DDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti, GoI; Shri Samir Kumar, Joint Secretary, DDWS, GoI; Smt. Aradhana Patnaik, Secretary, DDWS, Govt. of Jharkhand and senior officials from the state government, nodal persons from iconic sites/States, partnering PSUs and other local bodies.

2.5.2 Swachhata Action Plan (SAP)

Swachhata Action Plan (SAP) is one of the flagship initiatives of Hon'ble Prime

Minister towards making Swachh Bharat everyone's business. All Union Ministries/ Departments should work for the Swachhata related activities in a significant manner with appropriate budget provisions. SAP is an inter-ministerial collaborative approach and has brought all Ministries and Departments under one umbrella. Hon'ble Prime Minister quoted "It is indeed great to know that 76 Ministries and Departments have come forward to take up Swachhata effort under the new initiative, Swachhata Action Plan (SAP)."

SAP was formally launched on 1st April 2017 with the active participation of 72 Union Ministries and Departments of Government of India. Ministries/Departments have made Swachhata an integral element in their existing and new schemes /programs. Physical and financial progress of Ministries and Departments under SAP is constantly monitored and reviewed through a customized portal (www.swachhataactionplan.gov.in) at DDWS and at CoS level. For the purpose of booking and monitoring the expenditure related to SAP, D/o Economic Affairs, M/o Finance has created new budget head No. "96". Several Ministries and Departments have shown innovativeness, great commitment and engagement to mainstream Swachhata in their schemes/programmes.

In this FY-2020-21, 67 Ministries and Departments have allocated total Rs 16,999.59 crore and as on date the utilization is Rs. 11,551.17 crore, which is 68%. SAP has seen a multi-dimensional range of activities including adopting villages, support for sanitation infrastructure, solid & liquid waste management, cleaner monuments, school sanitation, better sanitation in hospitals and iconic places etc.

2.5.3 Swachhata Pakhwada

The journey of Swachhata Pakhwada as everyone's business has been phenomenal and collaborative. Making swachhata everyone's business and mainstreaming swachhata elements is the priority. Swachhata Pakhwada was launched in April 2016 inspired by Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi's vision to engage all Union Ministries and Departments in swachhata related activities, thereby making swachhata "everyone's business". The objective is to mainstream swachhata elements within the non-sanitation Ministries and Departments with following elements:

1. Keeping the Swachh Bharat Mission momentum continuing throughout the year.
2. Integrating Swachhata activities with regular Ministry programs.
3. Innovative, substantial and sustainable initiatives: Going beyond symbolism

In the year 2020, over 60 Ministries and Departments have observed Swachhata Pakhwada.

2.5.4 Namami Gange

Namami Gange is the umbrella programme coordinated by the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD &GR), Ministry of Jal Shakti that involves multiple Ministries. Under NamamiGange, the assigned responsibilities of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti are:

- To prioritize initiatives in establishing Open Defecation Free (ODF) gram panchayats along the banks of river Ganga in convergence with the efforts of DoWR, RD & GR.
- To the extent possible, taking up programme in rural areas for solid and liquid waste management in development of model villages/Ganga grams in convergence with the efforts of DoWR, RD &GR.

(i) ODF Status

- The 4,465 villages have declared ODF in 1,662 Gram Panchayats in 52 districts of five States namely, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal along the 2,510 Km long River on 12th August 2017 at Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh.
- Post ODF, activities related to SLWM, tree plantation and convergence based wholesome development are being taken up.

(ii) Solid and Liquid Waste Management

- Detailed Project report (DPR) for SLWM work is prepared in 1,061 Gram Panchayats on the bank of Ganga and their implementation is in progress in 958 Gram Panchayats.
- 242 villages in Uttar Pradesh reported direct effluents discharge in the form of grey water, out of which 150 places have been addressed. 57 GPs in Bihar reported direct effluents discharge in the form of grey water in to river Ganga which is yet to be taken up. Uttarakhand has also reported 29 villages had direct effluent discharge in the form of grey water and it has been taken up.

(iii) Pilot Ganga Grams

25 NamamiGange villages have been taken up as Pilot Ganga Grams (4 in Uttarakhand, 10 in Uttar Pradesh, 4 in Bihar, 5 in Jharkhand and 2 in West Bengal) in 12 Ganga districts for wholesome development.

- In Pilot Ganga Grams, the Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) DPRs for all 25 have been prepared.
- SLWM DPRs in 21 Ganga Grams are under Implementation.

- SLWM works completed in 4 Ganga Grams in Uttrakhand.

(iv) Swachhata interventions made in ArdhKumbh at Prayagraj

- 1,22,500 toilets were constructed and 20,000 dustbins were installed at Mela area. Toilets for female and divyangjan were also installed in sufficient quantity.
- 1,500 trained swachhagrahis and 11,400 sanitation workers were deployed to monitor swachhta activities at Kumbh Mela.
- Swachh Gram was set up in 8,000 sq. feet in Mela area for holding a large, educative and interactive SBM Exhibition and other swachhta related activities.
- Rs 26.38 crore were released from SBM(G) for Swachh Kumbh Mela.
- 20 out of 100 LED screens were delegated to show SBM-G messages.

(v) Plastic Ban in Ganga Bank Villages

- Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand State Governments have issued executive order on plastic ban especially in the GPs on the banks of Ganga River.
- West Bengal: State Government has issued notification on Solid Waste Management and Plastic Ban.
- Jharkhand: State Government has issued notification on Plastic Ban.
- Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal have initiated the process to issue an executive order on Plastic Ban in Ganga Bank GPs Separately.

(vi) Tree Plantation in Ganga Villages

- States of Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have informed that they have already planted 11.35 lakh saplings in the revenue land on the bank of river Ganga.
- DDWS has released Rs 67 cr for tree plantation on Revenue Land during 2018 and 2019-20

(vii) DDWS Interventions in making Ganga villages ODF

- Special capacity building through training of Collectors and creation of resource pool through virtual classrooms for community mobilisation and behaviour change in the 52 districts
- SBM-G machinery and SBM-G funds pressed into service for NamamiGange on priority.
- Persistent review, coordination and handholding by PMO/Cabinet Secretary/Secretary DDWS and other senior officials including activation of Chief Secretaries.
- Constant and positive coordination between DoWR and DDWS led by the Hon'ble Ministers
- Engagement of a senior nodal officer in DDWS to coordinate and monitor project implementation

(viii) Next Steps

- DDWS is focusing on appropriate SLWM activities in Ganga bank villages in the post-ODF phase which would be ODF plus phase.

- DDWS is taking up 25 Ganga bank ODF villages across five States to make them Ganga Gram on convergence-based approach in collaboration with other ministries.

2.6 Convergence of SBM(G) with other schemes

Under Phase-II of SBM(G), it is envisaged that SBM(G) would be implemented in a mission mode to cover all the villages with a vision to create Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus villages. This approach recognized that provision of sanitation facilities had multifaceted dimensions ranging from creating sanitation infrastructure to soft activities like motivating communities for demand generation for toilets through intensive IEC and capacity building.

Departments involved in implementing SBMG at district level converge with education departments, Anganwadis in monitoring and raising awareness in schools and communities. A more integrated approach to converge at state level with these departments was deemed essential. Regular discussions in the meetings of Village Education Committee and Parent Teacher Association about the maintenance of school and Anganwadi toilets and regular discussions in schools by teachers with children on sustaining ODF activities was learnt to ensure an effective approach. The District Administration holds meetings with Nigrani committees / natural leaders / panchayat representatives who have played critical role in making the village ODF Plus, involving them in various development activities, felicitating publicly Swachhata Champions and instituting award schemes for villages that sustain ODF status and was the key to achieving ODF communities.

2.6.1 Integrated child development scheme (ICDS) of Ministry of Women and Child Development

Considering the close linkages between provision of safe drinking water, safe sanitation and child health, DDWS is making efforts at both Central and State levels for greater inter-sectoral convergence with the Ministry of Women and Child Development. To sustain ODF Status, it has been established under SBMG guidelines that Anganwadi toilets are to be provided by MWCD.

2.6.2 Convergence with Ministry of Rural Development

DDWS undertook convergence with schemes of Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY) implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) in villages is one of the key components of the programme for maintaining ODF sustainability by providing sanitation facilities for those in whose houses IHHLs are not possible on account of space constraints. With a view to provide employment in rural areas and also to strengthen community infrastructure, it has been decided that unskilled labour component up to 230 person days for the CSCs will be covered under MGNREGA.

The components of SBM(G) such as Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) are converged with the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), wherever feasible. Under MGNREGA the following SLWM activities may be undertaken:-

- Establishment cost for segregation, storage and compost premises
- Soak pits
- Greywater Management systems (WSP etc.)
- Drainage channels

2.6.3 Convergence with NRDWP/Jal Jeevan Mission

It is clear that availability of water is required to keep the toilets clean and usable. Provisioning of assured and sustainable water supply not only encourages toilet construction and usage, but also goes a long way in incentivising and motivating people to adopt good sanitation practices including hand washing before and after meals, post defecation, and also maintaining cleanliness and proper hygiene within and outside houses. Thus, availability of enough water for sanitation needs to be taken into account on priority. Out of 6,05,765 villages, 4,04,431 (66.76%) villages have been provided Piped Water Supply Schemes (PWSS) up to 31.12.2020. 6.37 crore households have Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTP) up to 31.12.2020 as per IMIS of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

SBM (G) Phase-II programme is to be implemented in close coordination and convergence with JJM. The programme also envisages that GPs should prepare their Village Action Plan for SBM (G) and JJM in a convergent manner. The greywater management in villages is to be planned in consonance with the piped water supply already provided /planned to be provided to the villages under JJM.

2.6.4 Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to address manual scavenging

With the promulgation of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of dry latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, the construction and maintenance of dry latrines and employing someone as a manual scavenger has been prohibited. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal Ministry monitoring the implementation of the Act. The Census 2011 reported existence of 12.76 lakh insanitary latrines in the country, out of which 5.86 lakh dry latrines were reportedly cleaned manually in the rural areas of the country.

States have carried out a Survey on this and 2,75,980 insanitary latrines were found and all 2,75,980 (100%) insanitary latrines have been reported converted to sanitary latrines up to 31.12.2020. The programme also has provision for financial assistance for faecal sludge management plant where onsite treatment of excreta is not possible. Mechanised cleaning/ emptying of pits and septic tanks and transportation of faecal matter to the treatment point is to be done by the implementing agencies through business model, from Fifteenth Finance Commission tied grants or through convergence with other schemes of Central or State Governments.

2.6.5 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Swachh Swasth Sarvatra: This is a joint initiative with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Under this, select Community Health Centres (CHCs) are to be provided Rs.10 lakhs by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MHFW) for enabling them to move to the next higher level of swachhata parameters. Since the

launch of SSS, training of health workers has taken place in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Assam with support from UNICEF and from respective State Health Departments.

2.6.6 Ministry of Education

Swachhata Chapter on School Curriculum: Under this collaboration with MoE, a chapter on swachhata is being developed as part of the school curriculum. A Swachhata chapter for upper primary classes and co-curriculum and extra curriculum on swachhata and learning materials for teachers on sanitation will soon be released in public domain.

2.7 Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) under SBM(G)

2.7.1 A web based Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) has been put in place for capturing the progress of IHHLs, CSCs and SLWM activities taken up by the districts, blocks, GPs under SBM(G), through mobile app. All the household and community level assets constructed under the programme are envisaged to be geo-tagged through the mobile app.

2.7.2 The States/UTs are being pursued to onboard on Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for monitoring the status of utilization and availability of funds under the programme.

2.7.3 Key parameters on ODF plus and process for declaration and verification of ODF plus villages have been defined in the SBM(G) Phase-II guidelines issued by DDWS.

2.7.4 DDWS would commission Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) every year to verify the results claimed by the States and districts and rank them on key ODF plus parameters.

2.7.5 Output Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) has been prepared to monitor the progress for achieving the desired goal of the programme. The OOMF will also be updated during the programme period from time to time according to the needs under the programme.

2.7.6 Periodic review meetings are conducted to review the physical and financial progress in the implementation of schemes in all the States. Besides, regular video conferences are also organized to review progress of SBM (G) and to suggest corrective measures wherever required to achieve the desired physical and financial objectives. The officers of the Department also visit the States from time to time to check the actual implementation status at the field level.

2.8 Human Resource Development (HRD)

1. Water and Sanitation Support Organizations (WSSOs) have been set up at the State level to provide capacity building support to various levels for the implementation of the programme. The Communication and Capacity Development Unit (CCDU) which function under the Water and Sanitation Support organization develops communication campaigns for the State, and districts focusing on critical messages pertaining to capacity building.

2. Implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission–II requires renewed emphasis on capacity building, both of the programme managers as well as the implementers in the field. The State and district officials/elected functionaries, need to be trained in the various

aspects, especially on ODF Plus. This has been started through a series of consultations with elected functionaries, officials, National/State level training institutes, development partners etc. Besides, workshops are being carried out at the State and regional levels for expanding these capacities.

All these efforts can be summarized in following points.

a. Sarpanch Samvad:- 5 rounds of Sarpanch Samvads were organized this year.

Sl No	Date	Participants	States	No. Of Participants	Topics covered
1	20th April,2020	Gram Pradhans/ Mukhiyas/ Sarpanch & DDWS	UP Bihar Rajasthan Uttarakhand Chhattisgarh	15	ODF Sustainability SLWM New provisions under SBM-II
2	22nd April,2020	Gram Pradhans/ Mukhiyas/ Sarpanch & DDWS	UP Maharashtra Himachal Pradesh	15	ODF Sustainability SLWM New provisions under SBM-II
3	31st August,2020	Gram Pradhans/ District and State Officials/ & DDWS	UP	25	ODF Sustainability SLWM New provisions under SBM-II
4	15th December,2020	Elected PRIs of all 3 levels & DDWS	UP Maharashtra Jharkhand Uttarakhand Rajasthan	15	ODF Sustainability SLWM New provisions under SBM-II
5	30th December,2020	Elected PRIs of all 3 levels/DPROs & DDWS	UP Maharashtra Bihar Rajasthan Chhattisgarh Uttarakhand	18	ODF Sustainability SLWM New provisions under SBM-II

b. Collaboration with NIRD & SIRDs:- For the purpose of providing trainings to the Master Trainers and simultaneously capacity building of the functionaries through trained Master Trainers, collaborative efforts were made with National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad and State Institutes of Rural Development.

Sl No	Date	Participants	Topics covered
1	16th September, 2020	NIRD/NERC Guwahati Faculty & DDWS	Collaborative trainings on SBM-G-II
2	24th September, 2020	SIRDs/ATIs & DDWS	Collaborative trainings on SBM-G-II at State level
3	12th October, 2020	NIRD faculty/ Participants of NIRD training programme& DDWS	Provisions under SBM-G-II
4	13th October, 2020	NIRD faculty/ Participants of NIRD training programme& DDWS	Tied funds under 15th Finance Commission

c. Orientations: - Orientations/workshops on various issues pertaining to SBM G-II were organized for the faculty of DDWS/States/others.

Sl No	Date	Topic	Participants	Subjects covered
1	25th September, 2020	Orientation of Master Trainers	Master trainers/ UNICEF/DDWS	SBM G-II guidelines, New provisions under guideline
2	9th September, 2020	Orientation of PMC team on SBM-II	PMC team of DDWS/ WSSCC	SBM G-II guidelines, New provisions under guideline
3	11th September, 2020	IEC workshop with States	States/DDWS Team	IEC in States
4	23rd September, 2020	Consultation with Technical Committee	Technical committee / DDWS team	Technical issues of SBM G-II
5	24th September, 2020	Webinar with states on integrated Mobile app	State teams/DDWS team	Details on mobile app
6	28th September, 2020	Discussions on Liquid Waste Management technologies	State teams/DDWS	LWM Technologies
7	13th October, 2020	Orientation cum consultation with Chief Secretaries on Gobar-dhan	Chief Secretaries of the States/ Secretary DDWS	Provisions under Gobar-dhan
8	17th October, 2020	Orientation on PFMS to DDWS team	DDWS Team	PFMS under SBM G II

Sl No	Date	Topic	Participants	Subjects covered
9	22nd October, 2020	Orientation on Start up	DDWS Team/Start up team	Start up under SBM G-II
10	22nd October, 2020	Orientation of PMC team on Grey Water Management	PMC Team/WSSCC	GWM provisions under SBM G-II
11	20nd October, 2020	Orientation of Master Trainers of Rajasthan on SBM Academy	MTs from Rajasthan/ BBCMA team/DDWS team	SBM Academy
12	22nd October, 2020	Orientation of Master Trainers of Uttarakhand on SBM Academy	MTs from Uttarakhand/ BBCMA team/DDWS team	SBM Academy
13	23rd October, 2020	Orientation on Waste to wealth initiative	DDWS Team/	Waste to wealth
14	27th October, 2020	Orientation of newly joined Mission Directors	Newly joined MDs from around 12 States	SBM G-II Provisions
15	29th October- 11th November, 2020	Sensitization on Gobar-dhan	Principal Secretaries/ Mission Directors/Line departments from the 15 States	Gobar-dhan Provisions and way forward
16	6th November, 2020	Orientation on new Mobile app	DDWS team/NIC	Changes in Mobile app

d. <u>Campaigns/Releases</u> :- Various campaigns were launched to promote SBM G-II

Sl No	Date	Name of Campaign/release Name	Campaign/Release launched / Participated by
1	4th August, 2020	Release of Book on Swachh Bharat	Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti
2	8th August, 2020	Inauguration of Rastriya Swachhta Kendra	Hon'ble Prime Minister of India
3	9th August, 2020	Segregation of single use plastic campaign	States
4	10th August, 2020	Launch of SBM academy	Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti
5	2nd October, 2020	Swachh Bharat Diwas	Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti

2.9 Knowledge Management

2.9.1 Knowledge Management

Knowledge Management (KM) in SBM encompasses strengthening of institutional systems and processes for KM including knowledge identification, gathering and management functions. An effective KM mechanism has been developed to monitor outputs (toilet construction), outcomes (toilet usage), and also systematically evaluate knowledge and learning from field implementation to improve organizational responsiveness. In view of the transition of the programme from Phase I to Phase II leading to emerging ODF Plus priorities and the onset of Covid-19 pandemic, the existing KM initiatives were strengthened, and new initiatives proposed. It is hoped that even in Phase II of SBM, knowledge sharing and management will evolve as the mainstay of programme implementation and will get mainstreamed across all the programming aspects.

2.9.2 The scope of **Swachh Sangraha (Knowledge Management Portal)** was increased to include key thematic aspects pertaining to SLWM (Solid Liquid Waste Management) as well as Jal Jeevan Mission. The portal has been rebranded to 'Sujal Swachh Sangrah.' During the Corona times when face to face interactions were not possible, the platform emerged as a good platform for knowledge sharing and collaborative learning.

425 assets (including documents, audios, videos) were uploaded on the portal in the reporting period. The Self-learning videos, manuals (existing as well as new) were used by States/ Districts to institutionalize knowledge management function and to promote self-learning by the users and contributors of the portal. The portal has now evolved as a platform for states and districts to share experiences, search and learn from the collective knowledge of the entire country.

2.9.3 Content on various aspects of ODF plus was prepared for SBM (IVRS based) Academy – another collaborative KM tool. To achieve accelerated scale-up of the Swachhagrahi network, and to address lack of sufficient skilled master trainers for ODF Plus, revised content for this tool was developed. It was also hoped that the ODF Plus content will also help in addressing the need for standardized content for ODF Plus.

The revised content was further field tested to assess if it is able to deliver on-demand, high quality and standardised training content to the workforce at ground level, including Swachhagrahis. The SBM academy was launched by Hon'ble Minister MoJS and Hon'ble State Minister MoJS on 10th August 2020. Along with the launch, a training of trainers was also conducted to ensure effective utilization and wider uptake of the academy content.

The SBM Academy course has four chapters, each with four audio lessons and a multiple-choice quiz at the end of the chapter. To be considered successful, the user must answer at least 50% of the questions correctly. The content of SBM Academy is in Hindi and delivered by Azaad Sir, a fictional character created for the purpose, in a very simple and warm tonality. SBM Academy does not need a smartphone. All one needs to do is dial a toll free number. The

course can be accessed anywhere and anytime as per the convenience of the users. DDWS is bearing all call costs related to SBM Academy and is free of cost for the end user. The course has been accessed by more than fifty thousand Swachhagra his so far.

2.9.4 SBM Grameen blog. The success of Swachh Bharat Mission can be largely attributed to Janbhagidari- a massive movement led by people's participation. The SBM Grameen blog, is a platform to showcase learnings emanating from various parts of the country in several thematic areas where stories from the world`s largest sanitation programme are compiled.

In the reporting, more than 250 stories encapsulating experience from implementation of various initiatives under ODF plus viz. ODF sustainability, bio-degradable waste management including GOBARDHAN, non-biodegradable waste management (plastic waste management, menstrual waste management etc.), grey water management, faecal sludge management, IEC and capacity building.

2.9.5 e-learning modules on ODF Plus. The large-scale replication of participatory approaches to rural sanitation requires extensive focus on capacity building of a range of key stakeholders especially those who motivate communities. Moreover, the need for strengthening capacity in the States for planning and implementation of ODF Plus interventions was also highlighted by States in various consultations/ discussions.

To buttress the capacity strengthening initiatives of States, Districts, a series of online learning modules are being prepared with support of development partners. In this series, short videos on the concept of ODF plus, animation videos explaining the correct practices for community work during Covid pandemic were prepared and disseminated through social media channels of the department and also shared as knowledge resource among the master trainers.

2.9.6 Online consultation/ webinars for improved understanding of ODF Plus. As the programme graduates to the next phase of implementation, there is a need to strengthen capacity of existing human resources at various levels. Towards this, development partners, institutions of repute (with experience of training) have extended help in rollout of knowledge sharing and ideas exchange initiatives targeted at various stakeholders.

Since conventional knowledge exchange programmes required the physical presence of the trainees, difficult during Covid times, virtual knowledge exchanges / webinars were conducted to ensure rapid scale up, with quality. Zoom, Webex, Google meet, VC, social media channels viz. Youtube were the tools employed for the purpose. Such sessions were conducted for SBM Phase II priorities, technical aspects of ODF plus, convergence with 15th Finance Commission funds, Liquid Waste Management, Solid Waste Management, GOBARDHAN etc. The sessions were attended by more than 10,000 participants, including government officials, master trainers, SBM staff, PRI members, resource persons etc. at State, District, Block, GP level. It is hoped that in the times to come, virtual medium will provide stakeholders more flexibility to learn and share knowledge.

2.10 World Bank support to Swachh Bharat Mission

The World Bank Programme (P for R component of the Operation) supports the entire national SBM-G programme by channeling US$1.475 billion through the incentive grant window of SBM-G in support of the national programme's objective of recognizing and rewarding the performance of states on achieving key sanitation outcomes (that is reducing open defecation, sustaining ODF and rural population with SLWM). Programme funds are disbursed to DDWS on achievement of Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) and DDWS releases grant funds to States, based on their performance. The principles of disbursement of funds from the Bank to DDWS include: (a) recognizing and measuring the performance of States in terms of substantially reducing OD, sustaining ODF status at the village level, and increase in rural population with solid and liquid waste management; (b) allocating resources across DLIs, so as to respond to the differential challenges faced by states and (c) rewarding performing States linked to their annual achievements in reducing OD, sustaining ODF, and SLWM. The value-addition of the programme is in (a) sharpening the focus of SBM-G on selected results; and (b) signaling the importance of achieving and sustaining results by giving financial incentives to performing states, directly linked to measurable performance.

2.10.1 Review of Programme Development Objectives:

The development objective for the Swachh Bharat Mission Support Operation is to reduce open defecation in rural areas, and strengthen MDWS capacity to manage the national SBM-G program. The following outcome indicators are being used to measure achievement of the PDO:

- PDO Indicator 1: Reduction in the prevalence of open defecation;
- PDO Indicator 2: National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) conducted and results published.

2.10.2 Progress against Programme Development Objectives: The development objective for the Swachh Bharat Mission Support Operation is to reduce open defecation in rural areas, and strengthen DDWS capacity to manage the national SBM-G programme. Noticeable achievement has been registered against the Programme Development Objectives. Following has been achieved which contributes to the attainment of PDO Indicator 1:

- Reduction in number of people defecating in open from 540 million to less than 20 million
- Improvement in sanitation coverage from 39% at the start of the programme to 100%
- Construction and usage of over 100 million rural toilets

With the continued rigor implementing the world's largest behavior change program, Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) successfully eliminated the practice of open defecation by October 2019 to attain the programme development objectives. The program further is working towards sustaining the Open defecation free status and augmenting the

management of fecal sludge, solid and liquid waste under ODF plus intervention.

2.10.3 National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS)

DDWS rolled out NARSS round one in 2017 to provide baseline values for the key indicators to measure DLIs. Following the first round, the second round of NARSS was carried out in 2018-19 and the third round in 2019-20. To oversee and support the entire NARSS process, an Expert Working Group (EWG) was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu and Co- Chairmanship of Dr. N. C. Saxena with members from DDWS, World Bank, UNICEF, BGMF, Water Aid India, Ministry of Statistics and programme Implementation (MOSPI). NARSS was carried out by an Independent Verification Agency (IVA). The sampling design, verification protocol and data collection tools, which were discussed and finalized by the EWG were kept consistent for the second round to keep the results and performances of the States comparable with the first round. However, few process improvements suggested by EWG were introduced to enhance the robustness of the survey. Key improvements were:

- For the Round-3 of the NARSS survey, the same survey tools was used, however, due to slight modification suggested by the EWG in the usage and safe disposal of excreta component in the household tool and safe disposal component of the public facility tools, pre-testing of tools was done to check the feasibility of the canvassing of the survey tools.
- The question on disposal technology was modified. Option of Septic Tank with/ without soak-pit was replaced by Septic tank with/without overflow /discharge
- The question in capturing usage was modified for more robustness in apprehending the usage of toilet. The question Does (name) use latrine always? was replaced with Where does (name) go for defecation?
- The option for capturing disposal of wastewater was also change from Draining in open water body/river to Draining in open water body/river/on to land
- Interviewers started using probing methods as to which types of toilet technology was used.
- NSSO did backcheck of 50 random selected villages from 5 Randomly Selected States (10 villages in each State), one State from each region (North, East, West, Center and South).

NARSS round 3 sampling framework covered all 29 States and 3 UTs (A&N Islands, D&N Haveli and Puducherry). The total sample size at the national level was 6,134 villages covering 91,934 households and a three-stage sampling procedure was applied to select study sample. There were two sample streams viz., ODF (verified) and non-ODF (including ODF declared but not verified). In first stage, total numbers of villages were first distributed across States/UTs proportionate to the percentage of rural population. In second stage, this State sample was further distributed into Verified ODF and Non-ODF categories proportionately based on the percentage of rural households in ODF verified villages in a given State/UT.

In the third stage, 15 households per village/ primary sampling unit were covered besides AWW, school, public/community toilets and open spaces in the same village. Minimum sample size was ensured at the State level in ODF stream and in those States where proportion of rural households was lesser to provide estimates with 95% level of significance and 5% margin of error.

The data collection commenced from October 2019 following the training of field enumerators and was completed by January 2020. Public disclosure of raw data for the NAARS was done within a week after completion of the survey and money was released to States in the month of March- April 2020, as per agreed protocol based on their DLI results.

DLIs: Progress in 3 rounds of NARSS

Disbursement Linked Indicator	DLI Results for NARSS Round 1	DLI Results for NARSS Round 2	DLI Results for NARSS Round 3	Status
DLI# 1: **Reduction in the prevalence of open defecation**	69.4	82.7	85.0	Achieved- Report Submitted
DLI#2: **Sustaining ODF status in Villages**	95.3	90.4	90.1	Achieved- Report Submitted
DLI#3: **Increase in rural population with SLWM**	28.3	63.3	54.9	Achieved- Report Submitted
DLI#4: **Operationalization of Performance Incentive Grant Scheme by DDWS**	Annual sanitation survey conducted, and results published	-	-	Achieved- Report Submitted

2.10.4 Summary of NARSS findings is presented below:

The key findings of the NARSS round 3 were:

- 94.4% of the households were found to have access to the toilet.
- 89.9% of the people who had access to the toilet used them regularly.
- 90.1% of ODF verified villages confirmed ODF status.
- 84.6% of the villages were found to have minimal littering.
- 85.2 of the villages showed minimal/no water logging.

2.10.5 Progress against key result areas

The results achieved have been publicly disclosed after each of the three rounds of survey on DDWS' website. All these efforts have strengthened the survey protocols. On this basis, DDWS has issued guidelines to the states to undertake their own state level surveys, called State Annual Rural Sanitation Surveys.

No	Key Result Area	Progress attained
1	Increased access and use of safe and functional sanitation facilities	After three rounds of NARSS conducted under Program, the results achieved show that about 206 million people have stopped open defecation (OD), which far exceeded the target of 95 million of the PDO indicator of the Program
2	Sustaining community-wide ODF status	90.1% ODF verified villages sustained their ODF status as reported by NARSS
3	Increased population with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM)	54.9% villages with solid and liquid waste management arrangements as per the NARSS
4	Strengthened DDWS capacity in programme management, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation	Engagement of Programme Management Consultants (PMC) within the PMU of MDWS, to support implementation of SBM-G programme Strengthening of programme M&E system at the national level using NLMs, PMC staff and DDWS Officials National third party annual sanitation surveys to cover all states and union territories Establishment of a robust and credible verification mechanism for programme results Capacity building and trainings on thematic areas using KRCs

2.10.6 Progress against Program Action Plan (PAP)

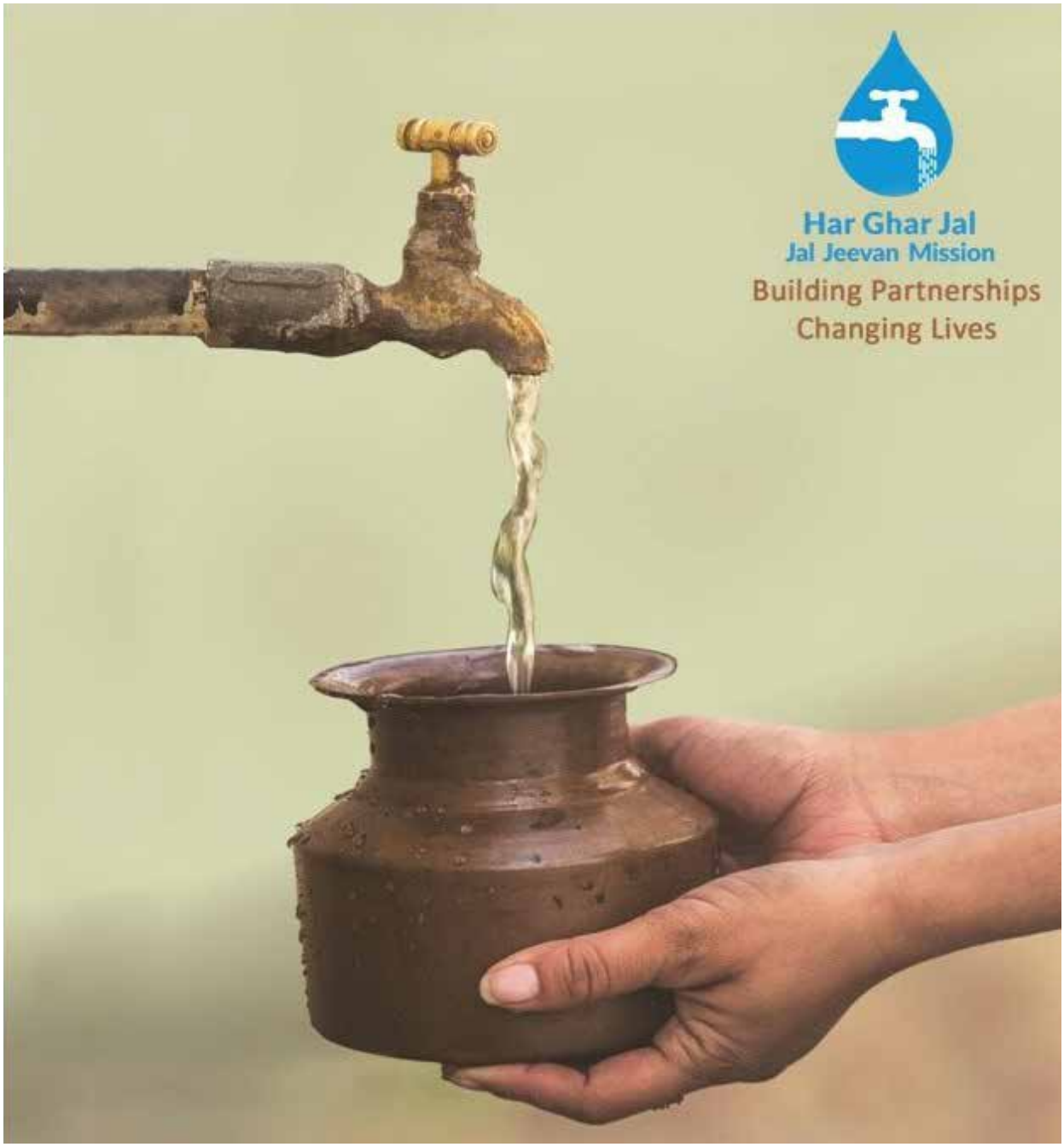
- **Roll out PFMS in the States and UTs:** 25 States/Union Territories (of 37 currently in India) registered on PFMS, 13 are using. SBM-2 made it mandatory for the States and UTs to use it
- **Behavior Change and Communication Strategy:** Various initiatives on BCC were implemented across the country, both by DDWS and the States. An assessment of BCC was undertaken in 2019, through Swachh Sarvekshan Grameen (SSG).
- **Strengthen Citizen Feedback Mechanisms:** Different States have followed different mechanisms for gathering community feedback, such as toll-free numbers, telephonic surveys, SMS polls, ICT based IVRS tools, social media, mobile apps, swachhta melas (cleanliness mass gatherings), and use of grievance redressal mechanisms as proxy. DDWS, through SSG in 2019 and2019, has gathered community feedback on implementation of SBM-G.
- **Implementing Social Audit under SBM-G:** A social audit manual was prepared and shared with States. Given the flexibility allowed in the SBM-G program, some States have adopted

different methods of social audit – using retired army personnel, using a mandated government society, making the Gram Panchayats / Chief Development Officers of the districts responsible etc

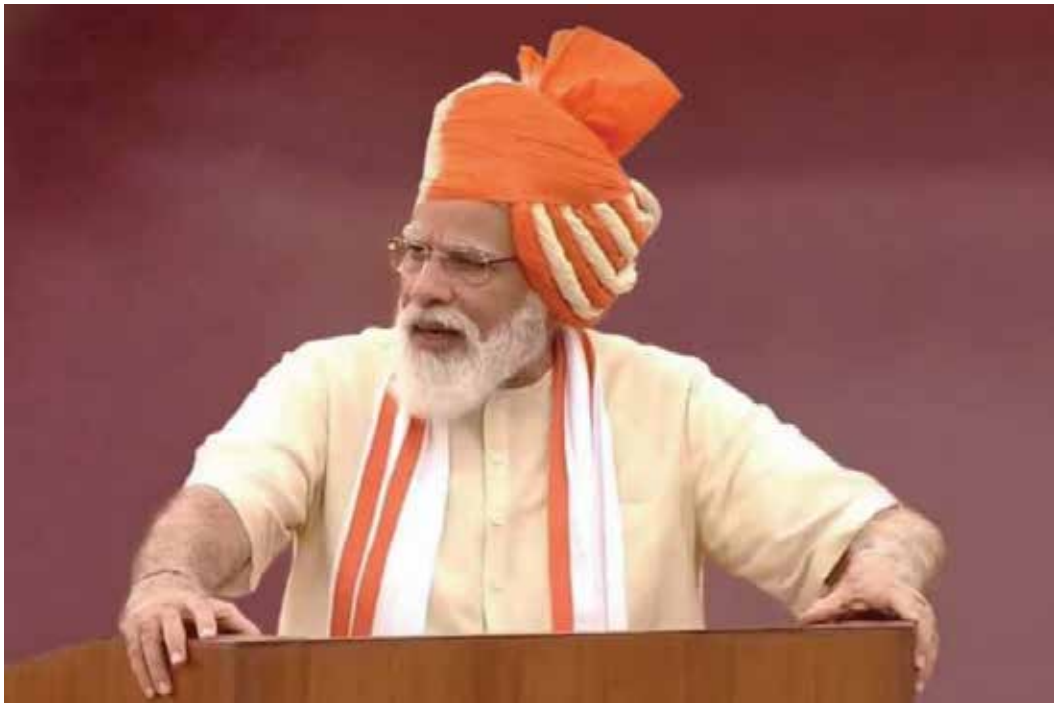
- **Enhance Grievance Redress Systems:** The Ministry has its own online portal for receiving grievances and a centralized portal of Government of India (common to various Ministries), supported by officials to handle these systems. Ministry also has a mobile based system. The States have different kinds of GRM systems, offline and online. Ministry has analyzed the grievances received at its level and put efforts to gather information from the States on their existing GRM systems and their functioning (having standard operating procedures, timelines for resolution, escalation mechanism etc).

- **Strengthen Environmental Management Considerations:** The Ministry has given various technical guidelines from time-to-time on implementation of SBM-G. An Environmental Management Manual was also developed under SBMSO and issued to the States. An assessment on environment management was also undertaken by DDWs in SSG 2019.

3. Jal Jeevan Mission – Har Ghar Jal



Functional household tap connection to every rural home by 2024



"Brothers and Sisters,

Last time, I had announced Jal Jeevan Mission. It is completing one year. I am very proud to tell you that our dream of making available safe drinking water to all the people is getting realized. The solution to several health problems is directly linked to the safe drinking water. It also contributes to the nation's economy. That's why we have started Jal Jeevan Mission.

Today, I am happy to share that every day we are able to provide piped water connection to over one lakh households. And in the last one year, we have been able to provide tap water to 2 crore families, especially to the tribals living in the forests and far-flung areas. A huge campaign has been launched. And I am glad that today 'Jal Jeevan Mission' has created an environment of healthy competition in the country. There is a healthy competition among the districts, among the cities and also among the States. Everyone is hoping that the Prime Minister's dream of 'Jal Jeevan Mission' is accomplished at the earliest in their respective areas. The new strength of cooperative and competition federalism has been associated with 'Jal Jeevan Mission' and we are moving forward with this."

Shri Narendra Modi
Prime Minister

[Extract from the Independence Day address of Prime Minister from ramparts of Red Fort, New Delhi on 15th August, 2020]

3.1. Background

The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was announced by Prime Minister on 15th August, 2019 to provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural home by 2024. The ultimate goal of JJM is to improve quality of life and enhance 'ease-of-living' in rural areas. Under JJM, every rural household is to be provided with a functional tap water connection and 'no one is left out', irrespective of their socio-economic conditions.

In 2019, out of about 18.93 crore households in rural areas, about 3.23 crore (17%) had tap water connections. Thus, 15.70 crore households are to be provided with tap water by 2024. In addition, functionality of all existing water supply systems and tap connections is also to be ensured. This means that drinking water sources have to be strengthened and grey water has to be treated and reused. The programme directly benefits more than 19 crore rural families, bridging rural – urban divide and improving public health.

The Mission forms part of one of Government of India's biggest community infrastructure outlays with an amount of Rs. 3.60 lakh crore giving a boost to manufacturing industry, creating job opportunities and extending support to lift the rural economy. However, Jal Jeevan Mission is not about 'mere infrastructure creation' but focus is on 'ensuring water service delivery in every home'. It is about achieving long-term drinking water security in such a way as to avoid making emergency arrangements through deployment of tankers or trains, handpump installation, etc. in any village. JJM intends to *'make water everyone's business'*, by involving all stakeholders and turningit into a *'Jan Andolan'* - a people's movement.

Under erstwhile NRDWP, most habitations had potable water supply available through various means as shown in table 1.

Category	In Nos.	In %
No. of fully-covered habitations		
(>40 lpcd)	14.18	82.22 %
No. of partially covered habitations		
(<40 lpcd>	2.57	14.90 %
No. of quality-affected habitations	0.50	2.88 %
Total no. of habitations	17.25	-

Table 1 - Status of coverage of habitations (availability of potable water) (as on 15.08.2019)

With JJM, focus is on 'assured and regular water supply at household level', i.e. water supply in adequate quantity (55 litres per person per day) of prescribed quality (as per Bureau of Indian Standards) on long-term and regular basis, which constitutes the very definition of the 'functionality' of taps or water supply systems. Assured availability of drinking water in homes will not only relieve women and girls of drudgery, but also improve health, education and socio-economic conditions of rural population.

JJM is a decentralized, demand-driven and community-managed programme that aims to instill 'sense of ownership' among the local community. Therefore role of Gram Panchayat has become critical. Moreover, Panchayats have

a constitutional mandate to manage drinking water in their areas. State Government and its Public Health Engineering Departments are playing the role of a facilitator. This approach will bring long-term sustainability in the sector and is essentially concerted effort to transform every village into a fully self-reliant, Atmanirbhar village in consonance with the principles of Mahatma Gandhi's 'Gram Swaraj'.

To ensure long-term assured service delivery to every home, and execute the work in a time-bound manner, with transparency, involvement of local village community at every step is the key. The Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee is to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply system. It will lead to development of 'responsive and responsible leadership' at the village level. The Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee comprising of local community/ user groups is empowered to play the role of a 'public utility'. Emphasis is laid that no one in the village, especially weaker and marginalized sections of society, is left out from getting tap water connection and regular water supply.

The actual implementation of JJM on ground started on 25th December, 2019, with the release of operational guidelines for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission. In just over a year, as on 31st December, 2020, despite CoVid-19 pandemic and lockdown, as well as restrictions, about three crore households have been provided with tap water connections, i.e. more than 6.22 crore households (32.54%) of the country are getting tap water supply in their homes. Every year, more than 3 crore households are to be given tap water connections. This is the speed and scale on which Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented.

At every level, there has to be sense of urgency and everyone has to perform with requisite speed and on a scale. With communities being the most important stakeholders, handholding and building capacities at the grassroots holds the key. Jal Jeevan Mission indeed has the potential to bring a true movement of 'Swaraj' in villages, while ensuring water security for its underserved millions. Since announcement of the Mission on 15th August, 2019, it has captured the imagination of the people and results shown so far give confidence that by 2024, every rural home will have assured piped water supply.

3.2 Salient features of Jal Jeevan Mission

3.2.1 (a.) Mission

Jal Jeevan Mission is to assist, empower and facilitate:

i.) States/ UTs in planning of participatory rural water supply strategy for ensuring potable drinking water security on long-term basis to every rural household and public institution, viz. GP building, School, Anganwadi centre, Health centre, wellness centres, etc.;

ii.) States/ UTs for creation of water supply infrastructure so that every rural household has Functional Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024 and water in adequate quantity of prescribed quality is made available on regular basis;

iii.) States/ UTs to plan for their drinking water security;

iv.) GPs/ rural communities to plan, implement, manage, own, operate and maintain their own in-village water supply systems;

v.) States/ UTs to develop robust institutions having focus on service delivery and financial sustainability of the sector by promoting utility approach;

vi.) capacity building of the stakeholders and create awareness in community on significance of water for improvement in quality of life;

vii.) in making provision and mobilization of financial assistance to States/ UTs for implementation of the mission.

3.2.1 (b.) Components under JJM

The following components are supported under JJM:

i.) development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connection to every rural household;

ii.) development of reliable drinking water sources and/ or augmentation of existing sources to provide long-term sustainability of water supply system;

iii.) wherever necessary, bulk water transfer, treatment plants and distribution network to cater to every rural household;

iv.) technological interventions for removal of contaminants where water quality is an issue;

v.) retrofitting of completed and ongoing schemes to provide FHTCs at minimum service level of 55 lpcd;

vi.) grey water management;

vii.) support activities, i.e. IEC, HRD, training, development of utilities, water quality laboratories, water quality testing & surveillance, R&D, knowledge centre, capacity building of communities, etc.; and

viii.) any other unforeseen challenges/ issues emerging due to natural disasters/ calamities which affect the goal of FHTC to every household by 2024, as per guidelines of Ministry of Finance on flexi fund.

Schemes/Sub-Missions under erstwhile NRDWP subsumed into JJM

The following ongoing programmes under erstwhile NRDWP have also been subsumed into JJM:

i.) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for low income States (RWSSP-LIS)

ii.) National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM)

iii.) Focus on Japanese Encephalitis - Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE-AES) areas

iv.) Swajal

v.) Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQM&S)

vi.) Support activities

Figure 1 Single Village Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

Figure 2 Solar-based system in Chhattisgarh

3.2.2 What's new in JJM

Jal Jeevan Mission is significantly different from previous rural water supply schemes in the following ways:

i.) In-village piped water supply infrastructure for tap water connection to every household;

ii.) Unit of coverage is changed from habitation to household;

iii.) Service delivery enhanced from 40 lpcd to 55 lpcd;

iv.) Community contribution: For in-village piped water supply infrastructure and related source development to be implemented by GPs/ VWSCs/ Pani Samitis, communities will contribute 5% of the capital cost in cash and/ or kind and/ or labour in hilly and forested areas, NE and Himalayan States and villages having more than 50% SCs and/ or STs population; and 10% of the capital cost in other villages;

v.) Community ownership: Approval of Village Action Plan (VAP) in Gram Sabha;

vi.) End-to-end approach: Dovetailing of resources/ fund for drinking water source strengthening, water supply, grey water treatment & re-use, and operation & maintenance;

vii.) Gram Panchayats and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSCs/ Pani Samitis to perform the role of a 'public utility' at village level;

viii.) Stress on 'functionality' of tap connections: Focus on 'water service delivery' rather than mere water supply infrastructure;

ix.) Focus on long-term sustainability: Drinking water source strengthening, and proper operation & maintenance for desired service delivery.

3.2.3 Institutional arrangement

Jal Jeevan Mission provides for a four-tier institutional mechanism to achieve the targets set out under the programme. Apart from this, other mechanisms are in also place keeping the long-term vision in view.

3.2.3.1 National Level - National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM)

At the national level, there is a National Jal Jeevan Mission headed by the Mission Director, which has the following responsibilities:

i.) Responsible for implementation of the programme and provide policy guidance, financial assistance and technical support to States;

ii.) Regular monitoring and corrective action as well as fund allocation at State level to ensure expeditious implementation;

iii.) Carry out regular functional assessment, evaluation and impact assessment; Build partnership with other institutions and programmes and co-ordinate with Ministries for convergence;

iv.) Approval of State Annual Action Plans;

v.) Facilitate States to access funds from external sources;

vi.) Operate Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh (RJJK) and mobilize resources; and

vii.) Carry out information, education and communication campaign.

To help achieve the huge task of the Mission by 2024, two units have been set up, i.e. Data & Documentation Centre and Project Management Unit (PMU).

3.2.3.2 State Level - State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM)

At the State level, the State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) leads in co-ordination, convergence and policy guidance. The State Mission is headed by the Chief Secretary of the respective State. Administrative Secretary of Public Health Engineering Department is the Mission Director responsible for the implementation of JJM in the respective State/ UT. SWSM has Apex and Executive Committee. Apex committee is headed by the Chief Secretary with Secretary-in-charge of various line departments. Executive Committee assists the Mission Director and it consists of 5-10 members. Three experts from the field of water,

rural development, public health and hygiene, sanitation and reputed voluntary organizations are co-opted as members.

The functions of Apex committee of SWSM are:

i.) to provide policy guidance and responsible for the overall planning, strategizing, and implementation of JJM in the State;

ii.) responsible for finalization of State Action Plan (SAP) to provide FHTC to every rural household of the State;

iii.) appraisal and in-principle approval of State Action Plan (SAP) after discussion with National Mission;

iv.) responsible for financial planning including ensuring timely utilization of fund and no parking of fund;

v.) responsible for coordination among various Departments and other agencies for convergence, etc.

3.2.3.3 District Level - District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM)

DWSM is responsible for the overall implementation of the programme. It is headed by the Deputy Commissioner or District Collector. Eminent persons from the field of water management, community health, community development and local Member of Parliament may be co-opted as Members. Executive Engineer of PHED is its Member-Secretary. DWSM convenes regularly to consider and accord administrative approval to in-village water supply schemes, plan protection and preservation of village water sources, grey water treatment, prevent water bodies from getting polluted and regularly monitor implementation.

3.2.3.4 Village Level - Gram Panchayat/ Village Water & Sanitation Committee/ Pani Samiti

GP and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. VWSC/ Pani Samiti/ User Group functions as a legal entity and is responsible for in-village water supply system inter alia various work related preparation and implementation of Village Action Plan (VAP) which includes drinking water source augmentation and strengthening water supply infrastructure, grey water treatment & its reuse, and regular operation and maintenance of these systems for assured water supply to every household as provided under the Panchayati Raj Act. The Gram Sabha to decide the type of water supply scheme to be taken up in the village based on techno-economic analysis giving atleast three options provided by the PHED. DWSM and SWSM shall ensure that no over-designing is done and public fund is optimally utilized.

For every village, a Village Action Plan (VAP) to be developed for providing FHTCs to all households. The plan will include cost estimates, implementation schedule, operation & maintenance arrangement, contribution from each household towards partial capital cost and O&M, type designs for elevated storage reservoir (ESR), washing and bathing complex with a toilet for poor and landless families, cattle trough, grey watertreatment and source sustainability measures.

Figure 3 Gram Sabha in Dausa, Rajasthan Figure

4 Gram Sabha in Changlang, Arunachal Pradesh

3.2.3.5 Village Level - Gram Panchayat/ Village Water & Sanitation Committee/ Pani Samiti

Public Health Engineering/ Rural Water Supply Department is responsible for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in the State/ UT as the nodal agency. PHE/ RWS Department to facilitate Gram Panchayats to perform their duties as related to assured piped water supply to every household. Although PRIs are the owners and managers of the in-village water supply system, the preparation of design, estimate, tendering, technical handholding and ensuring the quality of work execution is the responsibility of PHE/ RWS Department. The village action plan will be prepared with the support from PHE/ RWS Department taking into account the baseline survey, resource mapping and felt needs of the village community. While deciding the system and its location, emphasis will be laid on low operation and maintenance cost and capacity of local community to operate and maintain. Technical approval of the VAP will be accorded by the PHE/ RWS Department. They will coordinate with other departments for source sustainability, grey water management, data entry in IMIS, data handling and identifying existing assets which are to be retrofitted. It will be the responsibility of PHE/ RWS Department to execute the work and ensure that quality of material used in the construction by the supplier is of set specification and standard.

3.2.3.6 State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC)

States under the Mission are to ensure that all schemes proposed are closely scrutinized so that they are in consonance with JJM guidelines. Every State/ UT therefore also has a State (UT) Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) which essentially works as a State level technical

committee. The Committee examines the technical proposals and reviews functioning/ performance of existing water supply schemes for availability of potable drinking water in adequate quantity in the rural habitations of the State/ UT.

The SLSSC chaired by the administrative Secretary of the concerned State/ UT, and has representatives from DDWS also consists of Mission Director of SWSM, Director Regional Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Director State Water Resource/ Ground Water Department, Director Regional office of Central Water Commission, Chief Engineer PHED and any other member (need-based) as decided by the State/ UT.

Every State's SLSCC convenes meeting for approval of the schemes that are not under the purview of DWSM for sanctions like intra/ inter district distribution networks, regional water supply schemes, bulk water transfer through grids and treatment plants. Proposals placed before SLSCC are reviewed by the Source Finding Committee (SFC) for availability of potable water in adequate quantity and prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis.

3.2.3.7 Implementation Support Agency (ISA)

JJM is implemented in a participatory manner and Self-Help Groups (SHGs), NGOs, community-based organizations, voluntary organizations play a major role in community mobilization and provide handholding support to Gram Panchayats/ VWSCs/ Pani Samitis as Implementation Support Agency (ISA).

ISAs are empanelled by SWSM and onboarded by DWSM to handhold a fixed number of villages in the particular project cycle. ISAs support in water resource mapping exercises, community mobilization, conduct awareness activities, behavioural change activities, preparation, finalization and implementation of VAP, etc. ISAs play a key role in empowering village communities, especially GPs/ VWSCs/ Pani Samitis to plan, implement, manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply systems for long-term sustainability.

3.2.4 Strategy & Planning

Under Jal Jeevan Mission, States/ UTs are to plan for achieving drinking water security and to provide FHTC to every rural household using a bottom-up approach. An overall planning framework connecting the village, district, State and national level is adopted.

3.2.4.1 Overall planning approach

The bottom-up planning approach focuses on providing assured water supply to every village for the next 30-40 years to be planned and executedusing the following strategy:

i.) in villages with existing piped water supply system, all remaining HHs to be provided with tap water connections by retrofitting/ augmenting, if needed, so that 'no one is left out';

ii.) in villages where water of good quality in sufficient quantity available, single village water supply schemes to be planned and implemented;

iii.) villages with adequate groundwater but quality issues – treatment plants to be set-up;

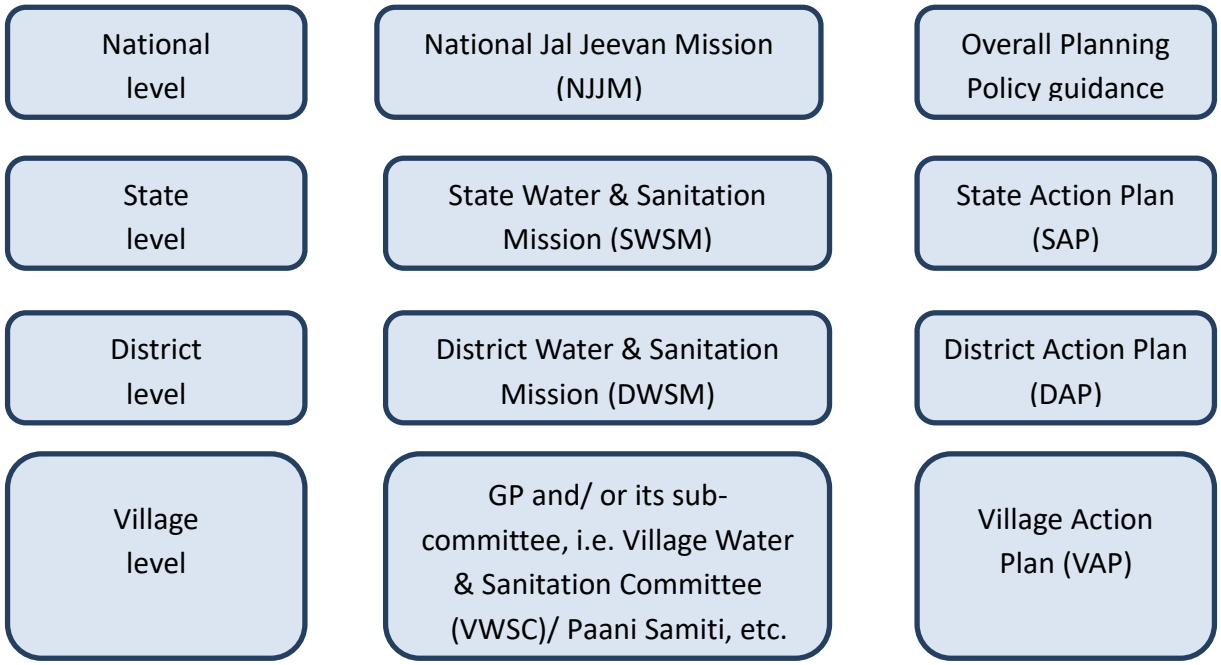


Figure 5 Overall planning framework

iv.) in water-stressed areas – bulk water transfer, treatment plant and distribution systems to be planned and implemented;

v.) in isolated tribal hamlets/ hilly/ forested areas – stand alone solar-based water supply systems to be given priority.

3.2.4.2 Bottom-up approach in planning

JJM is a decentralized, demand-driven, community-managed programme with GP/ Pani Samiti playing a key role in planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance (O&M) of in-village water supply system. While planning for piped water supply to every home, an integrated Village Action Plan (VAP), which inter alia includes drinking water source strengthening, water supply infrastructure, grey water treatment and reuse, regular operation and maintenance responsibility, is prepared with the help of water supply/ public health engineers and local NGO/ SHGs/ VOs, CBOs, etc. This plan is for five years, co-terminus with 15th Finance Commission period. For optimal utilization of fund, resources from different sources are to be dovetailed, viz. MGNREGS, SBM-G, 15th FC grant for PRIs, DMDF, CAMPA, CSR fund, MP/ MLA-LAD, community contribution, etc. to execute VAP to achieve drinking water security.

A cadre of trained human resource of approx. 25 members is developed at the village level including GP/ VWSC members, 5-10 members through skilling programmes, and 5 members on water quality testing. An empowered community with knowledge on handling in-village water supply system build to the ownership and leads to long-term sustainability.

Figure 6 Water resource mapping in rural Jharkhand

3.2.4.3 Emphasizing water quality monitoring & surveillance

Quality of drinking water is a crucial determinant of public health and functionality under JJM emphasizes not only adequate quantity but also prescribed quality. Thus, water quality monitoring and surveillance is prioritized under JJM with active community involvement in the following ways:

i.) 'Monitoring' of water quality by PHED and 'Surveillance' by local community;

ii.) States to strengthen laboratories at all levels – State, district and blocks;

iii.) NABL accreditation/ recognition on priority basis;

iv.) Train five persons, preferably women, from every village on water quality testing using Field Test Kits (FTKs);

v.) Every drinking water source to be tested during a year – twice for bacteriological contamination and once for chemical contamination;

vi.) Opening up laboratories to public to get their water samples tested at affordable/ nominal rate;

vii.) Innovation sought for portable devices at household level to test water quality;

viii.) Exploring use of sensor-based IoT for smart monitoring of water quality.

3.2.4.4 Timelines for 100% coverage

Regular joint review is being done by NJJM to assess the progress. Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti, reviewed the progress of Jal Jeevan Mission with Chief Ministers/ Lt. Governors

of respective States/ UTs. Detailed discussions have been held on FHTC coverage proposed for the current year and over the Mission period; priorities were assigned for saturation approach; priority area planning; support activities; water quality surveillance; institutional preparedness to implement the JJM in the State; financial planning; and O&M of both existing and new assets to be created.

States have arrived at their respective timelines, i.e. 100% FHTC achievement year based on the balance number of households to be provided with tap connections and the quantum of work required for the same. Many States/ UTs have planned to provide functional tap water connections before 2024. Present timelines for 100% coverage are as under:

Table 2 - State/ UT timelines to become 'Har Ghar Jal'

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Goa	Bihar	Gujarat	Arunchal Pradesh	Assam
	Puducherry	Himachal Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Andra Pradesh
	Telegana	Haryana	Karnataka	Jharkhand
	A&N Island	Jammu & Kashmir	Kerala	Maharashtra
		Ladhkh	Madhya Pradesh	Odisha
		Manipur	Mizoram	Rajasthan
		Meghalya	Nagaland	Uttar Pradesh
		Punjab	Tamil Nadu	West Bengal
		Sikkim	Tripura	
		Uttarakhand		
1 States	**2 States & 2 UTs**	**8 States & 2 UTs**	**9 States**	**8 States**

3.2.4.5 Priority areas under JJM

To achieve equity, inclusiveness and to ensure 'no one is left out', JJM prioritizes supply of assured drinking water in the following areas:

i.) Potable piped water in quality-affected areas, especially in Arsenic & Fluoride-affected habitations;

ii.) SC/ ST majority villages;

iii.) SAGY villages;

iv.) villages in drought-prone and desert areas;

v.) Aspirational districts;

vi.) Japanese Encephalitis (JE/ AES) affected districts.

3.2.4.6 Prioritizing water quality-affected habitations

As reported by States as on 31.12.2021, there are 49,598 quality-affected habitations.Under JJM, States/UTs are advised to adopt the following

strategy to provide safe drinking water in quality affected habitations on priority.

i.) In water quality-affected habitations, especially with Arsenic and Fluoride contamination, potable water has to be ensured on priority;

ii.) Since commissioning of piped water supply schemes may take 2– 3 years, States have been advised to install Community Water Purification Plants (CWPP), especiallyin Arsenic and Fluoride-affected habitations as an interim (short-term) measure to provide 8-10 lpcd for drinking and cooking purposes. However, States are asked to plan for piped water supply to every home in these habitations on priority;

iii.) In villages with sufficient groundwater availability but having quality issues, adoption of suitable in-situ treatment technology is to be explored;

iv.) In villages with water quality issues and non-availability of suitable surface water sources in nearby areas, it may be more appropriate to transfer bulk water from long distance.

Table 3 - No. of quality-affected habitations

Fluoride	Arsenic
Fluoride	3,089
Arsenic	3,135
Iron	31,628
Salinity	10,577
Nitrate	868
Heavy Metal	301
Total	**49,598**

3.2.5 Financial planning

As a time bound mission, JJM's successful implementation rests on robust financial planning, timely funding, and mobilization of adequate resources and prudent utilization of fund.

3.2.5.1 Criteria for fund allocation

Central assistance for JJM has two sources namely Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) and Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR). The fund-sharing pattern between Centre and State/ UT is 100% UTs without legislature, 90:10 for Himalayan, NE-States and UTs with legislature and 50:50 for other States.

Table 4 - Criteria for allocation of fund

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

Up to 5% and up to 2% of such allocated funds to a State/ UT has been provisioned for support activities and WQM&S activities, respectively. Funds for SC/ ST majority villages would be earmarked in the State in proportion to their population.

In 2019-20, Rs. 10,000.66 crore was allocated under Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) and Rs. 6,300 crore was made available through Extra Budgetary Resource (EBR). However, due to CoVid-19 pandemic, it was decided not to avail the EBR provisions. In 2020-21, Rs. 11,500 crore under GBS and Rs.12,000 crore through EBR has been made available for implementation of JJM.

3.2.5.2 15th Finance Commission grants to PRIs

The 15th Finance Commission identified water supply and sanitation as national priority areas for rural India. In 2020-21, 50% of Rs. 60,750 crore, i.e. Rs. 30,375 crore has been allocated as tied grants to Rural Local Bodies RLBs for (a.) sanitation and maintenance of open defecation free (ODF) status; and (b.) supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling. RLBs have to earmark tied-grants for each of these components. However, if any GP has fully saturated the needs of one category, the particular GP can utilize the funds for the other category.

Figure 7 Discussion on VAP in a rural village of Odisha

"Friends,

Another campaign which is going to benefit the whole of India, including Bundelkhand extensively is the Jal Jeevan Mission. Now every person of the country is moving forward with a resolve to make India free from water-logging and droughts. Work has begun to provide pure drinking water to about 15 crore families of the country in the coming 5 years. Here too, priority is being given to the aspirational districts. This scheme is such that all of you have to participate, every village has to do it. Government will give money to you; it will give you funds, but you have to do the work. All the people of the villages have to decide where the pipes have to be laid, where the water will be collected and how they will be maintained. Our sisters will play a major role in it. This is self-reliance, this is the spirit of empowerment of the village, this is the vision of Gandhiji's Gram Swaraj"

Shri Narendra Modi
Prime Minister

[Extract from PM's Address at Launch of Various Development Projects in Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh on 29th February, 2020]

3.3 Major initiatives undertaken

3.3.1 Implementation

3.3.1.1 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Low Income States (RWSSP-LIS)

To improve piped water supply in the four States namely Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project- Low Income States (RWSSP-LIS) is implemented since 2014 with the support of World Bank, which has been subsumed under JJM. With a total initial project cost of Rs. 6,174 crore (subsequently reduced to Rs. 2,750 crore), this project closed in March 2020 and is expected to benefit 75 lakh population across 16,933 habitations. However, the balance work of erstwhile RWSSP is to be completed by the States under JJM by 31.03.2021.

Table 5 - Physical progress of RWSSP-LIS (as on 31.03.2020)

	Assam	Bihar		Jharkhand		Uttar Pradesh		Total	
	MVS	SVS	MVS	SVS	MVS	SVS	MVS	SVS	MVS
No. of ongoing schemes	3	676	5	18	7	468	117	1,162	132
Schemes (Completed)	0	115	3	181	1	290	21	586	25
Handed over	0	--	115			156		271	
Target House Service Connections (HSC)	1,23,289	3,67,916		79,379		4,25,662		9,96,246	
Target HSC Delivered	9,897	14,843		62,857		1,71,141		3,87,738	
Share of HSC delivered	8.02%	39.09%		79.18%		40.20%		38.91%	

Table 6 - Financial progress of RWSSP-LIS (as on 31.03.2020)

(Amount in Crore)	Assam	Bihar	Jharkhand	Uttar Pradesh	Total
EAP Released	277	326	158	675	1,436
Corresponding amount available	559	661	328	1,319	2,867
Expenditure	553	609	293	1,188	2,643

3.3.1.2. National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM)

To provide safe drinking water to identified 27,544 Arsenic/ Fluoride-affected rural habitations by March, 2021, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) is being implemented since March 2017.

States are allowed to use JJM fund for en-route habitations, use Externally Aided Projects (EAPs)/ State schemes and other funds for convergence to the extent of eligibility. Several review meeting with States implementing projects under NWQSM were held under chairmanship of Additional Secretary & Mission Director, National Jal Jeevan Mission.

Table 7 - State-wise physical progress of NWQSM

S. No	State Name	Total no. of quality-affected habitations	Covered Habitations	Habitations covered with other measures (Quality is improved / Covered with State Plan Scheme)	Habitations Being Covered	Remaining habitations
1	Andhra Pradesh	421	290	131	0	0
2	Assam	3,881	2,572	1,309	0	0
3	Bihar	2,120	943	1,147	30	0
4	Chhattisgarh	75	21	52	2	0
5	Haryana	245	101	142	2	0
6	Jharkhand	1,128	285	810	33	0
7	Karnataka	1,059	903	156	0	0
8	Kerala	73	42	17	8	6
9	Madhya Pradesh	136	129	7	0	0
10	Maharashtra	100	70	23	7	0
11	Odisha	65	26	39	0	0
12	Punjab	777	244	230	302	1
13	Rajasthan	6,849	5,357	1,117	366	9
14	Telangana	1,041	1,041	0	0	0
15	Uttar Pradesh	462	354	108	0	0
16	West Bengal	9,112	5,933	2,792	326	61
	Total	**27,544**	**18,311**	**8,080**	**1,076**	**77**

Table 8 - State-wise financial progress of NWQSM

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	State	Opening Balance	Central Allocation	Central Release upto 31.12.2020	Expenditure	
					Central	State Share
1	Andhra Pradesh	21.63	0	0	9.4	9.15
2	Assam	270.14	200	200	163.86	15.08
3	Bihar	78.31	0	0	11.78	20.35
4	Chhattisgarh	0.88	0	0	0.67	0

S. No.	State	Opening Balance	Central Allocation	Central Release upto 31.12.2020	Expenditure	
					Central	State Share
5	Haryana	3.11	0	0	0	0
6	Jharkhand	21.83	0	0	15.69	13
7	Karnataka	24.75	0	0	0	0
8	Kerala	2.15	0	0	0	0
9	Madhya Pradesh	1.26	0	0	0	0
10	Maharashtra	14.01	0	0	2.01	0
11	Punjab	98.01	0	0	45.27	0.82
12	Rajasthan	389.2	0	0	58.85	63.24
13	Telangana	0.21	0	0	0	0.19
14	Uttar Pradesh	8.1	20	20	6.65	6.05
15	West Bengal	573.36	0	0	241.62	251.7
	Total	**1,506.95**	**220**	**220**	**555.8**	**379.58**

3.3.1.3 Mitigation of Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/ AES)

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had identified 60 districts which are severely affected with JE/ AES. Funds are allocated to affected States on the basis of number of drinking water sources in the 60 high priority districts and the extent of contamination. Under JJM, 0.5% of annual allocation has been earmarked for identified 60 JE/ AES affected districts. Activities are carried out in JE/ AES affected districts for providing safe drinking water as per existing policy by taking up piped water supply (surface/ ground water) schemes to provide FHTCs at service level of 55 lpcd. In all completed/ ongoing schemes, States are taking measures to provide FHTCs at service level of 55 lpcd to every rural household by retrofitting and making it JJM compliant by 2021. During 2020-21, Rs. 23.65 crore has been released till 31.12.2021.

3.3.1.4 Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S)

Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) has been accorded a very high priority under the JJM to ensure prescribed quality of drinking water to every rural household. TheNational Mission is providing technical and financial support to States/ UTs to strengthen the Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance activities. All States/ UTs have been advised to follow Uniform Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Protocol (UDWQMP) issued by the Department.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), upto 2% of annual allocation to States/ UTs can be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMS) activities.

Figure 8 Training on FTKs in J& KFigure

9 Women using FTKs in Assam

3.3.1.5 Drinking water quality testing laboratories & NABL accreditation

The National Mission is assisting and facilitating States/ UTs in setting up, upgradation, improving the functioning and strengthening of drinking water quality testing laboratories.

As reported by States/ UTs, as on 31.12.2021, 2,005 drinking water quality testing laboratories have been set up in States/ UTs, out of which, 28 are State level laboratories, 673 are district level laboratories, 1,139 are sub-divisional level laboratories, 92 are block level laboratories and 73 are mobile laboratories.

JJM emphasizes accreditation of drinking water quality testing laboratories as per ISO/ IEC 17025 at least for parameters of basic water quality importance and gradually upgrading to other parameters as per local condition. As on 31.12.2021,70 laboratories are NABL accredited out which 21 are State and 49 are district level laboratories. NABL has made the provisions for recognition of sub-division/ block level laboratories.

It is important that rural communities are empowered and they should be able to get their water samples tested. For this, two-pronged strategy has been adopted. First, at village level, five persons, preferably women, are trained to test water samples using Field Testing Kits (FTKs), and secondly these laboratories are opened to general public so that they can get their water sample tested.

Figure 10 Training for chemists at Chhattisgarh

Figure 11 Andhra Pradesh State laboratory

Figure 12 NABL orientation at Madhya Pradesh

Figure 13 Community training at Arunachal

Thus, drinking water quality testing laboratories, established under erstwhile ARWSP, NRDWP and now JJM, have been opened for general public to get their water samples tested at nominal rates, in all States/ UTs except A&N Islands, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.

3.3.2 Building partnerships, changing lives

For this success of this transformational Mission, it is imperative that government and private/ corporate sector including voluntary & charity organizations join hands to develop synergy for efficient outputs. To make water 'everyone's business', mission strives to build partnerships and work together with various institutions/ individuals to achieve drinking water security for all.

3.3.2.1 Sector Partners

Many organizations, individuals already working in the field of water have shown

interest to partner with Jal Jeevan Mission in realizing the goal of piped water supply to every home. Thus, JJM aims to harness the potential of the local community through voluntary organizations (VOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), foundations, trusts and professionals working in drinking water sector, who are willing to work to achieve the goal of the mission.

So far, 56 organizations have been identified as sector partners under themes of knowledge management, capacity building, training, etc. Keeping in view the interest of such organizations, it is being further expanded.

3.3.2.2 Key Resource Centre (KRC)

To build the capacity and impart training to key stakeholders, various training and academic institutes are engaged with mission as Key Resource Centres (KRCs). They will take up capacity building programmein various field for different stakeholders. The KRC will be responsible for reorientation, disseminating knowledge and information and documenting best practices to achieve sectoral goal of rural drinking water supply. They will be provided 100% grant-in-aid for carrying out the trainings.

KRCs will organise leadership development programmes for administrators and PHED engineers to manage JJM implementation on the ground. In addition, they will upgrade knowledge,skillandattitudeofPRIfunctionaries, master trainers and other stakeholders. KRCs are expected to partner with NJJM to usher in the 'change management' in the sector so as to provide and sustain functional water supply systems on a long-term and assured basis. Guidelines for capacity building by KRCs were released in October, 2020.

3.3.2.3 International Cooperation

There is a scope for possible collaboration with foreign countries and institutions to adopt modern technology/ innovative solutions for water supply systems in areas like efficient and green power especially solar power-based pumping system, sensor-based IoT to monitor water supply systems, use of artificial intelligence, grey water treatment and re-use, desalination, cost-effective innovative solutions to prevent and mitigate situations arising out of natural calamities/ disasters, etc.

India being a favourite destination for investment, drinking water sector has huge potential for investors to come forward and provide innovative solutions making water supply systems efficient and sustainable.

a.) G-20

A virtual meeting of G-20 Agriculture and Water Ministers held on 12.09.2020 was attended by G-20 Member countries and special invitees. Thanking Saudi Presidency and G-20member countries, Minister of Jal Shakti expressed hope that various aspects of water will assume primacy in future G-20 dialogues, paving way for food security and integrated water resource management.

India will assume the rotating Presidency of the G20 for the period 01.12.2021 to 30.11.2022. India's G20 Presidency will be the occasion for India to not only steer the G20 and the global agenda as one of the leading emerging economies, but also showcase our national achievements in socio-economic and scientific development as well as our rich cultural diversity and heritage. India's G20 agenda will realign the issues relevant for developing

countries which are not part of the G20, but are significantly impacted by the decisions emanating from the Group. This forum will strengthen our policy cooperation towards tackling water management challenges for a growing and urbanizing population.

b.) Visits by potential collaborators

Delegations/ technology providers from various countries like Canada, US, Israel, Denmark, Germany, etc., and within India have shown interest in sharing their technological solutions for water. Representation of technologies like PACS Water technology, Atmospheric Water Generator, Oriented PVC, Water Desalination Vehicle has been received in the Department. The Mission has set up a procedure for evaluation and validation of such technologies which include a Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India. All technology providers and innovators are advised to file their proposal with this Committee, which evaluate and validate the same for wider use.

3.3.3 Committees under JJM

3.3.3.1 Technical Committee

To achieve the goal of universal coverage by FHTC to every rural household by 2024, on this scale and with speed, there are huge challenges for which innovative solutions with the use of new technologies would be required. Keeping this in view, a Technical Committee under the chairmanship of Principal Scientific Advisor to Government of India has been constituted. The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the new Committee are as follows:

i.) invite innovative technologies in drinking water, sanitation, grey water management and solidwaste management sectors through National Mission portal;

ii.) shortlist technologies for techno-economic appraisal;

iii.) facilitate techno-economic appraisal of technologies as per the ASSURED matrix framework;

iv.) consider appraised technologies for acceptance;

v.) recommend any non-technological interventions needed to achieve scaling up the use of such technologies;

vi.) any other aspect/ activities required to be undertaken in respect of appraisal of the technologies.

The Committee would identify specific challenges faced in the provision of water supply with assistance of States, invite online proposals for solving them, decide and recommend further action including demonstration projects to address the challenges and develop performance and technology standards.

3.3.3.2 Technical/ Expert Committee to draw roadmap for measurement & monitoring of water service delivery system in rural areas

The service delivery approach in the drinking water sector requires a robust measurement & monitoring system that helps in ensuring functionality of tap connections/ water supply systems in villages. In order to facilitate States and GPs/ VWSCs, an automated system for measurement and monitoring of water supply service delivery is necessary. Keeping this in view, a technical/ expert committee has been constituted in August, 2020. The terms of reference of committee are:

i.) Study ways of capturing data on quality, quantity and regularity of water supply;

ii.) Recommend solution designs;

iii.) Define standards and protocols;

iv.) Develop governance framework and implementation plan;

v.) Prepare role out plan for selection solution.

The committee has submitted its report, which is the basis for the planning and implementation of sensor based smart IoT system for online measurement and monitoring of the water supply in villages.

3.3.3.3 Water Quality Apex Committee

To oversee and monitor all aspects related to water quality, expand access to safe drinking water in quality-affected habitations and to suggest timely corrective actions, a Water Quality Apex Committee has been constituted. The proposals under National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM), which have been under implementation since March, 2017 to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 Arsenic/ Fluoride affected rural habitations are examined and approved by Water Quality Apex Committee. The Apex Committee convened on 3rd March, 2020 to review progress of NWQSM and to appraise new proposals.

3.3.3.4 Committee for finalization of Annual Action Plans (AAPs) of States/ UTs

The committee for finalization of Annual Action Plans constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, DDWS with following members:

i.) Additional Secretary & FA, DDWS

ii.) Additional. Secretary & Mission Director, NJJM, DDWS

iii.) Additional Secretary, SBM, DDWS

iv.) Nominee of Principal Scientific Adviser

v.) Nominee of Secretary, Rural Development (AS/ JS in-charge of MNREGs)

vi.) Nominee of Secretary, Panchayati Raj

vii.) Chief Controller of Accounts

viii.) Technical Director, NIC

ix.) All Directors/ DS in NJJM

x.) All Technical Officers in NJJM

States/ UTs presented their Annual Action Plan (AAP) 2020-21 for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission before the committee for its finalization. The meeting was held through video conferencing. Despite CoVid-19 pandemic and lockdown, the planning activities continued and several rounds of discussion happened through VC with States/ UTs and respective Area Officers. AAPs of States/ UTs were presented to the Committee in the month of May and were approved after scrutiny and suitable changes.

3.3.4 Innovation and R&D

Under JJM, technology adoption is crucial to ensure sustainability and to improve service delivery. Water quality, in particular, requires suitable technologies for water treatment, recycling and reuse. Innovations and new technology are encouraged for adoption in the field. Plus, in order to implement the Mission with speed and scale, it is necessary to address the technological and knowledge

gaps that come up during the implementation. JJM encourages young minds, researchers, academia, entrepreneurs, start-ups working in the sector to provide cost-effective solutions and fill knowledge gaps. The Department/ National Mission/ SWSM will conduct action research and concurrent evaluation studies for adopting evidence-based technical intervention to manage rural water supply efficiently, effectively and economically. Present issues in drinking water sector like geogenic and anthropogenic water quality issues, long-term potable water supply in harsh edaphoclimatic conditions and disaster-prone areas, measurement and monitoring of water service delivery, action research on behaviour change, cost-effective grey water treatment and reuse etc. may be taken up and financial support will be made available to carry forward the research, field validation and demonstration.

3.3.5 Functionality assessment

Till a sensor-based IoT solution is put in place, it is planned that every year an assessment survey will be carried out to assess the regular supply of potable water in adequate quantity of prescribed quality to the rural households. The assessment in 2020-21 has been planned to cover about 1 lakh households in almost 7,000 villages across 700 districts of all States/ UTs (except Ladakh). The field work has been completed and report is in the finalization stage.

Functionality test team at Lower Namey-,Nari under Likabali division, Lower Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh.

Figure 14 Functionality assessment in Arunachal Pradesh

3.3.6 Skilling of Human Resource

For successful implementation of JJM and long-term operation & maintenance of water supply systems, there is need for skilled human resources in every village. To meet the present and future requirement, skilling initiatives to prepare masons, plumbers, electricians, fitter, pump operator, etc. have been taken up.

Figure 15 Skilling of plumbers in Himachal Pradesh

All States/ UTs have been requested to accord 'top priority' to skilling of workers in villages and accelerate skill trainings by utilizing support fund so that trained human resource is available for creation of water supply infrastructure as well as operation and maintenance of piped water supply systems and grey water treatment in all villages of the States/ UTs. This will give a big boost to employment as well to the local economy. Further, trained human resource availability at village level helps in long-term sustainability of water supply systems.

3.3.7 National Centre for Drinking Water, Sanitation and Quality

The National Centre for Drinking Water, Sanitation and Quality is an autonomous institution of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti is being set up in Kolkata, with an aim to work in the areas of identification, mitigation and management of drinking water quality, build capacity of public health engineers and other stakeholders, support development of innovative technologies, carry out Research & Development (R&D) and action research in the frontier areas, build partnerships with international and national institutions and address sanitation related issues. The institute would also provide inputs for policy making. It will serve as a Centre of Excellence for drinking water and sanitation handling complex water management issues in a holistic and integrated manner. It will further be strengthened to play a larger role in the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission.

The Centre will serve as a premier institute to bridge the knowledge and capacity gap in the field of PHE across the country. Improvement in water supply and sanitation service delivery necessitates capacity building of public health engineers and other stakeholders to acquire new knowledge, change attitudes towards public health engineering, face challenges which are not just related to engineering but also other aspects, viz. utility management, project planning, finance management, legal issues, public policy, etc. Existing Public Health Engineering Departments are staffed with personnel qualified in civil, mechanical, electrical or environmental engineering, and need reorientation to face challenges in the

Figure 16 Admin cum R&D block

Figure 17 Training cum hostel block

Figure 18 Front view of admin block

Figure 19 View of residential block

drinking water and sanitation sectors. To meet the requirement of water supply sector, these public health engineers are required to work as public utility managers focusing on quality of drinking water and service delivery. Further, the Centre would advise the Union and State Governments on evidence-based policy interventions required from time-to-time to meet emerging challenges in both rural and urban areas, and also to other countries, on request. The Centre is working on developing customized training and education programmes for public health engineers/ other stakeholders to build their capacities, undertake research and development in frontier areas.

Objectives of the institute

i.) Provide policy advice and technical guidance;

ii.) Generate knowledge through cutting-edge research & demonstrate through pilot projects;

iii.) Evaluate impact of emerging treatment technologies using state-of-the-art R&D laboratory infrastructure;

iv.) Promote academic growth through customized programmes including Mater's degree in Engineering, doctoral and post-doctoral studies;

v.) Collaborate with other organizations for innovative and long-term interventions;

vi.) Partner with international and national organizations; and

vii.) Create IT infrastructure for public health engineers/ water quality professionals to enable the use of AI/ ML/ VR, etc.

An expert committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Principal Scientific Advisor to Government of India to prepare vision and roadmap for the development of Centre. The eight member committee includes experts from IITs, IISC, IIPH and a public utility. The construction work is in advanced stages of completion and academic work is expected to begin in 2021.

3.3.8 Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh

To be a part of this noble cause of providing safe drinking water which is in line with the ethos of Indian culture, and to facilitate contributions from individuals, including NRIs, business houses, philanthropists, charity organizations, etc. Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh (RJJK) has been set up. The following broad activities will be financed from the Trust:

i.) Mobilize and accept contribution/ donations from various sources;

ii.) Development of drinking water infrastructure to provide potable water supply;

iii.) R&D and Innovative projects including short-term/ immediate relief, especially in water quality-affected areas;

iv.) Innovative proposals for demonstration purpose;

v.) Capacity building and skill development of communities;

vi.) Any specific activity requested by the donor which is in consonance with the goal of JJM.

To ensure complete transparency and accountability of the funds in this Kosh, an online tracking mechanism has been put in place.

3.3.9 National Mission facilitating implementation

In the spirit of partnership and participatory approach to achieve 100% FHTCs, National Mission has been facilitating the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in States/ UTs through sensitization workshops, sharing desk analysis, intense and multiple review meetings, handholding support in preparation of robust Annual Action Plans, enabling their readiness in achieving AAP targets, follow-up, State field visits, etc.

3.3.9.1 State level workshops for JJM

To sensitize practitioners on operational guidelines, NJJM officials visited States and presented key aspects from JJM operational guidelines to the engineers, district collectors, etc. and facilitated in preparing a roadmap.

3.3.9.2 PFMS workshops

Since 1 April, 2020, all transactions under JJM are to be mandatorily made through Public Finance Management System (PFMS). State Finance department has to transfer Central fund to Single Nodal Account (SNA) of implementing agency within 15 days along with corresponding State matching share and no advance is given to any authority/ office except

mobilization advance as a part of contract. All payments are made using REAT (receipt, expenditure, advance, transfer) module on PFMS, both for Central and State share. Based on the achievement of physical FHTC progress and commensurate financial progress as per the set quarterly targets, and only if the available balance with States is less than 20% of their total available fund, automatic release of tranche/ installment is made. Workshops for States/ UTs were organized and training on PFMS was imparted. During these workshops, district PFMS nodal officers were sensitized about the role/ use of PFMS in smooth implementation of JJM.

3.3.9.3 Review meetings with States/ UTs in March/ April, 2020

Video conference-based meetings were conducted with States/ UTs to review the status of implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission to enable course correction, if any, to achieve the planned target/ goal. National Mission presented desk review and analysis, provided technical assistance to strengthen planning & implementation. These meetings introduced specific monitoring reports covering progress, WQM&S and support activities and became the basis for annual planning exercise for 2020-21.

3.3.9.4 Preparation of Annual Action Plan

State/ UT – wise discussions were held to facilitate preparation of an Annual Action Plan to provide tap water connection to every household and ensure long-term drinking water security. All the meetings were conducted through video conferencing in the month of April, 2020. Further, preparation and submission of Annual Action Plan (AAP) 2020-21 by States/ UTs has been made digital using JJM IMIS reports. This brought accuracy, effectiveness and efficiency in planning as well as in review of the implementation.

In partnership with States/ UTs, the meetings were convened to

i.) Sensitize SWSM, PHE/ RWS engineers to prepare AAP, based on operational guidelines of JJM, follow the strategy & planning suggested;

ii.) Identify ways of community engagement, empanel support agencies and implement JJM in its true spirit;

iii.) Overall achievements during FY 2019-20;

iv.) Steps taken for proper implementation of JJM;

v.) Readiness for preparation of AAP 2020-21; and

vi.) Support needed if any, from DDWS for effective implementation of JJM.

3.3.9.5 Meetings with CMs/ State Ministers in-charge of RWS/ PHED by the Union Minister, Jal Shakti

Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti held joint review meeting with Chief Ministers of States to discuss issues related to planning and implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission. He assured all possible support of Government of India to enable States to achieve its mission of 'Har Ghar Jal Rajya' by 2024 or before the planned year of saturation. This helped in bringing high-level focus on the implementation of JJM and gave impetus to ongoing efforts.

3.3.9.6 Meeting of NE States

In order to accelerate implementation of JJM in North-Eastern States, as part of upcoming

half-yearly review, a pre-review meeting was held on 25.09.2020 with NE States to discuss the following:

i.) Planning to provide remaining households with tap connections and ensuring long-term service delivery;

ii.) Progress of preparation of village Action Plans (VAPs) and district Action Plan (DAPs);

iii.) Implementation arrangements to deliver with speed and on scale;

iv.) Operation and maintenance arrangements;

v.) Support activities – IEC & capacity building, skilling activities;

vi.) Water quality monitoring and surveillance activities;

vii.) Fund utilization status and future requirement; etc.

3.3.9.7 Mid-year review of JJM planning and implementation

State-wise mid-year review was held to discuss the progress and performance of States/ UTs at the end of quarter-II of 2020-21 through video conference, vis-à-vis approved Annual Action Plan of 2020-21 and steps taken for JJM implementation to provide functional tap water connections to all rural households.

3.3.9.8 Progress review of DAPs of Aspirational districts and JE/ AES-affected districts

Meetings with States/ UTs through VC was held in the month of December to review the following:

i.) progress made in provision of tap water connection to anganwadi centres, ashramshalas and schools and corresponding data entry on IMIS;

ii.) progress on finalization of District Action Plans of aspirational and JE-AES districts.

Figure 20 Surface water scheme catering to 85 villages in Moga, Punjab (below: night view)

3.3.9.9 State visits by NJJM team to provide technical assistance to States

Multi-disciplinary NJJM teams have been visiting villages in different States/ UTs with an objective to expedite the implementation focusing on prudent investment and targeted outputs. The team interacted with members of GPs/ VWSCs/ Pani Samitis, local community as well as officials of PHE/ RWS/ PRDepartment on community participation and institutional arrangements made for the implementation. Through the visits, SWSM, DWSM, and community members are being sensitized on implementation of JJM, support in planning, review and delivery, sharing of best practices and success stories, effective O&M practices, appraising about use of sensor-based IoT for measurement & monitoring of water supply, training of WQM&S, etc.

Figure 21 Union Minister, Jal Shakti, Gajendra Singh Shekhawat inaugurating the water supply scheme in Tripura on 12th January, 2020

Figure 22 MoS, Rattan Lal Kataria addressing the delegation at a national conference on 7th February, 2020

3.4 Campaigns

3.4.1 100-days campaign to provide piped water supply to schools, anganwadi centres and ashramshalas

Children are more susceptible to water-borne diseases and spend lot of their time in schools, anganwadi centres and ashramshalas (residential tribal hostels). Thus, it is important to ensure potable piped water supply in their safe abodes, which has become all the more important in wake of CoVid-19 pandemic. Keeping this in view, a 100-days campaign has been launched to make provision of piped water supply for drinking and cooking of mid-day meals, and tap water for hand washing and use in toilets at these centres. A detailed roadmap in this regard has also been prepared and

shared with all States/ UTs for implementation of the campaign. Till 10th February, provision of assured supply of potable tap water has been made in 5.16 lakh rural schools and 4.64 Lakh anganwadis centres in the country.

Further, rain water harvesting and grey water treatment are promoted, especially in water-stressed areas. These activities provide a great opportunity to sensitize children about drinking water security very early in life.

Figure 23 School girl in TN

Figure 24 AWC in Odisha

Figure 25 Anganwadi in Karnataka

Figure 26 Handwash stations in a school in Arunachal Pradesh

3.4.2 ICT Grand Challenge 2020 for Smart water supply measurement & monitoring system

National Jal Jeevan Mission in partnership with Ministry of Electronics &Information Technology (MeitY) has launched an ICT Grand Challenge on 15th September 2020 to create innovative, modular, and cost-effective solution and develop a 'Smart Water Supply Measurement and Monitoring System', which can be used at the village level to measure and monitor water supply on real-time basis. The

ICT Grand Challenge will harness the vibrant IoT eco-systems of India for creating smart rural water supply system to measure and monitor the service delivery of the water supply in rural areas.

Figure 27 ICT grand challenge poster

The Grand Challenge will provide support at ideation stage, prototype development stage and deployment stage. The pilot will be conducted in 100 villages. The best solution will get cash prize of Rs. 50 Lakh and runner ups will get prize of Rs. 20 Lakh each. The successful developers will be given an opportunity to join the MeitY supported incubator for further nurturing of the solution.

Enthusiastic participation was observed from all over India. Over 200 applications were received, from various companies like LLP companies, Indian Tech start-ups, Individuals etc. A jury was set up with experts from NJJM, MEITY, academia, industry, C-DAC, STPI, COEs, etc. to evaluate and handhold the challenge.

Results of the First Stage of ICT Grand Challenge were announced on 20thNovember 2020. Based on the Jury's recommendations, ten applicants have been selected for the prototype stage (Stage 2), and each is given funding support of Rs. 7.50 lakh, for the development of prototypes.

These prototypes are being evaluated by the Jury. A water test bed has been set up for these demonstrations and evaluations at C-DAC located in Electronics City Campus, Bangalore. The top four techno-economically viable prototypes will be selected by the Jury in this stage, which will go for product development.

3.4.3 Innovation challenge to develop portable device for water quality testing

NJJM launched an innovation challenge in partnership with Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) to develop portable devices for water testing. The main objective of the exercise is to bring an innovative, modular, and cost-effective solution to develop portable devices that can be used at the village/ household level to test the drinking water quality instantly, easily and accurately.

Keeping in view the source of water, three types of portable devices may be developed. Participants can propose to develop portable devices for one or two or all three types, as mentioned below:

Type 1: A portable device to test all the parameters (25 suggested)

Figure 28 Innovation challenge poster

Type 2: A portable device only to detect the presence or absence of bacteriological contamination

Type 3: A portable device to test one or more parameters. The package of parameters may be selected by the innovator. It is to be kept in mind that device should be able to test color, pH, turbidity, TDS, total hardness, free residual chlorine.

3.5 Conferences/ Workshops

3.5.1 National Conference on Provision of Potable Drinking Water in Quality-Affected areas

A one-day national conference was held on 7th February, 2020 with stakeholders, viz. health and RWS/ PHED officials from States affected with water quality issues, civil society, international agencies, community medicine practitioners, public health representatives, etc. to prioritize quality-affected areas & expedite provision of piped water supply with FHTCs, facilitate discussions on water quality related issues; cross-learning and sharing of best practices.

The objectives of the conference

i.) enable States to present their approach, planning and strategy for providing potable drinking water in quality-affected areas in a time-bound manner;

ii.) facilitate discussions on water quality related issues;

iii.) facilitate cross-learning and sharing of best practices from States/ UTs for improving community-based water quality surveillance mechanisms;

iv.) share overview of available technological interventions for Arsenic and Fluoride removal; and

v.) enable states to expedite provision of potable drinking water through FHTCs in quality-affected areas.

Figure 29 Minister for Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat addressing the delegation (On dais from left to right: Bharat Lal, AS & MD, NJJM; Parameswaran Iyer, Secretary, DDWS; MoS Rattan Lal Kataria; AS & FA)

3.5.2 Workshop on Provision of Potable Drinking Water in Mountains through Participatory Spring-shed Management

To share the 'Protocol for Reviving Springs in the Indian Mountain Region' by discussing a step-wise, systematic methodology for managing springs and spring-sheds and reviving drying springs and build capacity of different stakeholders for spring-shed management activities on the basis of field experiences from different geographies, sound concepts and analysis; etc., a workshop on the Spring-shed Water Management was convened on 27th-28thFebruary, 2020 in Nainital, Uttarakhand to ensure drinking water security in the mountain regions of India through science-based participatory Spring-shed Management approach.

3.5.3 Conference of States/ UT Ministers in-charge of RWS/ PHED

A virtual conference of States/ UT Minister in-charge of Rural Water Supply/ Public Health Engineering Department was held on 3rd November, 2020 to deliberate and review the implementation of the mission in States/ UTs. The Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat chaired this conference with all States/ UTs Ministers in-charge of rural water supply and reviewed the progress made under the Jal Jeevan Mission.

Minister of State for Jal Shakti, Shri Rattan Lal Kataria, Chief Ministers of Haryana and Tripura also participated in the virtual conference. Senior officers from the States/ UTs were in attendance. This Conference was organized to collectively discuss various issues, e.g. planning, implementation and progress made so far and the way forward so that the remaining households in villages get tap water connections at the earliest. The Conference served as a platform to discuss important issues to expedite the implementation as well as to learn good practices from better performing States/ UTs.

Figure 30 Delegation at the springshed management workshop

Figure 31 (from left to right: Secretary, Union Minister, AS & MD)

Relevant issues were discussed at length to give the desired pace and sustain the momentum for implementation of the life-changing mission to ensure every rural home gets safe water in their homes regularly and on a long-term basis.

National Jal Jeevan Mission presented the progress of the Mission in all States/ UTs and urged them to speed up the implementation to accomplish the goal of the Mission in a time-bound manner so that every rural household gets tap water connection. The guidelines on Knowledge Resource Centres (KRCs) was released by the Union Minister which will help in engaging institutes of repute to impart training to various officials in the States/ UTs.

3.5.4 Jal Jeevan Samvad - webinar series

3.5.4.1 Samvad 1 - Planning, implementation Planning, implementation and monitoring of outputs and outcomes

A webinar was conducted on 8th September, 2020 to discuss and deliberate on important aspects of Jal Jeevan Mission and to connect with district and sub-district level officials and functionaries to sensitize about the nuances of the mission.

3.5.4.2 Samvad 2 - Assured water supply on long-term basis, mainstreaming water quality testing, and water supply 'service' delivery

Jal Jeevan Mission organizes national webinars for knowledge sharing and cross-learning to enable partnerships and make water everyone's business on 26thSeptember, 2020 to bring new ideas and innovations for assured water supply to field officials. The four speakers included AS & MD, NJJM, Pani Samiti member from Gujarat, ICMR scientist and CEO, AKRSP.

The webinar ended with Q&A session with participants sending queries from across the country through various social media channels. All participants were motivated to make water everyone's business and thus, making Jal Jeevan Mission a Jan Andolan.

Figure 32 Samvad 1 poster

Figure 33 Samvad 2 poster

3.5.4.3 Samvad 3-GPs/ VWSCs as public utility for management of piped water supply in Villages

In the continuing series of 'Jal Jeevan Samvad', a webinar on 'GPs/ VWSCs as public utility for management of piped water supply in villages' was held on 12th December, 2020 for State, district and sub-district officials. The webinar was also webcast on social media platforms. The speakers highlighted key role of GPs in making provision of water supply on long-term basis and constitution of VWSCs/ Pani Samitis as sub-committee of Gram Panchayats. Preparation of VAP, role & responsibility of ISAs & sustaining VWSCs as public utilities were some other key themes discussed.

Figure 34 Samvad 3 poster

Figure 35 Samvad 4 poster

3.5.4.4 Samvad 4 - Engineering principles and design for assured potable water supply to every household

A webinar on engineering principles and design was held on 19th December, 2020 which was aimed to sensitize public health/ RWS engineers on engineering principles and design for assured potable water supply to every rural household. The focus was on empowering PHE/ RWS department to function as public utility focusing on service delivery.

Figure 36 Participant interaction

"Manipur water supply project, to be completed at a cost of about Rs 3,000 crore, is going to reduce the problems related to water scarcity of the people here. The water from this project will serve 25 cities and towns, including Greater Imphal, as well as more than 1,700 villages and will serve as a lifeline for the people. And most importantly, this project is designed keeping in mind the needs of not only today but also of the next 20-22 years.

With this project, not only will lakhs of people have access to clean drinking water, but thousands of people will also get employment. And you know very well that drinking pure water helps in boosting immunity and creating resistance to diseases. Therefore, its use is not limited to piped water supply only. Certainly, this project will give a lot of momentum to our comprehensive goal of providing access of piped water to every household. I congratulate the people of Manipur and especially my mothers and sisters from Manipur for this water project.

Last year when the Jal Jeevan Mission was getting launched in the country, I had said that we would have to work many times faster than the previous governments. When piped water is to be delivered to more than 15 crore houses, we cannot think of stopping even for a moment. This was the reason that even at the time of lockdown, the work of laying pipelines and creating awareness in the villages continued with the help of the Panchayats."

Shri Narendra Modi
Prime Minister

[Extract from PM's address at laying of foundation stone of Manipur water supply project on 23rd July, 2020]

3.6 Publications

3.6.1 National conference on provision of potable drinking water in quality-affected areas

i.) Information booklet with figures on adverse health impacts on consumption of quality-affected water, maps indicating contaminated area, data on quality-affected habitations yet to be provided with piped water supply, details of CWPPs installed so far and mandate under JJM.

ii.) Proceedings of the one-day national conference on provision of potable drinking water in quality-affected areas. This 40-page document covers the proceedings from the conference succinctly.

3.6.2 Booklet on one year of Ministry of Jal Shakti

The first year of Ministry of Jal Shakti was marked on 30th May, 2020. To work on water management in a holistic manner, an integrated ministry – the Ministry of Jal Shakti – dealing with all aspects of water was formed. It brought various Departments and Ministries, broadly dealing with water resources and water supply, under a single umbrella. Demand and supply, quality and access – water in all its manifestations was finally being treated as a composite whole. This publication covered progress of Jal Jeevan Mission, Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Swachh Bharat Mission, NamamiGange, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana and Atal Bhujal Yojana.

3.6.3 Margdarshika for GPs/ VWSCs

In consultations with State and other stakeholders, a 'Margdarshika', i.e. a handbook has been prepared, in both English and Hindi, which defines the roles and responsibilities of the Gram Panchayats and VWSCs/ Pani Samitis for the implementation of the Mission. This 'Margdarshika' was released by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 29.09.2020.

3.6.4 Guidelines for R&D projects

The guidelines for research & development projects under JJM will facilitate in building partnership with scientists and R&D institutions, innovators, entrepreneurs and create useful knowledge that will help in resolving various challenges in the sector so as people lives can be improved further. All R&D proposals are required to be submitted through online portal.

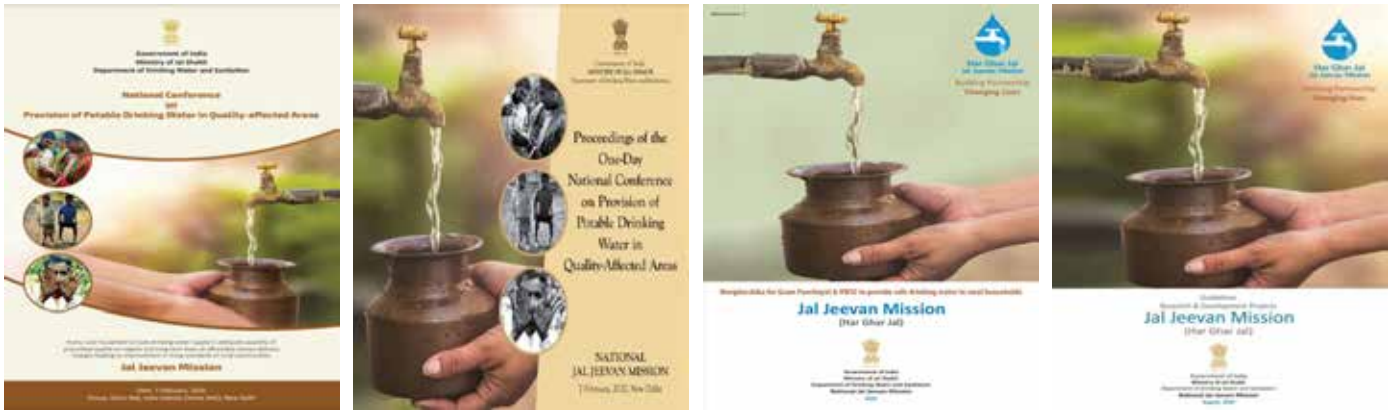


Figure 37 Covers of various publications

3.6.5 Guidelines for capacity building by Key Resource Centres

Partnership for knowledge-building has been envisaged with Government/ Non-Government institution including universities/ deemed universities/ administrative/ management/ engineering institutions/ training institutions, etc. of repute that would function as Key Resource Centres (KRCs). These institutions would be engaged for capacity building, reorientation of different stakeholders, dissemination of knowledge and information, development of high-quality print and audio-visual content, documentation of best practices, etc. to transform the eco-system of drinking water supply sector.

KRCs are expected to partner with NJJM to usher in the 'change management' in the sector so as to provide and sustain viable and functional water supply systems on a long-term and assured basis. The guidelines were released by Hon'ble Minister Jal Shakti in November, 2020 during the State's Ministers Conference.

3.6.6 Guidelines for 100-days campaign to provide piped water supply to schools, anganwadi centres and ashramshalas

The 100-days campaign to provide piped potable water supply to schools, anganwadi centres and ashramshalas in the country was launched by Union Jal Shakti Minister, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat to mark the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. Guidelines highlighting roadmap for implementation of the campaign was issued in this regard.

3.6.7 Jal Jeevan Samvad – Newsletters

In the pursuit of building a pan-India knowledge network for optimizing outputs under JJM, effort is being made to link national, State, district, block and Gram Panchayat levels in a fruitful exchange of information and good practices. In order to create a shared purpose and promote cross-learning, 'Jal Jeevan Samvad' has been initiated in form of monthly newsletters as well.

Figure 38 Covers of publications

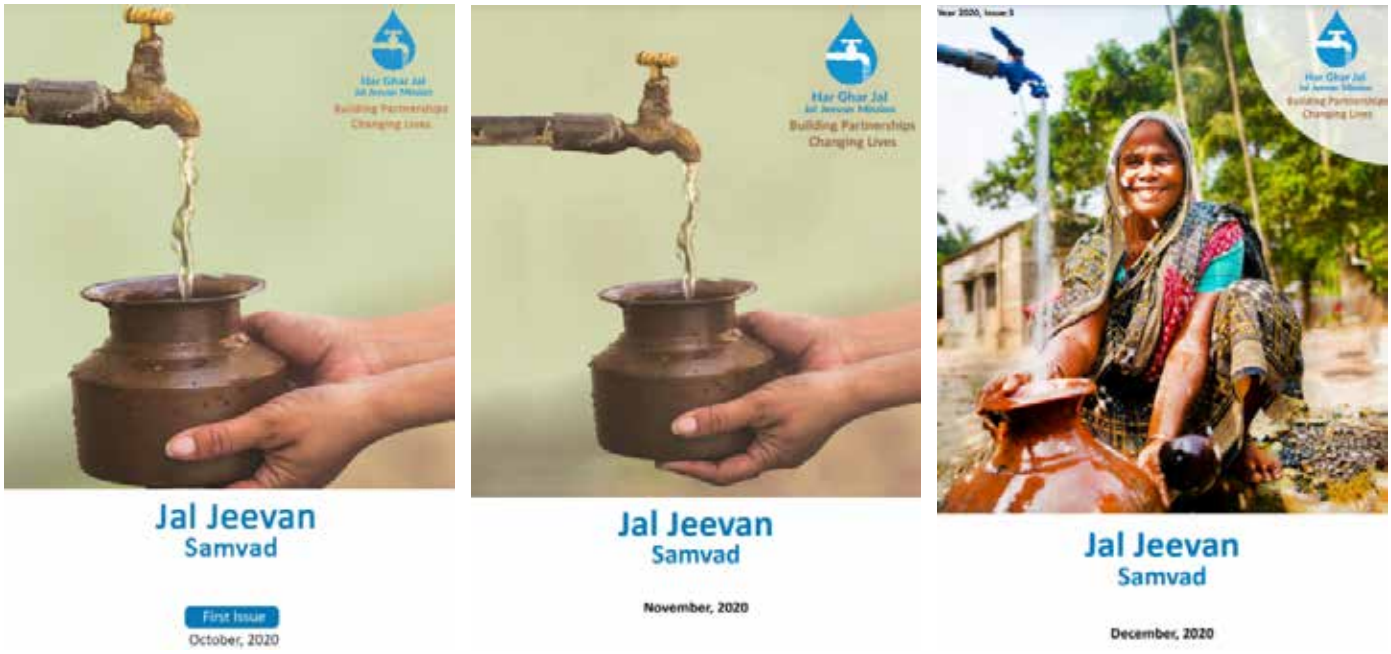


Figure 39 Covers of Jal Jeevan Samvad– Newsletter

3.7 Technological interventions for transparency and accountability

Several steps are undertaken to ensure transparency, accountability, proper utilization of fund and service delivery.

i.) A robust JJM–IMIS captures physical and financial progress under JJM, in real-time with a dedicated 'Dashboard' in the public domain;

ii.) A 'MobileApp' is under development for use of all stakeholders and 'ease of working';

iii.) A sensor-based IoT solution is in place for measurement and monitoring water supply with respect to quantity, quality and regularity in villages on real-time basis;

iv.) Provision of geo-tagging every asset is created;

v.) Household tap connections are linked with Aadhar number of 'head of household';

vi.) All transactions are undertaken through Public Finance Management System (PFMS).

To improve service in terms of quantity, quality and regularity, a 'smart water supply measurement and monitoring system' is being developed. Pilot testing for 'Sensor-based IoT Solutions' is underway, to help in real time measurement and monitoring of water supply. For grievance redressal, online and toll-free number-based helplines are being set up.

Figure 40 JJM Dashboard mobile app

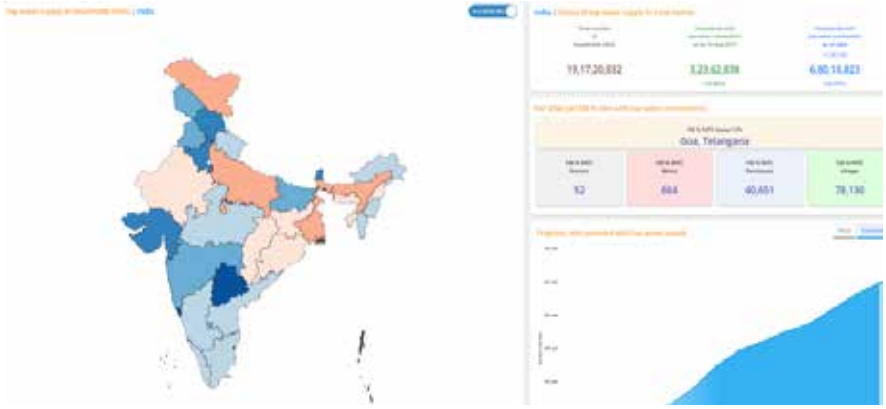


Figure 41 JJM Dashboard (jjm.gov.in)

3.8 Achievement under JJM

Despite CoVid-19 pandemic, so far, since the beginning of JJM, as on 31.12.2020, about three crore HHs have been provided with tap water connections, i.e. more than 6.23 crore rural families (32.49 %) started getting clean water in their homes. In October 2020, Goa became the first 'Har Ghar Jal' State. Further, as on 31.12.2021, 65,388 villages, 34,787 GPs, 454 blocks, 26 districts became 'Har Ghar Jal', i.e. every rural home has assured tap water supply in these areas.

JJM was one of the identified programmes under Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan (GKRA) wherein efforts were made to provide gainful employment to returnee migrants in identified 6 States while creating rural water supply infrastructure so as to ensure adequate quantity of water at household level. Under GKRA, as reported by States, employment of 3.38 crore man-days, benefitting 3.62 lakh villagers including returnee migrants in 116 districts of 6 States were generated.

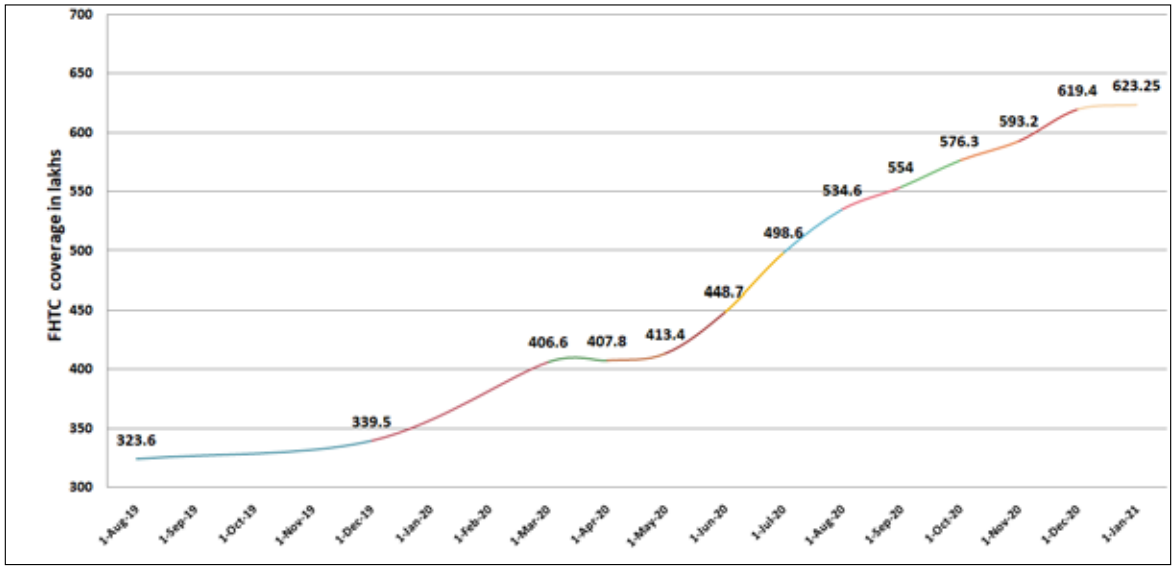


Figure 42 FHTC Progress over the year

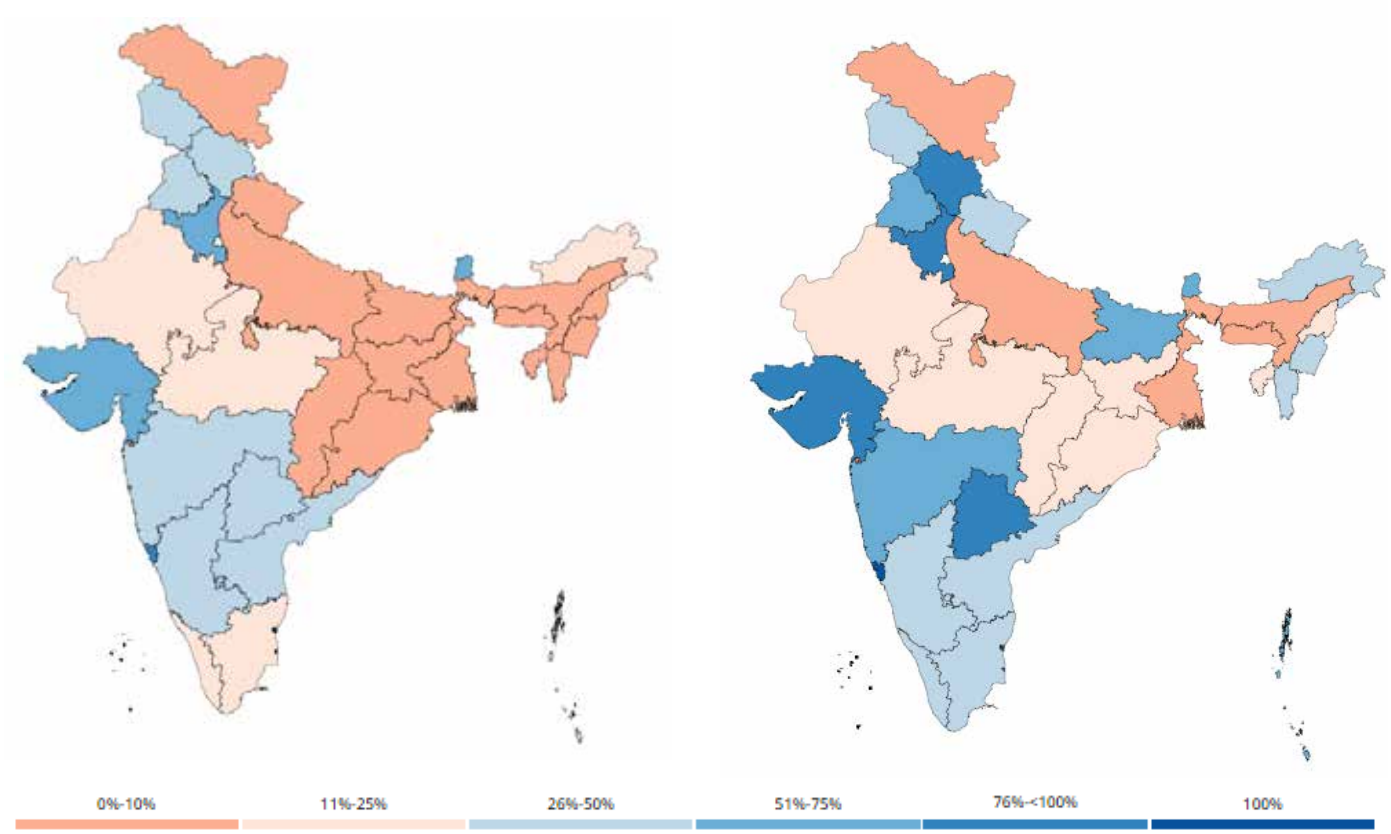


Figure 43 Status of HHs with tap water supply - comparison

Figure 44 Tap water in West Bengal

Figure 45 Tap water at highest polling booth, HP

Figure 46 Tap water in Telangana

Figure 47 Tap water in border village of Meghalaya

Figure 48 Tap water in J&K

Figure 49 Tap water in Uttar Pradesh

Number of rural households with tap water supply (as on 31.12.2020)

S. No.	State/ UT	Total rural HHs as on 15.08.2019	Rural HHs with tap connections as on 15.08.2019		Total rural HHs as on 31.12.2020	No. of tap water connections after 15.8.2019 (in lakh)	Rural HHs with tap connection as on 31.12.2020	
			in lakh	%age			in lakh	In %age
1	A & N Islands	0.65	0.29	43.85	0.62	0.18	0.47	75.87%
2	Andhra Pradesh	95.66	30.74	32.14	95.66	5.10	35.84	37.46%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2.18	0.23	10.47	2.18	0.39	0.62	28.49%
4	Assam	63.35	1.11	1.76	63.35	2.49	3.60	5.68%
5	Bihar	183.54	3.16	1.72	197.58	114.91	118.07	59.76%
6	Chhattisgarh	45.48	3.2	7.03	45.48	2.46	5.66	12.45%
7	Goa	2.63	1.99	75.70	2.63	0.64	2.63	100%
8	Gujarat	93.03	65.16	70.05	92.92	10.19	75.35	81.09%
9	Haryana	28.94	17.66	61.03	31.03	8.09	25.75	82.98%
10	Himachal Pradesh	17.04	7.63	44.75	17.04	5.24	12.87	75.52%
11	J&K	18.17	5.75	31.66	18.16	2.95	8.70	47.93%
12	Jharkhand	54.09	3.45	6.38	58.96	2.20	5.65	9.58%
13	Karnataka	89.61	24.51	27.35	91.19	1.52	26.03	28.55%
14	Kerala	67.15	16.64	24.78	67.15	1.74	18.38	27.38%
15	Ladakh	0.44	0.01	3.21	0.44	0.02	0.03	6.83%
16	Madhya Pradesh	121.24	13.53	11.16	123.05	14.41	27.94	22.71%
17	Maharashtra	142.36	48.44	34.02	142.36	29.56	78.00	54.79%
18	Manipur	4.52	0.26	5.74	4.52	1.41	1.67	36.90%
19	Meghalaya	5.9	0.05	0.77	5.90	0.43	0.48	8.09%
20	Mizoram	1.27	0.09	7.25	1.27	0.31	0.40	31.92%
21	Nagaland	3.86	0.14	3.60	3.86	0.27	0.41	10.69%
22	Odisha	83.06	3.11	3.74	83.06	8.84	11.95	14.38%
23	Puducherry	1.15	0.94	81.37	1.15	0.06	1.00	87.32%
24	Punjab	35.07	16.79	47.86	35.06	5.94	22.73	64.84%
25	Rajasthan	101.32	11.74	11.59	101.32	5.45	17.19	16.96%
26	Sikkim	1.05	0.7	66.96	1.05	0.05	0.75	71.04%
27	Tamil Nadu	126.89	21.76	17.15	126.89	10.57	32.33	25.48%
28	Telangana	54.38	15.68	28.84	54.06	37.89	53.57	99.09%
29	Tripura	8.01	0.25	3.06	8.01	1.40	1.65	20.60%
30	Uttar Pradesh	263.39	5.16	1.96	263.39	15.86	21.02	7.98%
31	Uttarakhand	14.62	1.3	8.91	14.62	3.93	5.23	35.77%
32	West Bengal	163.26	2.15	1.31	163.26	5.14	7.29	4.46%
	Total	**1,893.30**	**323.63**	**17.09%**	**1,917.21**	**299.63**	**623.25**	**32.54%**

Source: as reported by States/ UTs on JJM - IMIS

At the beginning of JJM, the total number of rural households in the country, as reported by States/ UTs on JJM-IMIS were 18.93 crore. After a massive data revalidation exercise, the number of households has increased to 19.17 crore, out of which, till 31.12.2020, 6.23 crore (32.49%) households have been provided with tap water connections.

A bar chart showing the increase in household tap water connections since the beginning of JJM.

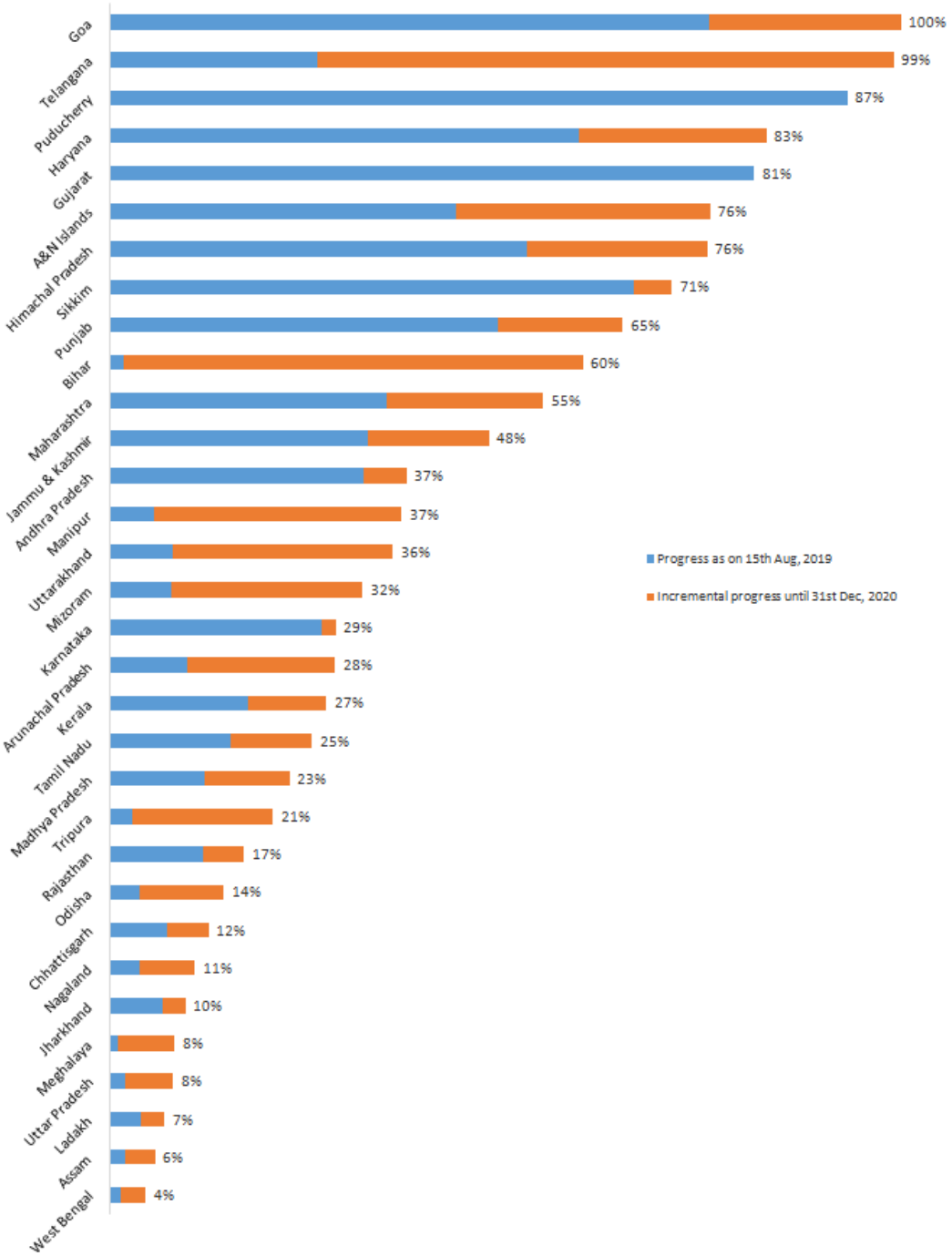


Figure 50 - Progress of tap water supply (as on 31.12.2020)

Jal Jeevan Mission: State/ UT-wise details of allocation, release and reported utilization by States/ UTs in 2019–20

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	State/ UT	OB	Central share			Expenditure under State share
			Allocation	Release	Utilization	
1.	A & N Islands	0.00	1.78	0.50	NR	NR
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25.74	372.64	372.64	121.62	54.80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.22	132.55	177.47	126.14	13.35
4.	Assam	359.35	694.95	442.36	358.87	29.01
5.	Bihar	313.16	787.31	417.35	473.33	150.34
6.	Chhattisgarh	31.58	208.04	65.82	39.23	37.55
7.	Goa	0.00	7.57	3.08	3.08	6.17
8.	Gujarat	0.00	390.31	390.31	384.61	394.74
9.	Haryana	10.13	149.95	149.95	69.29	73.80
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	148.67	205.83	197.87	15.46
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	27.14	322.03	322.03	200.25	24.01
12.	Jharkhand	75.79	267.69	291.19	114.58	119.71
13.	Karnataka	26.61	546.06	546.06	492.24	297.87
14.	Kerala	2.58	248.76	101.29	62.69	57.23
15.	Ladakh	8.10	166.65	67.86	NR	0.65
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1.26	571.60	571.6	326.65	288.75
17.	Maharashtra	248.12	847.97	345.28	308.04	428.14
18.	Manipur	0.00	67.69	91.17	28.20	6.60
19.	Meghalaya	0.80	86.02	43.01	26.35	0.77
20.	Mizoram	0.14	39.87	68.05	37.41	1.81
21.	Nagaland	0.00	56.49	56.49	23.54	4.67
22.	Odisha	0.78	364.74	364.74	275.02	255.02
23.	Puducherry	1.27	2.50	ND	0.97	NR
24.	Punjab	102.91	227.46	227.46	73.27	78.20
25.	Rajasthan	313.67	1,301.71	1,301.71	620.31	698.54
26.	Sikkim	0.84	15.41	26.15	14.71	1.48
27.	Tamil Nadu	1.49	373.87	373.1	114.58	99.14
28.	Telangana	4.48	259.14	105.52	88.33	74.46
29.	Tripura	48.94	107.64	145.37	59.45	6.46
30.	Uttar Pradesh	58.33	1,513.14	1,513.14	639.32	380.10
31.	Uttarakhand	6.12	170.53	170.53	110.04	23.02
32.	West Bengal	760.82	995.33	994.75	609.00	445.03
	Total	**2,436.37**	**11,446.07**	**9,951.81**	**5,998.99**	**4,066.88**

Source: JJM IMIS OB: Opening Balance ND: Not Drawn NR: Not Reported

Jal Jeevan Mission: State/ UT-wise details of allocation, release and reported utilization by States/ UTs in 2020-21(as on 31.12.2020)

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	State/ UT	Central share				Expenditure under State share
		OB	Allocation	Released	Utilization	
1.	A & N Islands	0.50	2.93	ND	NR	NR
2.	Andhra Pradesh	276.76	790.48	162.59	242.47	55.49
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.56	254.85	191.13	139.43	13.41
4.	Assam	452.45	1,608.51	523.62	302.69	36.49
5.	Bihar	257.18	1,839.16	350.42	390.61	89.98
6.	Chhattisgarh	58.17	445.52	222.76	142.2	142.85
7.	Goa	0.00	12.41	3.10	NR	7.66
8.	Gujarat	5.70	883.08	662.31	348.84	347.24
9.	Haryana	90.80	289.52	72.38	89.74	68.64
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7.95	326.20	326.20	294.46	38.21
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	148.92	681.77	53.72	4.47	NR
12.	Jharkhand	268.39	572.24	143.06	195.01	70.08
13.	Karnataka	80.42	1,189.40	296.29	178.31	158.81
14.	Kerala	41.18	404.24	72.16	43.51	43.76
15.	Ladakh	75.96	352.09	ND	0.78	NR
16.	Madhya Pradesh	246.21	1,280.13	320.03	359.41	133.05
17.	Maharashtra	285.35	1,828.92	457.23	324.94	174.62
18.	Manipur	62.96	131.8	98.85	80.50	8.58
19.	Meghalaya	17.46	174.92	87.46	54.87	6.54
20.	Mizoram	30.77	79.30	59.48	42.51	7.70
21.	Nagaland	34.90	114.09	57.05	61.47	5.92
22.	Odisha	90.50	812.15	609.11	311.53	296.08
23.	Puducherry	0.30	4.64	1.06	0.20	1.00
24.	Punjab	257.10	362.79	ND	75.01	22.66
25.	Rajasthan	995.07	2,522.03	630.51	514.02	339.42
26.	Sikkim	12.30	31.36	15.68	16.23	0.70
27.	Tamil Nadu	264.09	921.99	229.36	374.37	60.16
28.	Telangana	31.10	412.19	82.71	53.56	9.31
29.	Tripura	136.46	156.61	17.74	72.59	6.61
30.	Uttar Pradesh	932.16	2,570.94	682.13	876.26	545.53
31.	Uttarakhand	66.60	362.58	41.10	66.36	3.70
32.	West Bengal	1,146.58	1,614.18	402.69	818.45	501.55
	Total	**6,431.85**	**23,033.02**	**6,871.93**	**6,474.80**	**3,195.75**

Source: JJM - IMIS OB: Opening Balance ND: Not Drawn NR: Not Reported

4. Important Projects/Events/IMIS/ Activities by NIC.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

The Jal Jeevan Mission was launched on 15th August 2019 by the Hon'ble Prime minister of India for providing drinking water in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges through tap. At the time of launch of mission, national coverage of household tap connection was only 16.9%. Out of 19 Crore rural households, only 3.2 crore had tap connections in their homes.

For the success of this mission effective utilisation of the ICT based technical solutions are being developed and deployed by NIC-DDWS.

Development Activities

JJM IMIS- URL https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjm

A dedicated e-governance solution for JJM is being designed and developed by NIC unit of DDWS in keeping the focus on citizen centric services. As a temporary stop gap arrangement, the IMIS of erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) is also being tweaked in parallel to fulfill the requirement of the mission in providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by retrofitting and augmentation of existing rural water supply schemes.

Action Plans – With the launch of mission each State was asked for the annual action plan for providing FHTC (Functional Household Tap Connection) to each and every rural household. Modules were developed and deployed for all the action plans, like Annual Action Plan, District Action Plan, and Village Action Plan.

Integration of JJM-IMIS with PFMS is also being done as government has made all the government financial transactions mandatorily to be done using PFMS.

IT support is also being given to the 100 days national program for providing tap connection to each school / anganwadi /balwadi in all the villages. A GIS for the 100 days program has also been developed.

Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh - URL https://jaljeevankosh.gov.in

For public partnership in the mission, a Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh has been made operational for donations from individuals, corporates, NGOs and foreign nationals. IT solution for online / offline donation has been provided in coordination with the Union Bank along with online certificate generation for the donations as these donations are exempted from income tax.

Dashboards

Dashboard for FHTC: URL https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMState.aspx

A comprehensive dashboard for FHTC to monitor the progress of provision of FHTC to every rural household has been launched. Key parameters on the dashboard are mainly FHTC provided for current financial year and since

the launch of mission. The facility to drill down to a particular village has been provided for any citizen to view the complete profile of his/her village including, quantity and quality of water being supplied, contaminations if any with a graphical display of contaminated sources. Details of all the village level functionaries, and detail of all the rural water supply schemes in the village.

A separate dashboard for HAR GHAR JAL has also been launched https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/jjmHarGharJal.aspx for depicting 100% saturated villages, blocks, Districts & States.

Dashboard for School FTC

URL https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/School/JJMSchool_India.aspx

A separate dashboard for 100 days program for Functional tap connection for all the rural schools / anganwadi / balwadi has also been developed, with location of schools with or without tap connection on the map of the village.

Dashboard for Quality affected areas

URL https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/Quality/jjmWaterQuality.aspx

A separate dashboard for depicting all the Arsenic and fluoride affected habitations across the nation has been launched.

Webinars / Workshop for Capacity Building

A series of webinars were conducted for State level officials involved in MIS related activities using NIC's VC and webcast facilities. All State mission directors, MIS nodal officers with concerned consultants had attended the webinars. The webinars were conducted at National as well as State level. These were also webcasted live on YouTube also.

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

The Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) was launched on 2nd October 2014 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India for eradicating the practice of open defecation across the country by 2019. The sanitation coverage has also increased from 39% (October, 2014) to 100 % (September, 2019). The mission also led to the construction of around 10.5 crore household toilets. As an outcome, 35 States/UTs, 699 Districts, and 599,963 villages were also declared ODF.

To ensure that the open defecation free behaviours are sustained, no one is left behind, and that solid and liquid waste management facilities are accessible, the Mission is moving towards the next Phase II of SBMG i.e., ODF-Plus. ODF Plus activities under Phase II of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) will reinforce ODF behaviours and focus on providing interventions for the safe management of solid and liquid waste in villages.

Development activities

I. Swachh Bharat Mission portal:

URL: https://swachhbharatmission.gov.in

Swachh Bharat Mission-G is having web portal. This portal is being used by all stakeholders for obtaining all information including latest circulars / advisories / information related to SBM-G programme. This portal was revamped recently as per guidelines of SBM 2.0 and many features were added recently.

II. Management Information Systems

(a) MIS for phase-I

URL: https://sbm.gov.in/sbmreport/home.aspx

The success of this mission was possible due to the effective utilization of the ICT based technical solutions, developed and deployed.

This includes robust MIS, Dashboard, Mobile app for capturing photographs of toilets with geo-coordinates and Swachh app for tracking real time progress of village/ GP/Block / Districts and State by all the stockholders.

(b) MIS for phase-II

URL: https://sbm.gov.in/sbmphase2/Secure/Login.aspx

Focus on ODF sustainability and ODF Plus in rural India which includes focusing on achievement of a clean-living environment through solid and liquid waste management. The information from the field is captured through SBM 2.0 mobile App with geotagging with the aim to have ODF Plus villages.

MIS has been designed, developed for displaying the information related to phase-II components in various query-based reports / dashboards etc which are being captured using integrated mobile app. Reports are categorised as existing institutional infrastructure available in rural India including solid and liquid assets (community compost pit, community soak pits, Individual Soak & compost pit, WSP etc) and assets creating under phase-2 programme.

(c) Dashboards

Dashboard for Phase-I

URL: https://sbm.gov.in/sbmdashboard

Main KPIs of dashboard were the number of toilets constructed/ geotagged, number of villages/ districts / states declared as ODF and funds released vs expenditure etc.

Dashboard for Phase-II

URL: https://sbm.gov.in/sbmdashboard/dashboardphase2.aspx

To display the KPIs of community assets including community sanitary complexes, other community assets (compost pits, soak pits), IEC messages in the village, drainage works etc. The aim is to flash ODF Plus villages in rural India. The data from SBM 2.0 mobile App is populated in the key indicators are ODF Plus Villages, household toilets, Community Sanitary Complexes, compost pits, Soak / Leach / Magic pits, No. of waste collection and segregation sheds, IEC messages.

III. Mobile Applications

For all mobile applications, authorized users (district level SBM nodal officers) will register field functionaries for using the Apps through registration form which is available on the website http://sbm.gov.in by logging into the system. This will be further approved by the competent authority.

(a) Mobile App SBM 2.0

URL: https://sbm.gov.in/odfplus

Integrated Mobile App was designed, developed for capturing ground reality of all solid and liquid-based components / assets (community compost pit, community soak pits, Individual Soak & compost pit, WSP etc) and assets creating under Phase2 programme in the rural villages across the country.

(b) Mobile App mSBM

URL: https://sbm.gov.in/mSBM

Using this App, user can upload the photographs of beneficiaries receiving toilet facilities in their homes under this Mission, using a smartphone. While capturing the photograph, latitude and longitude of the location as well as date – time stamp is recorded automatically and gets uploaded on the central server of the Mission which is housed in the National Data Centre.

(c) Mobile App SwachhApp

URL: https://sbm.gov.in/swachhapp

Swachh App is citizen centric mobile application

to serve and empower the rural citizens of India, by facilitating single window access to sanitation related information at village level. The application serves as a monitoring tool that can be used in real time basis. Citizens can view the information of household toilets under SBM.

IV. GOBAR-Dhan Portal

Gobardhan (Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan) is a pillar to generate wealth and energy by converting cattle dung into biogas and bio-fertilizers. It is one of the key components under Bio-degradable Waste Management in Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen SBM-G Phase2). It is an initiative with aim to ensure cleanliness in villages and to generate wealth and energy by converting cattle dung and solid agricultural waste into compost and bio-gas.

A unified GOBAR-Dhan portal for the same will be developed to capture the details of all the biogas plants across the country. The content will be provided by different stakeholders like

MNRE, MPNG, DAHD, MORD, DARE, DACFW.

V. Webinars/Workshop for Capacity Building

A series of webinars were conducted for State level officials involved in MIS related activities using NIC's VC and webcast facilities. All State mission directors, MIS nodal officers with concerned consultants had attended the webinars. The webinars were conducted at National as well as State level. These were also webcasted live on YouTube.

VI. Other Applications

(a) Sujal-Swachh Sangraha Portal

URL: http://sujal-swachhsangraha.gov.in

This is a web-based knowledge portal set up by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. It is a simple, searchable, knowledge Portal and – a "go-to place" to find local sanitation solutions, innovations and implementation lessons on rural sanitation and behaviour change (from states, districts and gram panchayats) The portal is envisioned to empower and connect people that are implementing and supporting SBM (G) by systematically sharing expertise and lessons.

(b) Water Sanitation Learning Portal

URL: https://watersanitationlearning.gov.in

New requirements are provided by DDWS to enhance the modules in the portal. Also, enhancement of portal with changes in Dashboard are to be done further. The second audit process of the earlier portal is already in progress. Patches and versions are updated according to the latest security advisory.

(c) RashtriyaSwachhata Kendra

URL: https://rsk.ddws.gov.in

Portal was developed and launched by Hob'ble Minister of Jal Shakti. The infrastructure was setup (Cloud account, VM creation etc) and the web site developed was hosted and technical support was provided during the entire process.

(d) Swachhata Action Plan

URL: https://swachhataactionplan.gov.in/

The portal's objective is to highlight the contribution and efforts proposed by 76 Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India. Progress in implementation of Swachhta Acton Plan can be tracked and monitored by DDWS, the Committee of Secretaries, Cabinet Secretary and the Prime Minister's Office. Presently the portal is being accessed by all 76 Ministries/ Departments to upload their SAP with budget, activities etc.

5. Administration

5.1 Organizational structure

The Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (erstwhile Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation) along with Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, is under the newly formed Ministry of Jal Shakti since 14th June, 2019. The Department, under Ministry of Jal Shakti, is headed by a Secretary, Two Additional Secretaries, a Joint Secretary, and DDG (Statistics).

Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat assumed charge as the Minister in Ministry of Jal Shakti on 31.05.2019.

Shri Rattan Lal Kataria assumed charge as the Minister of State in Ministry of Jal Shakti on 31.05.2019.

Shri Pankaj Kumar, IAS (NL:1987) took over the additional charge of the post of Secretary, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 27.01.2021.

Shri Arun Baroka, IAS (AGMUT:1990) took over the charge of the post of Additional Secretary in the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 03.05.2019.

Shri Bharat Lal, IFoS (GJ:1988) took over the charge of the post of Additional Secretary in the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 25.07.2019.

Shri Samir Kumar, IES (1995) took over the charge of the post of Joint Secretary in Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 02.04.2018.

Shri Hiranya Borah, ISS (1985) took over the charge of the post of Deputy Director General (Statistics) in Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 28.06.2016.

The sanctioned strength of regular posts in the Department as on 31.12.2020 stands at 158 (Annexure II). The organizational chart of the DDWS is at Annexure – I.

5.2 Reservation of SCs, STs & OBCs

The guidelines laid down by M/o PPG & P and the M/o Social Justice & Empowerment relating to reservation of SCs, STs, & OBCs in services & related matters are being followed by this Department. The number of employees belonging to SCs, STs, & OBCs are given in the table below:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE REPRESENTATION OF SCs, STs, AND OBCs AS ON 31.12.2020 AND NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS MADE DURING THE PERIOD FROM 01.01.2020 TO 31.12.2020 IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION.

	Representation of SCs/STs/ OBCs (As on 31.12.2020)				Number of appointments made during the period from 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2020.									
					By Direct Recruitment				By Promotion			By Deputation		
Groups	**Total Number of Employees**	**SCs**	**STs**	**OBCs**	**Total**	**SCs**	**STs**	**OBCs**	**Total**	**SCs**	**STs**	**Total**	**SCs**	**STs**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Group 'A'	55	05	02	06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	75	09	03	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C' (including Erstwhile Gr. 'D')	28	04	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	158	18	07	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Implementation of e-office & Biometric Attendance System

This Department has already implemented the e-office since January, 2015. All the files & documents have since been digitized. All the office work is being done digitally thereby making the physical files almost zero. E-office is user friendly & saves a lot of time. It has also helped in reducing paper wastes. A total of 2,061 e-files have been created during the calendar year 2020 up to 31.12.2020

This office has implemented Biometric Attendance System in respect of all the employees.

Internal Complaints Committee on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013

An Internal Complaints Committee has been constituted in this Department as per direction received from Department of Personnel & Training and as per provision of Section 4 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

During the year 2020, there was no complaint received on sexual Harassment of women at workplace in MDWS.

5.3. Vigilance and RTI/Grievances Redressal.

5.3.1 Vigilance and RTI

All matters involving vigilance angle are handled by the Vigilance Division in the Department. An Officer at the level of Additional Secretary has been designated as the Chief Vigilance Officer who is handling all vigilance matters apart from the normal work assigned to him. The Vigilance Section in the Department is also the nodal section in respect of the Right to Information (RTI) matters. Action to transfer

the RTI applications received digitally on RTI portal and by post in the form of hard copy is taken promptly. During the year, 1,623 RTI application, received in the Department, were attended and transferred to the concerned Division/Departments for providing the requisite information to the applicant.

5.3.2 Online Public Grievance Redressal System.

The Department is taking innovation steps to ensure effective and timely redressal of grievances from the members of public received digitally on the CPGRAMS portal and the Department's Grievance Portal. During the year, 1,266 grievances were received on CPGRAMS portal and 1,229 grievances were disposed of. The disposal of grievances during the years was 97% which included also the number of the pending grievances brought forwarded from the previous year. On the Department's Grievance Portal, 1,971 grievances were received, out of which 74% i.e., 1,453 grievances were disposed of. The grievances received in hard copies by posts are also attended to promptly and disposed of by giving suitable reply to the applicant or wherever necessary, the grievance is transferred to the authority concerned with the subject raised in the grievance.

Following Steps are taken by the Department for handling the grievances:

- Wherever necessary, the CPGRAMS grievances are transferred not only to the States but also to the online grievance system of the Ministry.
- This system sends SMS and web-based reminders/notifications to State officials in charge of the disposal of grievances.
- In case of no action is taken by the State official for over a month in respect of a particular grievance, it is forwarded/ escalated to their superiors for immediate action.
- The applicant is sent the contact details of official in-charge of disposal of the grievance along with a notification of registration of complaint.
- Post disposal, SMS based feedback is taken from the complainant before closing the complaint from system.
- During State visits, the State officers/ officials are sensitized about the need for attending the grievances promptly and redressing them efficiently.
- Phone calls are made regularly to complainant falling in the category of closed grievances to ensure quality of redressal of grievances.

All these measures have helped in improving the redressal rate of grievances over CPGRAMS portal and Department's Grievance Portal. The Department is coordinating with Quality Council of India (QCI) which had conducted an elaborate study on grievance redressal system of the DDWS. The suggestion of QCI is being implemented to further enhance the performance of the online grievance system. The following action points have been identified for improvement in the grievance redressal system of the Department:

- Institution of toll-free number for registration of complaints.
- Improvement in the citizen feedback system.

A summary of important Audit observations is at Annexure – X.

5.4 Progress of Hindi work during 2020-21

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation was notified under Rule 10(4) of Official Language rules, 1976 on 03.06.2014. In our department, more than 80% officials have working knowledge of Hindi. Out of total 15 sections of our department, 7 sections i.e. IFD, Establishment, Statistics, Vigilance, Water-1, SBM-3 and Cash were notified under rule 8(4) of Official Language rules, 1976 to do official work in Hindi.

In the year 2020-21, Official Language Implementation Committee met for 3 times. In these meetings, committee reviewed the implementation and progress of official language in the Department. During the year, Hindi workshops were organized to benefit officials of department. Staff members were given training on how to use Hindi in office work efficiently. Hindi Fortnight was organized from 1 September to 14 September, 2020. Twelve competitions were held during Hindi Pakhwada celebrations. Large numbers of staff members took part in these competitions and won prizes. Due to Covid-19 all necessary precautions were taken in meetings and competitions. Hindi Section also organized competition on the occasion of Constitution Day.

Apart from this, 100% compliance of section 3 (3) of O.L. Act, 1963 was maintained in the Department. During 2020, translation of important documents of DDWS like SBM(G) guidelines for phase II, reports of Parliamentary Committees, Action Taken Reports, Assurances, Minister's letters, Monthly Summary, instruction manual, notifications, booklet of Ministry of Jal Shakti on achievement for year 2019-20, cabinet notes, talking points, CAG reports, PAC reports, parliaments questions etc. supplementary question, newsletter, Standing Committee Reports, JJM reform, output outcome monitoring framework, etc. were done. Apart from this, translation of monthly 'Jal Jeevan Samvad' was also done.

6. Annexure – I to X

SECRETARY

AS (SBM & CVO)	AS (JJM)	JS (ESTT., GA, COORD & IEC	DDG	AS & FA
SBM-I DS (SH. RAMPAL SINGH) SBM-I DS (SH. U.N. SINHA)-SBM	**JJM-I** DS (MS. RENJITHA MH) JJM-I (ON LEAVE) US (SH. AVINASH KUMAR SINHA) JJM-I ASSTT. ADV (SH. SUMEET PRIYADARSHI) JJM-I	**ESTABLISHMENT** DS (SH. NALINI RANJAN SINGH) ESTT. US (SH. SUDHIR KUMAR SINHA) ESTT	**PARLIAMENT** DS (SH. RAJEEV JAUHARI) US (SH. JPN SINGH)	DS (SH. R.P. SHUKLA) US (SH RAJEEV SAXENA) US (SH ARUN KUMAR) DESK
SBM-II Dir. (SH. MAHESH THAKUR)-SBM-II US (SH. MAGAN LAL)-SBM-II	**JJM-II** DS (SH. MANOJ KUMAR SAHOO) JJM-I US (SH. VIKASH SRIVASATAVA) JJM-II	**GENERAL ADMIN** DS (SH. NALINI RANJAN SINGH) ESTT. US (SH. SUDHIR KUMAR SINHA) GA	**HINDI** DS (SH. NIRANJAN CHOUDHARY) US (JPN SINGH) AD (OL) (SH DHARMBIR)	
SBM-III JD (SH. K.S. NGANGBAM)-SBM-III	**JJM-III** DIR (MS. ROOPA MISHRA) JJM-III US (SH SUNIL KUMAR) JJM-III	**CASH** DS (SH. NALINI RANJAN SINGH) ESTT. US (SH. MAGAN LAL) CASH	**STAT.** DY. DIR (SH DHARMENDAR) SSO (SH R.K. BHUTANI)	
SBM-IV DIR. (SH. KAPIL CHAUDHARY)-SBM-IV US (SH. SUSHIL KUMAR)-SBM-IV (DESK)	**JJM-IV** DIR (SH. PRADEEP SINGH) JJM-IV DY. ADV (SH. D. RAJASEKHAR) JJM-IV US (SH. DHARMENDAR RAI) JJM-IV	**COORD** DS (SH. NIRANJAN CHOUDHARY) COORD. US (SH. OM PARKASH) COORD		
SBM-V DIR (DR. ANUPAMA)-SBM-V US (SH. RAMESH CHANDRA)-US-V	**WQ** DIR (SH. AJAY KUMAR) WQ US (SH. DHARMENDAR RAI) WQ ASSTT. ADV. (SH. SANTOSH R) WQ			
SBM-VI (IEC & CB) DIR (SH YUGAL KISHORE JOSHI)-SBM-VI				
SBM-VII DS (SH RAJEEV JAUHARI) SBM-VII US (SH AMIT KUMAR SINGHA) US-VII				
VIG DS (SH NIRANJAN CHOUDHARY) US (SH OM PARKASH) VIG				

Annexure – II

Position of Officers and staff (regular) in DDWS (as on 31.12.2020)					
Sl. No.	**Name of the post**	**No. of posts**			**Remarks (if any)**
		Sanctioned	**Filled**	**Vacant**	
1	Secretary	1	1	0	
2	Addl. Secretary	2	2	0	1 JS level temporarily upgraded. AS level as a measure personal to officer. 1 Director post shifted from MoPR& upgraded AS level
3	Joint Secretary	1	1	0	
4	Deputy Director General	1	1	0	
5	Economic Adviser (IES)	1	0	1	
6	Addl. Adviser (PHE)	1	0	1	
7	Director (IES)	1	0	1	
8	Director / DS (Central Staffing Scheme)	9	9	0	
9	Deputy Secretary (Central Sectt. Services)	6	6	0	1 post of DS in Central Secretariat Services temporarily diverted to Central Staffing Scheme.
10	Joint Director (IES)	1	1	0	
11	Deputy Adviser (PHE)	3	1	2	
12	Sr. PPS/PSO	3	1	2	
13	Deputy Director (Stat.)	1	1	0	
14	Assistant Adviser(PHE)	4	2	2	
15	Under Secretary	14	12	2	
16	PPS	4	3	1	
17	Assistant Director (IES)	1	1	0	
18	Assistant director (OL)	1	1	0	
19	Section Officer	18	12	6	
20	Private Secretary	13	8	5	
21	Accounts Officer	1	0	1	
22	Sr. Stat. Officer	1	1	0	
23	Accountant	2	1	1	
24	Sr. Translate Officer	2	2	0	
25	ASO	25	21	4	
26	Jr. Translate Officer	1	1	0	
27	Personal Assistant	7	0	7	
28	Jr. Stat. Officer	5	4	1	
29	Steno. Gr. "D"	6	4	2	
30	SSA	2	1	1	
31	D. E. O. (Gr. A)	1	1	0	
32	LDC(Lib. Clerk)	1	1	0	
33	JSA	2	0	2	
34	Staff Car Driver	5	2	3	
35	MTS	11	7	4	
	Total	**158**	**109**	**49**	

Annexure - III

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)
Physical Progress Under SBM(G) during 2019-2020

S.N.	State/UT Name	Individual household latrines (IHHLs)	Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)
1	A & N Islands	1,926	171
2	Andhra Pradesh	2,64,476	4,679
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,845	276
4	Assam	3,12,329	330
5	Bihar	13,97,310	2
6	Chandigarh	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	1,13,741	2,392
8	D & N Haveli & D & D	0	9
9	Goa	0	524
10	Gujarat	5,46,299	12,968
11	Haryana	31,848	4,338
12	Himachal Pradesh	147	389
13	Jammu & Kashmir	60,305	433
14	Jharkhand	2,11,033	43
15	Karnataka	2,10,454	189
16	Kerala	637	258
17	Ladakh	1,806	35
18	Lakshadweep	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	4,46,902	496
20	Maharashtra	8,63,590	13,205
21	Manipur	12,280	15
22	Meghalaya	9,690	52
23	Mizoram	685	414
24	Nagaland	1,242	146
25	Odisha	13,75,656	32
26	Puducherry	279	0
27	Punjab	1,10,263	4,982
28	Rajasthan	7,40,466	3,438
29	Sikkim	1,014	92
30	Tamil Nadu	1,75,939	1,578
31	Telangana	2,20,159	6,338
32	Tripura	80,058	36
33	Uttar Pradesh	39,85,167	4
34	Uttarakhand	24,187	303
35	West Bengal	6,58,831	857
	Total :-	**118,64,564**	**59,024**

Annexure IV

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)
Physical Progress Under SBM(G) during 2020-21 as on 31.12.2020.

S.N.	State/UT Name	Individual household latrines (IHHLs)	Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)
1	A & N Islands	1,225	77
2	Andhra Pradesh	66,056	1,237
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8,813	940
4	Assam	3,54,932	770
5	Bihar	3,52,952	4,653
6	Chandigarh	0	
7	Chhattisgarh	25,541	652
8	D & N Haveli & D & D	0	
9	Goa	16,839	177
10	Gujarat	2,83,833	1,733
11	Haryana	3,349	804
12	Himachal Pradesh	100	234
13	Jammu & Kashmir	80,338	1,848
14	Jharkhand	4,74,855	553
15	Karnataka	1,61,845	326
16	Kerala	7,413	172
17	Ladakh	0	
18	Lakshadweep	0	
19	Madhya Pradesh	59,270	4,806
20	Maharashtra	1,28,953	5,926
21	Manipur	436	247
22	Meghalaya	10,277	145
23	Mizoram	2,053	314
24	Nagaland	1,736	812
25	Odisha	2,29,999	538
26	Puducherry	175	0
27	Punjab	50,700	0
28	Rajasthan	2,57,011	7,374
29	Sikkim	23	169
30	Tamil Nadu	19,577	69
31	Telangana	91,841	91
32	Tripura	30,035	50
33	Uttar Pradesh	9,17,259	35,860
34	Uttarakhand	1,412	63
35	West Bengal	4,56,645	774
	Total :-	**40,95,493**	71,414

Annexure-V

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) as on 31.03.2020

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	STATE/UT	Opening Balance as on 1-4-2019	Release	Interest & other receipts	Total	Expenditure
1	A & N Islands	7.54	0.00	0.26	7.80	4.12
2	Andhra Pradesh	987.39	248.11	31.22	1,266.72	232.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	15.11	61.01	0.00	76.12	36.44
4	Assam	645.62	545.97	22.84	1,214.43	672.51
5	Bihar	1,104.61	1,867.38	30.31	3,002.30	1,862.40
6	Chhattisgarh	406.48	138.98	18.14	563.60	195.73
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.15	0	0.06	2.21	0.67
8	Daman & Diu	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.03
9	Goa	1.57	0.26	0.00	1.83	0.00
10	Gujarat	398.76	238.45	27.50	664.71	486.03
11	Haryana	127.44	115.39	3.17	246.00	84.54
12	Himachal Pradesh	115.27	33.61	1.74	150.62	49.88
13	Jammu & Kashmir	36.01	139.58	0.53	176.12	87.82
14	Jharkhand	505.59	473.57	0.66	979.82	428.55
15	Karnataka	475.28	219.80	17.96	713.04	179.30
16	Kerala	53.09	141.40	1.61	196.10	12.83
17	Madhya Pradesh	487.32	242.65	11.97	741.94	410.41
18	Maharashtra	906.35	396.97	43.42	1,346.74	772.58
19	Manipur	40.21	55.62	0.29	96.12	91.00
20	Meghalaya	71.72	37.13	5.22	114.07	77.74
21	Mizoram	21.05	10.78	0.67	32.50	24.91
22	Nagaland	0.92	39.49	0.00	40.41	23.76
23	Odisha	524.58	2,044.36	8.73	2,577.67	1,305.26
24	Puducherry	27.55	2.00	0.45	30.00	4.38
25	Punjab	163.61	97.18	0.00	260.79	17.36
26	Rajasthan	840.87	390.00	34.77	1,265.64	551.55
27	Sikkim	6.51	5.44	0.64	12.59	9.52
28	Tamil Nadu	465.29	137.80	34.15	637.24	405.91
29	Telangana	278.14	119.93	2.69	400.76	158.05
30	Tripura	61.74	81.06	1.14	143.94	81.40
31	Uttar Pradesh	1,186.93	2,249.94	485.60	3,922.47	3,156.77
32	Uttarakhand	92.31	50.23	5.79	148.33	23.41
33	West Bengal	530.23	808.18	7.97	1,346.38	802.73
	Total :-	**10,587.49**	**10,992.27**	**799.50**	**22,379.26**	**12,249.59**

Note: Figures as per Utilization Cs /provisional Utilization Certificates submitted by the States/UTs

Annexure-VI

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) - State-wise Centre share funds position under SBM (G) during the year 2020-21 as on 31.12.2020

Note: Figures as per UCs/provisional Utilization Certificates submitted by States/UTs

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	STATE/UT	Opening Balance as on 01-4-2020	Release	Interest & other receipts	Total	Expenditure
1	A & N Islands	3.68	5.64	1.94	11.26	3.32
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,034.72	151.87	9.01	1,195.60	829.50
3	Arunachal Pradesh	39.68	7.15	0	46.83	28.73
4	Assam	541.92	209.25	7.99	759.16	359.59
5	Bihar	1,139.9	88.56	0.47	1,228.93	484.78
6	Chhattisgarh	367.87	68.43	0.46	436.76	142.86
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1.76	1.65	0	3.41	0.83
8	Goa	1.83	0.23	0	2.06	1.17
9	Gujarat	178.68	187.77	28.25	394.70	254.88
10	Haryana	161.46	80.60	3.2	245.26	80.51
11	Himachal Pradesh	100.74	23.61	4.2	128.55	25.20
12	Jammu & Kashmir	88.3	24.89	0.17	113.36	22.39
13	Jharkhand	551.27	100.55	0	651.82	361.20
14	Karnataka	533.74	126.31	0.8	660.85	260.58
15	Kerala	183.27	103.73	0.11	287.11	3.54
16	Ladakh		2.71	0	2.71	0.00
17	Madhya Pradesh	331.53	223.98	16.59	572.10	279.11
18	Maharashtra	574.16	276.75	0.91	851.82	130.19
19	Manipur	5.12	17.51	0.07	22.70	0.89
20	Meghalaya	36.33	65.41	0.35	102.09	6.98
21	Mizoram	7.59	7.64	0	15.23	12.75
22	Nagaland	16.65	10.30	0	26.95	16.46
23	Odisha	1,272.41	58.92	0.5	1,331.83	357.16
24	Puducherry	25.62	0.11	0.52	26.25	1.21
25	Punjab	243.43	65.94	0	309.37	31.65
26	Rajasthan	714.09	229.26	2.28	945.63	496.06
27	Sikkim	3.07	6.15	0.02	9.24	0.67
28	Tamil Nadu	231.33	162.89	25.17	419.39	100.23
29	Telangana	242.71	46.86	0.65	290.22	221.38
30	Tripura	62.54	17.13	0	79.67	26.36
31	Uttar Pradesh	765.7	800.32	181.55	1,747.57	807.42
32	Uttarakhand	124.92	50.69	4.09	179.70	41.75
33	West Bengal	543.65	261.31	3.61	808.57	430.85
	Total	**10,129.67**	**3,484.12**	**292.91**	**13,906.70**	**5,820.20**

Annexure VII

Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

State/UT-wise, Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus declared villages as on 31.12.2020

S.N.	STATE/UT	Total Villages	ODF Plus declared Villages	% ODF Plus declared Villages
1	A & N Islands	192	0	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	18,841	42	0.22
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,389	0	0.00
4	Assam	25,503	0	0.00
5	Bihar	38,691	0	0.00
6	Chandigarh	13	0	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	18,769	86	0.46
8	D & N Haveli and D & D	95	0	0.00
9	Goa	365	0	0.00
10	Gujarat	18,261	5	0.03
11	Haryana	6,908	160	2.32
12	Himachal Pradesh	15,921	7	0.04
13	Jammu & Kashmir	7,263	0	0.00
14	Jharkhand	29,564	0	0.00
15	Karnataka	27,044	1	0.00
16	Kerala	2,027	0	0.00
17	Ladakh	302	0	0.00
18	Lakshadweep	9	0	0.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	50,228	0	0.00
20	Maharashtra	40,533	0	0.00
21	Manipur	2,556	5	0.20
22	Meghalaya	6,028	0	0.00
23	Mizoram	696	0	0.00
24	Nagaland	1,451	0	0.00
25	Odisha	46,785	0	0.00
26	Puducherry	265	0	0.00
27	Punjab	13,726	6	0.04
28	Rajasthan	42,860	0	0.00
29	Sikkim	442	11	2.49
30	Tamil Nadu	12,524	0	0.00
31	Telangana	14,200	22	0.15
32	Tripura	1,178	0	0.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	97,640	0	0.00
34	Uttarakhand	15,473	7	0.05
35	West Bengal	41,461	0	0.00
	Total	**6,03,203**	**352**	**0.06**

Annexure VIII

SBM (G) – Total, SCs /STs IHHL achievement during 2020-21 up to 31.12.2020

S.N.	State/UT	IHHL Achievement during 2020-21			Share in Total IHHLs Achievement	
		TOTAL	SC	ST	% SC	% ST
1	A & N Islands	1,225	0	0	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	66,056	14,942	5,334	22.62	8.07
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8,813	79	6,310	0.90	71.60
4	Assam	3,54,932	15,456	45,039	4.35	12.69
5	Bihar	3,52,952	34,061	7,819	9.65	2.22
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	25,541	1,610	7,824	6.30	30.63
8	D & N Haveli and D & D	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
9	Goa	16,839	472	0	0.00	0.00
10	Gujarat	2,83,833	10,316	85,689	0.00	0.00
11	Haryana	3,349	1,077	7	32.16	0.21
12	Himachal Pradesh	100	39	2	39.00	2.00
13	Jammu & Kashmir	80,338	5,143	10,229	6.40	12.73
14	Jharkhand	4,74,855	39,339	1,30,546	8.28	27.49
15	Karnataka	1,61,845	34,600	17,349	21.38	10.72
16	Kerala	7,413	2,404	355	32.43	4.79
17	Ladakh	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	59,270	5,153	24,946	0.00	0.00
20	Maharashtra	1,28,953	7,738	19,858	6.00	15.40
21	Manipur	436	0	12	0.00	2.75
22	Meghalaya	10,277	26	9,574	0.25	93.16
23	Mizoram	2,053	3	2,003	0.15	97.56
24	Nagaland	1,736	17	1,717	0.98	98.91
25	Odisha	2,29,999	24,601	52,059	10.70	22.63
26	Puducherry	175	63	2	36.00	1.14
27	Punjab	50,700	34,496	363	0.00	0.00
28	Rajasthan	2,57,011	29,312	69,067	11.40	26.87
29	Sikkim	23	0	6	0.00	26.09
30	Tamil Nadu	19,577	3,298	375	0.00	0.00
31	Telangana	91,841	11,556	17,805	12.58	19.39
32	Tripura	30,035	3,794	10,798	12.63	35.95
33	Uttar Pradesh	9,17,259	73,585	7,276	8.02	0.79
34	Uttarakhand	1,412	234	134	16.57	9.49
35	West Bengal	4,56,645	1,10,280	45,857	24.15	10.04
		40,95,493	**4,63,694**	**5,78,355**	**11.32**	**14.12**

Annexure-IX

Number of CSCs constructed in SC and ST habitations during 2020-21

Sl.No.	State Name	No. of CSCs in SC Habitation	No. of CSCs in ST Habitation
1	A & N Islands	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	216	231
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8	895
4	Assam	103	200
5	Bihar	9,295	638
6	Chandigarh	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	259	1,172
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1	0
9	Goa	0	5
10	Gujarat	249	624
11	Haryana	1,433	18
12	Himachal Pradesh	116	81
13	Jammu & Kashmir	76	189
14	Jharkhand	63	184
15	Karnataka	66	17
16	Kerala	4	9
17	Ladakh	0	19
18	Lakshadweep	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	1,782	2,805
20	Maharashtra	191	253
21	Manipur	6	242
22	Meghalaya	0	152
23	Mizoram	3	455
24	Nagaland	1	519
25	Odisha	22	127
26	Puducherry	0	0
27	Punjab	2,859	1
28	Rajasthan	1,932	1,753
29	Sikkim	4	34
30	Tamil Nadu	792	15
31	Telangana	222	68
32	Tripura	8	23
33	Uttar Pradesh	22,955	625
34	Uttarakhand	20	16
35	West Bengal	845	19
	Total	**43,531**	**11,389**

Annexure-X

Summary of Important Audit observations

S.No	Year	No. of Paras/ PA reports on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC after vetting by Audit	Details of the Paras/PA reports on which ATNs are pending		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent and the Deptt. is awaiting observations of Audit	No. of ATNs which have been finally Vetted by audit but have not been submitted by the Ministry
1	28 of 2015	Entire Report	-	-	1
2	15 of 2018	Entire Report	-	1	-

Para No.2.31 of C&AG report No.4 of 2016 pertaining to "Audit Finding" stands settled on 28.08.2020

सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation
Ministry of Jal Shakti
www.jalshakti-ddws.gov.in

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