Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

सत्यमेव जयते

G20 भारत 2023 INDIA

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

ANNUAL REPORT
2022-23

Annual Report
2022-23

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

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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
BWM	Biodegradable Waste Management
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
DAP	District Action Plan
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
FHTC	Functional Household Tap Connection
FSM	Faecal Waste Management
FTK	Field Test Kits
GoI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GSDA	Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency
GWM	Grey Water Management
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
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
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
PWM	Plastic Waste Management
PWMU	Plastic Waste Management Unit
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)
SLWM	Solid and Liquid Waste Management
SAP	State Action Plan
SHG	Self-Help Group
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UT	Union Territory
VAP	Village Action Plan
VWSC	Village Water & Sanitation Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WQMIS	Water Quality Management Information System
WQMS	Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance
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 the Government of India namely the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] for rural sanitation and the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) for rural drinking water supply.

1.1 Vision

Having achieved the ODF status, the Government of India on 19th February 2020 approved the continuation of SBM(G) as Phase-II up to 2024-25, with a focus on creating Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus villages that include sustainability of ODF status and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in the rural areas of the country.

Every rural household has drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on a regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in the living standards of rural communities.

1.2 Flagship Schemes

1.2.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)

To accelerate the efforts to achieve 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 by the Government of India 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 villages in the country declared themselves ODF by 2nd October, 2019.

Having achieved the ODF status, Government of India approved the continuation of SBM(G) as Phase-II of the program up to 2024-25, with the focus on ODF sustainability and to cover all the villages with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in order to create ODF Plus villages.

1.2.2 Jal Jeevan Mission

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), announced on 15th August, 2019 by the Prime Minister, is under implementation in partnership with States to make provision of assured tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality, with adequate pressure, on a regular and long-term basis in all rural households and public institutions, viz., schools, anganwadi centres, ashramshalas (tribal residential hostels), public/ community health centres, sub-centres, wellness centres, community centres, Gram Panchayat buildings, etc., by 2024. The mission is making concerted efforts to improve public health as well as free women from the age-old drudgery of fetching water from a distance carrying heavy loads.

1.3 Objectives of the Schemes

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

i.) Sustaining the ODF status of 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 SLWM arrangements for overall cleanliness in rural areas;

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

The broad objectives of Jal Jeevan Mission are:

i.) to provide tap water connection to every rural household;

ii.) to prioritize the provision of tap water connection in quality-affected areas, villages in drought-prone and desert areas, Aspirational Districts, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages, etc.;

iii.) to provide tap water connection to schools, Anganwadi centres, GP buildings, health centres, wellness centres and community buildings;

iv.) to monitor the functionality of tap connections;

v.) to promote and ensure voluntary ownership among the 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 the short and long term; and

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

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 rid the country of open defecation and achieve 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 to bring about behavioural change among the people so that they adopt safe and hygienic sanitation practices.

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 during the period 2014-15 to 2019-20. As a result, all the villages of the country declared themselves ODF by 2nd October, 2019.

Having achieved the ODF milestone in rural areas of the country, Government of India approved the continuation of SBM(G) till 2024-25 as its Phase-II. The programme is being implemented from 2020-21 to 2024-25, with a focus on ODF sustainability and to cover all the villages with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in order to create ODF Plus villages that are visually clean. The programme also aims to cover newly emerging households so that no one is left behind in having access to toilet facilities. The goal is to make all the villages ODF Plus by 2024-25.

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 ODF Plus villages. Apart from budgetary allocations from DDWS and the corresponding State share, the remaining funds are to be dovetailed from the 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies, MGNREGS and revenue generation models, etc., particularly for SLWM.

Considering the importance of drinking water supply and sanitation, Fifteenth Finance Commission recommended 60% of the total grants to Rural Local Bodies for the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26, as tied grants for (a) sanitation and maintenance of ODF status and (b) sustainable supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling amounting to Rs.1,42,084 crore (Rs.71042 crore each for water and sanitation). However, if any RLB has fully saturated the needs of one category it can utilize the funds for the other category.

Gorakhpur women set a shining example in waste management

At 8 AM each morning, Geeta, Sarita and Reena Devi from Kotha village of Gorakhpur district in Uttar Pradesh set off to begin their task of collecting garbage from the 5000-odd households in the village. Equipped with gloves, masks, aprons, and a garbage collection vehicle, they complete the task in about 2 hours. The garbage that is collected is then taken to the Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) where it is segregated into biodegradable waste (kitchen or wet waste) and non-biodegradable waste (metal, paper and plastic). The women besides their monthly wage, receive some income from the sale of dry waste and organic compost.

Earlier, the village with support from the Panchayati Raj Department had constructed a Solid Waste Management Centre at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. About a dozen women from the Ambedkar Self Help Group (SHG), Kotha, Kauriram, Gorakhpur have been involved in implementing the waste management project. The women of the Ambedkar SHG are keen to make a difference in their community by managing waste and cleaning the village surroundings which would contribute to the health and well-being of the community. Best of all, they are able to earn a livelihood to supplement their family income.

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

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

- Solid Waste Management activities cover collection and segregation of bio-degradable waste and non-biodegradable waste. Management and disposal of bio-degradable waste are to be done through household and community level compost pits and bio-gas plants under GOBARdhan. For management of non-biodegradable waste, storage units at village level and Material Recovery Centre/Plastic Waste Management Unit (PWMU) at Block level have been envisaged.
- Under Liquid Waste Management activities, greywater management is to be done through household and community-

level soak pits, Waste Stabilization Ponds, DEWATS etc.

- The programme also envisages for Faecal Sludge Management at the district level for offsite treatment of faecal sludge.
- New eligible households (all BPL households and identified APL households viz SC/ST households, households with physically disabled person, landless labourers with homestead, small and marginal farmers and women headed households) are provided incentives up to Rs.12000 for construction of one unit of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL).
- Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) are to be constructed under the programme on a need basis 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, 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 the poor in the village and/or those visited by migrant labourers / floating population etc.
- Intense IEC activities are being continued under the programme for sustaining the ODF status achieved and awareness generation on hygiene behaviour and waste management among the rural population. Capacity building of various implementing agencies, Panchayati Raj Institutions and field-level functionaries is also being done to achieve the desired outcomes of ODF plus villages.

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

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Components</th><th colspan="3">Financial assistance</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Incentive for construction of IHHLs to all BPL and eligible APL households</td><td colspan="3">Rs. 12,000/-</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">SLWM activities</td><td rowspan="5">Village level SLWM activities</td><td></td><td>Villages upto 5000 population</td><td>Villages above 5000 population</td></tr>
<tr><td>Solid Waste Management (SWM)</td><td>Rs.60 per capita</td><td>Rs.45 per capita</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Grey Water Management (GWM)</td><td>Rs.280 per capita</td><td>Rs.660 per capita</td></tr>
<tr><td>(For grey water management through community soak pits/ leach pits)</td><td>(For grey water management through bigger systems e.g. Waste Stabilisation Ponds, Constructed Wetlands, etc.)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Note: However, smaller villages will be eligible for funding support of minimum Rs.1 lakh for SWM and GWM based on their requirements.</td></tr>
</table>

		District/Block level SLWM activities	Plastic Waste Management Unit (one in each Block	Rs.16 lakh per unit
			Faecal Sludge Management	Rs.230 per capita
			GOBARdhan Projects	Rs.50 lakh per District
Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)		Rs. 3 Lakh per CSC		
IEC and Capacity Building		5% of the total funding for programmatic components		
Admin Expenses		1% of the total funding for programmatic components		

Notes:

(a) *For villages level community activities viz. SLWM and CSCs, 30% of the above prescribed funding norms will be mandatorily borne by the Gram Panchayats through convergence with their 15th Finance Commission Grants.*

(b) *The savings under Solid Waste Management component, if any, in a village can be used for Grey Water Management in the same village and similarly savings under Grey Water Management component, if any, in a village can be used for Solid Waste Management in the same village.*

(c) *The savings, if any, with respect to the prescribed funding norms for a block for setting up of PWMU can be used in another block, if required. Also, based on the requirement, PWMUs can be set up in cluster mode for more than one block within the overall fund availability of such blocks.*

(d) *The savings, if any, with respect to the prescribed funding norms for a district for GOBARdhan can be used in another district, if required. Also, based on the requirement, GOBARdhan units can be taken up in cluster mode for more than one district within the overall funds availability of such districts).*

(e) *Additional requirements of funds for any of these components can be met by the State Government from their own resources, Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies, MPLAD/MLALAD Schemes, convergence with other schemes of Central and State Governments other than SBM(G), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds, revenue generation through business models, etc.*

2.1.3 ODF Plus categories: ODF Plus status is being captured in three categories, viz., ODF Plus – **Aspiring-**उदीयमान, ODF Plus – **Rising-**उज्जवल, and ODF Plus – **Model-**उत्कृष्ट. The goal for each village will be to achieve ODF Plus – **Model-**उत्कृष्ट status at the earliest.

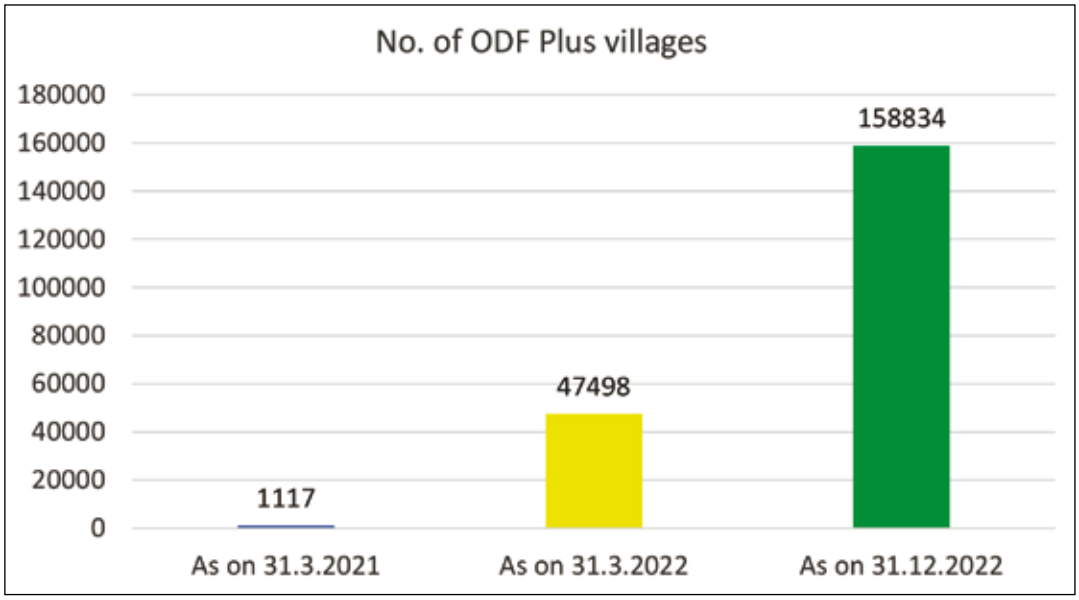
Criteria for different categories of ODF Plus villages

ODF Plus – Aspiring-उदीयमान	**ODF Plus – Rising-**उज्जवल	**ODF Plus – Model-**उत्कृष्ट
i. All Households in the village have access to a functional toilet facility. ii. All Schools/ Anganwadi Centres/ Panchayat Ghar in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for male and female. iii. The village has arrangements for Solid Waste Management. **OR** Liquid Waste Management.	i. All Households in the village have access to a functional toilet facility. ii. All Schools/ Anganwadi Centres/ Panchayat Ghar in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for male and female. iii. The village has arrangements for Solid Waste Management. iv. The village has arrangements for Liquid Waste Management.	i. All Households in the village have access to a functional toilet facility. ii. All Schools/ Anganwadi Centres/ Panchayat Ghar in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for male and female. iii. All public places in the village are observed to have minimal litter, minimal stagnant wastewater and no plastic waste dump in public places. iv. Village has arrangements for solid waste management. v. Village has arrangements for liquid waste management. vi. The village should prominently display ODF plus IEC messages through wall paintings/ billboards, etc.

2.1.4 ODF Plus declared villages:

The goal under Phase-II of SBM(G) is to convert all the villages from ODF to ODF Plus. Number of villages that have declared themselves ODF Plus as on 31st December, 2022 is as under:-

Total Village	**ODF Plus Villages**			**Total ODF Plus villages**
	Aspiring	**Rising**	**Model**	
5,96,015	94,879	20,646	43,309	1,58,834



Source : IMIS of SBM(G)

State-wise details are in Annexure –II.

Based on the progress observed in last 3 months, it is estimated that India will have over 2.15 lakh ODF Plus villages across all three categories (Aspiring, Rising and Model) till 31st March 2023.

2.1.5 Progress under Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM): Status of progress reported up to 31.12.2022 is as under:-

No. of villages covered with Solid Waste Management	No. of villages covered with Liquid Waste Management
1,30,426	1,21,548

Source : IMIS of SBM(G)

State-wise details are in Annexure –III.

2.1.6 Progress in construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)

The annual physical progress of construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) under the SBM(G) in the years 2021-22 and 2022-23 (up to December 2022) is as below:

Year	Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs)	Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)
2021-22	22,59,484	33,427
2022-23 (up to December 2022)	14,95,739	12,513

Source : IMIS of SBM(G)

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

2.1.7 Annual Financial Progress

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Opening Balance	Release	Interest & other receipts	Total	Expenditure
2021-22	5469.12	2058.16	260.20	7671.39	3657.14
2022-23 (up to December 2022)	4014.25	1512.2	223.77	5867.11	2687.31

State-wise details are in Annexure-VI and Annexure-VII.

2.1.8 GOBAR-Dhan

GOBAR-Dhan was launched in 2018 as a part of Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen to support the conversion of biodegradable waste being generated in rural areas into Biogas & Bio-slurry. It would 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 objectives of the Scheme are to:

- Improve sanitation of villages and decrease the incidences of vector-borne diseases
- Efficient treatment and disposal of rural bio-waste
- Reduce dependence on crude oil imports
- Employment generation
- Provides additional rural income streams from organic waste
- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Production of bio-slurry which will promote organic farming, protect soil health and increased crop production.

Under SBM(G) Phase-II, financial assistance of up to Rs.50 lakhs is available per district for setting up of GOBARdhan project(s). Community and cluster model biogas plants can be set up in villages/ blocks/ districts. Districts should preferably take up projects near Gaushalas/ vegetable markets / institutions / religious sites etc. for ensuring uninterrupted supply of organic wastes to make the projects sustainable in the long run as well as to promote business models. More GOBARdhan units can be set up in convergence with 15th FC Grants or other sources As per the progress reported on the unified portal, 468 Community & Cluster Biogas plants have been installed under GOBARdhan till 31.12.2022.

Tamil Nadu ensures safe FSM in all its villages

Fully cognizant of the impact that safe sanitation and clean surroundings can have on health, productivity, safety and dignity while promoting an enhanced quality of life among village communities; Tamil Nadu has laid considerable focus on safe sanitation and clean surroundings.

Clearly, sustaining ODF status is just as important as achieving ODF status with every household and institution adopting safe technology options for the disposal of faecal matter. However, having encountered issues in certain villages such as overflowing of faecal matter from single pit toilets or septic tanks, the State has stepped in to earnestly participate in the Retrofit to Twin Pit Abhiyan currently being implemented by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. Tamil Nadu has taken the following steps:

- Special training was conducted at District and Block levels for masons to help them overcome challenges in retrofitting toilets and to maintain the quality of construction.
- To increase awareness among the beneficiaries, resolutions were taken at the Village Panchayat, and participation was mobilised for the Swachhta Run conducted on World Toilet Day, and door to door campaign was carried out by district and block coordinators on the promotion of twin pit technology while simultaneously trying to stop the indiscriminate disposal of faecal sludge.

2.1.9 Important initiatives / activities undertaken in SBM(G) during January 2022-December 2022

(a) Review meetings with Chief Secretaries

Review meetings with Chief Secretary, Secretary in-charge of the Finance Department, and Secretary in-charge of Rural Sanitation and Rural Water Supply in all the States/UTs were held from 17th to 28th January, 2022 and 4th to 18th February, 2022 at DDWS, New Delhi under the chairmanship of Secretary (DWS), through Video Conferencing to review progress and to expedite programme implementation.

(b) Regional Conferences of State Ministers in-charge of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

Regional Conferences of State Ministers on Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission

(Grameen) were held at different locations between February and April 2022, under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Minister for Jal Shakti. While the conference for the North Eastern Region was held at Guwahati on 28th February, 2022; the conference for the Southern region was held on 5th March 2022 at Bengaluru, Conference for Eastern Region at Kolkata on 9th March 2022; and for the Northern region at Jaipur on 8th April 2022.

The regional conferences focused on important issues pertaining to the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) and reviewed the progress of implementation. Senior officials from the Central Government and State Governments in the region participated in the conferences.

(c) Celebration of International Women's Day

On the occasion of International Women's Day on 8th March 2022, a Sarpanch Samvad was organised through VC at DDWS, New Delhi. The virtual meeting was chaired by Ms. Vini Mahajan, Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) in the presence of Smt. Anita Karwal, Secretary, Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL), Mr. Arun Baroka, Additional Secretary and Mission Director – SBM-G and the national Jal Jeevan Mission and other officers. Among the participants were champion women leaders and girl students from the states of Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Assam.

(d) Launch of Sujlam 2.0 Campaign

To give impetus to greywater management in rural areas, Sujlam campaigns have been carried out across the country. Sujlam 1.0 was launched on 23rd August 2021. The focus was on construction of soak pits/leach pits/magic pits in the rural areas to ensure minimal stagnation of waste water and check the discharge in the village ponds. The campaign was concluded on 31st January, 2022. As reported by the States/UTs, about 11 lakh soak pits/leach pits/magic pits were constructed under Sujlam 1.0.

To continue the momentum, Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat launched the Sujlam 2.0 campaign through VC that focuses on effective management of greywater through people's participation, on March 22, 2022 at DDWS, New Delhi on the occasion of World Water Day. The event saw the participation of 9 Ministries/Departments of the Government of India – M/o Jal Shakti, M/o Rural Development, M/o Women and Child Development, M/o Youth Affairs and Sports, M/o Tribal Affairs, M/o Health and Family Welfare, M/o Education, M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change and M/o Panchayati Raj. Participating Five Sarpanches who have been performing exemplary work in greywater management shared their initiatives during the event.

The focus was on construction of soak pits/leach pits/magic pits in the rural areas to ensure minimal stagnation of waste water and check the discharge in the village ponds. Sujlam 2.0 concluded on 30th June, 2022. As reported by the States/UTs, more than 12 lakh soak pits/

leach pits/magic pits were constructed under Sujlam 2.0. Thus, under Sujlam 1.0 and Sujlam 2.0, more than 23 lakh soak pits/leach pits/ magic pits have been constructed by the States/ UTs.

(e) Workshop on sharing of best practices:

To facilitate knowledge sharing of best practices on all verticals of ODF Plus among districts and States/UTs across the country, DDWS organised a one-day workshop for officials implementing Phase II of SBM-G in rural India, on 26th March, 2022 at New Delhi. Nearly 200 participants from States and Union Territories participated in the workshop including senior officials from the States/UTs viz Additional Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, Mission Directors, State Coordinators, State SBM-G Capacity Building Focal Points and Sarpanches, who shared details of exemplary work in the context of their villages.

(f) National workshop on Rapid Action & Learning on Grey Water Management

A National workshop on Rapid Action & Learning on Grey Water Management (GWM) was held on 26th May and 27th May, 2022 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi in collaboration of UNOPS. More than 120 participants including, Mission Directors/State Coordinators/State Consultants/DDWS officials/Development Partners participated in the workshop. The workshop supported States to make plans for implementation of GWM on scale with speed, quality and sustainability in the context of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and the Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G)-Phase-II.

(g) Review Meeting with Addl. Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary/Secretary and Mission Directors in-charge of Rural Sanitation and in-charge of Panchayati Raj

A meeting with Addl. Chief Secretary /Principal Secretary/Secretary and Mission Directors in-charge of Rural Sanitation and Addl. Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-charge of Panchayati Raj, in all States/UTs and was organized on 21.6.2022 at DDWS, New Delhi under the Co-chairmanship of Secretary, DDWS and Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, GoI, through Video Conferencing to review the status of programme implementation in the States/UTs.

(h) Start-up Grand challenge

A Start up Grand Challenge was organized by DDWS, New Delhi to scout technologies that can support sustainable affordable, scalable and responsive solutions to the solid and liquid waste management (SLWM) challenges in rural areas. The final round of the Start-up Grand challenge was organised by DDWS from 19-21 July 2022 in New Delhi. More than 300 entries were received initially of which 62 were shortlisted and 43

were invited for the final round. Entries came in all the categories – Mechanized desludging, Faecal Sludge Management, GOBARdhan, Grey Water Management, Plastic Waste Management, Menstrual Waste Management, Organic Waste Management – which are integral components of ODF Plus under SBM-G Phase II.

(i) A Lighthouse Initiative

A Lighthouse Initiative to develop 75 model ODF Plus blocks was launched on July 29, 2022 at New Delhi by DDWS in collaboration with India Sanitation Coalition (ISC). Around 150 participants from Government of India, State Governments, Corporate groups and Development Partners involved in the sanitation sector, participated in the event. Lighthouses are beacons of light that provide guidance for safe passage to sailors, symbolising hope and security. As the name suggests, the Lighthouse Initiative will develop 75 model ODF Plus blocks that having covered all components of ODF Plus will serve as a learning lab, providing guidance and inspiration to other villages to enable them to achieve ODF Plus status at speed and scale.

(j) Meeting of Rural WASH Partners' Forum (RWPF)

A meeting with Rural WASH Partners' Forum (RWPF) was organised on August 22, 2022 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi under the chairpersonship of Secretary (DDWS). RWPF reiterated its commitment to support States/ UTs in the implementation of both the flagship programmes. RWPF aims to supplement the Department's efforts in implementation of SBM-G and JJM through innovation, knowledge products, financing and capacity building, leading to impact-driven outcomes.

Another meeting with the theme "Rural WASH Partnerships – the Way Forward' was held on 2nd November, 2022 at India Expo Centre, Greater Noida during World Water Week. The focus of the session Chaired by the Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat was on how partnerships with academia, WASH experts, and other partners can be harnessed to achieve the targets of JJM and SBM(G).

(k) Launch of Swachhata Samachar

The monthly newsletter of SBM-G viz "Swachhata Samachar" was launched in August, 2022. Hon'ble Minister, Jal Shakti shared it with all Member of Parliaments (MPs) with the request to encourage the participation of their constituencies in various campaigns organised under the Mission and share success stories on SLWM which will facilitate in making their constituencies clean and healthy. The newsletter which features articles on various ODF Plus verticals and the initiatives of SBM-G has also been shared with all the States for wider and deeper dissemination.

(l) Swachchata Hi Seva (SHS) 2022 Campaign

During Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS) campaign organized from 15th September, 2022 to 2nd October, 2022, more than 9.8 crore people participated in Shramdaan activities and more than 14.80 lakh legacy waste sites were cleaned across the country. Further, more than 1.68 lakh Sarpanches attended Sarpanch Samvads on Swachhata held by States/UTs. As many as

1.59 lakh Gram Panchayats passed resolutions for banning of Single Use Plastic (SUP).

(m) Celebration of Swachh Bharat Diwas:

Swachh Bharat Diwas was organized on 2nd October, 2022 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Hon'ble President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu had graced the event. On the occasion, Shri Giriraj Singh, Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj; Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Minister of Jal Shakti; Shri Bishweswar Tudu, Minister of State for Jal Shakti and Tribal Affairs; Shri Prahlad Singh Patel, Minister of State for Jal Shakti and Food Processing Industries, were also present. Hon'ble President released the reports of Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) 2022 and Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) - Functionality Assessment. She also honoured the best performing States/ UTs and Districts under SSG 2022 and JJM-Functional Assessment and presented awards to them. Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti also gave various awards to the performers/winners under different campaigns and competitions (SSG, Sujlam 1.0, Sujlam 2.0, National Film Competition, Wall Painting Competition, Start up Grand Challenge, Swachhata Hi Sewa, and JJM-Functionality Assessment). More than 1,500 people including State Ministers, senior officers from Central and State/UT governments, and development partner organisations, PRI members and other stakeholders and media persons participated in the event.

(n) Launch of Retrofit to Twin Pit Abhiyan

Retrofit to Twin Pit Abhiyan was launched by Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, on 2nd October 2022. The campaign aims to promote the safe disposal of faecal sludge through a simple on-site methodology of retrofitting single-pit toilets to twin-pit toilets. During the first phase of the Campaign from 2nd October to 19th November (the planning phase), States completed the baseline assessment of 97% of villages. The single pit toilets and septic tanks so identified, are to be retrofitted in the implementation phase up to 26th January 2023.

(o) National level workshop on Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) 2022

A National level workshop was held in Chennai, Tamil Nadu on 13th and 14th October 2022 under the chairpersonship of Secretary, DDWS to disseminate the findings of SSG 2022, to discuss the broad contours of SSG 2023 and further, to review the progress of the States/ UTs in SBM(G) Phase-II. Apart from officials from GoI, representatives from 28 States/ UTs comprising ACSs/Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries In-charge of rural sanitation and Mission Directors/State Coordinators in the States/UTs and other officials attended the workshop. Field visits were also organised on 14th October, 2022 for all the participants.

(p) Launch of Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2023 (SSG 2023): DDWS launched Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) 2023 on 2nd November 2022 with an objective to create healthy competition amongst States, Districts and Gram Panchayats and to ascertain the progress of SBM-G Phase II. Under SSG 2023 assessment will be undertaken at Gram Panchayat and District level. To make SSG 2023 more participatory, Gram Panchayats will undertake village self-assessment on ODF Plus parameters. After completion of village self-

assessment, peer verification will be undertaken at Block level by Gram panchayats. Villages shortlisted at Block level will be further assessed at District, State, and National level to identify the best Gram Panchayats across all three levels. Till 31st December, 2022, 2,38,545 Gram Panchayats have started self-assessment process and over 5.25 lakh villages have completed the baseline self-assessment. Performance of districts will be assessed on the basis of progress on ODF Plus indicators and direct observation of villages by engaging a third-party agency. Best performing districts are being recognized for monthly and quarterly progress. Best performing States, Districts and Panchayats will be felicitated at national level on 2nd October 2023.

(q) National Conference of District Collectors on SSG2023

A National Conference of District Collectors was organised on November 21, 2022 under Chairpersonship of Secretary, DDWS through Video Conferencing to discuss both the Jal Jeevan Survekshan (JJS) 2023 and the Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) 2023. During the virtual conference, top-performing States/UTs were recognized for progress under JJM and SBM-G. The virtual conference was also attended by Shri Sunil Kumar, Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Shri Nagendra Nath Sinha, Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), ACS/Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors/State Coordinators in the States/UTs.

(r) Inauguration of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee National Institute of Water and Sanitation in Kolkata

Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi on December 30, 2022 inaugurated the Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee National Institute of Water and Sanitation (SPM-NIWAS) at Joka in Kolkata, West Bengal via video conferencing. Set up at a cost of around Rs. 100 crores, SPM – NIWAS is spread across 8.72 acres of land on Diamond Harbour Road.

Through this apex institute on Water and Sanitation, DDWS aims to bridge the knowledge and capacity-building gap in the field of public health engineering, sanitation and hygiene, through short, medium and long-term courses which are not just related to engineering but also cover aspects of management, health, accounting, law and public policies.

The inauguration of SPM-NIWAS was followed by a day-long national conference on 'Drinking Water Quality– Issues and Challenges' organized by DDWS and supported by UNICEF, INREM Foundation, and WaterAid. The concluding session of the conference was chaired by the Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat. Speaking on the occasion, the Union Minister reiterated the Prime Minister's vision of cooperative federalism and stated that under Swachh Bharat Mission, Namami Gange and Jal Jeevan Mission, the combined efforts are being recognized around the globe.

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

2.2.1 Performance in the North Eastern region

Each year 10% of the budget is earmarked for NE States to prioritise them for programme implementation. Further under **Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)** Central: State shares funding pattern for NE States is 90:10.

Tripura makes soak pits mandatory for every functional tap water connection

The Government of Tripura has issued a notification to all its districts, stating that all rural households that are being provided with a dedicated water connection under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) should also have a soak pit attached to it, to avoid water stagnation and the resulting vector borne diseases. Referring to the functional tap connection and platforms that are being constructed in each household under JJM, the notification says that it was necessary to setup a mechanism for grey water management in every household. It further states that it has been decided that a soak pit should be constructed, attached to every functional household tap connection (FHTC) in rural areas to avoid water and vector borne diseases.

SBM (G) Phase-II guidelines recommend treatment of greywater at the place nearest to the point of generation. The districts, blocks and GPs should, therefore, promote household-level treatment units like soak pits, leach pits, kitchen gardens for greywater management. Such decentralised systems involve low capital cost, low operation and maintenance cost and are also easy for members of households to maintain. Such systems do not require centralised spaces.

The Tripura Government notification further says that the Rural Development Department had prepared a type estimate for the construction of individual soak pit for households at the rate of Rs. 3444 for Model 1; and Rs.2800 for Model 2.

2.2.2 (a) Financial Status during 2021-22 : State-wise, opening balance, fund released and expenditure reported in NE States during 2021-22 (as on 31.03.2022) is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

S.N.	State/UT	Opening Balance as on 01-04-2021	Release	Interest & other receipts	Total available funds	Expenditure
1	Arunachal Pradesh	14.55	4.10	0.00	18.65	17.15
2	Assam	141.13	256.78	0.00	397.91	228.78
3	Manipur	2.78	12.09	0.04	14.91	2.73
4	Meghalaya	45.18	36.56	0.00	81.73	39.01
5	Mizoram	1.46	13.22	0.00	14.67	9.19
6	Nagaland	0.03	9.01	0.00	9.04	4.53
7	Sikkim	1.89	4.49	0.09	6.46	5.48
8	Tripura	25.07	17.14	0.00	42.21	12.47
	Total	**232.09**	**353.39**	**0.13**	**585.58**	**319.34**

2.2.2 (b) Financial Status during 2022-23 (till December 2022) : State-wise, opening balance, fund released and expenditure reported in NE States during 2022-23 (Up to 31-12-2022) is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

S.N.	State/UT	Opening Balance as on 01-04-2022	Release	Interest & other receipts	Total available funds	Expenditure
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1.5	7.36	0.00	8.86	1.5
2	Assam	169.13	90.52	0.00	259.65	120.95
3	Manipur	12.18	12.86	0.00	25.04	12.01
4	Meghalaya	42.72	0	0.00	42.72	26.86
5	Mizoram	5.48	4.92	0.00	11.28	4.96
6	Nagaland	4.51	19.72	0.00	24.23	14.26
7	Sikkim	0.98	5.79	0.00	6.77	1.68
8	Tripura	29.74	28.28	0.00	58.02	21.63
	Total	**266.24**	**169.45**	**0.00**	**436.57**	**203.85**

2.2.2 (c) Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus declared villages : State-wise, number of villages that have declared themselves ODF Plus as on 31st December, 2022 is as under:

State	Total villages*	ODF Plus villages -Aspiring	ODF Plus villages -Rising	ODF Plus villages -Model	Total ODF Plus villages
Arunachal Pradesh	5301	28	19	42	89
Assam	25165	328	13	5	346
Manipur	2491	4	0	13	17
Meghalaya	5766	80	222	234	536
Mizoram	628	26	35	157	218
Nagaland	1326	68	72	167	307
Sikkim	403	17	26	159	202
Tripura	1175	79	15	0	94
Total	**42255**	**630**	**402**	**777**	**1809**

* Some villages were under Directory updation on IMIS.
Source : IMIS of SBM(G)

2.2.2 (d) Progress under Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) : State-wise, villages covered with Solid and Liquid Waste Management up to 31.12.2022 is as under: -

State/UT	Total Villages*	No. of villages covered with SWM	No. of villages covered with LWM
Arunachal Pradesh	5301	155	159
Assam	25165	320	97
Manipur	2491	17	23
Meghalaya	5766	732	642
Mizoram	628	258	222
Nagaland	1326	407	372
Sikkim	403	243	231
Tripura	1175	38	80
Total	**42255**	**2170**	**1826**

* Some villages were under Directory updation on IMIS.
Source : IMIS of SBM(G)

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

2.3.1 Provision for SCs and STs

The goal under Phase-I of **Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)** was to achieve universal sanitation coverage in the whole of rural India by 2nd October, 2019. This included provision of access to toilets for the entire rural population including Scheduled Castes (SC) and Schedule Tribes (ST). Having achieved the ODF status, the Government of India approved Phase-II of the SBM(G) on 19th February, 2020, from 2020-21 to 2024-25, with the focus on creating ODF Plus villages which includes ODF sustainability and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). The programme also aims to cover newly emerged households, ensuring that no one is left behind in having access to toilet facilities. The goal under Phase-II is to make all the villages ODF Plus by 2024-25. Under SBM(G), there is a provision of incentive for all SC and ST households for construction of IHHLs. As per SBM(G) guidelines issued by DDWS, priority needs to be given to locations with predominant SC and ST habitations for the construction of Community Sanitary Complexes.

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

For the year 2022-23, Rs.872.75 crore has been earmarked for SCs and Rs. 396.70 crore has been earmarked for STs. Out of this, Rs.328.68 crore under SCSP and Rs.152.85 crore under TSP have already been released to the States/UTs up to December, 2022.

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, 2022, out of the total of 14.95 lakh Individual household latrines constructed during 2022-23, 1.67 lakh (11.2%) IHHLs are for SCs families and 1.55 lakh (10.4%) IHHLs are for STs families. State-wise details are in Annexure-VIII.

SLWM assets are for whole community including SCs/STs.

2.4 Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

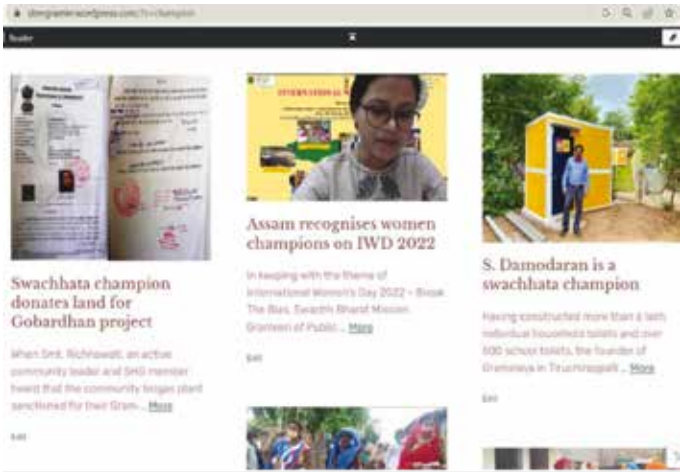
2.4.1 For a behaviour change focused programme, and to augment the 'Jan Andolan', Information, Education & Communication (IEC) forms one of the core components of SBM-G Phase II. Thereby, IEC comprises a gamut of activities to generate awareness and community mobilization towards complete sanitation and achieving ODF Plus targets. Most of the IEC activities are woven into the campaigns of various components of SBM-G, e.g., Sujlam 1.0 and 2.0 campaign, Retrofit to Twin-Pit campaign, Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2022, which serves the dual purpose of awareness generation as well as achieving targets of the mission. A 360-degree approach engaging all the communication channels mentioned ahead are being utilized.

2.4.2 The Mass Media channel comprises a live relay of all important events of SBM-G Phase II on all national channels, i.e., DD, DD Kisan, DD News and AIR. The most recent event has been the Swachh Bharat Diwas 2022, presided by the Hon'ble President of India. In addition, panel discussions on SBM-G Phase II led by Secretary, DDWS and other WASH experts are conducted on DD. Department has also produced long and short films on all verticals of ODF Plus. The

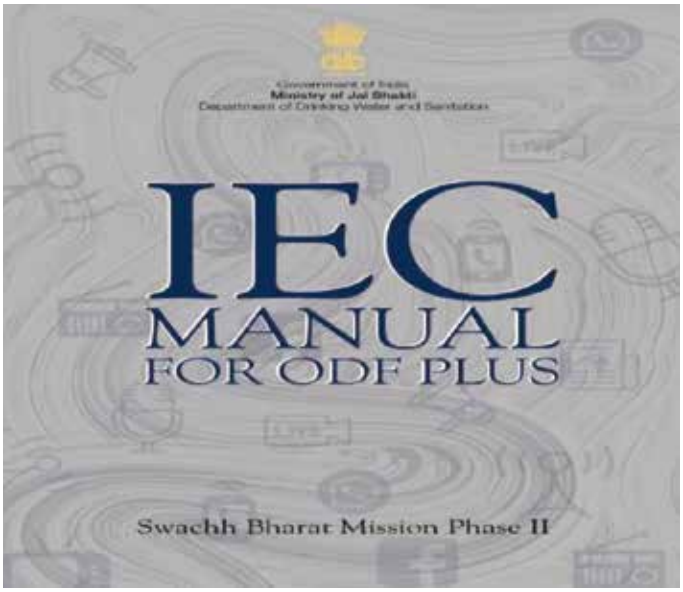
Print Media is utilized through regular press notes and articles on SBM Phase II by Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti and Secretary, DDWS, which are published through PIB on special occasions to advocate about the second phase of the Mission.

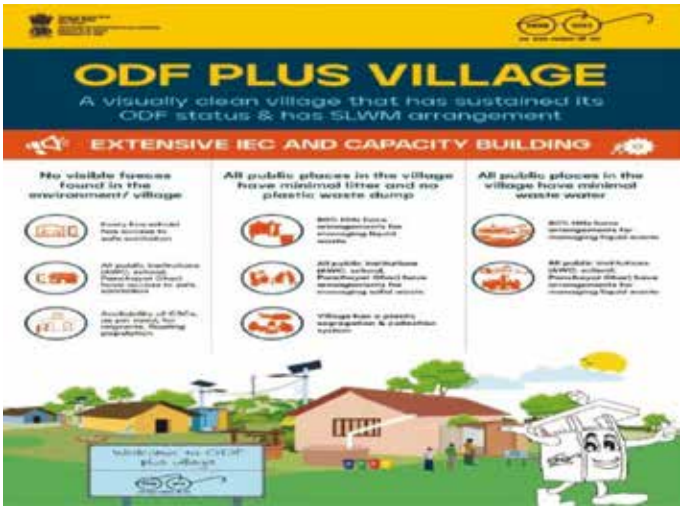
2.4.3 In terms of Mid-Media, a monthly newsletter 'Swachhata Samachar' is published by SBM-G Phase II. This newsletter comprises best practices, innovations and other sanitation success stories and events from across rural India. Also, as part of campaigns, outdoor publicity through hoardings and wall paintings of programme achievements, new launches, etc. is also done.

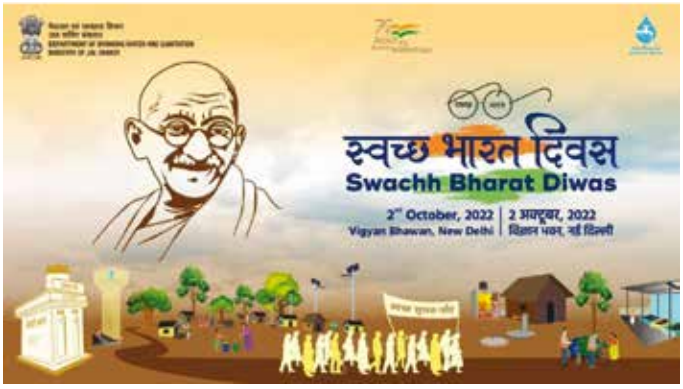
2.4.4 At the Village level, Inter-Personal Communication (IPC) is the preferred channel of communication, as part of which the ground soldiers of SBM-G Phase II – the 'Swachhagrahis' have been trained on Community Approaches to Sanitation (CAS) to create awareness as well as generate demand for SBM-G Phase II and its various components. To do so, they have been equipped with various tool kits and manuals on all the verticals of SLWM, e.g., flipbooks, booklets, posters, videos, etc.



Blog page – Swachhata Champions and Success stories from the ground







2.4.5 The most popular communication channel of the current times is the digital media and SBM-G Phase II duly utilizes the same. All popular social media platforms, i.e., Twitter, Koo, YouTube, Facebook and Instagram are used to provide information on latest programme

launches, campaigns, achievements, events etc. Currently, the social media following is as under :

- Twitter – nearly 5.75 lakh
- Facebook - more than 2.21 lakh
- Instagram – more than 6091
- YouTube – nearly 22.4 thousand
- Koo – more than 6.6 thousand

2.4.6 Further, the MyGov platform is also used to engage the audience and currently the SBM-G Quiz and 'Swachhata Pledge' are live on the platform.

2.4.7 Besides the conventional channels, the predominant and most effective campaign of SBM-G, which is purely based on peoples' participation, is its annual cleanliness fortnight – the Swachhata Pakhwada titled Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS). Since 2014, the fortnight from September 15th till 2nd October, each year is celebrated as a dedicated participative cleanliness drive across the country. SHS participation has been overwhelming in 2022, with more than 9.8 crore people participated in Shramdaan activities. The SHS 2022 concludes with the Swachh Bharat Diwas 2022 event, organized on 2nd October, 2022 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi and graced by the Hon'ble President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu.

2.4.8 Another recent activity has been the setting up of working model displays of the JJM and SBM-G at the National Centre for Drinking Water, Sanitation and Quality (NCDWS&Q), Kolkata. This activity is towards awareness generation and capacity building through visual depiction of the various programme components of DDWS flagship programmes – JJM & SBM-G.

2.4.9 Another ongoing campaign is the Menstrual Hygiene Management Filmotsav. To generate awareness on the Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) component of SBM(G) Phase II and to accelerate the momentum of achieving ODF Plus goals, the DDWS has launched Menstrual Hygiene Management Filmotsav – a national-level film competition for GPs, from 19th December, 2022 to 8th March, 2023, on the MyGov platform. The competition will act as a massive IEC campaign to raise mass awareness on MHM and breaking the silence and bust the myths surrounding MHM. Also, the competition will encourage and enable GPs to showcase their ground level initiatives taken for Menstrual Hygiene Management. Top entries will be felicitated with Certificate, Memento and Cash Prizes at the national level.

2.5 Inter Ministry and Inter-sector collaboration

2.5.1 Swachhata Pakhwada

Swachhata Pakhwada was launched in April 2016, inspired by the hon'ble Prime Minister's, vision to engage all Union Ministries and Departments in Swachhata related activities.

Swachhata Pakhwada has become an integral part of the Union Ministries calendar with dedicated 15 days exclusively for Swachhata related activities. The aim was to make it as Everyone's business in its true form. Calendar Year 2022 was the 7th consecutive year of Swachhata Pakhwada. Ministries and Departments have engaged them with innovative Swachhata campaigns and events to disseminate constant effort for Swachhata.

With the enthusiastic involvement of all stakeholders Swachhata Pakhwada campaign has gone many miles ahead of symbolism and has entered into the actual impactful activities since its beginning. The Swachhata Pakhwada is being monitored through an online dedicated portal.

The objectives on Swachhata Pakhwada:-

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

2.5.2 Swachhata Action Plan (SAP)

Swachhata Action Plan (SAP) is one among the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister to mainstream Swachhata related activities within the non-Sanitation Ministries and Departments. SAP was formally launched on 1st April 2017 with the active participation of 72 Union Ministries and Departments of Government of India. Under the SAP, Ministries and Departments are implementing 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 for Clean India. Ministries and Departments have shown innovativeness, commitment and engagement by allocating budget for Swachhata-related activities in their existing and new schemes/Programmes. 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 level. D/o Economic Affairs, M/o Finance has created a new budget head No. "96" for the purpose of booking and monitoring the expenditure related to SAP.

In this FY-2022-23, 52 Ministries and Departments have allocated a total Rs. 26573.42 Cr. SAP has seen a multi-dimensional range of activities including adopting villages, support for sanitation infrastructure, installation and operationalization of Biogas plant, installation of vermicompost unit, and Sewage Treatment plant, school sanitation, better sanitation in hospitals, support for Iconic Places and Clean Railway Stations etc.

2.5.3 Swachh Iconic Places (SIP)

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission 100 iconic heritage, spiritual and cultural places in the country are to be taken for a special clean- up campaign as Swachh Iconic Places (SIP). In four phases, 39 Iconic Places have been selected as of now. The Swachh Iconic Places (SIP) was launched with the vision of Clean India at the cultural heritage Sites with high footfalls.

The objective of SIP is to achieve a distinctly higher level of Sanitation/Cleanliness at these places, especially on the peripheries and in approach areas. This project is being coordinated by D/o Drinking Water and Sanitation, M/o Jal Shakti in collaboration with Union Ministries M/o Housing and Urban Affairs, M/o Tourism, M/o Culture, State/UT Govt., Municipal and local agencies with support from leading Public Sector Undertakings and Private Companies through CSR funds. The last review meeting was held with Nodal Officers of SIPs on 17th August 2022.

Under the United India for Swachhta Campaign (in the last week of September, 2022) various Public Sector Undertakings have taken up a special clean up campaign at various SIP sites

and organised swachhata awareness activities, viz. Swachhta Pledge; Walkathon; Cleanliness Drive; & Distribution of eco-friendly Jute Bags, Swachhata rallies, plogging events etc.

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 Namami Gange, 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 the River Ganga in convergence with the efforts of the DoWR, RD & GR.
- To the extent possible may take up programme in rural areas for solid and liquid waste management in development of model villages/Ganga grams in convergence with the efforts of the DoWR, RD &GR.

(i) ODF Status

- All the Villages/Districts/States, including the Villages/Districts of Ganga Gram States have declared themselves ODF on 2.10.2019.
- Having achieved the outcome of the ODF, Phase II of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] is under implementation from 2020-21 to 2024-25, with the focus on ODF sustainability and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). The goal is to make all the villages ODF Plus.

(ii) Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) and ODF Plus

- Activities related to SLWM and convergence-based wholesome development are being taken up.
- Out of total 4469 Ganga Grams, 532 have been saturated with Solid Waste Management work and 855 have been saturated with Grey Water Management work.
- 865 Ganga villages have been ODF Plus.

(iii) 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.

(iv) DDWS Interventions in making Ganga villages ODF Plus

- Capacity building through training and creation of resource pool for community mobilisation and behaviour change in the 53 districts.
- SBM-G machinery and SBM-G funds pressed into service for Namami Gange on priority.
- Persistent review, coordination and handholding by senior officials of DDWS, including activation of Chief Secretaries.
- Constant and positive coordination between DoWR, NMCG and DDWS led by the Hon'ble Ministers.
- Engagement of a senior nodal officer in DDWS to coordinate and monitor project implementation
- 865 Ganga Villages have become ODF plus.

(v) Next Steps

- DDWS is focusing on appropriate SLWM activities in Ganga bank villages in post-ODF phase, i.e. ODF plus phase.
- DDWS in coordination with all stake holders, development partners, Ganga Prahari, Faith Leaders is committed to make every Ganga Gram an ODF Plus model village.
- Direct communication will be established with the Sarpanches of Ganga Grams.

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 ODF Plus villages. This approach recognized that the 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 SBM(G) at district level need to converge with education departments and 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 were considered an effective approach. The District Administration holds meetings with Nigrani committees/natural leaders/Panchayat

representatives who have played a critical role in making the village ODF Plus, involving them in various development activities, felicitating Swachhata Champions publicly and instituting award schemes for villages that sustain ODF status and this will be key to them achieving ODF Plus communities.

2.6.1 INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (ICDS) OF MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Considering the close linkages between the 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 (MWCD). As per Cabinet decision 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) being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.

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 MGNREGS.

The components of SBM(G) such as Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) are converged with the MGNREGS, wherever feasible. Under MGNREGS, various sanitation related activities are allowed, some of which are mentioned below:

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

2.6.3 CONVERGENCE WITH JAL JEEVAN MISSION

It is clear that the availability of water is required to keep the toilets clean and usable. Provisioning of assured and sustainable water supply not only encourages toilet usage, but also goes a long way in incentivizing and motivating people to adopt good sanitation practices including hand washing before and after meals and post defecation, and also maintaining cleanliness and proper hygiene within and outside houses. Thus, the availability of enough water for sanitation needs to be taken into account on priority. Out of 19.24 crore households, 10.7 crore households have been provided Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTP) upto 31.12.2022 as per the Dashboard of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM).

SBM(G) Phase-II programme is envisaged 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 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 prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their rehabilitation Act, 2013", 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 the 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 had carried out a Survey on this and all insanitary latrines have been reported converted to sanitary latrines.

The programme also has provision for financial assistance for Faecal Sludge Management plants 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 HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) through the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) [SBM(U)] and AMRUT programs have been focusing on making arrangements for comprehensive management of liquid and solid waste (including faecal sludge and plastic waste) in urban areas. Similarly, DDWS through Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] Phase-II is focusing on solid and liquid waste management (including faecal sludge and plastic waste) in rural areas. Under SBM(U), 2.0 and AMRUT Programmes, it has been planned to undertake the construction of integrated Sewage Treatment facilities with arrangements for co-processing of faecal septage from the onsite unit (septic tanks). Under SBM(G) Phase-II, emphasis has been given on low-cost toilet technologies for onsite management of faecal matter and for co-treatment at an existing or planned STPs/FSTPs in the neighboring urban area in the district, where onsite management of faecal waste is not possible and where the villages are situated within a radius of 1-15 kms from the afforested urban areas. For those villages, where these options are not feasible, stand-alone faecal septage management systems which are easy to operate and maintain are to be taken up.

Under SBM(G), provision for funding support to the GPs and Blocks for collection, transportation, segregation and storage at village level and setting up Plastic Waste Management Units (PWMU)/Material Recovery Facility (MRF) at Block Level has been made. It has been also envisaged to use such existing PWMU/MRF in urban areas, which have the capacity to serve the requirements of rural areas.

2.7 Activities undertaken for the benefit of Persons with Disabilities

2.7.1 Provision under SBM (G) for differently-abled persons

Inclusion of all sections of society and equity amongst all is a significant characteristic of the programme. The emphasis of the programme is on the community approach which ensures that all sections of the community (including the differently-abled) participate in the deliberations and decisions in the community, towards adopting safer sanitation practices. Though there is no separate earmarking of funds for persons with disabilities, all the households with differently-abled persons are eligible for financial incentives for construction of IHHLs. SBM (G) guidelines also provide that all the community toilets constructed under the programme should be made accessible to persons with disabilities.

Handbook on Accessible Household Sanitation Facilities for Persons with Disabilities" had been issued. The primary objective of this handbook is to frame guidelines for non-ambulant(chair bound), semi ambulant(lower limb impairment) and visual disability(partial and full blindness) to assist and guide planners, implementers at district and block level, elected representatives, functionaries of gram panchayats level and households on basic accessibility principles.

Instructions have been issued to All State Secretaries in-charge of Rural Sanitation regarding suitable provisions for differently-abled persons in Community Sanitary Complexes and Individual household latrines.

Further, many districts are also providing small innovations such as incorporation of handle in toilet wall to enable differently-abled/elderly people to stand-up easily from the squatting position.

2.7.2 Achievement during 2022-23

1,47,006 Divyang friendly Individual household latrines (IHHLs) and **8,211** Divyang friendly Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) have constructed during 2022-23 (Upto 31.12.2022).

2.7.3 Success Story:

Community participation yields good results in Vepalagadda

Thinking positively and acting collectively makes a big difference in any community project, contributing to households. The impact of such an attitude was proved during a greywater management project implemented by the people of Vepalagadda village in Bhadradri Kothagudem district of Telangana. Vepalagadda village has a population of 1,117 from mixed communities who are engaged in daily wage labour or small businesses. All households had toilets that were constructed during Phase I of SBM-G which were being used. Thereafter, awareness activities were initiated in 2019 through door-to-door messaging and community gatherings at the GP office where the issue of Grey Water Management was discussed at length.

The GP then made a resolution for the construction of Magic soak pits compiling a list of beneficiaries. With the active participation of the Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) and the support of Ward Members, the construction of the Magic soak pits was made easy in the village.

Meanwhile, the Sarpanch and the GP body ensured that people derived the benefits of Magic soak pits while supporting them with the procurement of material directly to the households for speedy progress. Further training was conducted for village functionaries, and the community where the design, required materials, and the operation and maintenance of the soak pits to effectively manage greywater were discussed in detail. Soak pits are easy to construct by the households themselves and require low operation and maintenance. Magic soak pits can sustain for a very long time with community engagement, comprehensive IEC activities, and proper orientation on operation and maintenance. This is being monitored during field visits and follow-up discussions by the district administration.

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

2.8.1 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 a Mobile App. All the household and community level assets constructed under the programme are geo-tagged through the Mobile App.

2.8.2 All States/UTs have been onboarded on PFMS and using single Nodal Account (SNA) for making all the financial transaction under SBM(G), which facilitates the Department to monitor utlisation and availability of funds with the States on real time basis.

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

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

2.8.5 Output Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF) has been prepared to monitor the progress for achieving the desired goal of the programme. The OOMF is updated from time to time according to the needs under the programme.

2.8.6 Regular review meetings are conducted to review the physical and financial progress in the implementation of schemes in all the States to suggest corrective measures wherever required to achieve the desired goal. DDWS officers/Consultants also visit the States from time to time to check the actual implementation status at the field level.

2.9 Human Resource Development (HRD)

2.9.1 Systematic capacity strengthening of key stakeholders at the State, district and block levels is key to effective program planning, implementation and success of SBM Phase II. State and district officials/field functionaries, need to be trained in the various aspects of ODF Plus. The process started with a series of consultations with elected functionaries, officials, National/State level training institutes, development partners etc. Besides, consultations, orientations were carried out at the State and regional levels for building capacities. The capacity strengthening initiatives include orientation, refresher training, TOTs and technical training on components of ODF plus including convergence & utilization of FFC funds.

2.9.2 Capacity Building roll out plan:- DDWS is implementing SBM-G-II with the objective of sustaining ODF status and ensuring effective management of Solid and liquid waste to make the villages ODF plus. SBM-G-II focuses on community led planning, implementation and operation maintenance of sanitation infrastructure. Successful implementation of SBM-G II required motivated and capacitated functionaries. For this it is necessary to strengthen capacities of all functionaries for sustaining the gains of ODF plus, their role in ODF plus, making informed choices about technological options, support for roll out of ODF plus plans at the GP/Village level, O&M for long term sustainability. To accomplish this task Capacity Building (CB) for all levels of stakeholders along with a large pool of trainers and facilitators was required.

Recognizing this need, DDWS in support with UNICEF proposes to create a pool of competent human resources at the state and district levels

to cater to CB, technical and managerial support needs of GPs. As a part of this initiative, a Training of Trainers (ToT) on implementation of SBM-G-II in the states has been planned where Master Trainers (MTs) from each state and district are supposed to be trained. It was also proposed that the MTs will further train Sarpanch/swachhagrahi/Panchayat Secretaries on SBM-G-II and ODF plus and will be deputed to handhold GPs and villages to prepare their ODF plus plans and implement them.

In the above context a National workshop on Capacity Building was organized on 12th July, 2022 wherein the Capacity Building roll out plan was formally launched. CB action plans were presented by the states in the workshop. **Till date, a total of 2246 MTs are trained across 24 states.**

2.9.3 Capacity Building Dashboard:

Web-based Capacity Building dashboard to monitor and record the CB activities pertaining to SBM G-II across the country has been launched on 26th March, 2022 followed by the orientation sessions for all states and UTs. Every Friday, DDWS conducts session on Q&A for the States pertaining to the dashboard. Refresher training sessions are also conducted at the request from states.

2.9.4 Swachhta Samvad:- This year DDWS organized 2 Swachhta Samvads on virtual mode to garner experience from the field wherein elected Panchayat Raj Functionaries/Officials/ Swachhagrahis shared their views, ideas on the implementation of various components of SBM-G-II based on their experiences.

Sl No	Date	Participants	States	No. of Participants	Topics covered
1	8th March, 2022 (International Women's Day)	Sarpanch/ Swachhgrahis	Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, J&K, Jharkhand, Haryana, UP, MP, Assam	31	ODF Plus, MHM
2	22nd March, 2022 (World Water Day)	Sarpanches/ Pradhans	Chhattisgarh, Punjab, UP, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya)	5	ODF Plus
Total				**36**	

2.9.5 Orientations/Workshops:- Orientations/workshops on various issues pertaining to SBM G-II were also organized.

Sl No	Date	Topic	Participants
1	24th Feb, 2022	Orientation of States on ODF plus dashboard	150
2	26th March, 2022	National Workshop on Best Practices	120
3	25th May, 2022	National Rapid Action & Learning Workshop on GWM	80
4	12th July, 2022	National Workshop on Capacity Building	130
5	19-21st July, 2022	Startup grand challenge on innovative technologies in SBM G II	100
6	29th July, 2022	Lighthouse Initiative workshop with states and districts	120
7	23rd August, 2022	Orientation of newly joined officers	20
8	21st November, 2022	Collectors Conference	800
9	25th November, 2022	Orientation of newly joined SBM officers at the States/UTs	5
10	22-25th November, 2022	Orientation on Onsite and Offsite treatment of fecal sludge and resource recovery	37

- **Orientation of Master Trainers of DDWS was held from 6-8th December, 2022 on Swachh Survekshan Grameen- 2023.** Orientation was held in 3 sessions, details are as follows.

Sl No	Date	States	No of MTs participated
1	6.12.2022	UP, MP, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Bihar, Haryana	968
2	7.12.2022	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra	468
3	8.12.2022	Assam, West Bengal, Sikkim, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram	340
TOTAL			**1776**

- **Orientation of Central Prabhari Officers (CPOs) of aspirational districts on SBM-G-II and JJM** was held on 15th December, 2022. Orientation cum interaction session was chaired by Secretary DDWS and attended by Mission Director, Aspirational Districts, NITI Aayog and CPOs.

2.9.6 Orientation of State/District Officials on effective utilization of 15th FC tied funds:

The objective of orientation program is to empower our on-ground enablers towards utilization of the 15th FC tied grants for water and sanitation, by prioritizing sanitation related activities identified for SBM-G Phase II so as to saturate the needs of sanitation facilities in the rural areas of the country. This year total 8 orientation sessions were conducted. Details are as follows.

Sl No	Date	Topic	Participants
1	6th May, 2022	Orientation of Mizoram on 15th FC funds	30
2	18th May, 2022	Orientation of Himachal Pradesh/Bihar on 15th FC funds	80
3	2nd June, 2022	Orientation of Uttar Pradesh on 15th FC funds	100
4	8th June, 2022	Orientation on 15th FC funds/ updation in GPDP to DPMU/SPMUs of NIC, MoPR- Kerala,Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka	40
5	9th June, 2022	Orientation on 15th FC funds/ updation in GPDP to DPMUs/SPMUs of NIC, MoPR-Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Goa	40
6	27th June, 2022	Orientation on 15th FC funds/ updation in GPDP to DPMUs/SPMUs of NIC, MoPR-UP,MP,HP,UK, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, CG,	40
7	28th June, 2022	Orientation on 15th FC funds/ updation in GPDP to DPMUs/SPMUs of NIC, MoPR-Odisha, WB, Jharkhand	40
8	29th June, 2022	Orientation on 15th FC funds/ updation in GPDP to DPMUs/SPMUs of NIC, MoPR-Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Tripura, Manipur	40

2.9.7 IMIS Orientations :- States were oriented on various IMIS issues pertaining to the SBM G-II. Details of such orientations are as follows**.**

Sl No	Date	Topic	States covered
1	28th March, 2022	Webinar on progress and reporting in IMIS	All states
2	30th March, 2022	Webinar on progress and reporting in IMIS	All states
3	31st March, 2022	Webinar on progress and reporting in IMIS	All states
4	25th April, 2022	Training on IMIS for UTs	All UTs
5	23rd May, 2022	Training on module PM-42 for financial reporting	All states
6	16th June, 2022	Discussion on IMIS issues	All states
7	20th June, 2022	Discussion on IMIS issues	Rajasthan /UP
8	8th July, 2022	Overview of SBM G IMIS	All states

9	8th July, 2022	Overview of SBM G II	All states
10	18th July, 2022	Training on financial reporting module PM 21 B and ODF verification module	All states
11	13th July, 2022	IMIS issues for Ladakh	Ladakh
12	22nd July, 2022	Training on financial reporting module PM 21 B and ODF verification module	All states
13	10th August, 2022	Pending LGD code mapping and verification of ODF plus model	All states
14	12th August, 2022	Master directory updation	Kerala
15	1st September, 2022	Discussion on joint advisory by MoRD /PR/ DDWS to report sanitation assets	All states
16	2nd September, 2022	Discussion on the light house initiative in UP	UP
17	12th September, 2022	Discussion on the light house initiative	All States
18	13th September, 2022	Discussion on the light house initiative	All States
19	14th September, 2022	Discussion on the light house initiative	All States
20	13th September, 2022	Discussion on IMIS issues of J&K	J&K
21	15th September, 2022	Training on SHS portal	All sates
22	14th September, 2022	Changes in PM 05 module	All states
23	20th September, 2022	IMIS issues Himachal Pradesh	All states
24	23rd September, 2022	Changes in SHS entry and reporting data	All states
25	20th October, 2022	ODF plus declaration module	All states
26	28th October, 2022	ODF plus declaration module	All states
27	4th November, 2022	Launch of PM 67-A, 67-B, retrofit to twin pit	All states
28	11th November, 2022	Orientation SSG 23, Review of retrofitting	All states
29	10th November, 2022	LGD issues	All states
30	11th November, 2022	IMIS issues of Assam	Assam
31	24th November, 2022	PM 67-B, C , retrofit to twin pit	All states
32	28th November, 2022	IMIS issues	All states
33	12th December, 2022	SSG self-assessment-	Puduchery & Mizoram
34	15th December, 2022	PM 67-B, C	Low performing States
35	20th December, 2022	Training on IMIS	West Bengal

2.9.8 SBM Academy is a mobile based IVRS learning portal. The academy uses a toll-free number wherein the field functionaries call the number to listen and learn from audio lessons. More than 50,000 field functionaries have completed the course.

2.9.9 Circularity in Organic and Dry Waste:

In preparation for the Second Conference of Chief Secretaries, a Virtual Conference on Circular Economy with States and Union Territories was held on 23rd December 2022. For the said VC, three sub-themes were identified- Circularity in Organic and Dry Waste, Circularity in Used Water and Circularity in Special Waste. Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation was the Department nodal for co-ordination on the "Circularity in Organic and Dry Waste". A round table comprising of representatives from the State Government, Sectoral Experts, Line Ministries/Departments of GoI, NITI Aayog etc. with Chief Secretary, Haryana as the Chairperson and co-chaired by the Secretary, DDWS was constituted for focused deliberations. The Round Table prepared a roadmap for the implementation of circularity in organic and dry waste and presentations on the same was given by Secretary, DDWS and Chief Secretary, Govt. of Haryana during the VC held on 23rd December 2022.

3. Jal Jeevan Mission – Har Ghar Jal

The reason for the success of Jal Jeevan Mission is its four strong pillars. First - People's participation; Second - Partnership i.e., partnership of every stakeholder; Third - Political will; and Fourth- Optimum utilization of resources.

The way panchayats, Gram Sabhas, local people of the villages have been included in the Jal Jeevan Mission and entrusted with many responsibilities, is unprecedented in itself. The cooperation of the people of the villages is sought while supplying piped water to every house. Villagers themselves are preparing Village Action Plan for water security in their villages.

The user charges for water are also being decided by the people of the villages. The community is also involved in the testing of water. More than 10 lakh women have been trained for this. At least 50 percent women have been included in the water committees. Priority is being given to the tribal areas where work should be done rapidly.

The second pillar of the Jal Jeevan Mission is partnership. Everybody, be it state governments, panchayats, voluntary organizations, educational institutions, various departments and ministries of the government, are all working together. It is getting huge benefits at the grassroots level. There couldn't have been a better start than this for 'Amrit Kaal'. Within just three years, seven crore rural households have been connected with piped water facilities under the Jal Jeevan Mission. Only three crore rural households in the country had access to piped water in the last seven decades of independence. There were about 16 crore rural households in the country, who had to depend on outside sources for water.

[PM's video message at Har Ghar Jal Utsav in Panaji, Goa, 19th August, 2022]

Scan the QR code to watch the address of Hon'ble Prime Minister or Click https://youtu.be/e42mla0-6cs

Key Highlights

15th August, 2019: Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi announced the Jal Jeevan Mission on India's 73rd Independence Day to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household and public institution by 2024 with an estimated outlay of Rs.3.60 lakh crore;

January – February 2022: Review meeting with Chief Secretary/ Administrator, Secretary in-charge of the Finance Department, and Secretaries in-charge of Rural Sanitation and Rural Water, chaired by Secretary, DDWS to discuss on JJM and SBM(G)

26th January 2022: A tableau with the theme 'Jal Jeevan Mission: Changing Live' displayed in the Republic Day Parade, 2022;

04th February 2022: National e-conference on assured water supply and ODF plus in Aspirational districts held on 04.02.2022;

05th February 2022: Webinar on training needs of key stakeholders: Key Note by Addl. Secretary & MD, NJJM;

15th February 2022: 5th meeting of the technical committee for examination of innovation and technology of drinking water and sanitation;

23rd February 2022: Post Budget Webinar on Har Ghar Jal: Chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister;

28th February 2022: Joint review of progress and implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in conference of NE States PHED Ministers by Union Minister Jal Shakti;

05th March 2022: Regional Conference in Karnataka with Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Puducherry;

09th March 2022: Regional Conference in West Bengal with West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Mizoram and A&N Islands;

March – April 2022: Presentation of Annual Action Plan (2022-23) by States/ UTs;

08th April 2022: Regional Conference in Jaipur with the States of Goa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra and Uttarkhand and UTs of Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh and Dadar and Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu on Jal Jeevan Mission & Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti;

10th May 2022: A high-level meeting to review the progress made under Jal Jeevan Mission in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Lt. Governor, J&K;

12th May 2022: Joint review meeting for implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in Uttar Pradesh under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble CM of Uttar Pradesh and Hon'ble Minister, Jal Shakti;

08-10th June 2022: A "National Workshop on JJM" at Odisha under Chairmanship of Secretary (DDWS);

14th June 2022: A Review meeting for the works done under JJM in UT of Jammu & Kashmir under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State, Jal Shakti;

27th June 2022: Interaction between DDWS and Hungarian Institutions on 'Leadership Development Programme';

14th July 2022: Review meeting regarding the ongoing work under Jal Jeevan Mission through

VC under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DWS with ACS/ Prl. Secretary/ Secretary-in-charge of Rural Water Supply/ PHE Departments;

20th July 2022: Joint meeting to discuss the issue of Uranium contamination in drinking water and possible collaboration with Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and Department of Atomic Energy;

28th July 2022: A joint meeting to sensitise PHED officials of States/ UTs on "Har Ghar Jal Utsav" through VC, under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DDWS, Secretary, D/o Rural Development and Secretary, M/o Panchayati Raj;

25th July – 15th August 2022: Har Ghar Jal Utsav and Certification;

04th August 2022: Review meeting regarding the ongoing work under Jal Jeevan Mission through VC under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DWS with ACS/ Prl. Secretary/ Secretary-in-charge of Rural Water Supply/ PHE Departments;

18th August 2022: Goa becomes the First 'Har Ghar Jal' Certified State & Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu becomes the First 'Har Ghar Jal' Certified UT in the country;

18th August 2022: Meeting of Secretary, DWS with CEO NITI Aayog on backward blocks to monitor Key Performance Indicators;

19th August 2022: 'Har Ghar Jal' Utsav organised at Goa. Hon'ble Prime Minister graced the occasion through video message;

19th August 2022: 10 Crore rural households get drinking water through taps;

22nd August 2022: The inaugural workshop of Rural WASH Partners' Forum at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi;

13th September 2022: National e-conference on assured water supply in Aspirational districts;

17th September 2022: Andaman & Nicobar Islands is declared as India's first 'Swachh Sujal Pradesh' i.e. all villages have been certified as "Har Ghar Jal" and verified as ODF plus;

19th September 2022: Review meeting on implementation of JJM in Mission Utkarsh districts;

21st September 2022: 6th meeting of the technical committee for examination of innovation and technology of drinking water and sanitation;

02nd October 2022: Launch of 100 days water quality campaign "Swachh Jal Se Suraksha" focusing on awareness creation about water quality seriousness and importance among the people;

02nd October 2022: Based on the performance of the States in the Functionality Assessment 2021-22, Jal Jeevan Awards 2022 were given to the best performing States/ UTs, districts, etc. on Swachh Bharat Diwas 2022;

08th October 2022: National Conference on dissemination of Functionality Assessment Report and review of progress of Jal Jeevan Mission;

13th October 2022: Joint review meeting for implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in Tamil Nadu under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble CM of Tamil Nadu and Hon'ble Minister, Jal Shakti;

21st October 2022: Launch of Jal Jeevan Survekshan and release of Jal Jeevan Survekshan (JJS) 2023 toolkit & JJS dashboard by Hon'ble Vice President, Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar;

01st – 5th November 2022: 7th India Water Week at India Expo Centre, Greater Noida under the theme "Water Security for Sustainable Development with Equity";

02nd November 2022: Second conference of Rural WASH Partners' Forum, chaired by hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti during India Water Week 2022;

17th November 2022: AS&MD, NJJM, addressed the august gathering at COP-27 on "Building Community Resilience Through Basic Social Services: Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene";

22nd - 23rd November 2022: Mid-year review meeting on the progress made by the States/ UTs in implementation of JJM;

06th December 2022: 7th meeting of the technical committee for examination of innovation and technology of drinking water and sanitation;

14th December 2022: Review meeting on the implementation of JJM in Rajasthan under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti;

30th December 2022: Inauguration of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee National Institute of Water & Sanitation (SP-NIWAS), Joka, Kolkata by hon'ble Prime Minister

30th December 2022: A National Conference on 'Drinking Water Quality-Issues & Challenges' under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti

As on 31st December, 2022

- So far, since the announcement of JJM, as on 31.12.2022, about 7.63 Crore HHs have been provided with tap water connections, i.e., more than 10.86 crore rural families (56 %) started getting clean water in their homes. Four States, viz., Goa, Telangana, Haryana and Gujarat and three UTs, viz., A&N Islands, DD&DNH, and Puducherry have become 'Har Ghar Jal'. Further, every rural home in 125 districts and 1.62 lakh villages has assured tap water supply.

State-wise details are as follows –

- Number of rural households with tap water supply (as on 31.12.2022)

Sl No	State/ UT	Total Rural households (in lakh)	Total household connections reported as on 31.12.22 (in lakh)	Household connections as on 31.12.22 (in %)
1.	A&N Islands*	0.62	0.62	100.00%
2.	Andhra Pr.	95.69	64.80	67.71%
3.	Arunachal Pr.	2.29	1.57	68.55%
4.	Assam	65.70	27.98	42.60%
5.	Bihar	1,66.98	1,59.91	95.77%
6.	Chhattisgarh	50.08	18.05	36.05%
7.	DNH & DD*	0.85	0.85	100.00%
8.	Goa*	2.63	2.63	100.00%
9.	Gujarat*	91.73	91.73	100.00%
10.	Haryana*	30.41	30.41	100.00%
11.	Himachal Pr.	17.19	16.75	97.41%

12.	J&K	18.35	10.66	58.06%
13.	Jharkhand	61.22	17.20	28.09%
14.	Karnataka	1,01.18	60.25	59.55%
15.	Kerala	70.68	32.10	45.42%
16.	Ladakh	0.43	0.30	71.41%
17.	Lakshadweep	0.13	-	0.00%
18.	Madhya Pr.	1,20.07	55.70	46.39%
19.	Maharashtra	1,45.88	1,05.69	72.45%
20.	Manipur	4.52	3.41	75.48%
21.	Meghalaya	6.30	2.81	44.50%
22.	Mizoram	1.34	0.97	72.43%
23.	Nagaland	3.77	2.18	57.86%
24.	Odisha	88.58	49.31	55.67%
25.	Puducherry*	1.15	1.15	100.00%
26.	Punjab	34.26	34.25	99.96%
27.	Rajasthan	1,05.80	32.08	30.32%
28.	Sikkim	1.32	0.98	74.50%
29.	Tamil Nadu	1,25.02	73.23	58.58%
30.	Telangana*	53.87	53.87	100.00%
31.	Tripura	7.42	4.26	57.36%
32.	Uttar Pr.	2,64.59	66.92	25.29%
33.	Uttarakhand	14.94	10.50	70.24%
	West Bengal	1,81.32	53.19	29.33%
	A&N Islands*	0.62	0.62	100.00%
Total		**19,36.31**	**10,86.31**	**56.10%**

- 7.63 crore tap water connections provided since the announcement of the Mission;
- Four States i.e. Goa, Telangana, Haryana & Gujarat and 3 Union Territories i.e. A&N Islands, Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman Diu (DNH & DD) and Puducherry have become 'Har Ghar Jal' States/ UT i.e. 100% households are getting tap water supply;
- Goa was declared first 'Har Ghar Jal' certified State in August, 2022 and as on date Goa, A & N Islands, Puducherry, D&NH and D&D, Haryana have become 'Har Ghar Jal' certified State/ UTs;
- Andaman & Nicobar Islands is declared as India's first 'Swachh Sujal Pradesh' i.e. all villages have been certified as "Har Ghar Jal" and verified as ODF plus, in September 2022;

- Every rural household in over 1.62 lakh villages and 125 districts are getting tap water supply in their homes;
- 1.50 crore (54.29%) households in socio-economically backward Aspirational Districts are getting tap water supply in their homes, i.e., about seven times increase in coverage since the announcement of the Mission;
- 1.48 crore (49.58%) households in 61 identified JE/ AES endemic districts are getting tap water supply in their homes, i.e., about 18 times increase in coverage since the announcement of the Mission;
- 8.72 lakh (84.83%) schools and 9.02 lakh (80.79%) AWCs provided with tap water connections
- 5.19 lakh VWSCs/ Pani Samitis constituted/ made functional;
- 5.09 lakh VAPs prepared and approved in different villages;
- 13,997 Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs) engaged to handhold VWSCs;
- 16.60 lakh women trained on testing water samples using Field Test Kits (FTKs);
- 2,074 water testing laboratories made open to the public to test their samples at nominal rates.

3.1 Background

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), announced on 15th August, 2019 by the Prime Minister, is under implementation in partnership with States to make provision of assured tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality, with adequate pressure, on a regular and long-term basis in all rural households and public institutions, viz., schools, anganwadi centres, ashramshalas (tribal residential hostels), public/ community health centres, sub-centres, wellness centres, community centres, Gram Panchayat buildings, etc., by 2024. The mission is making concerted efforts to improve public health as well as free women from the age-old drudgery of fetching water from a distance carrying heavy loads.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission, the aim is to provide a Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) ensuring 'no one is left out'. In 2019, out of about 18.93 crore households in rural areas, only about 3.23 crore (17%) had tap water connections. Thus, 83% of rural households were to be provided with tap water supply by 2024. In addition, the existing tap water connections were also to be made JJM compliant.

The mission forms part of one of the Government of India's biggest community infrastructure outlay with an amount of Rs. 3.60 lakh crore, giving a boost to the manufacturing industry, creating job opportunities, and extending support to lift the rural economy. However, JJM is not about 'mere infrastructure creation' but focuses on 'ensuring water service delivery in every household'. It is about achieving long-term drinking water security in villages in such a way as to avoid making emergency arrangements through the deployment of 'tankers' or 'trains', etc., in rural areas. It is a programme that intends to 'make water everyone's business', by involving all stakeholders and turning it into a 'Jan Andolan' - a people's movement on water, by building local water utilities.

JJM is being implemented in a decentralized manner following a bottom-up approach, where local village communities own the systems and are being empowered to shoulder the key

responsibility of planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of the in-village water supply system. For assured service delivery, sustainability of water sources and water supply systems including financial sustainability is of paramount importance. This is in consonance with the 73rd amendment to the Constitution devolving the power to local self-governments. By providing assured tap water supply to all rural homes by 2024, JJM will reach India's SDG-6 target six years ahead and could become a model for other developing countries.

Table 1: Implementation roadmap

Timelines	Milestones (HHs with tap water connections)		Achievement	
	No. in Crore	In %	No. in Crore	In %
15.08.2019	3.23	17	-	-
31.03.2020	3.98	21	4.06	22
31.03.2021	6.44	34	7.30	38.5
31.03.2022	10.23	54	9.37	48.39
31.03.2023	14.01	74	10.86*	56
*As on 31.12.2022				

The actual implementation of JJM on ground started on 25th December, 2019, with the release of the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission. In just over three years, as on 31st December, 2022, despite CoVid-19 pandemic and lockdown and subsequent disruptions, around 7.63 crore households have been provided with tap water connections and, as on date, 10.86 crore households (56%) of the country are getting tap water supply in their homes. It is estimated that by March, 2023, about 11.5 Crore households will have the provision of tap water supply in their homes.

3.2 Salient features of Jal Jeevan Mission

3.2.1 Vision, Mission, Objectives, and Projected Outcomes

Vision

Every rural household has drinking water supply 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.

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., School, Anganwadi centre, Ashramshalas (tribal residential schools), Health centre, Wellness centres, Community centres, etc.;

ii.) States/UTs for creation of water supply infrastructure so that every rural household has tap water connection 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.

Objectives

The broad objectives of the Mission are:

i.) to provide tap water connection to every rural household;

ii.) to prioritize provision of tap water connection in quality-affected areas, villages in drought prone and desert areas, Aspirational Districts, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages, etc.;

iii.) to provide tap water 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 manner that make water everyone's business.

Projected outcomes of JJM

Health

- Reduction in the number of acute diarrhoeal diseases leading to improvement of health indicators for rural populations

Social

- Reduction in drudgery faced by women, girls and empowerment of women

Economic

- Increase in employment opportunities for rural communities in developing in-village water supply infrastructure that would require semi-skilled and skilled human resources.

3.2.2 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 tap water connection 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

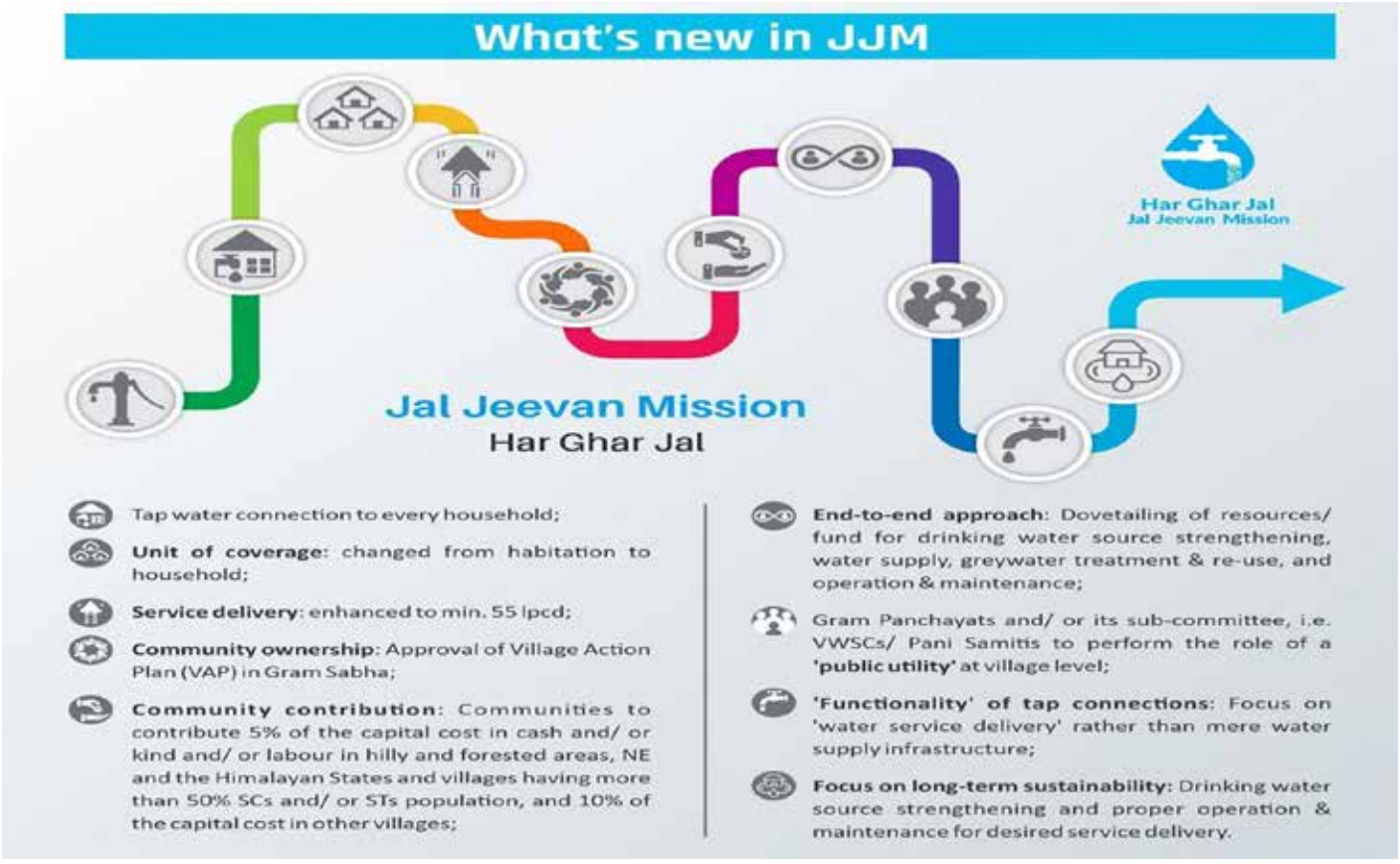
viii.) any other unforeseen challenges/ issues emerging due to natural disasters/ calamities which affect the goal of tap water connection to every household by 2024.

3.2.3 Schemes/ Sub-Missions under erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) subsumed under JJM

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

Figure 3.1: Schemes subsumed under JJM

3.2.4 What's new in JJM



3.2.5 Strategy and planning

3.2.5.1 Approach for provision of tap water supply

Although the primary output of JJM is to provide drinking water to every rural household through tap water connection by 2024, the Mission is tasked to address various challenges facing the rural drinking water supply sector at once. In India, conditions vary from cold desert to hot desert, Indo-Gangetic plains to mountains, vast alluvial mainland to forested areas, more than 7,000 km long coastal belt, to many islands. Each such region has its unique challenges. Further, due to climate change, there is a considerable spatial and temporal variation in rainfall resulting in lesser surface water storage. Considering the task at hand covering different edapho-climatic regions of the country and the speed and scale at which the goal has to be achieved, a unique approach has been devised to initiate work in all areas simultaneously.

The following overall planning approach is being adopted for assured water supply to every home in every village to be planned using 'bottom-up approach':

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

ii.) in villages where ground/ surface water of good quality in sufficient quantity available, single village systems (SVS) to be planned and executed - most preferred option;

iii.) villages with adequate groundwater but having quality issues, water to be treated before supply to every home;

iv.) in isolated tribal hamlets/ hilly/ forested areas, stand-alone solar-based water supply systems to be given priority; and

v.) in water-stressed areas, bulk water transfer, treatment plants and distribution systems to be planned and executed.

3.2.5.2 Bottom-up approach

Under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), States/ UTs plan to achieve drinking water security and provide a tap water connection to every rural household using bottom-up approach which results in increased collaboration, renewed motivation at the community level towards achieving the goals of the Mission, improved alignment among the various stakeholders and faster implementation. Thus, an overall planning framework connecting the village, district and State levels are adopted with every level required to develop a one-time plan for five years called as Village Action Plan (VAP), District Action Plan (DAP) and State Action Plan (SAP) respectively.

Figure 3.2: Bottom-up approach in planning

3.2.5.3 Convergence at village level

Since there is a potential within various Central/ State Government schemes to complement one another and can be successfully converged to enhance qualitative and sustainable outcomes for development thereby improving the lives of people and communities, provisions for this have been made under Jal Jeevan Mission.

Financial convergence at village level with all possible funding sources, like 15th Finance Commission (FC) tied grant to PRIs/ RLBs, JJM, MGNREGS, SBM, District Mineral Development Fund (DMDF), CSR funds, etc., to be made for judicious utilization of funds. Gram Panchayats or sub-committees, i.e., VWSC/ Pani Samiti can use these funds for water conservation, groundwater recharge, rainwater harvesting, greywater management, etc., that aim to achieve water security in villages. Convergence of the 15th FC tied grant with schemes such as JJM, SBM (G), etc., will augment funds for the RLBs for water and sanitation activities and enhance resource availability in terms of quality, quantity, and sustainability.

Table 2: Scope for convergence for water conservation at village-level.

S.No.	Programme	Components
1.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)	There are 71 specific works identified under the water conservation component of Natural Resources Management (NRM) under MGNREGS. Out of these, 3 pertaining to drinking water are recharge pits, dugwells and soak pits. Others, inter alia, include check dams, anicuts, stop dams, sub-surface works, boulder check, etc.
2.	15th Finance Commission	Drinking water, rainwater harvesting, water recycling, etc.
3.	Swachh Bharat Mission : Phase-II	Greywater management – soak pits, waste stabilization ponds, etc.
4.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana	Watershed component for increasing water availability and micro-irrigation to reduce drawl of water from aquifers. Repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies, etc.
5.	Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan	School water supply

3.2.5.4 Village Action Plan (VAP)

Every village is to have its own Village Action Plan (VAP) based on baseline survey, resource mapping and felt needs of the village community. The VAP is a one-time action plan co-terminus with the 15th Finance Commission period, i.e., for five years and exploring convergence by dovetailing available resources at the village level. Public health engineers are required to present at least three techno-economic options of the water supply system for the community to choose from, also indicating the implications on community contribution. This process is to empower GPs/ VWSCs in designing and implementing their in-village water supply system.

The VAP is to have four components of:

i.) drinking water source augmentation and strengthening;

ii.) drinking water supply system;

iii.) greywater treatment and its reuse; and,

iv.) regular operation & maintenance (O&M).

The VAP serves as the main document of the village for all water supply and related work and is approved in the Gram Sabha. So far, as of 31st December, 2022, VAPs have been prepared and approved for about 5.09 lakh villages.

Similarly, DWSMs are to prepare a District Action Plan (DAP) aggregating the VAPs and identifying various sources of convergence to meet the emerging requirements, etc., and SWSMs are to prepare a State Action Plan (SAP) aggregating the DAPs and planning for long-term water security.

3.2.6 Financial planning

As a time-bound mission, JJM's successful implementation rests on robust financial planning, timely funding, mobilization of adequate resources and prudent fund utilization. Central assistance for JJM has two sources: 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 the legislature and 50:50 for other States.

The criteria and weightage that will be followed for fund allocation under JJM both for budgetary and extra-budgetary resources is as under:

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 in terms of rural areas	30
Population (as per IMIS) residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including heavy metals (as on 31st March of preceding financial year)	10
Weightage for balance individual household connections to be provided	20
Criteria for fund allocation	

In addition, up to 5% and up to 2% of such allocated funds to a State/ UT have been provisioned for support activities and WQM&S activities, respectively.

3.2.6.1 Fund availability

The estimated outlay of the mission is Rs.3.60 lakh crore with Central and State shares of Rs.2.08 lakh crore and Rs.1.52 lakh crore, respectively. Promoting inclusive growth, the allocation for JJM under Budget 2021-22 increased by about five times of previous year. Similar fund provision is to be made available up to 2024.

3.2.6.2 15th Finance Commission tied-grants to RLBs/ PRIs

To empower Panchayats for water & sanitation service delivery, the 15th Finance Commission identified water supply and sanitation as a national priority and recommended Rs.2.36 lakh crore to RLBs/ PRIs for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26, out of which 60% is tied grant to be utilized for:

i.) supply of drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling; and,

ii.) sanitation and maintenance of open defecation-free (ODF) status.

Thus, to ensure water supply and sanitation services, 15th Finance Commission has allocated Rs. 1.42 lakh crore for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 to RLBs/ PRIs. Earmarking such a substantial amount for basic water and sanitation services in villages is a progressive step to ensure an assured water supply and improved sanitation in rural areas. 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. In 2020-21, 50% of Rs. 60,750 crore, i.e., Rs. 30,375 crore was allocated for water & sanitation. However, for the next five years starting

2021-22, 60% of the FC grants have been earmarked for water and sanitation.

(Amount in rupees crore)

Grants	Tied grants
2021-22	26,940
2022-23	27,908
2023-24	28,212
2024-25	29,880
2025-26	29,144
Total	**1,42,084**

Allocation under 15th Finance Commission tied grant to RLBs/PRIs

Thus, in addition to Rs.60,000 crore budgetary allocation for JJM, there is also Rs.27,908 crore assured fund available under the 15th Finance Commission tied-grants to RLB/ PRIs for water & sanitation, matching State share and externally aided projects.

3.2.7 Skilling

Jal Jeevan Mission provides huge employment opportunities in villages. To successfully implement JJM and ensure long-term operation & maintenance of in-village water supply systems, there is a need for skilled human resources in every village. Therefore, to meet the present and future requirements, skilling initiatives to prepare masons, plumbers, electricians, fitters, pump operators, etc., have been taken up.

NJJM has urged States/ UTs to provide a roll-out plan for skilling on priority. Development partners are being engaged to develop modules for sensitizing GPs/ VWSCs and embed the same in the capacity-building programmes of PRI representatives as well. By providing skill training to local people, the State aims to expand the ambit of skilled human resource pool and ensure expeditious implementation of works. Trained human resource availability at the village level helps in the immediate repair work in the event of any breakdown.

All States/ UTs are according 'top priority' to skilling of workers in villages and accelerate skill training by utilizing support funds so that trained human resource is available for the creation of water supply infrastructure as well as operation and maintenance of piped water supply systems and greywater treatment in all villages of the States/ UTs. Further, this will give a big boost to employment as well to the local economy.

Training programmes will help create an enabling environment in the villages and address migration. In addition, the services of certified trained youth will be used in the implementation of the water supply programme by the State.

3.2.8 Greywater management

A huge amount of greywater is estimated to be generated every day in rural areas because of coverage in the tap water supply to every home. The adverse effects on human health of unsafe disposal of such wastewater generated from bathrooms and kitchens are quite serious and pervasive. Stagnant ponds of wastewater in villages or improper drains can lead to increased risks of exposure to diseases such as malaria, dengue, and filariasis. The increasing amount of wastewater generated, if not treated properly, can also lead to contamination of groundwater through natural percolation.

The greywater generated every day provides a unique opportunity for treatment and reuse for agriculture/ non-domestic uses, effectively reducing the overall freshwater demand in villages. Thus, greywater management is considered an integral part of the water security strategy under JJM.

Considering this, JJM guidelines have already provided for greywater management as one of the key components under Village Action Plan (VAP) and the required infrastructure is included under the very definition of in-village water supply infrastructure. The guiding principle for greywater management includes 3 R — Reduce, Reuse, and Recharge — which focuses on minimizing generation of greywater and substituting the use of freshwater.

Further, the Government of India released the guidelines for Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-II in February, 2020. The guidelines aim to sustain the gains achieved under SBM and ensure that ODF status plus solid and liquid waste management services in rural areas are sustained. The guidelines focus on the importance of wastewater management as one of the key components of SBM(G) Phase-II.

Fund from MGNREGS, SBM(G), and the 15th Finance Commission tied grant for water and sanitation are being utilized for this purpose. In all villages with tap water supply, greywater collection, management and reuse are being taken up in a campaign mode so that greywater doesn't become a public health hazard. Several States across the country have initiated special campaigns for greywater management in convergence with schemes at village level covering options at both household and community level.

To prepare a roadmap for greywater management works in villages under Jal Jeevan Mission, a committee has been formed comprising of 8 domain experts. The first consultation meeting was held on 10th November, 2021 followed by few more sittings. The members recommended various GWM models for different population size and edapho-climatic conditions costing of GWM works and the funding mechanism. Based on the inputs and insights given by the members, the roadmap of greywater management under JJM is under preparation.

3.3 Institutional Mechanism

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.

3.3.1 National Level - National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM)

At the national level, the National Jal Jeevan Mission is headed by the Mission Director and supported by data and documentation centre by NIC and two Project Management Units (PMUs) comprising multi-disciplinary experts.

3.3.2 State Level - State Water & Sanitation Mission (SWSM)

At the State level, the State Water & Sanitation Mission (SWSM) headed by the Chief Secretary, leads co-ordination, convergence and policy guidance. Administrative Secretary of Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) as the Mission Director is responsible for the implementation of JJM. 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 consists of 5-10 members, viz., three experts from the field of water, rural development, public health and hygiene, sanitation and reputed voluntary organisations are co-opted as members. Many States also have supporting PMUs.

Institutional mechanism under JJM

3.3.3 District Level - District Water & Sanitation Mission (DWSM)

At the district level, DWSM, headed by the Deputy Commissioner or District Collector is responsible for the overall implementation of the programme. 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 meetings regularly to consider and accord administrative approval to in-village water supply schemes, plan protection and preservation of village water sources, greywater treatment, prevent water bodies from getting polluted and regularly monitor implementation. Many districts also have supporting PMUs.

3.3.4 Village Level – Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti

JJM is implemented as a decentralized, demand-driven and community-managed programme with the Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e., Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti/ User Group, etc., playing a key role in planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of in-village water supply systems. The mission envisions empowering Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e., VWSC/ Pani Samiti, to function as 'local water utility' that focuses on water supply service delivery. So far, as on 31.12.2022, over 5.19 lakh VWSCs/ Pani Samitis have been constituted/ made functional.

3.3.5 Implementation Support Agency (ISA)

JJM is implemented in a participatory manner and Self-Help Groups (SHGs), NGOs, community-based organizations, voluntary organizations, etc., 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 on-boarded by DWSM to handhold a fixed number of villages in the particular project cycle. ISAs support water resource mapping exercises, community mobilization, conduct awareness activities, behavioural change activities, preparation, finalization, and implementation of VAP, etc. So far, as on 31.12.2022, over 13,900 such organizations are working as ISAs with different states.

3.3.6 Sector partner

Many Voluntary Organizations (VOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), UN Agencies, Social service & charity organizations

already working in the field of water with wide outreach and impact have been recognized as 'Sector Partners' in this ambitious programme to address the challenges holistically. Currently, 206 such organizations have been recognized at Sector Partners for different levels, i.e., National, State and District/ community-level engagement.

Sector Partners are expected to play a key role in supporting the implementation of JJM by working closely with the National Mission/ States in the areas of programme management, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategies, community mobilization, capacity building, and participatory training programme, identifying successful models for replication, documenting best practices, carry out a social audit, facilitate in organizing workshops, conferences, etc. Also, the trained resource of the Sector Partner may work as master trainers in the field to train and engage with the community at the village/ habitation level. The organizations have submitted their Annual and Quarter-wise plans up to 2024 highlighting the activities to be carried out at different levels, viz., National, State, and District. At the NJJM level, UNICEF, UNOPS, Tata Trusts, and WASH Institute are working closely among others.

Activities for sector partners include the following:

i.) policy advice;

ii.) programme management: extending implementation support at the State, district and GP level, i.e., support in gap-analysis of institutions such as DWSMs, VWSCs, etc.;

iii.) support in change management at State level: prepare modules and build capacities of staff at various levels, viz., SWSMs, DWSMs, ISAs, VWSCs through cascading approach;

iv.) support in target IEC interventions: prepare BCC/ IPC packages for States and support roll out;

v.) knowledge management: documentation of success stories, various success models of implementation of the Mission on the field for cross-learning, etc.;

vi.) capacity building and training programme for stakeholders as mutually agreed upon;

vii.) community engagement: organizing awareness campaigns;

viii.) water quality monitoring & surveillance: handhold States and districts to strengthen WQMS and support in NABL accreditation, sharing of lab results with community, etc.;

ix.) any other activity as per need of the Mission and mutually agreed upon by the parties.

A webinar was organized on 14th May, 2021 where the sector partners were urged to work with the Mission following responsible and responsive approach to holistically address the challenges, viz., depleting water sources, increasing water quality issues, in village infrastructure, O&M, lack of resource efficiency, competing water demands from various sectors, etc., Sector partners are to submit their annual and quarter-wise plan for the entire programme period, i.e., up to 2024, highlighting the activities proposed to be undertaken at National, State and District level.

3.3.7 Institutional set-up for capacity building and knowledge management

3.3.7.1 Key Resource Centres (KRCs)

Effective implementation and sustainability of JJM necessitate proper planning, strategizing and implementing water supply systems, including developing proper institutional mechanisms at all levels. For this purpose, systematic human resource development and capacity building at all levels is required. To achieve the vision of JJM, it is necessary to re-orient and sensitize the Public Health Engineering officials as well as district administration along with field level functionaries. As water is a State subject, the same is managed at different levels, viz., by village, Gram Panchayat, District and State. Leadership training is needed for effective implementation of the programme to ensure assured regular supply of water in the long term.

Accordingly, 100 institutions/ organizations including eminent institutes like Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay; Centre for Science and Environment, Delhi; Engineering Staff College of India, Hyderabad; etc., have been empaneled by National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM) as Key Resource Centres (KRCs) by following a well laid down procedure 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. These KRCs have been entrusted with the responsibility of imparting training to stakeholders implementing JJM in States/UTs at 03 levels viz. Senior Management, Middle Management & Community Level.

Table 3: Number of KRCs identified for each level of target group

Level	Target Group	No. of KRCs Empanelled*
Level – 1 (L-1) Senior management level	Senior Policy Makers, Senior SWSM Officials, Administrators, Chief Engineers/ Engineers-in-Chief, etc.	10
Level – 2 (L-2) Middle management level	DWSM officials, Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Junior Engineers, Water Utility Managers and Water Testing laboratory personnel from Public Health Engineering Departments (PHEDs)/ Rural Water Supply (RWS) Departments/ Public Works Departments (PWDs), etc.	28
Level – 3 (L-3) Community level	Elected Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) Members, Gram Panchayat (GP) Officials, VWSC Members, Members of Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs),etc.	84

*03 KRCs have been empaneled for all levels, 07 KRCs for L-1 & L-2; 09 KRCs for L-2 & L-3 Community level

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 selected KRCs are required to design, develop and deliver target group-specific training programmes. The programs are to be designed in a participative manner using most modern learning tools and techniques, using a combination of informative, participative and experiential learning methods. Learning and application of learning on the job is the key.

Several webinars were organized by NJJM to orient and sensitize KRCs towards the objective of JJM and to help them to finalize their Annual Action Plan (AAP). On 5th February 2022, a webinar was organized by the National Jal Jeevan Mission, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti with Mission Directors, nodal officers for support activities of States/ UTs and KRCs to discuss & identify possible training courses/ themes for the upcoming financial year.

The Annual Action Plan of KRCs for the year 2022-23 for L-1 and L-2 training programmes were finalized and 19 Level-1 and 155 Level-2 training programmes were recommended to be conducted during FY 2022-23.

The training programmes for this financial year cover various aspects of JJM such as:

i. Innovative Technologies - supply monitoring using IoT, water tapping & treatment

ii. Water accounting, audit, water use efficiency and benchmarking studies of Rural Water Supply schemes

iii. Issues, challenges and solutions in spring-based water supply systems

iv. Operation & Maintenance of Rural Water Supply scheme

v. Water quality monitoring & surveillance, Selection, Design, Construction and O&M of Water Treatment plants and Intake structures for sustainable Rural Water Supply schemes in hilly areas

vi. Participatory Planning, Convergence, Implementation and Operation & Maintenance of Rural Water Supply schemes under JJM

vii. Public utility approach in rural water supply and service delivery / functionality of FHTCs

viii. Challenges & Solutions in implementation of JJM:- administrative, technical & other challenges

ix. Institutional strengthening and behavior changes at the leadership level

x. Public Procurement, Contracts and Arbitration in Drinking Water Sector

xi. Rainwater Harvesting, Groundwater Recharge, Water Conservation

xii. Use of IT in Water Quality surveillance, reporting and follow ups

xiii. Greywater Management in Rural Areas.

A common training module framework was developed for L-3, based on which L-3 KRCs were asked to submit their training calendars (to be prepared in consultation with the States assigned to each KRC) to NJJM. Accordingly, L-3 KRCs conducted 114 training programmes from 1st January to 31st March 2022. For the FY 2022-23, all 84 Level-3 KRCs were asked to conduct 02 training programmes by 31st December, 2022. The training material earlier provided in English language for community level stakeholders under JJM to help KRCs in preparing their course contents, modules, PPTs,

etc. has been translated into Hindi and shared with the KRCs. The flipbook of the training material can also be accessed with the link given below:

https://ejalshakti.gov.in/KRC/Content/PDF/Hindi/mobile/index.html#p=58

The overall progress of training programmes conducted by L1, L2 and L3 KRCs in the year 2022 **(Jan-2022 till December-2022)** is given below:

Table 4: Progress of training programmes conducted by L1 and L2 KRCs

Category	No. of training programs completed	No. of participants
L-1	18	439
L-2	169	6,225
L-3	181	11,235

A National workshop of stakeholders under JJM was held from 11th to 12thMay, 2022 at Pride Plaza Hotel, Aerocity, New Delhi involving KRCs, Nodal Officers for Support activities from all States/ UTs and eminent personalities from drinking water sector to review the trainings conducted in FY 2021-22 and sensitize all KRCs about the priorities of Jal Jeevan Mission going forward. The conference was chaired by the Secretary, DDWS. The conference was also live-streamed on YouTube so that members other than KRC representatives and various stakeholders could also attend and learn from the informative sessions. During the conference, **JJM Training Portal** was launched for managing all activities of KRCs and generation of reports for monitoring and evaluation.

Further to make the capacity building process more consultative, a **series of webinars on specific topics** has been organized **on weekends** involving all KRCs, experts and stakeholders implementing JJM in States/ UTs. This webinar series is used as a platform for cross learning & knowledge sharing. Experts in the various field of water sector volunteered as speakers in this Webinar series. Total 12 webinars have been organized on various topics viz. IoT applications on the Water Distribution Network, Significance of Source Sustainability in JJM, Effective Use of Social Media for Digital Outreach of Jal Jeevan Mission etc.

To maintain uniformity and quality of Level-3 training programmes and to constitute a pool of trained trainers, to provide impetus to the capacity building activities at the community level, **5 regional Training of Trainers (ToTs)** for the trainers of L-3 KRCs were organized. Persons looking after capacity building programmes in States/ UTs and trainers from SIRDs were also invited to attend the ToTs. The details are as under:

Date	Venue	Total No. of Parti-cipants
5th to 9th July, 2022	Raipur	47
19th to 23rd September, 2022	NIRD, Hyderabad	47
26th to 30th September, 2022	MGSIPA, Chandigarh	61
17th to 21st October, 2022	Jaipur, Rajasthan	44
5th to 9th December, 2022	MEETRA, Nashik	46

To achieve the vision of the mission, emphasis has also been given on support activities which, inter-alia includes strengthening and empowering VWSCs/ Pani Samitis, engaging voluntary organizations as Implementation Support Agencies (ISAs) etc. For this purpose,

provision of up to 5% of the annual allocation to the States/ UTs as Support Fund have been made in the operational guidelines for implementation of JJM. As such, keeping in view the stage of implementation of JJM, States/ UTs are requested to identify the gaps in the existing set of knowledge, skills and capabilities of all stakeholders implementing JJM in their respective States/UTs and build their capacities by directly engaging Central and State level Training Institutes, centrally empaneled KRCs at pre-defined rates. Further, States/UTs were asked to organize L-3 trainings, from January-2023 , with support fund of JJM by directly engaging Level-3 KRCs in order to scale up L-3 trainings & their effective monitoring.

3.3.7.2 Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee National Institute of Water & Sanitation (SPM-NIWAS)

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee National Institute of Water & Sanitation (SPM – NIWAS), earlier named as National Centre for Drinking Water Sanitation & Quality (NCDWSQ), set up at Joka, Kolkata is an autonomous institution of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated this institute on 30.12.2022 via video conferencing.

SPM – NIWAS has been set up at a cost of around Rs. 100 Crore, on 8.72 acres of land at Joka, Diamond Harbour Road, Kolkata, West Bengal. Through this apex institute on Water and Sanitation, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) aims to bridge the knowledge and capacity building gap in the field of public health engineering, sanitation & hygiene, through short, medium & long-term courses which are not just related to engineering but also cover aspects of management, health, accounting, law and public policies.

"If we work together, we will surely achieve water security and assured service delivery of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services. PHE departments should be ready for a new challenge and expectations of people after supplying water at home."

During his address he said **"In this effort, the role SPM-NIWAS will be crucial and all State Governments and local bodies must utilize the facilities at institute for capacity building and training of field officials".**

Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti - During address at the inauguration of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee National Institute of Water and Sanitation in Kolkata, 30th December, 2022

Vision

The SPM-NIWAS is to work as the apex Institute of international repute in the country on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), catering both rural and urban sector, and become a knowledge and solutions hub.

Mission

The Institute will realize the vision by:

1) Working extensively in the key verticals/ areas of focus, viz. training and capacity building, education, innovation and research and development, advice and consultancy, outreach, and technology and solutions bank;

2) Facilitating implementation of transformational programmes in the drinking water and sanitation sector, both in urban and rural areas;

3) Developing expertise, people, solutions, pedagogy, tools, platforms, technologies, designs, practices, laboratories, products and repositories in all areas related to planning, design, management of water and sanitation and allied disciplines;

4) Enhancing its capability to the extent of driving national and international programmes related to water and sanitation, engineering, management and drive solutions that are technologically, economically, socially and ecologically viable and sustainable;

5) Building capacities of multi stakeholders involved in water and sanitation management to ensure long-term service delivery through regular training and short-term courses;

6) Developing higher education in water and sanitation management including public health engineering through academic programmes ranging from Masters to Post-Doctoral-level;

7) Generating evidence-based research, evaluate technologies and transfer innovative solutions from lab to field;

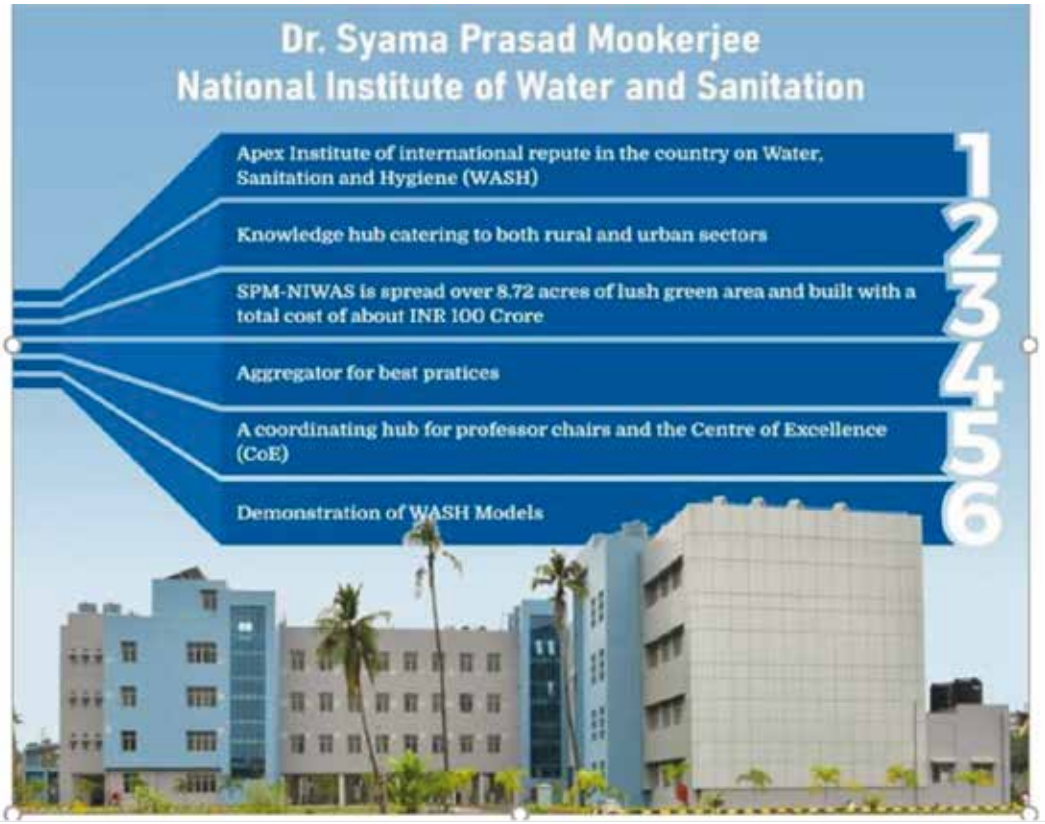
8) Supporting States in quality implementation, monitoring & evaluation and sustaining the outcomes of water and sanitation programmes through its outreach and consultancy services which will be beneficial to both the institute and the States;

9) Building a repository of technologies and solutions, i.e. a technology and solutions bank by collecting, collating and classifying and become a renowned knowledge partner;

10) Developing information technology infrastructure and deploying it for storing, processing and sharing information effectively with stakeholders;

11) Utilizing state-of-the-art technology such as Deep technology for transforming public water systems, facilities and management of water programs, etc. and

12) Supporting development of a body for prescribing norms and standards in public health engineering and for undertaking accreditation/ certification of the public health engineers so that they are well-equipped to discharge their responsibilities and deal with emerging issues.



Trainings and workshops/ Conference

The Institute organised online training sessions and offline workshops as mentioned below:

1. **Online "orientation training sessions for NWEs on ground truthing and implementation JJM"**

   The institute has been entrusted with the task of empanelment and deployment of National WASH Experts for ground truthing and implementation of JJM at ground level. As on date, the Institute has empaneled 46 NWEs and 30 fresh applications are under consideration. The Institute organized two online orientation training sessions for NWEs on ground truthing and implementation of JJM at ground level on 18th June, 2022 and 16th July, 2022.

2. **One day offline "National Workshop for NWEs on Ground Truthing and Implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission" at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi**

   A one-day National Workshop for NWEs on Ground Truthing and Implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission was organized by

the Institute at IHC, New Delhi on 3rd August, 2022.

3. **One day offline "National Workshop for Rural WASH Partners Forum" at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi**

   The Institute organized a one-day National Workshop for Rural WASH Partners Forum" at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on 22nd August, 2022.

4. **One day offline "Inaugural & National Conference on Drinking Water Quality - Issues and Challenges" at SPM-NIWAS, Kolkata**

   The Institute organized a one-day National Conference on Drinking Water Quality- Issues and Challenges" at SPM-NIWAS, Joka, Kolkata on 30th December, 2022. The Inaugural ceremony and the national conference were witnessed by approx. 220 officers from States /UTs rural water supply departments and officers of DDWS, SPM-NIWAS, UNICEF and WASH Partners.

3.3.7.3 Centres of Excellence (CoE)

An Expert Committee under the Chairperson-ship of Principal Scientific Adviser to the Govt. of India was constituted by Dept. of Drinking Water & Sanitation, to consider requirement of Centres of Excellence to strengthen education, training and research in public health engineering and, if required, to also suggest the places, institutions and required infrastructure.

Accordingly, the Committee considered it and recommended to set up two Centres of Excellence in Public Health Engineering in:

i.) Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai working on several cutting-edge technologies including sensors in the drinking water sector; and

ii.) Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar, located in the drought-prone western part of the country which has experienced water scarcity and water quality problems (Fluoride and salinity).

These Centres of Excellence are planned to be developed further which is expected to help in expanding training and capacity building, education and research and innovation in the public health engineering sector in their areas of focus. These centres would support multi-disciplinary activities including academic programmes drawing expertise from various disciplines, viz., engineering, humanities, management, etc. Moreover, faculty working in public health engineering from other disciplines would be actively involved in the centres' activities. These centres, through their expertise, would strengthen the water and sanitation- related ecosystem and eventually help in improving public health and hygiene in the country.

The proposal for establishing these two CoEs are under consideration in Department of Expenditure, Govt of India.

3.3.7.4 Professor Chair

Given the evolving objectives and requirements of the Mission, Jal Jeevan Mission - Professor Chairs have been established, with the guidelines to provide domain specific support to the National Jal Jeevan Mission and the State Water and Sanitation/ Rural Water Supply/ PHE Departments so as to achieve the objectives of the Jal Jeevan Mission as well as the Swachh Bharat Mission.

The new initiative would align with the vision, mission and objectives of the Jal Jeevan Mission and the Swachh Bharat Mission; ensure an effective mode of selection of the Professor Chair; ensure the adequacy of the grant-in-aid to meet the objectives; and have a balance of training, outreach, academic activities, and research.

To have wide consultations for an informed view on effective engagement of the national programmes with academic institutions through the mechanism of the Professor Chairs, following five Professor Chairs have been set up as detailed in table below:

Table 5: Five focus areas and Institutes for hosting JJM-Professor Chair

S.No.	Focus area	Institute	JJM Professor Chair
1.	Utility development & water economics	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore	Prof. Gopal Naik
2.	Sustainability of drinking water sources	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jodhpur	Prof. Pradip Kumar Tewari
3.	Water treatment technology	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati	Prof. Mihir Kr. Purkait
4.	Decentralized governance for water & sanitation services	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai	Prof. Amita Bhide
5.	IT and data science for service delivery	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur	Prof. Amit Mitra

DDWS has sanctioned ₹30.59 Crore for 5-year term of 5 JJM-Professor Chairs and released ₹6.55 Crore in 1st year for operationalization of office of JJM-Professor Chairs. The JJM-Professor Chairs are to undertake functions like training & capacity building, outreach & consultancy, academic programmes, research & innovation in their assigned focus area. Two meetings on 05.05.2022 and 15.09.2022 were held under the chairpersonship of Secretary, DDWS to review the activities of JJM-Professor Chairs. The JJM-Professor Chairs also addressed the Rural WASH Partners' Forum (RWPF) at '7th India Water Week (IWW)' event held on 02.11.2022 at Great Noida.

3.3.7.5 Rural WASH Partners' Forum

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, have brought the organizations working in the rural WASH sector under one umbrella as the Rural WASH Partners' Forum (RWPF) for better collaboration & synergy besides creating an environment of learning and knowledge sharing, finding scalable and cost-effective solutions, sharing best practices & success stories while avoiding overlap in efforts. KPMG, India have been entrusted with the responsibility of platform coordinator for RWPF. Together, there are more than 200 Development partners and Sector partners who have come together to make Rural India a Swachh and SujalDesh.

The inaugural workshop of RWPF was organized on 22nd August 2022 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi to discuss and firm up future collaboration and relationship between the partners to support the initiatives taken under the flagship missions viz. Swachh Bharat Mission (G) and Jal Jeevan Mission. The workshop was

chaired by Secretary, DDWS. The key decision points arising out of the aforesaid inaugural workshop were as under:

- Lead Partners for various thematic areas shall soon be finalized by the Department;
- Lead Partners for various States/ UTs shall be finalized based on information available from Partners at the time of registration for the first meeting.

Accordingly, 12 identified thematic areas have been allocated to the Development Partners. The same has also been conveyed to Lead Partners with a request to-

i) collaborate with support partners for the thematic area they are leading and to prepare a road map for next one year clearly bringing out the challenges, possible approaches/solutions/ interventions.

ii) devise a mechanism for documentation and wider dissemination of success stories and best practices from field, in their thematic area;

iii) suggest, in consultation with support partners & State/UTs, for launch of special campaign(s) in their thematic area, for better implementation and achievement of the objectives.

RWPF combined efforts led to the participation of around 400 development/sector partners in the Swachh Bharat Diwas celebration on 2nd October at Vigyan Bhawan. Development Partners/ Sector partners participated from many States/UTs across India

RWPF Led the participation of DDWS as Partner Department in India Water Week, 2022 from 1st to 5th November 2022. 20 stalls and 2 models were showcased to the Senior Officers and participants from various countries and States/ UTs of India in around **500** sqm exhibition space.

The 2nd conference of RWPF was chaired by the hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti on 02.11.2022 during the India Water Week, 2022 in Greater Noida where he also interacted with the thematic area lead partners and requested them to give a roadmap on the thematic areas for the work to be done in coming months. Based on the discussions held, a virtual meeting was called by Director, NJJM on 18th November 2022 with all the lead Development partners wherein the States/ UTs were tentatively mapped to the leads. The consent of Leads has also been received.

A virtual meeting was held on 9th December 2022 to discuss the amplification of this WASH information through social media. Based on the discussion held at the meeting, a social media what's app group was formed to repost the WASH information on the Social Media handles of Partners and vice-versa.

RWPF has also participated and managed the inauguration of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee National Institute of Water & Sanitation at Kolkata through development partners UNICEF and INREM foundation. Many states, UTs senior officers participated along with development and sector partners.

In 2023, RWPF in coordination with development partners, plans to host multiple workshops and conferences across various States/UTs to support and amplify the work of JJM and SBM-G.

3.3.8 Committees under JJM

3.3.8.1 State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC)

States 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 the functioning/ performance of existing water supply schemes for the 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 having 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 for the design period.

3.3.8.2 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 the Government of India has been constituted.

The Committee has invited technical solutions/ innovations for drinking water and sanitation sectors; identified and recommended them after a rigorous appraisal process to solve the challenges. A similar exercise is being undertaken for inviting high-end R&D proposals for customized solutions. The State Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Departments are also represented in the Committee. The technologies submitted would be measured on suitable parameters to be developed as a matrix under the ASSURED system of evaluation.

The committee held three meetings, i.e., its fifth, sixth and seventh meetings in the year 2022 on 15th February 2022, 21st September & 10th October 2022, and 6th December 2022 respectively. The accepted technologies are also shared with the States for adoption in the field.

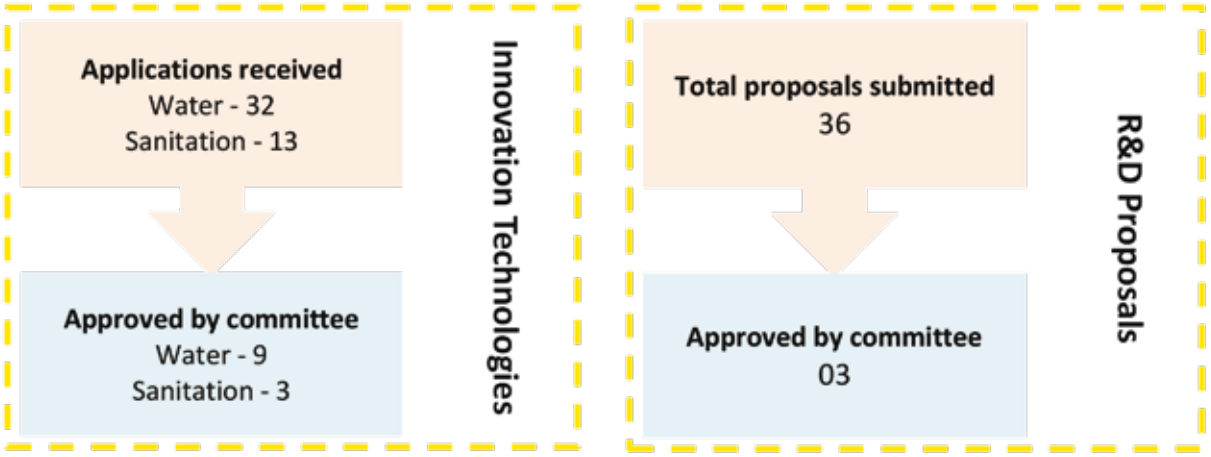


Table 6: Details of Technologies approved by the Technical Committee

S.No.	Category	Company	Technology
1.	Water	Sre Senthil Engineering Company (SENCO)	Argentum Oligodynamic Online Drinking Water
2.		Inwasol India	REDO Mobile Water Disinfection Services concept: (For smaller water volumes and especially for the Indian market)
3.		Inwasol India	REDO Water Disinfection - Proven single oxidant disinfection methods ozone, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, etc
4.		Staron Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	WYLDOX CLO2
5.		Initiative Engineering	Automatic dosing system for online chlorination using ORP sensor with remote monitoring.
6.		Kariot Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Kariot -Next Gen IoT enabled smart water management system.
7.		Shri Ram Rashmi Industries, Kanpur	Solar operated Handpump "ChakraPaani"
8.		Excellent Water Technology	Kashyap - anti scale system
9.		Bihar Bal Bhawan Kilkari, Department of Education, Government of Bihar and Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Bihar	Magnetic Arsenic Removal Unit (MARU)
10.	Sanitation	PriMove Infrastructure Development Consultants Pvt. Ltd.	Tiger Bio filter for Faecal Sludge & Septage Treatment
11.		Avyan Pashupathy Capital Advisors Private Limited	Pyrolysis-Omni-Processor (P-OP)
12.		Organic Solutions	Advanced Eco Reactor (AER) sewage treatment plant based on hybrid constructed wetland and vermi-filtration

Table 7: Details of R&D proposals approved by the Technical Committee

S. No.	Applicant Name	Name of the proposal	Duration (months)	Budget (Rupees in Lakh)
1.	Dr. Sumana Ghosh	Prototype development to treat pesticide residue in surface water bodies in rural areas.	18	36.60
2.	Dr. Basant Yadav	Community based Managed Aquifier recharge (CoMAR) in rural clusters: A tool for sustainable and safe drinking water supply	15	27.72
3.	Dr. Meenu Chhabra, IIT Jodhpur	Point-of-use and in-line water quality sensors for smart water management.	12	72.51

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

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

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

ii.) Additional Secretary/ Joint Secretary, SBM, DDWS

iii.) Joint Secretary & FA, 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

3.4 Annual Action Plan

Every year, States/ UTs are required to formulate an Annual Action Plan (AAP) which is an extensive exercise that begins in early February. The objective is to have a robust plan that provides direction for implementation based on identified priorities, reduce risk of uncertainty by forecasting the activities to be done in future, etc. Based on the IMIS data entered by States, intensive analysis and evaluation is carried out for every State/ UT on their existing water supply scenario, especially on priority areas. The planning exercise assists the key stakeholders in visualizing the implementation process, framing a task list with timelines to achieve the approved targets, facilitating coordination ensuring the entire institutional mechanism is oriented to work in the desired direction.

3.4.1 Focus of AAP

A. Targeting low hanging fruits

The fastest way of providing tap water connection is by utilizing the existing/ ongoing piped water supply network as 'low-hanging fruits' and retrofitting them by extending the distribution network to provide tap water connections. In villages with existing piped water supply networks and tap connections to some households, it is mandatory to connect every household in the village adopting the saturation method.

i.) Providing tap water connections from existing PWS schemes to remaining households of the village;

ii.) Augmentation and retrofitting of existing schemes to make them JJM compliant;

iii.) Connect all households of the village where existing coverage of tap water supply is high and few Households left;

iv.) Analysis of life cycle/design period of schemes to improve their efficiency.

B. Empowering GPs/ VWSCs/ Pani Samitis to shoulder key responsibility

Empowering communities to prepare VAPs is of utmost importance to:

i.) facilitate GPs/VWSCs to prepare VAPs incorporating key components;

ii.) explore convergence by dovetailing resources at GP/village level.

C. Identifying priority areas adhering to the principle of 'equity & inclusiveness'

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

i.) Quality-affected areas, especially 27,544 Arsenic & Fluoride-affected habitations;

ii.) Villages in drought-prone areas (904 blocks) and desert areas (233 blocks);

iii.) Aspirational Districts (112);

iv.) JE/AES affected districts (61);

v.) SC/ST majority villages;

vi.) Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) Panchayats (3,102).

D. Prioritizing JE-AES affected districts

Japanese Encephalitis-Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE-AES) is a serious health hazard. The disease mostly affects children and young adults which can lead to morbidity and mortality. These infections particularly affect malnourished children of poor economic backgrounds. As many as 61 high priority districts in five States are identified for strengthening prevention and control measures through five Union Ministries with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as the nodal Ministry. Jal Jeevan Mission is a key programme in reducing the burden of disease in these districts.

Jal Jeevan Mission has significantly strengthened the preventive measures to reduce the spread of JE-AES by providing clean tap water supply to economically poor households in the affected districts of Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. On 15th August 2019, when Jal Jeevan Mission was announced, only 8.02 lakh (2.64%) households in these districts across the five States had tap water supply in their homes. Due to the efforts of States, as on 31st December, 2022, over 1.48 crore (49.58%) households have been provided clean tap water supply in their homes, i.e., a 18-fold increase in coverage.

E. Prioritizing Aspirational Districts

With the Union Government's undivided focus on providing basic amenities in remote areas, aspirational districts, border areas, etc., this mission strives to ensure safe drinking water in every rural household without any discrimination. The principle is 'no one is left out', and those who are so far unserved get assured potable drinking water in their homes. Districts with low human development indices (HDIs) have been identified as Aspirational Districts by the NITI Aayog. On 15th August 2019, when Jal Jeevan Mission was announced, only 21.66 lakh (7.82%) households in 112 Aspirational Districts had tap water supply in their homes. As on 31st December, 2022, tap water supply has been provided to over 1.50 crore (54.29%) households, i.e., a seven-fold increase.

F. Mission Utkarsh

Mission Utkarsh is an initiative of Niti Aayog aimed at achieving saturation of schemes by various departments in the districts in mission mode, in convergence with all stakeholders. Under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)), ten districts of Kiphire (Nagaland), Gadchiroli (Maharashtra), Udham Singh Nagar (Uttarakhand), Nayagarh (Odisha), Dantewada (Chhattisgarh), Giridih (Jharkhand), Baran (Rajasthan), Panna (Madhya Pradesh), South Salmara Mankachar (Assam) and Shravasti (Uttar Pradesh) were selected for rapid improvement and saturation in providing tap water connection to all rural households. In this regard, a review meeting on planning and implementation of JJM in 10 districts was held on 19.09.2022, to expedite implementation of JJM in identified districts. As on 31st December 2022, tap water supply has been provided to 36% households in Mission Utkarsh districts.

G. Prioritizing water quality-affected habitations

Emphasizing water quality, 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 the commissioning of piped water supply schemes may take a longer time, States have been advised to install Community Water Purification Plants (CWPP), especially in 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 distances.

S.No.	Contaminant	No. of quality-affected habitations			
		As on 01.08.2019	As on 31.12.2022		
			Total	Covered with Short term measures	Remaining
1.	Arsenic	11,559	685	623	62
2.	Fluoride	6,852	467	448	19
3.	Heavy Metals	2,151	103	18	85
4.	Iron	18,562	13,435	2	13,433
5.	Nitrate	1,383	515	6	509
6.	Salinity	13,226	9,912	10	9,902
Total		**53,733**	**25,117**	**1,107**	**24,010**

G. Simultaneously, States are to start work in villages without any PWS as well;

H. In water-deficient and quality-affected areas, States are preparing and implementing schemes for bulk water transfer and distribution network along with treatment plants;

I. **Support activities** – plan for engagement of ISAs, VWSCs formation, VAP preparation, IEC activities, support staff, capacity building, skilling, third-party inspection, grievance redressal, etc.

J. **Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance activities** – plan for new laboratories to be set up, NABL accreditation/ recognition, PPP, water quality testing and sanitary survey targets, etc.

K. **Financial planning** – annual and quarterly plan for the financial year, plan for convergence, O&M, EAPs, etc.

3.4.2 Approval of Annual Action Plan

States/ UTs presented their Annual Action Plan (AAP) for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission before the committee for its finalization during 23rd March– 27th April, 2022. The meetings were held through video conferencing and also offline.

This month-long exercise, was done by the committee chaired by Secretary, DDWS, and rigorous scrutiny was undertaken of the proposed Annual Action Plan (AAP) prepared by States/ UTs before finalizing the same. Thereafter, funds have been released throughout the year. Regular field visits, review meetings were held to ensure implementation of these Annual Action Plans to achieve the goal of Jal Jeevan Mission.

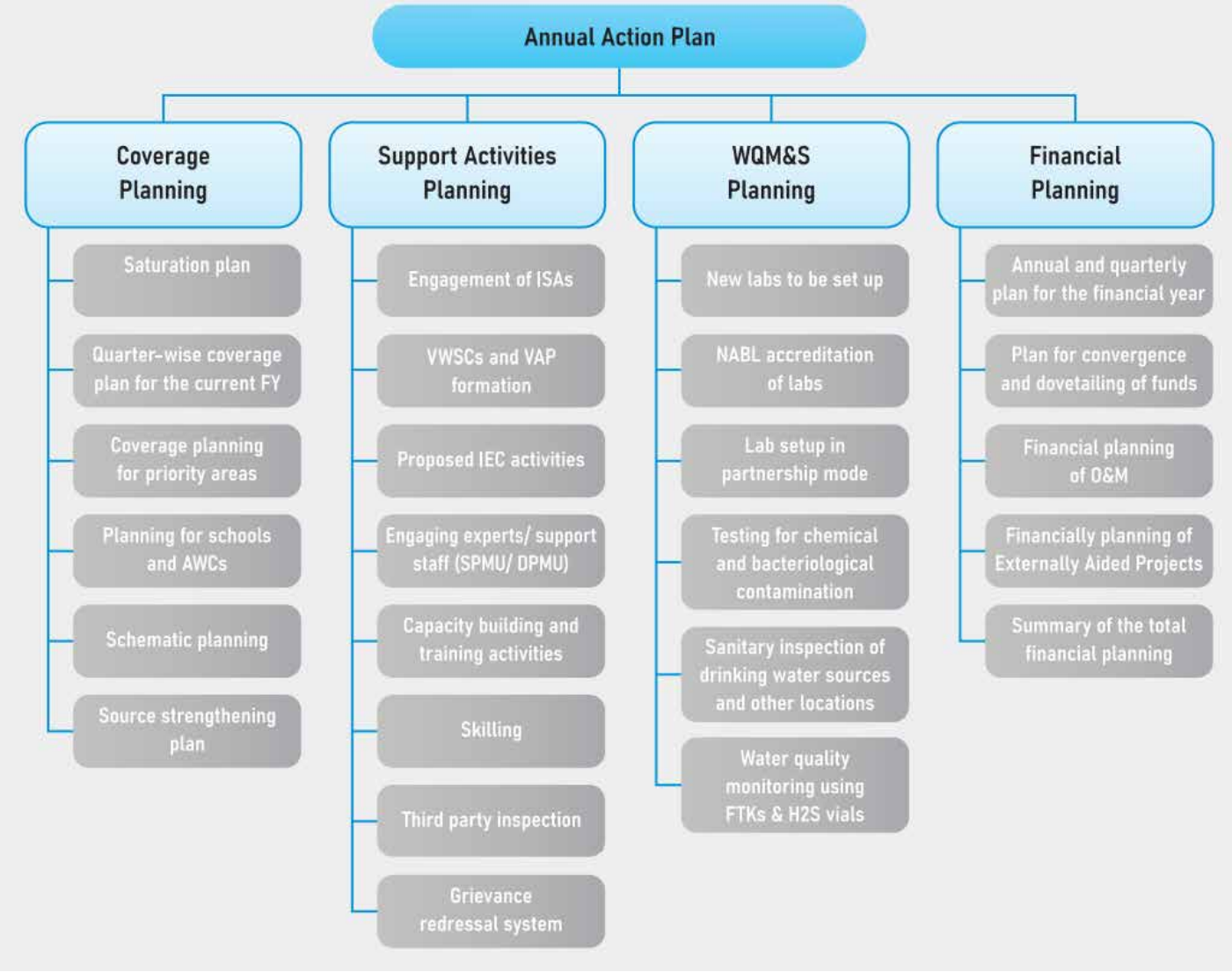


Figure 3.5: Components of Annual Action Plan

3.5 Major initiatives undertaken

3.5.1 Building partnerships, changing lives

3.5.1.1 International Cooperation

The government of India is building strategic international partnerships to enhance international cooperation in specific areas of water supply, water distribution, wastewater and solid waste treatment, sewerage systems, re-use of treated wastewater, water management, and energy optimization.

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

3.5.1.1.1 India and Denmark Partnership

India and Denmark have entered into a Green Strategic Partnership on 28th September 2020, and a Joint Work Plan (2021-2023) has subsequently been formulated between the National Jal Jeevan Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti, New Delhi and Danish Environment Protection Agency, Ministry of Environment, Denmark (DEPA) to support Government of India's objective of providing drinking water supply to all rural households by 2024. The objective of the work plan aims to enhance cooperation in the specific areas of water supply, water distribution, wastewater treatment, sewerage systems, re-use of treated wastewater, water management and energy optimization in the water sector through the Indo-Danish Water Technology Alliance (WTA).

The cooperation aims to work to support a range of priorities of the JJM and co-create solutions in the fields of policy, planning, regulation and implementation as well as technology, research & development and skilling that combine Danish and Indian expertise. NJJM will provide support to DEPA in its outreach to State and District-level partners. DEPA has already started working with the Government of Tamil Nadu and forged an alliance with UNOPS for work in Uttar Pradesh.

A steering committee with high-level representatives of the Ministry of Jal Shakti and DEPA, the Embassy of Denmark to India has been constituted as a part of the work plan implementation and review of its progress. Series of meetings in between NJJM and DEPA are being conducted to expedite the partnerships and outcomes of the support.

3.5.1.1.2 Collaboration with countries for leadership development programmes/ trainings

National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM) have started discussion with various foreign countries and international agencies to explore the possibility for leadership development programmes/ trainings for engineers and administrators of the public health engineering sector of India by appropriate institutions/ agencies of these countries. The training and capacity building of senior administrative officers and public health engineers both at the National level and States/ UTs will enable to transform the Public Health Engineering Departments (PHEDs) at the State level into modern, financially self-sustainable, public utilities with a service delivery outlook and the village level committees into independent local utilities.

3.5.1.1.3 India and Israel Partnership

A meeting was held between NJJM and MASHAV (The agency for International Development Co-operation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Israel). In the meeting organization of India-Israel G2G water seminar,

promoting India-Israel Bundelkhand water project, and conducting water management academic studies in Israel were discussed.

Discussions regarding leadership development programmes/ trainings etc. are in progress with representatives of MEA.

3.5.1.1.4 India and Hungary Partnership

An interaction was held between Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation and Hungarian Institutions on 'Leadership Development Programme' on 27.06.2022. Considering the expectation of the Indian side, Hungarian partners would come back with offers and details on programmes that can be done by each partner. The Hungarian partners to share their structured courses/ trainings of 5 to 7 days duration (eg., 3 days of virtual and 4 days of physical visits).

3.5.1.1.5 India and Finland Partnership

A meeting was held between Counsellor, Trade & Investment, Embassy of Finland and Director, NJJM regarding possible collaboration between NJJM and Finland in water sector wherein it was informed that Finland is working on a new project in water & sanitation along with Govt. of Gujarat.

3.5.1.2 JJM on a global platform

3.5.1.2.1 COP 27

The United Nations Climate Change Conferences are yearly conferences held in the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). They serve as the formal meeting of the UNFCCC parties - Conference of the Parties (COP) to assess progress in dealing with climate change, and beginning in the mid-1990s, to negotiate the Kyoto Protocol to establish legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

India Pavilion at COP27 on water

In the final week of COP27, financing global sustainability programs were a significant focus with water conservation and resilience ranking high on the list of delegates' priorities. At the Water and Climate Pavilion, a session designed to showcase the interconnectivities between climate change, water as a resource, and the basic social services that depend on it, was held on 17th November 2022, the day dedicated to water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).

Shri. Vikas Sheel, Additional Secretary & Mission Director, JJM & SBM-G, participated in the session, and spoke on the theme "Building climate resilience at scale through Jal Jeevan Mission in India" During his address, he said, "At COP26, the Prime Minister of India emphasized on the need & importance of community engagement & alignment of the programme with local needs. We have strong political will and leadership coupled with the required funds to implement the programme. Political & financial commitment is critical to sustain the momentum and ensure that over 19 Crore rural households get quality water. JJM follows a bottom-up approach & ensures tap water in deserts, mountains & remote areas, all across the country." He also highlighted the progress made by the mission in schools and how a network of over 2,000 water-testing laboratories has been set up to test & monitor the quality of water supplied. He also shared the challenges that were faced and eventually overcome in an effective way through strategic planning in the mission. By building the capacity of the local community, training & skilling the villagers & its sub-committees, and creating an enabling environment the mission envisions long-term sustainability. The audience applauded the progress made by India in rural water supply.

3.5.2 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. Present issues in the 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 greywater treatment and reuse, etc., are planned to be taken up and financial support made available to carry forward the research, field validation and demonstration.

The Technical Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India recommends innovative technical solutions after a rigorous appraisal process using ASSURED matrix.

A	Affordability is required to create access for everyone across the economic pyramid, especially at the bottom.
S	Scalability is required to make a real impact by reaching out to every individual in the society, not just a privileged few.
S	Sustainability is required in many contexts- environmental, economic, and societal.
U	Universal implies user-friendliness so that the innovation can be used irrespective of an individual's skill levels.
R	Rapid refers to speed. Inclusive growth cannot be achieved without the speed of our action matching the speed of our innovative thoughts!
E	Excellence in technology, product quality, and service quality is required, not just for the elite few but for everyone in the society, since the rising aspirations of resource-poor people also need to be fulfilled.
D	Distinctive innovation is required because there is no use in creating me-too products and services.

Figure 3.4: ASSURED matrix

3.5.2.1 Innovation challenge to develop portable device for water quality testing

- With a vision to ease the process of water quality testing, the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, in collaboration with Invest India launched the 'Innovation Challenge to Develop Portable Devices for Testing Drinking Water Quality' in December 2020.
- During 2022, the ten shortlisted firms/ start-ups under the challenge, were then provided with an opportunity to work under this programme and develop their devices for commercialization. A

dedicated support to give shape to their ideas and convert them into ready devices for water quality testing in the field, was also provided with the help of the Incubation partner.

- The prototypes developed under the programme were required to apply for necessary certifications and licenses to ensure safety for end-consumers. The devices were tested in state-owned laboratories carrying expertise in the domain and provided analysis on the performance of each kit.
- After due evaluation of the applications, 09 start-ups and MSMEs were identified for subsequent stages. Three beneficiaries out of nine namely Elico Ltd, Hueristic Devices Pvt Ltd, and Cluix LLP have successfully developed the devices and passed the various stages and tests for validation of performance. The devices use proprietary technologies and test different sets of parameters making each solution novel and unique. Two digital field test kits developed by Elico Ltd and Cluix, are now available for procurement on the Government e-Marketplace under a dedicated category, 'Digital Water Quality Testers/Analyzers (Jal Jeevan Mission).

3.5.3 Functionality assessment

On the day of announcement of JJM, i.e., 15th August, 2019, about 81% of rural habitations in the country had access to potable water through various types of schemes to ensure every rural person has enough safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic needs as well as livestock throughout the year. As reported by States, 17% of rural households had tap water supply in their homes prior to launch of JJM. Under JJM, the major change was made to provide tap water supply at household level. The paradigm shift has been from community or habitation level of service to the household level, as well as an increase in the per person daily water quantity (by 37.5%) to be supplied —from 40 lpcd to 55 lpcd. States are impressed upon to also make the tap water connections provided prior to 15th August 2019, JJM compliant.

In order to ensure every household gets assured supply of potable water in adequate quantity on regular basis, the Mission aims to assess the functionality of tap water connections provided before and after its launch. The functionality is defined as having infrastructure, i.e., household tap water connection providing water in adequate quantity (55 lpcd) of prescribed quality (BIS:10500) with adequate pressure on regular basis, i.e., continuous supply in long-term. It will also include long-term source and system sustainability. The major challenge is continuously monitoring the functionality of tap water connections till sensor-based IoT devices are installed in every village for measurement and monitoring of water supply on real-time basis. Every year, a sample survey is undertaken to assess the functionality of household tap water connections. A survey in sample villages is done to identify the issues, challenges, and problems which are majorly impacting the functionality so that immediate corrective action could be initiated to improve the water supply system to realize the outcomes set under Jal Jeevan Mission.

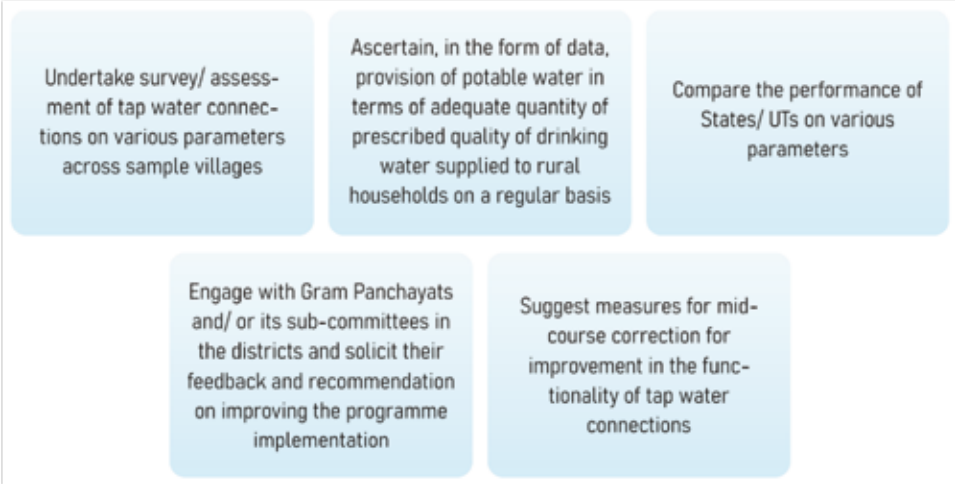


Figure 3.5: Objectives of functionality assessment

3.5.3.1 Assessment studies for drinking water supply schemes:

The following two assignments regarding assessment of drinking water supply schemes have been undertaken by the department:

A. Performance assessment of community water purification plants to provide assured potable water

- To assess the functionality of single village water supply schemes and its performance on various aspects including
  - o whether the scheme has been fully completed in all respects i.e. all components as per the sanctioned/ approved estimate have been constructed and commissioned;
  - o whether the scheme has provided the intended services i.e. provision of per capita water per day in prescribed quality every day within the design period?
  - o whether scheme has been handed over to the local governing institution for operation and maintenance (O&M) and the ease of O&M by local institution including levying and collection of service charges;
  - o whether scheme is linked to a water recharge structure or water conservation structure (here linked means presence of a functional water recharge or conservation structure for ground or surface water scheme respectively); and
- To understand community's perception about the scheme
- Ascertain the reasons for success or failure to meet the intended services and develop recommendations for improving performance of SVS under Jal Jeevan Mission

B. Performance Assessment of Regional Water Supply Schemes during their design period

- To assess the functionality of RWSS and their performance on various aspects including
  - o Whether the scheme has been fully completed in all respects i.e. all components as per the sanctioned/

approved estimate have been constructed and commissioned;

- o whether the scheme has provided the intended services i.e. provision of per capita water per day in adequate quantity of prescribed quality every day during its operation to all villages?
- o number of days/ months the scheme remained non-operational;
- o reliability of water supply i.e. meeting the time schedule of water supply;
- o restoration of scheme after breakdown;
- o levying and collection of service charges; and

- To understand community's perception about the scheme
- Ascertain the reasons for success or failure to meet the intended services and develop recommendations for improving performance of regional water supply schemes under Jal Jeevan Mission.

3.5.3.2 Functionality Assessment 2021-22

- As envisaged in JJM Operational Guideline, DDWS regularly carries out functionality assessment of tap water supply, through a third party agency.
- During 2021-22, the functionality assessment exercise was carried out for all 33 States/ UTs in 712 districts with 3.01 lakh households and 22,596 public institutions in 13,299 sample villages. On 2nd October, 2022, i.e. Swachh Bharat Diwas, Hon'ble President, after unveiling of Functionality Assessment Report 2021-22, conferred Jal Jeevan Mission Awards to the best performing States/UTs for JJM Functionality Assessment. A brief comparison of functionality of tap water connections assessed in 2020-21 & 2021-22 in terms of three parameters viz. Quantity, Quality and Regularity, is as under:

Components	2020-21	2021-22
Quantity	83.5%	85%
Quality	61.3%	80%
Regularity	86.8%	87%

3.5.4 Solar power-based water supply schemes

Solar-powered ground water-based water supply scheme is a viable solution for piped water supply particularly in forest, hilly, tribal and far-flung habitations where power supply is very unreliable and the existing borewell meets the quality and quantity requirements. Solar-powered schemes with mechanized pumping, storage and distribution systems are cost-effective standalone systems that are being conveniently maintained by the community. Such a system typically comprises a borewell yielding adequate quantity and safe water, solar panels, battery back-up, storage tanks of adequate capacity with sensors like motor on-off sensors, dry-run sensors, water level sensors and steel stages. Solar power can be conjunctively used along with a grid-based power supply to reduce energy charges. Solar-powered schemes can enable the provision of tap water connections within a short span of time. Under the Mission, fund provision of Rs.7 lakh per scheme is made for solar power-based schemes.

In the States like Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, etc., solar power-based water supply schemes are being planned and implemented on a large scale.

3.5.5 National WASH Experts (NWEs)

DDWS has directed Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee National Institute of Water and Sanitation (SPM-NIWAS) (erstwhile NCDWSQ) to undertake the work of empanelment and deployment of Sector Experts for ground truthing and providing technical assistance to expedite the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) at ground level in view of the following objectives:

- Independent monitoring of the programme;
- Ground truthing of implementation in around 76,800 village in a year;
- Provide inputs for corrective action at field level to respective States/ UTs;
- Facilitate in providing star rating to water supply system in States/ UTs;
- To check the quality of water service delivery, long term sustainability of schemes.

In view of above, 46 individual domain experts having experience in WASH and Public Health Engineering sector were engaged so that maximum number of villages may be visited. So far more than 1,200 villages in 76 districts have been visited and reports are uploaded on JJM-IMIS.

3.5.6 Campaign to provide piped water supply to every school, anganwadi centre and ashramshala

The physical environment and cleanliness of anganwadi centres, ashramshalas, schools, etc., have profound impact on the health, capacity to learn and well-being of the children. Children are more susceptible to water-borne diseases and spend a 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 during CoVid-19 pandemic. Keeping this in view, a campaign was launched on Gandhi Jayanti, i.e., 2nd October, 2020 to make provision of piped water supply for drinking and cooking of mid-day meals and tap water for handwashing and use in toilets at these centres. The campaign essentially highlights water, sanitation and hygiene issues with its interplay with children's well-being and their long-term development.

This demand focussed efforts in the form of a time-bound campaign involving Public Health Engineering/ Rural Water Supply Departments/ Agencies/ Gram Panchayats/ VWSCs, Local Communities, Sector Partners, NGOs, Self-Help Groups, etc., so as to make it a true 'Jan Andolan'. As on 31st December, 2022, 8.72 lakh (84.83%) schools and 9.02 lakh (80.79%) anganwadi centres have piped water supply.

3.5.7 Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh (RJJK)

Several individuals/ institutions/ corporates/ foreign donors/ philanthropists, etc., have a desire to give back to the society. Recognizing this and in accordance with the vision of the Prime Minister to build a 'Jan Andolan' for potable tap water supply to every rural household and village institution, the 'Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh' (RJJK) has been set up under the DDWS to facilitate such contributions for creation of safe drinking water supply in villages of their choice. Objectives of the Kosh are to:

i.) enable individuals/ organisations to donate/ contribute in making provision of clean drinking water in the village of their choice;

ii.) join the ongoing efforts under JJM to provide tap water in rural homes, schools,

anganwadi centres, tribal residential schools, health-cum-wellness centres, etc.;

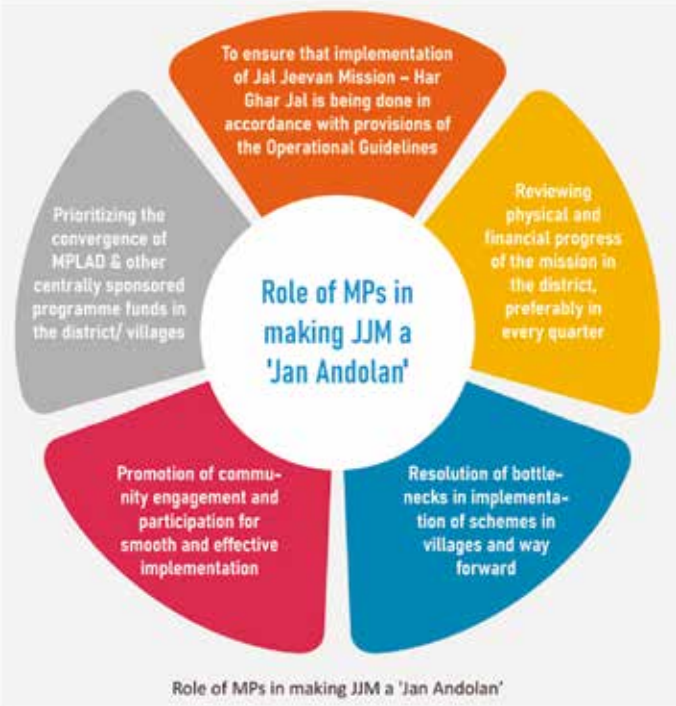
iii.) promote R&D, innovation, use of technology in ensuring tap water in rural households;

iv.) build the capacity of the local village community to plan, implement, manage operate and maintain their water supply schemes; and

v.) promote water conservation efforts, augmentation/ strengthening of drinking water sources, greywater treatment & re-use, etc., for drinking water security in rural areas.

3.5.8 Role of MPs in making JJM a 'Jan Andolan'

Recognizing the key role, Members of Parliament/ elected representatives can play a role in mobilizing the local community and empowering them to ensure assured piped water supply in rural homes, provisions have been made in the guidelines of Jal Jeevan Mission for their participation. MPs are already nominated as Co-Chairperson of the District Level District Development Coordination & Monitoring Committee (DISHA) of the Ministry of Rural Development. Their inputs/ suggestions would be considered while finalizing the District Action Plan (DAP) for 100% coverage for provision of drinking water in all rural households of the districts in their constituencies. Further, before declaring any district as' Har Ghar Jal' district, i.e., districts with tap water supply in every rural home, Members of Parliament whose constituencies are part of the district would be consulted so that 'no one is left out'. MP (s) are to be invited in every meeting of the District Water & Sanitation Mission (DWSM) as a Special Invitee(s). With union Government's focus to improve the 'quality of life' and bring 'ease of living' for the people living in rural areas, involvement of the Members of Parliament in this flagship programme will make Jal Jeevan Mission, a 'Jan Andolan' - people's movement.



Role of MPs in making JJM a 'Jan Andolan'

3.5.9 Digital Transformation

JJM Mobile and Web Application

The JJM Mobile App has been launched by the Prime Minister on 2nd October 2021. The App is very useful for field engineers to certify villages as Har Ghar Jal and geo-tagging of water sources and physical assets. The App is being used by citizens and field engineers for accessing Jal Jeevan Mission related information – news stories, videos, guidelines, Samvad, FAQs etc. So far more than 48,000 villages are Har Ghar Jal certified.

JJM Website

The JJM website provides Information about overall policy formulation, planning, financing and coordination for JJM.

IoT based monitoring of water supply

- "Har Ghar Jal" through Functional Household Tap Connections is the core objective of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), which envisions that - every rural household having drinking water supply by 2024 in adequate quantity of prescribed quality, on a regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges, leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities. The aim is to provide safe and adequate drinking water to all rural households at the household level.

- The IoT-sensor based monitoring of rural water supply is likely to benefit all stakeholders (government, utility, and citizens) across multiple dimensions like economic, social, environmental, health and safety ensuring through -

i. Improved success rate of water supply schemes due to end-to-end visibility of water supply to village, district, state, and national level at near real-time (for quick response corrective actions);

ii. Equitable access to all sections of the society by monitoring water delivery across habitations;

iii. Alleviation of issues (social, economic and health) in village resulting from inaccessibility to potable water in adequate quantity; improved transparency and accountability;

iv. Reduced cost of operations and improved life of water supply schemes (e.g., leak detection, preventive maintenance, optimising resource requirements);

v. Better customer satisfaction with improved service levels through faster response time and lesser number outages (e.g., remote dashboards across levels and preventive maintenance);

vi. Data-driven and evidence-based planning for new schemes/ modifications through advanced analytics (e.g., demand patterns, electricity reliability, source reliability, temporal water quality variation etc.);

vii. Long term sustainability of water sources through improved source monitoring;

viii. Efficient and responsible use of water by end customers by measuring quantity consumed

- The objective of sensor-based monitoring is not only to monitor Key Performance Indicators, but also ensure quick response, minimum service delivery outage, minimum water loss, optimise efficiency and monitor the quantity and quality on sustainable basis. The additional advantage of this data would be to analyse the demand pattern of the user groups over time and use this information for demand management at aggregate level, minimise non-revenue water, ensure proper management and effective operation and maintenance of water supply systems in the villages.

- The mission objective is to shift the focus from physical infrastructure and highlight the importance of "developing a utility mindset to focus on service delivery". This shift can be achieved by designing "sustainable O&M of the systems, undertaking water budgeting and audits at regular intervals, cost recovery, reducing the energy charges by adopting conjunctive use of water as well as use of conventional and non-

conventional energy specifically solar, measuring the water withdrawal and accounting for the same, addressing the grievances proactively, etc."

Availability of IoT based Smart Water Management through GeM

- Based on the learnings of these pilot projects, DDWS is now encouraging States to roll out IoT-based rural water supply monitoring solutions across all villages. However, the scale of such implementation is huge (i.e., scaling up from current level of 100 pilots to 6,00,000 villages) and would be the first of its kind, globally. To achieve this scale, it is expedient to have a developed marketplace for such technology-enabled data management/ decision support system consisting of Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) of sensors and IoT hardware, IoT solutions providers, and maintenance service providers, who may cater to these huge requirements from the States/ UTs.
- DDWS in collaboration with Government e-Marketplace (GeM) team has developed a new service category viz 'System integration service to implement IoT sensor-based measurement and monitoring of rural water supply systems' in the GeM portal (The States/ UTs may access this service category in the GeM portal using this link (https://mkp.gem.gov.in/services#!/browse/services_home_syst/open).
- This will enable all the qualified vendors in the market to register their products and services in the GeM portal and will thus help the States/ UTs to procure these solutions at ease. So far 14 OEMs have registered on GeM portal.

3.5.10 Virtual museum on water

To provide children and citizen with required information and education through edutainment on multiple aspects of water including physical, social and cultural so that they learn and imbibe practices towards sustainable management at their young age, the DDWS has decided to create a Virtual Museum on Water, a rich, digital platform that enables the children to learn and engage with India's water journey through immersive learning techniques with a good mix of technology and creativity. This further accelerates India's water revolution through water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) enlightened and responsive citizens. The process for selection of agency for the purpose has been started.

3.5.11 Har Ghar Jal Utsav and Certification

- To expedite the process of HGJ certification, the States were directed to organise a HGJ Utsav during 25th July to 15th August, to verify, report and declare villages as HGJ and also to celebrate the success of comprehensive delivery of water.

- Hon'ble Prime Minister addressed the Har Ghar Jal Utsav under Jal Jeevan Mission via a video message on 19th August 2022. The event took place at Panaji Goa. Chief Minister of Goa Shri Pramod Sawant, Union Minister Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat were among those present on the occasion.
- New modules for certification as well as the questionnaires have put in concerted efforts for simplification of the certification process. The very first district to be certified Har Ghar Jal was Burhanpur in Madhya Pradesh, where people from all the villages have declared their village as 'Har Ghar Jal' through a resolution passed by Gram Sabha, certifying that all households in the villages have access to safe drinking water through taps, ensuring that 'No One is Left Out'. A detailed discrepancy report after checking videos and certificates was prepared by the team to ensure that all the protocols are met with.

DDWS, NIC has resolved various issues arising from time to time. Overall, the team provided assistance to all the various levels from grassroot, district to State PHED for 1.52 lakh villages.

Goa and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (D&NH and D&D) became the first 'Har Ghar Jal' certified State and UT in the country, respectively. All 2.63 lakh rural households of Goa & 85,156 of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu have access to potable water through tap connection.

3.5.12 Jal Jeevan Survekshan

To motivate and to bring in healthy competition among the districts towards implementation of JJM, Jal Jeevan Survekshan-2023 has been launched wherein efforts of the top performing districts will be recognized on monthly and quarterly basis. The districts will be evaluated based on self-reporting in IMIS portal of JJM and assessment of functionality of tap connections and ground truthing, through an independent agency.

- Felicitations under JJS:
  - Monthly felicitations for Districts
  - 3 Fastest moving districts within each category (15)
  - 3 Best performing districts within each category (15)
  - Districts graduating from one category to another category (variable)
  - Quarterly felicitations for Districts
  - 5 Fastest moving districts within each category (25)
  - 3 Best performing districts within each category (15)
  - Fastest moving aspirational district within each category & sub-category (5)
  - 3 Best aspirational districts within each other (15)
  - Annual awards for Districts and States
  - State awards:
    - 2 Best performing states in each category (0% to 50%, 50% to 75%, 75% to 99%, 100%) (8)
    - Most improved state in category - 0% to 50%, 50% to 75%, 75% to 100% (3)
  - District Awards:
    - 5 Best performing districts (5)
    - 5 Best performing aspirational districts (5)

3.5.13 Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration, 2022

- Jal Jeevan Mission is one of the scheme towards which two awards out of sixteen are scheduled to be given under the Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration 2022. The scheme for the Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration seeks to recognise the contributions of civil servants in five different areas. The PM award event is open to all district authorities, including the chairman of the DWSM, the district collector, and the district magistrate.
- The PM Awards for Excellence in Public Administration 2022 would include a (i) trophy, (ii) scroll and (iii) an incentive of Rs. 20 lakh to the awarded District/ Organization to be utilized for implementation of project/ programme or bridging resource gaps in any area of public welfare. In collaboration with DARPG, the questionnaire for taking feedback from beneficiaries of JJM, has been finalized.

3.6 Initiatives to ensure water quality

3.6.1 National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM)

Department had launched National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22nd March, 2017 as a part of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), which was subsequently subsumed under Jal Jeevan Mission, to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 Arsenic/ Fluoride affected rural habitations in the country. The NWQSM has been closed on 31st March, 2022.

Table 8: Physical progress of NWQSM (as on 31.12.2022)

S. No.	State	Nos. of targeted habitations (as on 18.08.2016)	No. of habitations covered	No. of habitations covered with State schemes or quality improved	No. of Remaining habitations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	421	292	129	-
2.	Assam	3,881	2,607	1,274	-
3.	Bihar	2,120	958	1,162	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	75	30	45	-
5.	Haryana	245	106	139	-
6.	Jharkhand	1,128	315	813	-
7.	Karnataka	1,059	906	153	-
8.	Kerala	73	56	17	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	136	130	6	-
10.	Maharashtra	100	75	25	-
11.	Odisha	65	27	38	-
12.	Punjab	777	534	217	26
13.	Rajasthan	6,849	5,753	1,096	-
14.	Telangana	1,041	1,041	-	-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	462	354	108	-
16.	West Bengal	9,112	6,065	3,047	-
Total		**27,544**	**19,249**	**8,269**	**26**

3.6.2 Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S)

Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) has been accorded the highest priority under Jal Jeevan Mission to provide drinking water of prescribed quality to rural households. The department provides technical and financial support to States/ UTs to strengthen the Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance activities.

Water Quality 'Monitoring' by the department and PHED officials and 'Surveillance' by communities are an integral part of JJM's action planning. It is suggested that the sub-divisional/ block laboratory test 100% water sources under its jurisdiction, once for chemical parameters and twice for bacteriological parameters (pre and post-monsoon) in a year, covering all sources of the respective block at least for 16 basic water quality parameters.

Given the priority accorded to water quality, a water quality monitoring and surveillance framework, prepared after several discussions with States/ UTs and other stakeholders, aims to facilitate in water quality testing, monitoring and surveillance activities effectively. The Prime Minister released the framework on 2nd October, 2021.

The States have been advised to enable the public to get their water samples tested at these laboratories at nominal rates. In addition, a widespread campaign to raise awareness to understand and assess basic water quality parameters and the effects of different contaminants is also being planned. Under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), up to 2% of the annual allocation to States can be utilized for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMS) activities.

Table 9: Basic water quality testing parameters

S. No	Characteristic	Unit	Requirement (Acceptable Limit)	Permissible Limit in the absence of alternate source
1.	pH	-	6.5- 8.5	No Relaxation
2.	TDS	Milligram/ litre	500	2000
3.	Turbidity	NTU	1	5
4.	Chloride (as Cl)	Milligram/ litre	250	1000
5.	Total Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	Milligram/ litre	200	600
6.	Total Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	Milligram/ litre	200	600
7.	Sulphate (as SO4)	Milligram/ litre	200	400
8.	Iron (as Fe)	Milligram/ litre	1.0	No Relaxation
9.	Total Arsenic (as As)	Milligram/ litre	0.01	No Relaxation
10.	Fluoride (as F)	Milligram/ litre	1.0	1.5
11.	Nitrate (as NO_3)	Milligram/ litre	45	No Relaxation
12.	Total coliform bacteria	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml of sample		
13.	E.coli/ Thermotolerant coliform bacteria	Shall not be detectable in any 100 ml of sample		
14.	Free residual Chlorine	Milligram/ litre	0.2	1
15.	Colour	Hazen units	5	15
16.	Odour	-	Agreeable	Agreeable

Table 10: Parameter-wise suggested rates for testing water samples

S. No.	Parameters	Individual Rates Recommended (Rs.)	Package Rates Recommended (Rs.)
1.	Odour	1	50
2.	Color	1	
3.	pH	1	
4.	Total dissolved solids	1	
5.	Turbidity	5	
6.	Total alkalinity	20	
7.	Total hardness	20	
8.	Residual chlorine	1	
9.	Chloride	50	50
10.	Sulphate	50	50
11.	Iron	50	50
12.	Total arsenic	100	100
13.	Fluoride	50	50
14.	Nitrate	50	50
15.	Total coliform bacteria	100	100
16.	E-coli or thermo tolerant coliform bacteria	100	100

3.6.3 NABL accreditation / recognition of laboratories

The National Mission is assisting and facilitating States/ UTs in setting up, upgradation, improving the functioning and strengthening of drinking water quality testing 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 the local condition. At the time of announcement of JJM, less than 50 laboratories across country were accredited by NABL. As on 31st December, 2022, 1,043 laboratories are NABL accredited/ recognized.

S. No.	Laboratory level	Number of laboratories		NABL accreditation/ recognition	
		As on 31.12.2021	As on 31.12.2022	As on 31.12.2021	As on 31.12.2022
1.	State	33	34	17	18
2.	Regional	22	21	20	15
3.	District	644	645	272	428
4.	Block	927	148	46	103
5.	Sub-division	332	1,165	50	479
6.	Mobile	58	64	-	-
Total		**2,016**	**2,077**	**405**	**1,043**

3.6.4 Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS)

NJJM has developed an online portal for Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS). It has been envisaged that all the water quality testing data will be available on JJM-WQMIS.

The features of this JJM-WQMIS are as follows:

i.) All the laboratories in the State/ UTs will be registered and mapped in the portal.

ii.) Field Test Kit (FTK) users in every village would be registered in the online portal by the block/ sub-divisional laboratory that provides services in that area. The persons trained in FTK testing are also given the training to upload the FTK test results on JJM-WQMIS.

iii.) Uploading the details of the water sample and the test results.

iv.) Uploading the inventory, human resources and fees collected by the respective laboratory.

Once WQMIS is integrated, there will be a considerable volume of data on water quality of different drinking water sources. These data sets can be standardised, which will enable the integration of collected drinking water quality data. The FTK test data, water quality sensor data from the smart water supply system (if available), and water sample test results collected from different laboratories can be integrated to derive a comprehensive picture of the water quality of water sources.

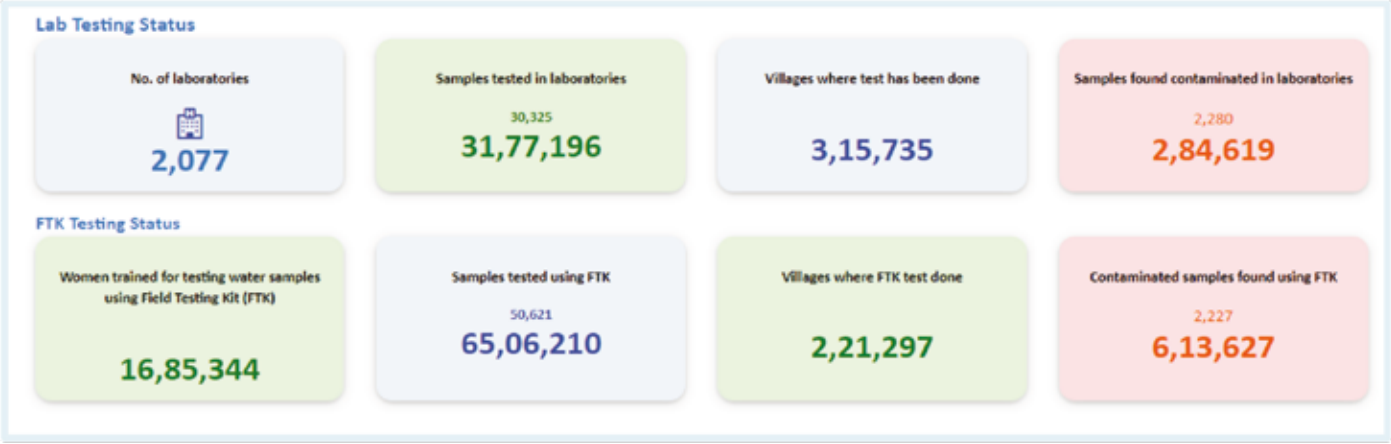


Figure 3.6: Status of drinking water samples - Snapshot of JJM-WQMIS as on 31.12.2022.

3.7 Engagement with States/ UTs

In the spirit of partnership and participatory approach to achieve 100% FHTCs, national government 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.

3.7.1 State-level workshops

To sensitize practitioners on various components of JJM and initiatives, teams from NJJM comprising officers and PMU consultants have visited States and presented key aspects, viz., JJM vision, strategy, PFMS, planning, digital governance, WQMIS, etc., to engineers, ISAs, chemists, etc.

3.7.2 Review meetings

Regular review meetings are organized with States/ UTs through both video conference-based as well as offline meetings at State-level.

Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation organized review meeting with Chief Secretary/ Administrator, Secretary in-charge of the Finance Department, and Secretaries in-charge of Rural Sanitation and Rural Water, in all States/ UTs in January-February, 2022 through video conference. The meeting was chaired by Secretary, DDWS. During the meeting progress of Jal Jeevan Mission against AAP (2021-22) targets, financial progress, unspent balance, State share release etc., and utilization of 15th Finance Commission grants were reviewed.

Progress of Jal Jeevan Mission was also reviewed during Annual Action Plan discussion with States in March – April, 2022. Review meetings on implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in focussed States were held on 12.09.2022 & 27.09.2022 under the chairmanship of Secretary, DWS with ACS/ Prl. Secretary/ Secretary-in-charge of Rural Water Supply/ PHE Departments of focussed States.

National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM) held mid-year review meeting with States/ UTs, under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, on 22.11.2022 and 23.11.2022. On the first day of meeting, review was held with 13 focus states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. On the second day review was held with rest of 21 States/ UT. The mid- year review was followed up by another review meeting on 21.12.2022 and 22.12.2022. During the review, NJJM presented the status of half-yearly progress made vis-à-vis approved Annual Action Plan of 2022-23 as well as saturation plan and steps taken for expeditious implementation of JJM to complete various planned activities. During the meeting, NJJM suggested course correction in planning, if any, and the way forward to ensure tap water connection to all rural households by 2024 or before, as planned by States/ UTs. States, where the progress is slow, were asked to ensure that all remaining schemes to achieve 100% coverage by 2024, are immediately approved, tendered, work order issued and work started on the ground without delay.

3.7.3 Review by Hon'ble Union Minister, Jal Shakti and Hon'ble Union Ministers of State, Jal Shakti

The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti is leaving no stone unturned to ensure that Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) meet the set goal within the set timelines. Regular visits are undertaken by the representatives from the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation to assist the State teams in resolving the key issues, understanding the ground challenges, guiding them on on-course implementation corrections, and identifying the best practices in the State which can be replicated in other States/ UTs.

The visits are not only made by the staffs and officers of the department, but also by the highest authorities of the Ministry. Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Hon'ble Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Prahlad Singh Patel, Hon'ble Minister of State, Jal Shakti and Shri Bishweswar Tudu, Hon'ble Minister of State, Jal Shakti have also made multiple visits during the year to far-flung villages in the States/ UTs with an objective to boost the progress of implementation and access the impact created by the programme.

During the year many joint review meetings with the Chief Minister of the States were also held to review the progress and to discuss the way forward for achieving the objectives of both the flagship programme of DDWS i.e Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen). These meetings really turned to be a game changer as it boosted the morale of the officers implementing the programmes and also help in on spot resolving of issues and challenges faced by the States.

Regional Conferences were organized during the year where Ministers from various States and UTs along with Senior officials from the implementation department participated. The conferences were chaired by Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat. During the conferences, specific issues and challenges in implementation of both the programmes and way forward were discussed. Also, the States and UTs were given an opportunity to put forward their expectations from the Ministry, so that timely support may be provided in expediting programme implementation.

Such Regional conferences provided a great platform to participating States/ UTs for cross learning and exchanging of ideas and best practices following their respective States.

3.7.4 Conferences/ workshops

3.7.4.1 Post-budget Webinar on the theme "leaving no citizen behind"

A post-budget consultation with industry leaders and other stakeholders was organized on 23rd, February, 2022 on strategies to expedite implementation of JJM

3.7.4.2 Regional Conference of States/ UTs Ministers on Jal Jeevan Mission

The Union Minister for Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, chaired regional conferences with all States/ UTs Ministers in charge of rural water supply and reviewed the progress made under the Jal Jeevan Mission. The conference was held in Guwahati, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Jaipur between February and April, 2022.

3.7.4.3 National e-conference on assured water supply and ODF plus in Aspirational districts on 04.02.2022:

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and the Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin (SBM-G) are part of massive national initiatives for improving the quality of lives of people to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Considering unique needs of Aspirational Districts, special emphasis is given to achieve the national goals set under the JJM and SBM-G. In this regard, a National e-Conference with the Chief Secretaries of the State having aspirational districts on 'Assured potable water supply and ODF plus in Aspirational Districts' was organized by DDWS on 04th February 2022, under the chairmanship of CEO, Niti Aayog. The conference was attended by AS & MD, NJJM & SBM(G), ACS/ Secretary/ Principal Secretary, RWS/ PHED Department of State governments along with Department officials and DC/DM of Aspirational districts along with district officials. CEO, Niti Aayog in his speech emphasized on Community involvement and ownership for speedy implementation and long-term sustainability.

3.7.4.4 Swachh Bharat Diwas 2022

On 2nd October 2022 the Department of Drinking water and sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti celebrated Swachh Bharat Diwas (SBD) at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi to commemorate the birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. Hon'ble President of India. Smt. Droupadi Murmu, graced the event and encouraged the efforts made by the States/UTs, in accelerating the ODF Plus and Har Ghar Jal momentum. The Union Minister for Jal Shakti Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat along with Minister of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Shri Giriraj Singh, Minister of State for Jal Shakti & Tribal Affairs, ShriBishweswar Tudu and Minister of State for Jal Shakti & Food Processing Industries Shri Prahlad Singh Patel, also conferred the awards to the best performing States/UTs.

Union Minister Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat presented the first copies of Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) 2022 and JJM Functionality Assessment 2022 reports to the hon'ble President.

During the event, awards were distributed to the best performing States/ districts are as follows;

i.) Jal Jeevan Mission - Functionality assessment: Under JJM, to assess the performance of various local water utilities in States/ UTs, a functionality assessment exercise is undertaken every

year to understand the status of water service delivery to households. Tap water connection is referred to as functional if it meets some parameters: (i) Supply of adequate water @55 lpcd or more; (ii) Supply of potable water/ prescribed quality (BIS:10500); (iii) Supply of water on a regular basis, i.e. daily basis or as per schedule. The functionality assessment exercise was conducted for all 33 States/ UTs in 712 districts with 3.01 lakh households and 22,596 village-level institutions in 13,299 sample villages.

ii.) Har Ghar Jal States/UTs & Districts: A campaign was conducted to certify 100% household tap water connection villages, GPs, Districts, and States/UTs as Har Ghar Jal. Awards were given to 31 districts that had certified all its villages as 'Har Ghar Jal', i.e, people from all the villages have declared their village as 'Har Ghar Jal' through a resolution passed by Gram Sabha, certifying that all households in the villages have access to safe drinking water through taps, ensuring that 'No One is Left Out'. A Special award is given to district Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh for being the first 'Har Ghar Jal' certified district in the country.

3.7.4.5 National e-conference on assured water supply in Aspirational districts on 13.09.2022:

National e-conference on assured water supply in Aspirational districts was held on 13.09.2022. The conference was co-chaired by CEO, Niti Aayog and Secretary, DDWS. The conference was attended by AS & MD, NJJM, Central Prabhari Officers, DCs/ DMs/ Collectors of Aspirational districts, senior officers from Niti Aayog, States/ UTs etc. Secretary, DDWS in her speech emphasized that JJM is not only about infrastructure, it is about 'Jan Baghidhari'. CEO, Niti Aayog in his key-note address conveyed that hon'ble Prime Minister attaches great importance to Aspirational Districts programme. It is imperative that development parameters of Aspirational districts are maintained above national level.

3.7.4.6 Swachh Jal Se Suraksha

On 2nd October 2022, DDWS, MoJS announced the 100 days water quality campaign "Swachh Jal Se Suraksha" focusing on awareness creation about water quality seriousness and importance among the people through Information, Education, and Communication (IEC), training activities and capacity building of villagers using citizen centric approach for long term water quality assurance at water sources and delivery points. The period of the campaign is from 2nd October 2022 to 26th January 2023. The States are directed to plan and implement the campaign, by actively involving all the stakeholders viz. Gram Panchayat and prepare an implementation strategy to achieve the following objectives:

a. Testing of all drinking water sources for chemical as well as biological contamination through laboratories in 100% villages with a special focus on water quality testing in all quality-affected habitations, especially those with Arsenic and Fluoride contamination;

b. Testing of water quality using FTKs and H2S vials in 100% schools and Anganwadi centers and at least three samples in each village at the household level, for residual chlorine, bacteriological contamination, and for other parameters through women trained for FTKs testing;

c. To undertake prompt remedial measures in all such cases where a water source from which piped water supply is being given, or where the water supply at the household level, is found contaminated;

d. Wherever the remedial action cannot be taken through disinfection at a local level, suitable temporary measures, such as installation of Community Water Purification Plants, etc., must be taken latest by the end of the campaign period;

e. Marking of all contaminated sources other than the safe source, through which water is being supplied, as 'not fit for drinking purpose', and geotagging of such sources too on the JJM-IMIS;

f. Identification and training of at least 5 women in every village, preferably including at least one ASHA worker and one Anganwadi worker, for water quality testing using FTKs/H2S vials;

g. Display of water quality testing results using FTKs, H2S vials, and lab testing on board, in 100% villages at prominent places i.e., GP buildings, Anganwadi centers, health centers, schools, etc.; and

h. Improvement of the lab infrastructure i.e., availability of manpower, lab equipment, the material for testing, and accreditation of labs.

3.7.4.7 National Conference on dissemination of Functionality Assessment Report

A National Conference on dissemination of Functionality Assessment Report for the year 2021-22 & review of progress of implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission was held under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, on 08.10.2022 in Mohali, Punjab. The conference was attended by administrative Secretaries of the States/ UTs, Mission Director, E-in-C, CE, head of WSSO etc. During the conference, NJJM made presentation on review of implementation of JJM in States/ UTs, Swachh Jal Se Suraksha, Internship programme and engagement of KRCs for training programmes, findings of functionality assessment report of 2022 and Jal Jeevan Sarvekshan.

3.7.4.8 7th India Water Week (1st – 5th Nov, 2022)

India water week (IWW) is a multi-disciplinary forum, initiated as a flagship event of the Ministry of Water Resources in the year 2011, with the aim to create an international platform for meaningful deliberations and generating valuable recommendations and action points. The IWW event is a "knowledge hub" for innovative ideas and solutions. It provides a forum for stakeholders viz. policymakers, water managers, professionals, academia, and user groups from different sections of society, wherein all water-related issues are discussed, and measures are identified to address water security challenges in a sustainable way. The 7th edition of India water week (IWW) was held during 1-5 November, 2022 at the India Expo Centre, Greater Noida, and National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi. The theme the for the 7th IWW is "Water Security for Sustainable Development with Equity" focusing on various aspects of water security and related challenges for equitable development with the following three thematic areas.

i.) Aspects of water security and their impact;

ii.) Addressing challenges of growing water demand through water cooperation; and

iii.) Water governance – policies, action plans, and institutions.

The five-day-long event was organized by the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti. The event was graced and inaugurated by the Hon'ble President of India Smt. Droupadi Murmu, in the august presence of Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Smt. Anandiben Patel, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Yogi Adityanath, Union Minister of Jal Shakti (MoJS), Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Ministers of State for Jal Shakti, Shri Prahlad Singh Patel and Shri Bishweswar Tudu.

Jal Jeevan Mission stall was installed on the occasion showcasing technologies used, major milestones achieved, and the journey of the mission.

MoJS briefing the delegates about JJM

Session on 'Rural WASH Partnerships – Way Forward' : The session was organized on the 2nd day of the IWW to discuss and firm up future collaboration and relationship between the partners to support the initiatives taken under the flagship missions of DDWS viz. SBM- G and JJM. Under the chairmanship of the MoJS, the session was divided into three sub-sessions interaction with JJM Professor Chairs; interaction with WASH Experts; and interaction with thematic area partners of Rural WASH Partners Forum (RWPF). Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat launched the Swachh Sarvekshan Grameen - 2023 Toolkit, which comprises information on various stages of assessment, baseline rankings of the Panchayats and districts based on their ODF Plus progress as reported on SBM-G Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).

The minister said that SSG is not just a ranking exercise but also a vehicle for creating 'Jan Andolan' and ensuring prompt action for the achievement of SBM-G 2.0. 'SSG 2023 Dashboard' and 'Retrofitting module' were also launched during the event. The 'Retrofit to Twin Fit' campaign promotes simple on-site technologies for retrofitting of existing single pit toilets into twin pit toilets, for safe disposal of

faecal sludge in rural households. Four Professor chairs made presentations on various topics viz. 'Sustainability of drinking water sources'; 'Utility development & water economics'; 'IT and Data Science for service delivery'; and 'Decentralized governance for water and sanitation'. Director, NJJM made a presentation on the findings of the National WASH Experts (NWE) for ground truthing and technical assistance to States.

MoJS, Secretary and AS&MD, DDWS addressing the gathering

The Union Minister appreciated the work done by all the stakeholders in the implementation of JJM and SBM-G. He applauded the gathering for their contribution to the platform with a new direction. He said, India being a developing nation is an example for many other developed nations and the two missions have ambitious but doable goals for a water efficient and clean country. With every citizen's knowledge & awareness, the contribution of development & implementation partners and civil society organisations, massive behavioural change is possible. People may not know the cause of the problem, but they know the pain they face because of the problem. Therefore, Partnerships & People's Participation- on are the key driving force to realize the dream of "Swachh and Sujal Bharat" and with multi-stakeholder cooperation and renewed commitment, sustainable management is possible.

3.7.5 Field visits: Action taken on the ground

Multi-disciplinary NJJM teams have been visiting villages in different States/ UTs to make observations with an objective to expedite the implementation focusing on prudent investment and targeted outputs. The team interacts with members of GPs/ VWSCs/ Pani Samitis, local community as well as officials of PHE/ RWS/ PR Department on community participation and institutional arrangements for the implementation. The visit also aims to identify the issues and challenges being faced by the implementing agencies in the State/ UT and

to document good practices for cross-learning as well. Further, Union Minister, Jal Shakti as well as MoS for Jal Shakti have also been visiting States to take stock of the situation.

The NJJM team also spends considerable time with the respective planning and implementation team at State/ UT headquarters and reviews DPRs, estimates, costing, materials, etc. State-level or district-level workshops are also organized to sensitize the implementers on the JJM vision, objectives, components, share best practices, address any emerging queries, etc.

In 2022, NJJM undertook about 33 field visits to understand the implementation of JJM in villages covering 162 districts across 21 States/ UTs.

Table 11: Details of field visits undertaken by multi-disciplinary NJJM teams

State/ UT	Dates	Number and names of districts visited
Andhra Pradesh	23rd – 27th May	1- Vijaywada
	29th Jun – 01st July	1- Vijaywada
	20th – 23rd Sep	1- Vijaywada
Arunachal Pradesh	07th – 11th Dec	1- Upper Subensiri
Assam	29th Nov – 2nd Dec	3- Kamrup Metropolitan, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia
Chhattisgarh	24th – 27th May	5- Jashpur, Raigarh, Balod, Kawardha and Bemetara
	19th Jun – 23rd Jul	2- Surajpur and Koriya
Gujarat	14th – 17th Sep	1- Ahmedabad (IoT handover)
Jammu & Kashmir	07th – 09th Apr	1- Sabma
Jharkhand	19th – 22nd April	1- Ranchi
	22nd – 23rd July	2- Gumla and Simdega
Karnataka	15th – 20th Aug	2- Shimoga and Chikmangluru
	07th – 09th Sep	2- Chitradurga and Devangere
Kerala	21st – 25th Nov	3- Ernakulam, Alappuzha and Kollam
Kolkata	29th – 31st Dec	1- Kolkata
Madhya Pradesh	23rd – 24th April	3- Sehore, Indore and Bhopal
	05th – 09th Sep	2- Vidisha and Shajupur
Meghalaya	09th – 12th May	2- Ribhoj and East Khalasi hills
	19th – 23rd Dec	2- West Garo Hills and North Garo Hills
Mizoram	25th – 29th April	4- Mamit, Aizwal, Kolasib and Lunlei
Nagaland	20th – 24th June	2- Peren and Dimapur

State/ UT	Dates	Number and names of districts visited
Odisha	04th – 07th Apr	2- Jagatsinghpur and Narayangarh
	08th – 10th June	1- Khorda
Rajasthan	27th – 31st July	2- Rajasmand and Kota
	06th – 09th Sep	4- Sikar, Churu, Jaipur and Jhunjhunu
	14th – 17th Sep	1- Jaipur (IoT handover)
Sikkim	29th June – 3rd July	2- East and South Sikkim
Tripura	4th – 7th April	1- South Tripura
Uttar Pradesh	28th – 30th Nov	1- Mathura
	19th – 23rd Dec	1- Bijnor
	06th – 08th Oct	3- Gorakhpur, Basti and Siddharth Nagar
Uttarakhand	21st – 24th Sep	4- Tehri Garhwal, Haridwar, Almora and Bageshwar
West Bengal	19th – 21st May	2- South 24 Parganas and North 24 Parganas

3.7.6 Communication and outreach

Consistent communication is the key to fostering a 'Jan Andolan' spirit, i.e., to make water everyone's business. Additionally, to maintain transparency & accountability, NJJM has been disseminating key authenticated information through several communication channels, viz., mass media, mid-media, print media, and social media.

3.7.6.1 Publications

3.7.6.1.1 Jal Jeevan Samvad newsletters

In the pursuit of building a Pan-India knowledge network for optimizing outputs under JJM, an effort is being made to link National, State, District, Block, and Gram Panchayat levels in a fruitful exchange of information and good practices. To create a shared purpose and promote cross-learning, 'Jal Jeevan Samvad' in the form of a monthly newsletter is being brought out. In 2022, Samvad was issued every month providing information on the progress made, challenges encountered and overcame, technical interventions, workshops/ conferences organized, work done by JJM partner institutions, case studies, success stories, innovations, good practices, and way forward. So far, 27 e-newsletters have been brought out starting from October, 2020. The same can be access at: https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/jal-jeevan-samvad

3.7.6.1.2 Collaboration with MyGov India

As India celebrated 75 years of its Independence, Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, MyGov introduced a Quiz on Jal Jeevan Mission as the fourth quiz in the Sabka Vikas Mahaquiz Series, which was part of an outreach effort to build awareness in citizens. The said Quiz was launched for the period 1st July, 2022 till 31st July, 2022 in 12 Indian languages (Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Odia, Bengali, Assamese, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi & English) to reach every citizen.

The quiz witnessed great enthusiasm and broad-based participation from citizens across the country. With a total of 2,09,943 contestants, the

quiz received highest participation from Uttar Pradesh, followed by Maharashtra, Gujarat and Bihar. Maximum participation was received from age group 18-24 with more than 60% of the women participants. A maximum of 1,000 participants with the highest score was selected.

3.7.6.1.3 JJM Brochure

A brochure on Jal Jeevan Mission was developed for international/ national audiences highlighting the objective of the mission, budget outlay, various components of JJM, the transformation since launching of the mission, detailing progress made, and technologies leveraged under the mission to ensure transparency and accountability. The brochure can be accessed at: https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_and_reports/jjm-brochure.pdf

3.7.6.1.4 A booklet covering Journey to 10 Crore FHTC:

A booklet on journey of 10 Crore FHTC under Jal Jeevan Mission was compiled to provide a holistic view about the step-by-step progress made by Jal Jeevan Mission. The document can be accessed at: https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_and_reports/a-journey-to10-crore.pdf

3.7.6.1.5 Functionality Assessment Report:

JJM envisions providing safe and adequate drinking water regularly through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all rural households in India. As part of its annual monitoring for the financial year 2021-22, the National Jal Jeevan Mission, Government of India (GoI) engaged HTA-Kantar Public to conduct the 'Assessment of the Functionality of Household Tap Connections (FHTC)' at households as well as village-level public institutions.

The assessment included two components – a) village-level interviews with service providers and members of the village water, and sanitation committees (VWSCs) and water quality testing of public institutions and b) household (HH) interviews with adult members (across the head, mid, and tail end HHs under piper water schemes [PWS]), including measurement of water quantity and water quality, both on-site and off-site. The report can be accessed at: https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-10/national_report_of_functionality_assessment_2022.pdf

3.7.6.1.6 Jal Jeevan Survekshan Toolkit-2023

To motivate and to bring in healthy competition among the Districts, Jal Jeevan Survekshan-2023 was launched by Hon'ble Vice President of India on 21-10-22. The objective of this 'Survekshan' is to recognize the efforts of the top performing districts on monthly and quarterly basis. The districts will be evaluated based on self-reporting in IMIS portal of JJM and assessment of functionality of tap connections and ground truthing, through an independent agency. The Jal Jeevan Survekshan 2023 toolkit has been developed as a guiding document for States & Districts to inform them about water service delivery and performance parameters that will be considered for assessment. The toolkit can be accessed at: https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/content/Jal_Jeevan_Survekshan_Toolkit_2023.pdf

3.7.6.1.7 Press releases

Regular press releases were issued through PIB pertaining to achievements under JJM, information which should reach the public like policy decisions, milestones/ achievements, funds released, field visits undertaken and events organized.

3.7.6.2 Dissemination through social media

National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM) has actively shared information on preferred social media sites for programme advocacy, viz., Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Koo, and YouTube.

The JJM handles on these sites are verified and popular among target audience. There is also a dedicated team working every day to disseminate key information such as updates on physical & financial progress, stories from the ground, key events/ webinars, sector knowledge, etc. With thousands of followers already and an increasing number every day, it has been observed that citizens across States, sector practitioners, Department officials, public representatives, etc., have been connecting over JJM either for grievance redressal or sharing best practices/ success stories. Using social media has been one of the most effective means to reach many people at all levels within few seconds that provides a platform for citizen engagement.

3.7.6.3 Audio/ visual creatives

During 2022 four edutainment videos were developed in Hindi with support from UNOPS. Similarly, 2 documentary videos were developed with support from UNICEF. These six videos are shared on social media handles, used in capacity-building training by KRCs, and also used in various events, workshops etc. UNICEF also supported in developing JJM progress video in Hindi & English. An animated video on 'Har Ghar Jal' declaration process was developed by MSL with support from Gates Foundation. NFDC is making 10 videos on various themes/ case studies.

To commemorate 75 years of Independence, under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav a series of 75 videos were run across the social media platforms of JJM. These videos were from different States/ UTs where various stakeholders viz. villagers, Sarpanches, PRI members, VWSC members, Surveillance committee members, beneficiaries, school children, etc. are sharing their experiences as to how JJM has changed their lives in mitigating their age-old drudgery. Link to access the videos: https://www.youtube.com/c/JalJeevanMission

3.7.6.4 Tableaux

On Republic Day 2022, a tableau with the theme 'Jal Jeevan Mission: Changing Lives' was displayed. It depicted how at an altitude of more than 13,000 ft in harsh winter, Jal Jeevan Mission is bringing ease and improving the quality of life for the people of Ladakh by providing clean tap water in their homes.

In such areas where people were forced to dig ice and drink it after melting, are now getting clean tap water in the comfort of their homes, schools, and Anganwadi centres using technological innovation. Not only that, through sensor-based IoT systems live data about the quantity, quality, and duration of the water supplied is being monitored. Women in villages have been trained to test the quality of water using Field Test Kits (FTKs).

In the tableau, local women are shown conducting water quality tests by using Field Test Kits (FTKs). A digital board displaying live temperature and real-time data about water supply, chlorination, etc. and progress of the Mission is also presented.

Table 12: Details of fund allocated, released & reported utilization in 2021-22 (as on 31.12.2022)

(Amount in rupees crore)

S. No.	State/ UT	Central share					Expenditure under State share
		Opening Balance	Fund allocated	Fund released	Available fund	Reported utilization	
1.	A&N Islands*	1.53	9.15	ND	1.53	0.60	NR
2.	Andhra Pr.	702.95	3,458.20	ND	702.95	300.87	92.03
3.	Arunachal Pr.	451.21	1,116.35	558.18	1,009.39	569.52	68.79
4.	Assam	1,819.21	6,117.61	1,529.40	3,348.61	2,475.82	263.49
5.	Bihar	54.95	4,766.90	ND	54.95	NR	28.85
6.	Chhattisgarh	147.06	2,223.98	1,111.99	1,259.05	887.36	877.95
7.	DNH & DD*	-		ND	-	NR	NR
8.	Goa*	11.95	49.98	ND	11.95	11.04	11.84
9.	Gujarat*	583.39	3,590.16	1,795.08	2,378.47	2,139.39	2,255.59
10.	Haryana*	157.47	1,157.44	115.75	273.22	236.59	258.83
11.	Himachal Pr.	818.27	1,344.94	672.47	1,490.74	1,143.79	117.99
12.	J&K	605.71	3,039.11	ND	605.71	374.9	43.15
13.	Jharkhand	199.83	2,825.52	706.38	906.21	715.95	764.39
14.	Karnataka	1,263.00	5,451.85	1,362.96	2,625.96	998.95	1,074.15
15.	Kerala	436.08	2,206.54	1,103.27	1,539.35	981.27	977.65
16.	Ladakh	282.94	1,555.77	ND	282.94	219.49	NR
17.	Lakshadweep	-	36.99	ND	-	-	NR
18.	Madhya Pr.	1,766.42	5,641.02	1,410.25	3,176.67	2,115.98	2,107.45
19.	Maharashtra	1,557.65	7,831.25	ND	1,557.65	987.34	1,025.78
20.	Manipur	142.03	512.05	128.01	270.04	199.84	22.01
21.	Meghalaya	420.52	747.76	373.88	794.40	716.15	80.1
22.	Mizoram	80.08	333.91	166.96	247.04	215.34	24.55
23.	Nagaland	17.00	484.28	363.21	380.21	259.13	39.26
24.	Odisha	1,197.29	3,608.62	866.57	2,063.86	1,028.59	1,008.41
25.	Puducherry*	6.34	17.83	ND	6.34	0.16	0.12
26.	Punjab	264.78	2,403.46	ND	264.78	187.02	100.36
27.	Rajasthan	1,288.46	13,328.60	2,749.65	4,038.11	2,649.21	1,546.49
28.	Sikkim	112.90	136.17	68.08	180.98	119.26	11.24
29.	Tamil Nadu	534.29	4,015.00	ND	534.29	266.7	323.9
30.	Telangana*	37.44	1,657.56	ND	37.44	11.38	13.52
31.	Tripura	175.78	666.97	500.23	676.01	558.3	52.95
32.	Uttar Pr.	2,971.74	12,662.05	6,331.02	9,302.76	6,321.69	4,705.92
33.	Uttarakhand	596.09	1,612.50	403.13	999.22	724.43	78.52
34.	West Bengal	614.67	6,180.25	1,545.06	2,159.73	1,245.51	1,419.52
Total		**19,319.03**	**100,789.77**	**23,861.53**	**43,180.56**	**28,661.57**	**19,394.80**

ND: Not Drawn NR: Not Reported * Har Ghar Jal Rajya/ UT

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

4.1 Jal Jeevan Mission

Jal Jeevan Mission aims that every rural household has drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities. Key ICT initiatives are:

JJM IMIS: brings together all data, i.e., tap connection provided at households, Village Action Plans, District Action Plans, State Action Plans, Village level Water & Sanitation Committees details, scheme planning, progress (physical & financial) and completion data, financing and funding details, the progress of support activities, progress in priority areas etc.

JJM Dashboard: captures all essential monitoring parameters i.e., no. of FHTCs provided, changes after launch of mission, up to village level details, grievance redressal system, real time sensorbased measurement and monitoring, availability of funding.

JJM WQMIS: all functional laboratories in the country are one click away from community so that anyone can identify the nearest water testing lab and can get their private water tested and get results digitally, so that trust can be built for the public water supply department.

Mobile app: enables data collection for Paani Samiti/ VWSC, GPs and officials using mobile or laptop. The data will be regarding financial collection, progress of work, maintenance etc. of water pipes, water assets and other water related information at the village block level.

IoT Platform: to monitor Key Performance Indicators, and also ensure quick response, minimum service delivery outage, minimum water loss, optimise efficiency and monitor the quantity and quality on sustainable basis. JJM API interface: disseminates data to various stakeholders as well as any external agencies and departments. They can register themselves on portal and access the APIs as per their requirements. These APIs compliance the security standards of OWASP 2.0.

JJM Training Portal: is meant to address the training management need of the National Jal Jeevan Mission. It allows Key Resource Centres to publish their upcoming training programs, including the details of training venue, infrastructure, thrust areas, faculty, resource material availability etc.

JJM Website & RJJK Portal: Information about overall policy formulation, planning, financing and coordination for JJM. RJJK portal enables individuals/ organisations to donate/ contribute in making provision of clean drinking water in village of their choice.

Jal Jeevan Survekshan 2022 - 23

Department of Drinking water & sanitation has introduced the Jal Jeevan Survekshan (JJS) initiative under Jal Jeevan Mission. The Survekshan intends to rank districts and states on their performance in achieving the objectives of the Mission on key parameters and to undertake functionality assessment of FHTCs through a sample survey. All the data for the KPIs like physical progress, water quality testing and institutional arrangement for JJM is being sourced from JJM-IMIS.

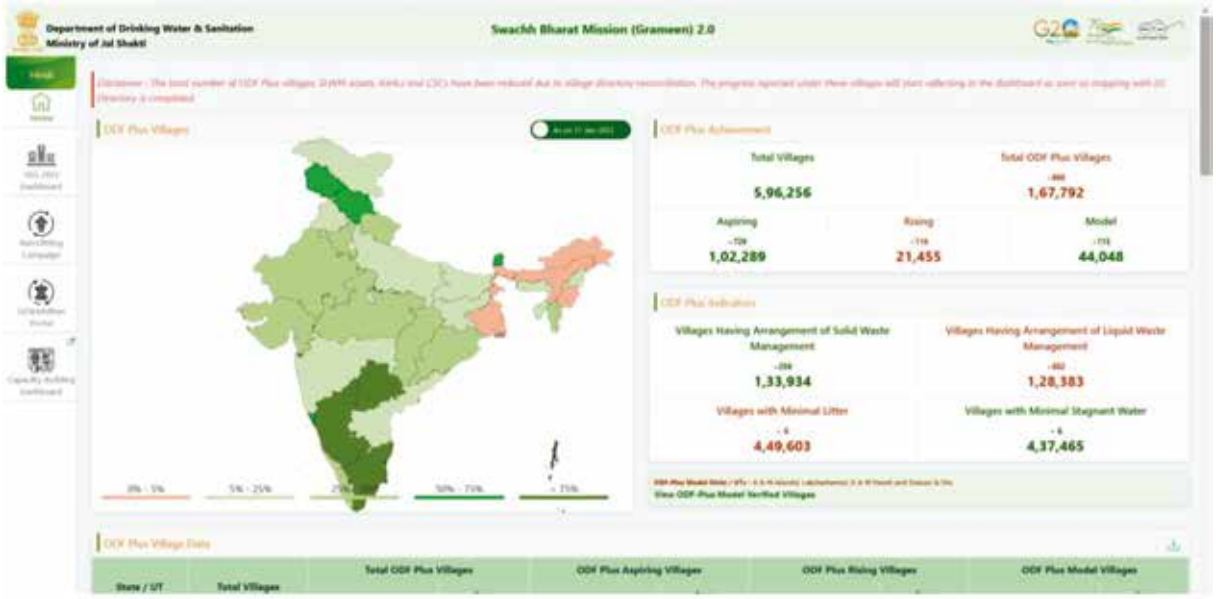
URL - https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JJMreport/jjmranking.aspx

4.2 Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G)

Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen in phase-1 had achieved the objective of Open Defecation Free (ODF) rural country on October 2019. Further to sustain ODF status and to have arrangements to manage solid and liquid waste in rural villages by 2025 SBM-Phase2 was launched on 1st April 2020.

The SBM phase-II programme focuses to transform all ODF villages to ODF- Plus which sustains ODF status and having arrangement of solid, liquid waste management, display of IEC wall paintings & visual cleanliness in the village.

SBM-G Dashboard: Displays all the monitoring parameters of achievement and progress related to ODF Plus villages (Aspiring, Rising, Model), villages having arrangement of solid and liquid waste management arrangements, visual cleanliness, SLWM assets reported (like community compost pits, soak pits, segregation sheds etc), community sanitary complexes up to village level. It also displays the statewise / districtwise progress of relevant parameters.



SBM Portal: Portal is updated for documents / circulars and enhanced for Swachhata Samachar published by SBM G.

SBM-G MIS: Used for Data entry in relevant modules (declaration of ODF Plus villages, marking of Solid and liquid waste management arrangement) and displays all the reports related to captured information in MIS.

Citizen Portal: Any rural citizen can apply for IHHL through the SBM portal. By facilitating single window access to Sanitation related information at village level, using a smartphone.

Mobile apps: SBM 2.0 and mSBM mobile apps enables geotagged data of IHHL, village basic information, institutional details, Solid and liquid waste management arrangement assets, community sanitary complexes, IEC wall paintings, MHM at village level

Retrofitting Campaign: Portal for capturing baseline of toilet type technology (twin pits, soak pits, septic tank etc) for all rural households is being developed.

MIS to capture the progress of retrofitted toilets during campaign (single to twin pit, septic to soak pit)

Swachh Survekshan Grameen – 2023: Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) in 2023, an independent survey to assess status of implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen [SBM(G)] on sanitation (swachhata) parameters for rural India. Dashboard for displaying star-based ranking of districts on based on progress reported by states on parameters like reporting and verification of ODF Plus status of a village.

Village Assessment Form

Village wise self-assessment is being done by GPs based on questionnaire , that calculates individual village scores, which will be aggregated further to generate Panchayat and District scores.

The Verification of solid and liquid waste management assets by Gram Sarpanches (already reported in SBM G MIS by states)

GOBARdhan Portal: Captures all the information related to GOBARdhan plants reported by different stakeholders like MPNG, MNRE, DDWS etc. Enhancement in design, information, relevant modules and reports.

Event based portals / modules

- Swachhata Hi Seva: A portal with dashboard is developed to capture and display the progress during the campaign of SHS. The various modules/ reports are developed of the following event based programmes.
- Sujalam 1.0 and Sujalam 2.0: Module to report construction of progress of soak / leach / magic pits during the campaign.
- Other events are Swachh Bharat Diwas 2022, Wall Painting Campaign and Swachhata Run etc

Generic API for states:

A generic API is developed for state governments to consume data related to ODF Plus progress and display it in relevant platforms (CM dashboard etc)

Integration of Data through different sources for solid and liquid waste management assets (MNREGA and MOPR) through API. The aggregated assets will be reflected on the dashboard.

5. Administration

5.1 Organisational 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, Additional Secretary, Sr. Economic Adviser, 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 Prahalad Singh Patel and Shri Bishweshwar Tudu assumed charge as the Minister of State in Ministry of Jal Shakti on 07.07.2021.

Ms. Vini Mahajan, IAS (PB:1987) took over the charge of the post of the Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation w.e.f 03.01.2022

Shri Vikash Sheel, IAS (CG:1994) took over the charge of the post of Additional Secretary in the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 23.05.2022.

Ms. Nandita Mishra, IES (1993) took over the charge of the post of Senior Economic Adviser in the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 17.11.2022.

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 Kamala Kanta Nath, ISS (2000) took over the charge of the post of Deputy Director General (Statistics) in Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 01.04.2022.

Shri Jitendra Srivastava, IAS (BH:2000) took over the charge of the post of Joint Secretary in Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 16.01.2023.

The Sanctioned Strength of regular posts in the Department as on 31.12.2022 stands at 158 (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 31.12.2022 AND NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS MADE DURING THE PERIOD FROM 01.01.2022 TO 31.12.2022 IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION.

	Representation of SCs/STs/ OBCs (As on 31.12.2022)				Number of appointments made during the period from 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2022.									
					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'	56	06	02	09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'B'	75	11	05	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group 'C' (including Erstwhile Gr. 'D')	27	04	00	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	158	21	07	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 2381 e-files have been created during the calendar year 2022 upto 31.12.2022.

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 the Department of Personnel & Training and as per provisions of Section 4 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

During the year 2022, there was no complaint received on sexual Harassment of women at workplace in DDWS.

5.3 Vigilance and RTI/ Grievance 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 upto 31.12.2022, 1644 RTI application and 142 Appeals received in the Department, were attended and transferred to the concerned Division/Departments for providing the requisite information to the applicant. Also, 142 Appeals under RTI were received up to 31.12.2022 which were transformed

to the concerned Appellate Authorities for consideration/passing on a reasoned order.

Third party audit for suo motto proactive disclosure by the Deptt. under RTI Act was got conducted by the Department through ISTM.

Projected/Estimated for the period January to March 2023, RTI applications-500, Appeals under RTI-50.

5.3.2 Online Public Grievance Redressal System.

The The Department is taking innovative steps to ensure effective and timely redressal of grievances from the members of public received digitally on the CPGRAMS portal. During the year, a total of 2948 grievances were received on CPGRAMS portal and 2570 grievances were disposed of. The disposal of the grievances during the years was 87% which included also the number of the pending grievances brought forwarded from the previous year.329 Appeals were received against the Public Grievances on CPGRAMS out of which 90% , i.e,297 Appeals were disposed of by giving a reasoned reply to the applicant. The grievance received in hard copies by posts are also attended 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.

Projected/Estimated online Public Grievances for the period January to March 2023: 500, Appeals -50.

The steps as follows 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 concerned divisions/ sections also.
- This system sends SMS and web-based reminders/notifications to State officials in charge of the disposal of the 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 grievance portal has been upgraded to CPGRAM 7.0 version and States and last mile officers have been mapped as per DARPG guidelines. The States are responsible for redressal of public grievances.
- 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 the redressal of grievances.

All these measures have helped in improving the redressal rate of grievances over CPGRAMS 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 the QCI is being implemented to further enhance the performance of the online grievance system.

The summary of important audit observation is placed at Annexure – IX.

5.4 Progress made in the implementation of Official Language during the year 2022-23

The The department has made efforts to comply the Official Language Policy issued by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs for achieving the target. During the year, compliance of the Official Language Policy and translation work has successfully carried out and timely handled by the Hindi Division of the Department.

Translation work:

- During the year, the translation work of all documents relating to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and Jal Jeevan Mission of different sections of the Department along with statutory documents of the Department such as Parliamentary Standing Committee, Parliamentary Questions, Supplementary Notes, Parliamentary Reports, Cabinet Notes, Monthly Summary etc. was completed in a time bound manner.
- Apart from this, the translation work of monthly magazine "Jal Samvad" and monthly newsletter "Swachhta Samachar" were translated regularly during the year.

Implementation related work:

- To take stock of the status of progressive use of Official Language Hindi in the department, the meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee were held regularly during every quarter.
- Workshops were organized for training of the officers/employees to promote the use of Hindi in the office.
- In the sections, inspections on Official language were carried out to take stock of the progress of the use of Official language Hindi and to resolve the difficulties being faced by them.
- Awards were given under Hindi Incentive Scheme to encourage the officers/ employees.
- The first meeting of the reconstituted Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry was organized on 15th June, 2022 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State, for Jal Shakti.

Hon'ble Minister of State for Jal Shakti presiding the meeting of the Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry

- On the occasion of Hindi Diwas, Hindi Pakhwada was organized from 14th September to 29th September, 2022 during which various Hindi competitions namely Hindi noting & drafting, Hindi essay writing, Hindi knowledge and translation, Hindi typing, Debate competition, Hindi Poetry competition, Hindi dictation for MTS and essay writing for Non-Hindi speaking employees were organized and prizes were given to the winners.
- Certificates of appreciation were awarded to the personnel by the Secretary, DDWS who were declared winners in Hindi competitions held during the Hindi Pakhwada.

Secretary, Drinking Water and Sanitation presenting awards to the winners of Hindi Pakhwada, 2022

Organisation Chart

As on 31.12.2022

SERCRETARY

AS (SBM,JJM & CVO)	
SBM-I	**JJM-I**
DS (SH. RAMPAL SINGH)	DIR (SH RANJIT KUMAR)
DS SH. U.N SINHA)	US (SH. AVINASH KUMAR SINHA)
DIR (SH SANJAY KUMAR SINHA)	ASSTT. ADV (SH. SUMIT PRIYADARSHI)
SBM-II	**JJM-II**
Dir. (SH KAPIL CHOUDHARY)	DIR (SH RANJIT KUMAR)
US (SH. MAGAN LAL)	US (SH. VIKAS SRIVASATAVA)
SBM-III	**JJM-III**
DIR (SH. K.S NGANGBAM)	DS (SH ARUNKUMAR KEMBHAVI)
AD (MS. JYOTIKA NAGVANSHI)	US (SH SUNIL KUMAR)
SBM-IV	**JJM-IV**
DIR.(SH KAPIL CHAUDHARY)	DIR (SH. PRADEEP SINGH)
US (SH. SUSHIL KUMAR)	DY.ADV (SH. D. RAJASEKHAR)
	DY. ADV (A. MURALIDHARAN)
SBM-V	US (MANOJ KUMAR JHA)
DIR (DR. ANUPAMA)	
US (SH RAMESH CHANDRA)	**JJM-V**
	DIR (DR. P. VISHWAKANNAN)
SBM-VI (IEC & CB)	US (SH SANTOSH KUMAR)
DS (SH RAJEEV JAUHARI)	
VIGILANCE	**JJM-VI**
DIR (SH NIRANJAN CHOUDHARY)	DIR (SH YOGENDRA KUMAR SINGH)
US (SH SANTOSH KUMAR)	US (SH ARUN KUMAR
	WATER QUALITY
	DIR (SH. AJAY KUMAR)
	US (SH MANOJ KUMAR JHA)

Sr. Economic Adviser	
JJM	**SBM**
DIR (P. VISWAKANNAN)	DS (SH RAJEEV JAUHARI
DS (SH ARUN KEMBHAVI)	DIR (DR ANUPAMA
	DIR (KAPIL CHOUDHARY
	DIR (K.S NGANBAM)

JS (ESTT., GA, COORD & Parl)
ESTABLISHMENT
DIR (Y.K. SINGH)
US (SH SUDHIR KUMAR SINHA)
GENERAL ADMIN
US (SH DHARMENDAR RAI)
CASH
US (SH. ASHWINI KR MAURYA)
COORDINATION
DS (SH. RAMENDRA PRATAP SHUKLA)
US (SH. OM PARKASH)
PARLIAMENT
DS (SH. RAJEEV JAUHARI)
US (SH. ASHWINI KR MAURYA)

DDG	
HINDI	**STAT.**
DIR (SH. NIRANJAN CHOUDHARY	DY. DIR (SH DHARMENDAR)
US (SH SUDHIR KUMAR SINHA)	
AD (OL) (SH DHARMBIR)	

JS & FA
IFD
DS (SH R.P SHUKLA)
US (SH RAJEEV SAXENA)

6. Annexure – I to IX

Annexure – I

Position of Officers and staff (regular) in the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (As on 31.12.2022)					
Sl. No.	**Name of the post**	**No. of posts**			**Remarks (if any)**
		Sanctioned	**Filled**	**Vacant**	
1	Secretary	1	1	0	
2	Additional Secretary	1	1	0	
3	Sr. Economic Adviser (IES)	1	1	0	
4	Joint Secretary	2	1	1	
5	Deputy Director General	1	1	0	
6	Addl. Adviser (PHE)	1	1	0	
7	Director (IES)	1	1	0	
8	Director / Deputy Secretary (Central Staffing Scheme)	9	8	1	
9	Deputy Secretary / Director (Central Sectt. Services)	6	6	0	
10	Deputy Adviser (PHE)	3	1	2	
11	Sr. PPS/PSO	3	0	3	
12	Deputy Director (Stat.)	1	1	0	
13	Assistant Adviser(PHE)	4	1	3	
14	Under Secretary	15	14	1	
15	PPS	4	4	0	
16	Assistant Director (IES)	2	2	0	
17	Assistant director (OL)	1	1	0	
18	Section Officer	18	11	7	
19	Private Secretary	13	5	8	
20	Accounts Officer	1	0	1	
21	Sr. Stat. Officer	1	1	0	
22	Accountant	2	1	1	
23	Sr. Translate Officer	2	2	0	
24	ASO	25	22	3	
25	Jr. Translate Officer	1	0	1	
26	Personal Assistant	7	3	4	
27	Jr. Stat. Officer	5	5	0	
28	Steno. Gr. "D"	6	1	5	
29	SSA	2	1	1	
30	D. E. O. (Gr.A)	1	1	0	
31	JSA	2	1	1	
32	Staff Car Driver	5	2	3	
33	MTS	11	6	5	
	Total	**158**	**107**	**51**	

Annexure – II

State/UT-wise no. of Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus declared villages as on 31.12.2022

S.N.	State/UT Name	No. of villages*	ODF Plus villages-Aspiring	ODF Plus villages-Rising	ODF Plus villages-Model	Total ODF Plus village
1	A & N Islands	189	0	0	189	189
2	Andhra Pradesh	18729	2680	170	956	3806
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5301	28	19	42	89
4	Assam	25165	328	13	5	346
5	Bihar	37622	4418	659	108	5185
6	Chhattisgarh	18797	2776	1475	859	5110
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	97	0	0	96	96
8	Goa	364	170	0	24	194
9	Gujarat	18264	3820	635	242	4697
10	Haryana	6704	723	452	746	1921
11	Himachal Pradesh	15843	2945	8235	625	11805
12	Jammu & Kashmir	7152	2895	281	28	3204
13	Jharkhand	29381	2005	202	227	2434
14	Karnataka	26175	19231	84	142	19457
15	Kerala	1509	16	27	518	561
16	Ladakh	237	13	8	4	25
17	Lakshadweep	9	0	0	9	9
18	Madhya Pradesh	50476	6765	1099	14563	22427
19	Maharashtra	40462	275	659	3204	4138
20	Manipur	2491	4	0	13	17
21	Meghalaya	5766	80	222	234	536
22	Mizoram	628	26	35	157	218
23	Nagaland	1326	68	72	167	307
24	Odisha	46778	4	16	12508	12528
25	Puducherry	107	65	0	1	66
26	Punjab	13635	714	0	46	760
27	Rajasthan	42848	9261	1409	654	11324
28	Sikkim	403	17	26	159	202
29	Tamil Nadu	12520	11650	13	11	11674
30	Telangana	12767	7653	56	5034	12743
31	Tripura	1175	79	15	0	94
32	Uttar Pradesh	96643	14767	3558	1	18326
33	Uttarakhand	15039	842	1191	1716	3749
34	West Bengal	41413	561	15	21	597
	Total	**596015**	**94879**	**20646**	**43309**	**158834**

* Some villages were under Directory updation on IMIS.

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

Annexure – III

State/UT-wise no. of villages covered with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) as per IMIS of SBM(G) as on 31-12-2022

S.N.	State/UT Name	No. of villages*	No. of villages covered with SWM	No. of villages covered with LWM
1	A & N Islands	189	189	189
2	Andhra Pradesh	18729	4168	1231
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5301	155	159
4	Assam	25165	320	97
5	Bihar	37622	1507	5262
6	Chhattisgarh	18797	3432	6001
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	97	97	97
8	Goa	364	223	24
9	Gujarat	18264	4689	4244
10	Haryana	6704	2021	1488
11	Himachal Pradesh	15843	12175	11878
12	Jammu & Kashmir	7152	1053	2966
13	Jharkhand	29381	832	2581
14	Karnataka	26175	20000	264
15	Kerala	1509	666	650
16	Ladakh	237	20	30
17	Lakshadweep	9	9	9
18	Madhya Pradesh	50476	17768	22604
19	Maharashtra	40462	4955	5007
20	Manipur	2491	17	23
21	Meghalaya	5766	732	642
22	Mizoram	628	258	222
23	Nagaland	1326	407	372
24	Odisha	46778	13462	14410
25	Puducherry	107	66	3
26	Punjab	13635	231	576
27	Rajasthan	42848	3276	11258
28	Sikkim	403	243	231
29	Tamil Nadu	12520	12239	228
30	Telangana	12767	12767	5856
31	Tripura	1175	38	80
32	Uttar Pradesh	96643	8582	19017
33	Uttarakhand	15039	3427	3460
34	West Bengal	41413	402	389
	Total	**596015**	**130426**	**121548**

* Some villages were under Directory updation on IMIS.

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

Annexure – IV

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMEEN)
PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER SBM(G) DURING 2021-22

S.N.	State/UT Name	Individual household latrines (IHHLs)	Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	340	6
2	Andhra Pradesh	3928	53
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3561	151
4	Assam	82150	604
5	Bihar	16744	1108
6	Chhattisgarh	59801	5159
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	1447	50
8	Goa	0	11
9	Gujarat	109090	636
10	Haryana	11128	482
11	Himachal Pradesh	21461	577
12	Jammu & Kashmir	15246	562
13	Jharkhand	25637	48
14	Karnataka	88130	400
15	Kerala	5105	398
16	Ladakh	971	17
17	Lakshadweep	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	236113	5193
19	Maharashtra	124530	2046
20	Manipur	3981	52
21	Meghalaya	29935	106
22	Mizoram	6495	0
23	Nagaland	9336	30
24	Odisha	132673	524
25	Puducherry	688	10
26	Punjab	17015	326
27	Rajasthan	147053	4051
28	Sikkim	3488	120
29	Tamil Nadu	100676	2604
30	Telangana	9085	743
31	Tripura	12223	44
32	Uttar Pradesh	755457	4606
33	Uttarakhand	11996	834
34	West Bengal	214001	1876
	Total	**2259484**	**33427**

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

Annexure – V

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMEEN)
PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER SBM(G) DURING 2022-23 (Upto Dec, 2022)

S.N.	State/UT Name	No. of IHHLs constructed	No. of CSCs constructed
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	59	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	3956	227
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1785	39
4	Assam	72748	181
5	Bihar	323945	232
6	Chhattisgarh	39369	882
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	43	10
8	Goa	0	27
9	Gujarat	16653	167
10	Haryana	748	158
11	Himachal Pradesh	7637	290
12	Jammu & Kashmir	45091	792
13	Jharkhand	14614	37
14	Karnataka	15690	347
15	Kerala	2974	131
16	Ladakh	710	3
17	Lakshadweep	0	20
18	Madhya Pradesh	100480	767
19	Maharashtra	70301	1481
20	Manipur	4005	107
21	Meghalaya	13822	93
22	Mizoram	0	0
23	Nagaland	4147	65
24	Odisha	95294	311
25	Puducherry	77	1
26	Punjab	18005	395
27	Rajasthan	150662	3237
28	Sikkim	1498	21
29	Tamil Nadu	27404	579
30	Telangana	128	14
31	Tripura	10335	51
32	Uttar Pradesh	228470	1057
33	Uttarakhand	4411	232
34	West Bengal	220678	559
	Total	**1495739**	**12513**

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

Annexure – VI

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMEEN)

State-wise Centre share funds position under SBM(G) during the year 2021-22 as on 31.03.2022

(Rs. in crore)

S.N.	State/UT	Opening Balance as on 1-4-2021	Release	Interest & other receipts	Total available funds	Expenditure
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.82	0.00	0.11	3.93	2.21
2	Andhra Pradesh	578.01	58.26	0.00	636.27	557.46
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14.55	4.10	0.00	18.65	17.15
4	Assam	141.13	256.78	0.00	397.91	228.78
5	Bihar	452.60	128.01	0.01	580.62	68.60
6	Chhattisgarh	153.10	0.00	5.46	158.56	102.77
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	1.78	0.00	0.13	1.91	0.11
8	Goa	0.91	15.32	0.13	16.36	9.66
9	Gujarat	173.56	171.36	0.02	344.94	209.30
10	Haryana	70.56	29.95	0.00	100.51	21.28
11	Himachal Pradesh	71.30	41.95	0.00	113.25	48.28
12	Jammu & Kashmir	20.04	120.00	0.00	140.04	82.06
13	Jharkhand	391.79	0.00	4.70	396.49	273.47
14	Karnataka	382.85	0.00	7.94	390.79	207.80
15	Kerala	14.14	5.66	0.27	20.07	10.10
16	Ladakh	1.87	3.56	0.26	5.69	3.13
17	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	272.73	334.48	1.96	609.17	337.21
19	Maharashtra	433.60	0.00	31.69	465.29	127.20
20	Manipur	2.78	12.09	0.04	14.91	2.73
21	Meghalaya	45.18	36.56	0.00	81.74	39.01
22	Mizoram	1.46	13.22	0.00	14.68	9.19
23	Nagaland	0.03	9.01	0.00	9.04	4.53
24	Odisha	920.35	0.00	0.00	920.35	122.14
25	Puducherry	24.74	0.00	0.56	25.30	2.01
26	Punjab	130.75	0.00	0.00	130.75	38.72
27	Rajasthan	129.88	275.93	2.94	408.75	225.28
28	Sikkim	1.89	4.49	0.09	6.47	5.48
29	Tamil Nadu	190.95	0.00	46.82	237.77	51.99
30	Telangana	16.51	0.00	1.19	17.70	7.59
31	Tripura	25.07	17.14	0.00	42.21	12.47
32	Uttar Pradesh	410.57	370.59	164.00	945.16	610.00
33	Uttarakhand	69.23	14.25	-0.64	82.84	60.00
34	West Bengal	282.35	135.45	18.30	436.10	205.43
	Total	**5430.08**	**2058.16**	**285.98**	**7774.22**	**3703.14**

Source: Utilization Certificates/provisional Utilization Certificates submitted by the States/UTs

Annexure – VII

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMEEN)

State-wise Centre share funds position under SBM(G) during the year 2022-23 as on 31.12.2022

(Rs. in crore)

S.N.	State/UT	Opening Balance as on 1-4-2022	Release	Interest & other receipts	Total available funds	Expenditure
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.72	0.00	0.00	1.72	0.74
2	Andhra Pradesh	78.81	0.00	0.00	78.81	38.56
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1.50	7.36	0.00	8.86	1.50
4	Assam	169.13	90.52	1.29	260.94	120.95
5	Bihar	512.02	325.28	0.00	837.30	463.01
6	Chhattisgarh	55.79	88.77	0.00	144.56	78.86
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.90
8	Goa	6.70	7.99	0.00	14.69	3.91
9	Gujarat	135.64	0.00	0.00	135.64	49.28
10	Haryana	79.23	0.00	0.00	79.23	13.01
11	Himachal Pradesh	64.97	0.00	0.00	64.97	31.58
12	Jammu & Kashmir	57.98	116.79	0.00	174.77	78.42
13	Jharkhand	123.02	0.00	1.05	124.07	64.10
14	Karnataka	182.99	0.00	20.59	203.58	47.13
15	Kerala	9.97	74.00	0.01	83.98	5.47
16	Ladakh	2.56	0.00	0.00	2.56	0.44
17	Lakshadweep	0.00	1.94	0.00	1.94	0.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	271.96	0.00	0.00	271.96	208.45
19	Maharashtra	338.09	0.00	108.13	446.22	33.03
20	Manipur	12.18	12.86	0.00	25.04	12.01
21	Meghalaya	42.73	0.00	0.00	42.73	26.86
22	Mizoram	5.49	4.92	0.00	10.41	4.96
23	Nagaland	4.51	19.72	0.00	24.23	14.26
24	Odisha	798.21	0.00	15.80	814.01	311.27
25	Puducherry	23.29	0.00	0.00	23.29	10.96
26	Punjab	92.03	0.00	0.00	92.03	6.11
27	Rajasthan	183.47	132.56	0.00	316.03	216.74
28	Sikkim	0.99	5.79	0.00	6.78	1.68
29	Tamil Nadu	185.78	0.00	42.29	228.07	66.90
30	Telangana	10.11	0.00	0.00	10.11	6.25
31	Tripura	29.74	28.28	0.00	58.02	21.63
32	Uttar Pradesh	335.16	305.53	0.00	640.69	435.80
33	Uttarakhand	22.84	14.14	0.03	37.01	24.73
34	West Bengal	230.67	193.97	2.94	427.58	214.22
	Total	**4071.08**	**1430.42**	**192.13**	**5693.63**	**2613.72**

Source: Utilization Certificates/provisional Utilization Certificates submitted by the States/UTs

Annexure – VIII

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMEEN)
Total and SCs /STs IHHLs achievements during 2022-23 upto 31.12-2022

S.N.	State/UT	IHHL Achievement during 2021-22			Share in Total IHHLs Achievement	
		TOTAL	SC	ST	% SC	% ST
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	59	0	0	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	3956	726	510	18.35	12.89
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1785	11	1718	0.62	96.25
4	Assam	72748	4289	12090	5.90	16.62
5	Bihar	323945	24203	4304	7.47	1.33
6	Chhattisgarh	39369	3958	8913	10.05	22.64
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	43	1	33	2.33	76.74
8	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	16653	961	5107	5.77	30.67
10	Haryana	748	326	4	43.58	0.53
11	Himachal Pradesh	7637	1715	458	22.46	6.00
12	Jammu & Kashmir	45091	1896	5410	4.20	12.00
13	Jharkhand	14614	468	2878	3.20	19.69
14	Karnataka	15690	3559	1354	22.68	8.63
15	Kerala	2974	485	37	16.31	1.24
16	Ladakh	710	0	709	0.00	99.86
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	100480	11386	13122	11.33	13.06
19	Maharashtra	70301	3887	8847	5.53	12.58
20	Manipur	4005	4	1089	0.10	27.19
21	Meghalaya	13822	150	13505	1.09	97.71
22	Mizoram	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
23	Nagaland	4147	11	4132	0.27	99.64
24	Odisha	95294	11006	28712	11.55	30.13
25	Puducherry	77	19	0	24.68	0.00
26	Punjab	18005	9129	287	50.70	1.59
27	Rajasthan	150662	21940	20980	14.56	13.93
28	Sikkim	1498	104	592	6.94	39.52
29	Tamil Nadu	27404	4253	585	15.52	2.13
30	Telangana	128	22	1	17.19	0.78
31	Tripura	10335	1597	4340	15.45	41.99
32	Uttar Pradesh	228470	11203	1186	4.90	0.52
33	Uttarakhand	4411	805	163	18.25	3.70
34	West Bengal	220678	49559	14437	22.46	6.54
	Total	**1495739**	**167673**	**155503**	**11.21**	**10.40**

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

Annexure-IX

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 ATN's are pending		
			No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for the first time	No. of ATNs sent and further ATN is to be sent following 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	-

Notes

Notes


सामुदायिक स्वच्छता परिसर
इज़्ज़त घर
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बच्चे बुढ़े और जवान॥
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर
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योजना अन्तर्गत निर्मित
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पं.स. पीसांगन-अजमेर (राज.)
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