



पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



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Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation
Ministry of Jal Shakti
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Annual Report 2024-25



**Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Government of India**

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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
RGDWM	Rajiv Gandhi 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, Government of India on 19th February 2020 approved continuation of SBM(G) as Phase-II upto 2024-25, with a focus on creating ODF Plus villages that includes sustainability of existing ODF status and Solid and SLWM in the rural areas of the country with an emphasis on visual cleanliness. The programme has been extended upto 2025-26.

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.

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 continuation of SBM(G) as Phase-II of the program upto 2025-26, with the focus on ODF sustainability and to cover all the villages with in order to create ODF Plus Model villages. The programme has been extended upto 2025-26.

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.

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.

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 five years, around 12.19 crore households have been provided with tap water connections and, as on 22.01.2025, 15.43 crore households (80%) of the country are getting tap water supply in their homes.

1.3 Objectives:

The broad objectives of SBM(G) Phase-II are :

- 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.

- Ensuring that villages have SLWM arrangements for overall cleanliness in rural areas
- Generating awareness among the rural population on hygiene behaviour and waste management

The broad objectives of Jal Jeevan Mission are:

- to provide tap water connection to every rural household;
- 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.;
- to provide tap water connection to schools, anganwadi centres, GP buildings, health centres, wellness centres and community buildings;
- to monitor functionality of tap connections;
- to promote and ensure voluntary ownership among local community by way of contribution in cash, kind and/ or labour and voluntary labour (shramdaan);
- to assist in ensuring sustainability of water supply system, i.e., water source, water supply infrastructure and funds for regular O&M;
- 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
- to bring awareness on various aspects and significance of safe drinking water and involvement of stakeholders in manner that make water everyone's business.

2. Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)]

2.1 Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM-(G)]

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 continuation of SBM(G) till 2024-25 as its Phase-II. The programme is being implemented from 2020-21 to 2024-25, with focus on ODF sustainability and to cover all the villages with SLWM in order to create ODF Plus Model 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 programme has been extended upto 2025-26. The goal is to make all the villages ODF Plus Model by 2025-26.

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, 15th Finance Commission recommended 60% 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.71,042 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.

Success Story-1

Comic for Change: A Creative Leap in Sanitation Awareness in Madhya Pradesh

In the heart of India, Madhya Pradesh has embarked on an innovative journey to bolster sanitation and hygiene awareness through a unique initiative called “Comic for Change.” This collaborative effort between the State SBMG team and UNICEF in Bhopal district harnesses the power of comics to foster dialogue on health, hygiene, and environmental conservation. Background and Implementation: Madhya Pradesh, striving to meet the goals of SBMG-II, has seen remarkable success, achieving 90% of its target for ODF Plus villages. Recognizing the importance of Social Behaviour Communication in sustaining these achievements, “Comic for Change” was born. The initiative involved training girls from a management college as master trainers, who then led interventions at the village level, particularly in Nipaniya Sukha Gram Panchayat. The “Comics for Change” (C4C) campaign is grounded in Bandura’s social learning model, emphasizing the influence of observing and imitating positive behaviors. Through a three-day workshop, stakeholders including students, teachers, and community members, come together to create comics that address sanitation and hygiene issues created by the local population. This method proved to be an accessible and engaging way to discuss topics such as ODF plus villages (SLWM), Climate Change (water conservation), and menstrual hygiene management. The campaign successfully trained over 150 students as master trainers, who then facilitated workshops for around 700 school children from five villages. These workshops not only educated the participants on various environmental themes but also equipped them with the skills to create impactful comics. The resulting comics, filled with local narratives and humour, were displayed across the community, sparking discussions, and raising awareness on critical sanitation issues.



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

The major components of the SBM (G) Phase-II are: -

- **Solid Waste Management** activities covers collection and segregation of bio-degradable waste and non-biodegradable waste. Management and disposal of bio-degradable waste is 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/PWMU at Block level have been envisaged.
- Under **Liquid Waste Management activities**, GWM is to be done through household and community level soak pits, Waste Stabilization Ponds, DEWATS etc.
- The programme also envisages for **FSM** at 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 incentive up to Rs.12,000 for construction of one unit of IHHL.
- Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) are to be constructed under the programme on 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:

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

		District/Block level SLWM activities	PWMU (one in each Block)	Rs.16 lakh per unit
			FSM	Rs.230 per capita
			GOBARdhan Projects	Rs.50 lakh per District
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 SWM component, if any, in a village can be used for GWM in the same village and similarly savings under GWM component, if any, in a village can be used for SWM 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 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 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 requirement 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

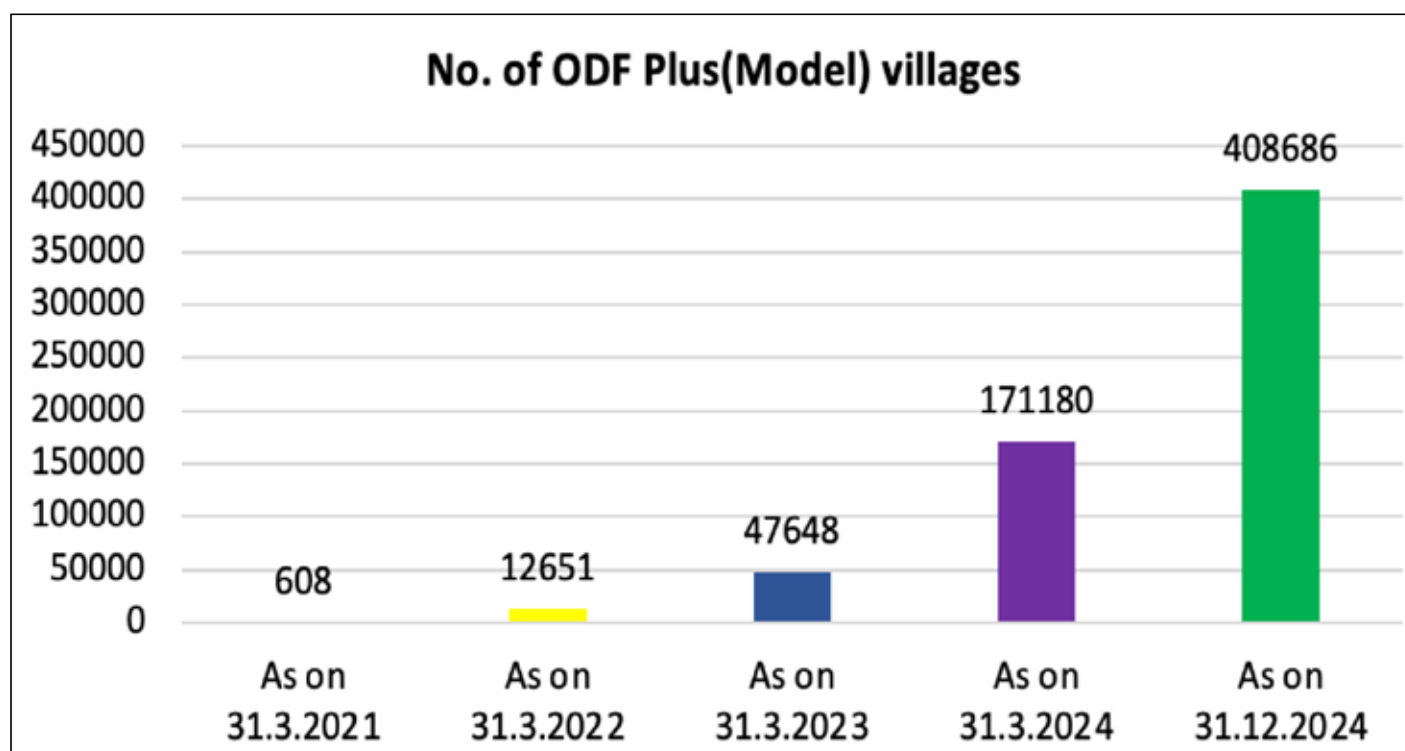
ODF Plus – Aspiring-उदीयमान	ODF Plus – Rising-उज्जवल	ODF Plus – Model-उत्कृष्ट
(i) All Households in the village have access to a functional toilet facility (ii) All Schools/ Anganwadi Centres/ Panchayat Ghar in the village have access to a functional toilet, with separate toilets for male and female (iii) The village has arrangements for SWM OR LWM	(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 SWM (iv) The village has arrangements for LWM	(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:

An ODF Plus village is “a village which sustains its ODF status, ensures SLWM and is visually clean”. The goal under Phase-II of SBM(G) is to convert all the villages from ODF to ODF Plus Model by 2025-26.

Number of villages that have declared themselves ODF Plus Model as on 31.12.2024 is as under:

Total Village	ODF Plus Villages			Total ODF Plus villages
	Aspiring	Rising	Model	
5,86,656	1,41,681	11,314	4,08,686	5,61,681



Source: IMIS of SBM(G) State-wise details are in Annexure-I

2.1.5 Progress under SLWM: Status of progress reported up to 31.12.2024 is as under:

No. of villages covered with SWM	No. of villages covered with LWM
4,79,541	5,15,254

Source : IMIS of SBM(G) State-wise details are in Annexure -II.

2.1.6 Progress in construction of IHHLs and CSCs

The annual physical progress of construction of IHHLs and CSCs under the SBM(G) in the years 2023-24 and 2024-25 (up to December 2024) is as below:

Year	IHHLs	CSCs
2023-24	38,99,743	17,682
2024-25 (up to December 2024)	25,87,665	12,564

Source : IMIS of SBM(G) State-wise details are in Annexure-III and IV.

Expected IHHLs to be constructed during the period Jan-Mar 2025: 10 lakhs

2.1.7 Annual Financial Progress

(Rupees in crore)		
Year	Allocated	Utilised
2023-24	7,000.00	6,802.58
2024-25 (up to December 2024)	7,192.00	2,035.50

State/UT-wise, release position under SBM(G) during the year 2023-24 and 2024-25 (Upto 31.12.2024) are in Annexure-V and Annexure-VI.

2.1.8 Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources dhan (GOBARdhan)

GOBARdhan was launched in 2018 as a part of SBM(G) 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 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 waste 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 Registration Portal of GOBARdhan, 955 Community & Cluster Biogas plants have been installed including 877 functional plants under GOBARdhan till 31.12.2024.

GOBARdhan initiative of Govt. of India is to convert waste to wealth, by turning waste to energy. Various Ministries/Departments are working together in implementation of this initiative to create an enabling environment and promote circular economy. The objective is to generate wealth and energy by converting cattle dung, agri residue and other organic waste into Biogas, CBG and organic manure. DDWS is nodal department for coordinating the efforts of all stakeholder Ministries/Departments under GOBARdhan.

Success Story-2

Kerala's Leap in Responsible Tourism: Swachhata Green Leaf Rating System

Kerala has always been a trailblazer when it comes to tourism, and now the state has taken a significant step forward in responsible tourism with the Swachhata Green Leaf Rating (SGLR) system. This initiative, in partnership with the DDWS and the Ministry of Tourism, emphasizes the importance of sanitation standards across hospitality facilities. Kerala's proactive approach stands out with the introduction of a user-friendly online platform, making it easier for hospitality facilities to assess their sanitation standards. Through this platform, registered users can perform self-assessments, marking their compliance with the SGLR system. This simplified process allows facilities to easily gauge where they stand in maintaining sanitation standards. In the first phase, a total of 425 hospitality facilities in Kerala earned the SGLR out of 680 self-assessments submitted via the online platform. Of these, 96 facilities didn't pass the initial self-assessment, and 159 failed to qualify for certification as they didn't meet the minimum required score of 100 marks. However, the verification phase saw 67 facilities achieve the prestigious 5-leaf rating, with others scoring either 3 or 1 leaf ratings, showing varying levels of compliance.

What sets Kerala apart is its commitment to bringing those that didn't meet the standards up to par. The state is focusing on helping 255 institutions improve their sanitation standards to at least meet the single-leaf rating requirements. Kerala's dedication to improving sanitation across the board ensures that no hospitality facility is left behind. With this innovative approach to self-assessment and sanitation, Kerala is not only raising the bar for tourism in India but also paving the way for a future where cleanliness is a core part of the state's hospitality experience. This initiative stands as a testament to Kerala's ongoing journey towards responsible tourism and a cleaner, greener tomorrow.



2.1.9 Important initiatives/activities undertaken in SBM(G) during January 2024-December 2024

(a) A special event was organized by the DDWS to honor women change makers of SBM(G) in New Delhi on 25th January, 2024. This landmark event was aimed at fostering collaboration and driving progress. These interactions commemorated the achievements of the women change makers in the sanitation sector and provided an opportunity for insightful exchanges that could influence future policy directions. This event brought together over 475 women from across the country in a vibrant dialogue with the Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat and Minister of State of Jal Shakti, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. Women Swachhagrahis witnessed the Republic Day Parade at Kartavya Path, New Delhi on 26th January, 2024.

(b) Review meeting with Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan

Joint Review Meeting on the implementation of SBM(G) and the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Rajasthan was organised on 7th February 2024 at Jaipur, Rajasthan. The meeting was jointly chaired by the Hon'ble Minister, Jal Shakti and Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

(c) Release of report of Light House Initiatives (LHI) Phase-1

On 13th February 2024, Secretary, DDWS, released the report of Light House Initiatives (LHI) Phase-1. On the occasion Shri CB Kumar, Additional Secretary & Mission Director, JJM, Shri Jitendra Srivastava, Joint Secretary & Mission Director-SBM(G), Shri Samir Kumar-Economic Advisor at DDWS, Ms. Naina Lal Kidwai, Chair ISC, Ms. Natasha Patel, CEO- SC, State Mission Directors and Corporate Partners were present. The occasion also marked the

announcement of Phase 2 of the initiative with a much broader scope and with the participation of new corporates.

(d) National Conference on JJM and SBM(G)

The National Conference on JJM and SBM(G) was held in Lucknow on 16th-17th February 2024 in which more than 100 Senior Officers from 31 States/UTs participated. The conference was graced by the distinguished presence of Hon'ble Union Minister of Jal Shakti Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Shri Swatantra Dev Singh, Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources Uttar Pradesh, Hon'ble M.P Shri Ravi Kishan Shukla from Gorakhpur Constituency, Ms. Vini Mahajan, Secretary, Government of India, DDWS and Shri Anurag Srivastava, Principal Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh. Chief Secretary/ ACS/ Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries/ Mission Directors/ Engineer-in-Chief/ Chief Engineer and select DMs/DCs participated in the conference and deliberated on the achievements made, challenges encountered, and possible solutions for the problems raised during the conference. During the conference following books were launched:

- (i) Swachhata Chronicles
- (ii) Swachhata Green Leaf Rating (SGLR)
- (iii) Compendium on Liquid Waste Management (LWM) Technologies:

(e) Review meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors of SBM(G), of 17 focus States

A meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/ Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and

Mission Directors SBM(G) of 17 focus States viz Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal was held on 12.3.2024 at 11 AM under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DDWS through VC to review the progress of Phase-II of SBM(G). Necessary advice/suggestions /observations/ inputs were given to the States for effective and expeditious implementation of the programme and to achieve the desired results within the timelines.

(f) Review meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors of SBM-G, of 17 other States

A meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/ Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors SBM(G) of other 17 States namely A&N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu, Goa, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Sikkim, Telangana, and Tripura were held on 12.3.2024 at 3 PM under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DDWS through VC to review the progress of Phase-II of SBM(G). Necessary advice/suggestions/observations/ inputs were given to the States for effective and expeditious implementation of the programme and to achieve the desired results within the timelines.

(g) Review meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors of SBM-G

Meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/ Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and

Mission Directors SBM(G) in the States/UTs of Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, MP, Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, Puducherry, Sikkim, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Gujarat, Ladakh, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Goa, West Bengal, UP, Uttarakhand, Assam, Karnataka, D&N Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir, and Andhra Pradesh was held from 2nd May, 2024 to 21st May, 2024 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DDWS through VC to review the progress of Phase-II of SBM(G). Necessary advice/suggestions/observations/inputs were given to the States for effective and expeditious implementation of the programme and to achieve the desired results within the timelines.

(h) Inter-Ministerial meetings:

Joint meetings to discuss Inter-Ministerial convergence issues for the DDWS and 5 different Ministries/Departments, were held as per following schedule in Secretary DDWS Conference Room, 4th Floor Pt. D.D.Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. The meeting was jointly chaired by the Secretary DDWS, GoI and Secretary of the Ministries/Departments :

S.N.	Ministry/Department	Date
1	Ministry of Rural Development	10.5.2024
2	Ministry of Women and Child Development	16.5.2024
3	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	22.5.2024
4	Department of School Education and Literacy	24.5.2024
5	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	03.6.2024

(i) Meeting with officers of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), Department of Rural Development (DoRD),

Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), and Ministry of Non-Renewable Energy (MNRE) was held on 3rd June, 2024 under chairpersonship of Secretary (DWS) at Conference Room, 4th Floor Pt. D.D. Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. The agenda of the meeting was to finalise the directives for making the usage of waste plastic in bituminous road construction.

(j) Review meeting of Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti with Hon'ble Ministers/ Advisors in-charge of JJM and SBM(G) in States:

Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri C.R.Patil undertook review meeting with Hon'ble Minister Incharge of JJM and SBM(G) in following States

and mentioned dates at Pt. D.D. Antyodaya Bhawan/Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi. Secretary (DWS), Additional Secretary & Mission Director, JJM, Joint Secretary and Mission Director, SBM(G) were present in the meeting.

S.N.	States	Date
1	Uttarakhand	09.07.2024
2	Maharashtra	11.07.2024
3	Jammu & Kashmir	11.07.2024
4	Telangana	22.07.2024
5	Nagaland	24.07.2024
6	Himachal Pradesh	03.12.2024
7	Rajasthan	03.12.2024
8	Uttar Pradesh	10.12.2024
9	Bihar	10.12.2024
10	Punjab	10.12.2024
11	Madhya Pradesh	10.12.2024



Review meeting of Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan under Chairmanship of HMoJS

(k) Review meeting of Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti with Hon'ble Chief Ministers in States:

Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri C.R.Patil undertook review meeting with Hon'ble Chief Ministers in following States and mentioned dates at Conference Hall at 4th Floor Pt. D.D. Antyodaya Bhawan/Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi. Secretary (DWS), Additional Secretary & Mission Director, JJM, Joint Secretary and Mission Director, SBM(G) were present in the meeting.

S.N.	States	Date
1	Meghalaya	16.07.2024
2	Odisha	16.07.2024
3	Andhra Pradesh	22.07.2024
4	Rajasthan	24.07.2024

(l) Joint Review Meeting on the implementation of SBM(G) and JJM:

Joint Review Meeting chaired by the Secretary, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DDWS), Government of India and Chief Secretary of following States were held.

S.N.	States	Date
1	West Bengal	03.02.2024
2	Uttarakhand	14.02.2024
3	Assam	21.02.2024
4	Meghalaya	22.02.2024
5	Punjab	05.07.2024
6	Haryana	05.07.2024

(m) Review meeting with CBG operators:

An Interaction of Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti with CBG operators was held on 18th July, 2024 in Conference Room, 4th Floor, Pt. D.D. Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi. Other participants were Secretary and other senior officials of DDWS, Stakeholder

Ministries/Departments and representatives of CBG sector.

(n) Review meeting with DMs/DCs/CEO ZPs:

A meeting with 54 DMs/DCs/CEO ZPs of States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, MP, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, and UP was held on 21st August, 2024 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DWS through VC to review ODF Plus (Model) achievement under SBM(G). Necessary advice/suggestions were given to the district for effective and expeditious implementation of the programme.

(o) Review meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors of SBM(G):

Review meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Director-SBM(G) in all States/UTs (Excluding Haryana & J&K) was held through VC on 27th September, 2024 under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DDWS, New Delhi at Conference room of DDWS, 4th Floor Pt. D.D. Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi, to review preparation for 2nd Oct, 2024 event at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

(p) Review meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors of SBM(G):

A meeting with ACS/Principal Secretary/Secretary in-Charge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors (SBM-G) of 12 States viz States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Uttarakhand

was held on 25.11.2024 at 4.00 PM under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, DWS through VC to review the progress of Phase-II of SBM(G). Necessary advice/suggestions /observations/ inputs were given to the States for effective and expeditious implementation of the programme and to achieve the desired results within the timelines.

(q) Review meeting of NE States:

Review Meeting on the implementation of SBM (G) in NE States was organised on 12th November, 2024 at Guwahati, Assam. The meeting was chaired by the Hon'ble Minister, Jal Shakti. State Ministers in-charge of Rural Sanitation of NE States participated in the meeting. Secretary (DWS) and JS & MD, SBM(G) participated the review meeting. ACS/Principal Secretaries/Secretaries In-charge of Rural Sanitation and Water of NE States also attended the meeting. Teams of Officers/Consultants

also visited some villages in Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Sikkim on 10th and 11th November, 2024 to get feedback from field.

(r) Regional Workshop:

Two-days' workshop titled 'Regional Workshop on Dry & Plastic Waste Management Sustainability' was organised on 20-21st December, 2024 in Ganjam, Odisha by DDWS, Odisha State Government, Zilla Parishad-Ganjam, Centre for Environment Education (CEE) with support from HDFC Bank, and CORE on December 20-21, 2024, in Ganjam, Odisha. Various panel discussions and expert sessions were held based on implementation of waste management models focusing on rural areas covering SBM(G), EPR, Circular economy and more. Overall, more than 150 officials participated in the workshop.



Review meeting of NE States at Guwahati

(s) Stakeholder Consultation:

Stakeholders Consultation for SBM 3.0 was organised on 18th December, 2024 at Akshay Urja Bhawan, Pragati Vihar, New Delhi. The meeting was held under Chairpersonship of Secretary, DDWS, New Delhi. JS & MD, SBM(G) and other DDWS Officers were present in the meeting. More than 44 ACS/ Principal Secretary/Secretary Incharge of Rural Sanitation and Mission Directors, SBM(G) and other officers have attended the meeting. States have provided suggestions/inputs for SBM 3.0.

(t) Meeting with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship:

A meeting had been conducted on 10th December 2024, to discuss on Skill Development related issues pertaining to Ministry of Jal Shakti, under joint chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti and Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. In the meeting SBM (G) has been presented the skilling requirement skilling for over 30 lakh sanitation workers who are currently involved in rural sanitation O&M. In this connection pilot skilling projects has been proposed in the areas of Rural Sanitation.

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 SBM(G) Central: State shares funding pattern for NE States is 90:10.

For the year 2024-25, Rs. 719.2 crore (10% of Total Allocation of Rs. 7192.00 crore) has

been reserved for NE States. The financial and physical progress during 2023-24 and 2024-25 (December, 2024) in the NE region is as given below:

2.2.2 (a) Financial Status during 2023-24:

State-wise, fund released in NE States during 2023-24 is as under:

Rs. in crore

S.N.	State	Release
1	Arunachal Pradesh	15.81
2	Assam	389.77
3	Manipur	0.00
4	Meghalaya	20.81
5	Mizoram	5.00
6	Nagaland	31.07
7	Sikkim	6.66
8	Tripura	35.79
	Total	504.91

2.2.2 (b) Financial Status during 2024-25 (till December 2024)

State-wise, fund released in NE States during 2024-25 (as on 31.12.2024) is as under:

Rs. in crore

S.N.	State	Release
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3.71
2	Assam	21.26
3	Manipur	0.00
4	Meghalaya	0.00
5	Mizoram	4.42
6	Nagaland	6.90
7	Sikkim	3.70
8	Tripura	18.80
	Total	58.79

2.2.2 (c) ODF Plus declared villages:

State-wise, number of villages that have declared themselves ODF Plus as on 31st December, 2024 is as under:

State	Total villages	ODF Plus villages -Aspiring	ODF Plus villages -Rising	ODF Plus villages -Model	Total ODF Plus villages
Arunachal Pradesh	5,133	3,223	884	830	4,937
Assam	25,518	4,701	1,370	19,252	25,323
Manipur	2,549	41	1	26	68
Meghalaya	6,465	4,712	317	392	5,421
Mizoram	637	2	1	568	571
Nagaland	1,425	339	40	435	814
Sikkim	400	0	0	400	400
Tripura	765	57	17	629	703
Total	42,892	13,075	2,630	22,532	38,237

2.2.2 (d) Progress under SLWM:

State-wise, villages covered with SLWM up to 31.12.2024 is as under: -

S.N.	State/UT Name	Total Village	No. of villages saturated with SWM	No. of villages saturated with LWM
1	Arunachal Pradesh	5,133	3,310	3,739
2	Assam	25,518	21,267	24,989
3	Manipur	2,549	29	112
4	Meghalaya	6,465	843	5,373
5	Mizoram	637	581	578
6	Nagaland	1,425	553	760
7	Sikkim	400	400	400
8	Tripura	765	727	750
	Total	42,892	27,710	36,701

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 SBM (Grameen) was to achieve universal sanitation coverage in the whole of rural India by the year 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 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 CSCs).

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 2024-25, Rs.1,354.9 crore has been earmarked for SCs and Rs.615.9 crore has been earmarked for STs. Out of this, Rs.477.73 crore under SCSP and Rs.208.30 crore under TSP have already been released to the States/UTs up to December, 2024.

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, 2024, out of the total of 25.87 lakh Individual household latrines constructed during 2024-25, 3.55 lakh (13.72%) IHHLs are for SCs families and 1.51 lakh (5.85%) IHHLs are for STs families. State-wise details are in Annexure-VII. SLWM assets are for whole community including SCs/STs.

2.4. Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

2.4.1 Background

In this year's government annual report,

the chapter on Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) under the SBM(G), Phase II unfolds as a strategic cornerstone. With a focus on precision and intelligence, this section navigates the intricate landscape of public awareness, emphasizing the pivotal role of IEC in fostering behavioural change and advancing the mission's objectives. Anchored in the spirit of Jan Andolan (people's movement), the approach transcended conventional boundaries, orchestrating a 360-degree communication approach to ensure the programmatic gains made under the SBM(G) Phase I are sustained and we move to the objectives of Phase II.

To accelerate implementation of SBM(G), DDWS carried out various drives to fill gaps in sanitation coverage for new households and those left out. Additionally, it conducted various innovative campaigns to further community participation, ownership and understanding.

2.4.2 National STOP Diarrhea Campaign

National STOP Diarrhoea Campaign, launched on 24th June 2024 by Union Health Minister Shri JP Nadda, alongside Hon'ble Union Ministers of State, Shri Anupriya Patel and Shri Jadhav Prataprao Ganpatrao, senior officials from various States/UTs, union government, and development partner representatives. The National STOP Diarrhoea Campaign aims for zero child deaths from diarrhea through a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach over a two-month period.

Complementing this initiative, DDWS has launched an awareness campaign on "Safe Water and Sanitation" in rural areas from 1st July to 31st August 2024, "Swachh Gaon, Shudh Jal- Behtar Kal". This campaign was designed to raise awareness and promote the use of safe water and sanitation practices at the village and panchayat level.



Swachh Gaon, Shudh Jal- Behtar Kal

2.4.3 India Water Week 2024

The 8th edition of India Water Week (IWW) 2024 was held from September 17-20, 2024, at the Bharat Mandapam in New Delhi. Organized by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, this prestigious international event has established itself as a

key platform for collaboration in water resource management. The event was inaugurated by the Hon'ble President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu, alongside Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri C. R. Paatil, and Minister of State, Shri Raj Bhushan Choudhary.



IWW 2024 Exhibition showcasing Swachh Sujal Gaon, a model village, reflecting India's comprehensive approach to strengthening WASH sector in rural areas, stood as the centerpiece of the event. The exhibition, held over

three days, provided a platform for States/ UTs to display their innovations and best practices, offering valuable insights into sustainable water management and sanitation efforts across the country.



Expertise Unplugged 3rd session of the International WASH Conference for National Water Safe Dialogue session on for discussion on GWM under SBM(G) and highlighting the need for relook on policy issues. WaterAid India presented the need for reconsideration

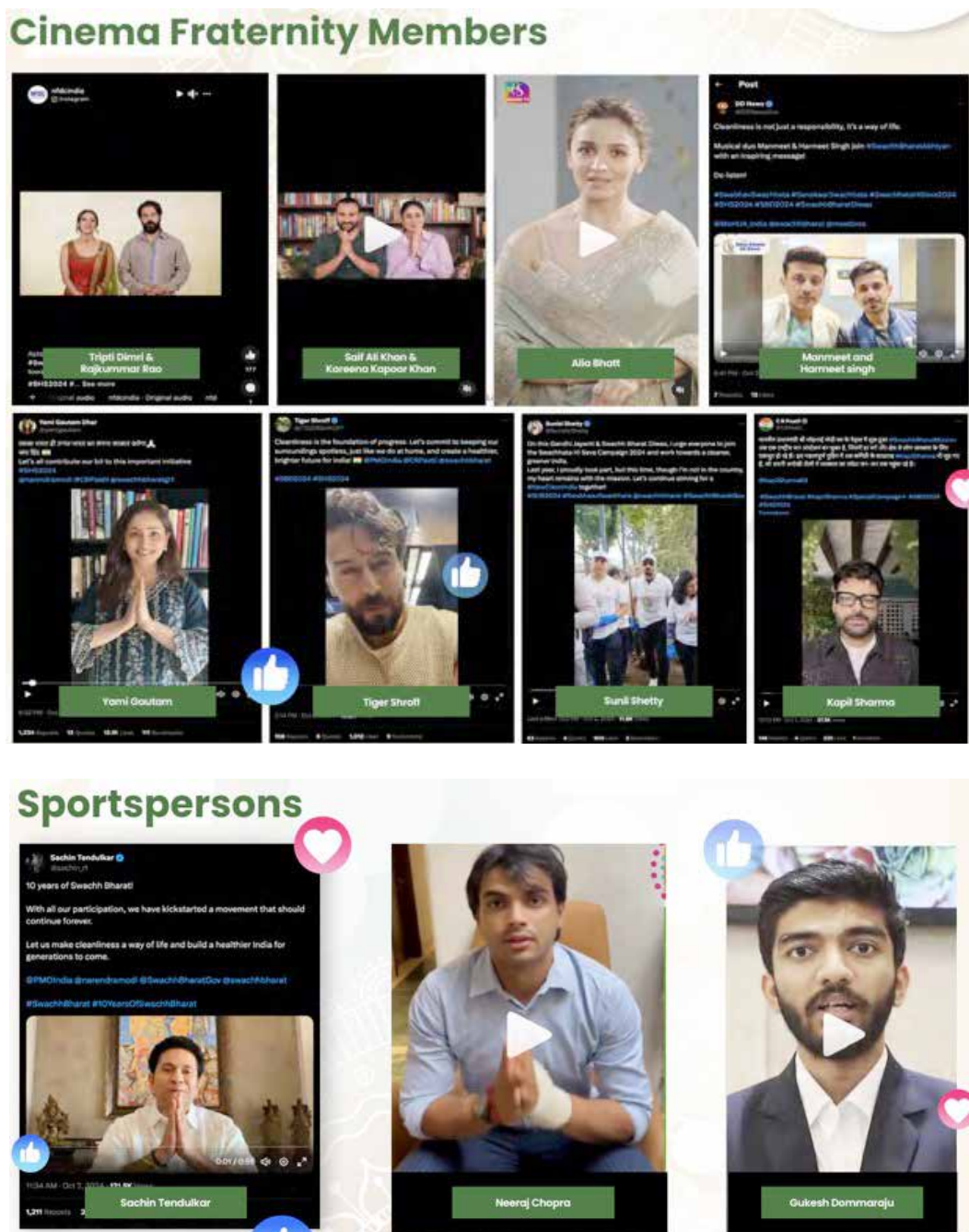
of regulatory mechanism and the demand for GWM. Mission Directors of States also shared insights on the best practices that are being implemented in their respective states. UNICEF also presented on Climate and disaster resilient planning for GWM.



2.4.4 Engagements and Collaborations

Swachhata Hi Seva 2024 witnessed more than 175 celebrity engagements with their congratulatory messages / video bytes from global influencers such as Bill Gates, Ajay Banga – President of the World Bank, Faith Leader- Sri Sri Ravi Shankar, WHO Director General- Dr

Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, ADB President Masatsugu Asakawa, and Ratan Tata- Former Chairman, Tata Sons brought fresh energy to the event. These influential figures underscored the importance of continuing the mission and motivating millions of citizens to actively participate in the cleanliness drive.



At Maharashtra State-level Workshop held on Dec 13, 2024, Maharashtra hosted a pivotal workshop in the presence of PS WSSD Maharashtra and Joint Secretary & MD, SBM(G) GoI. As Special Guests at the Workshop ZSBP

Maharashtra Brand Ambassador Sh. Swapnil Joshi and social media influencers Sh. Malhar Kalambe & Sh. Ripudaman Bevli attended the workshop to show their commitment to Swachh Bharat.



2.4.5 National Visioning Workshop

The DDWS held a transformative workshop on 28th October, 2024 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, bringing together experts and leaders to assess achievements and set the course for sustainable community engagement in WASH. This National Visioning Workshop, marking ten years of the SBM(G) and five years of the JJM,

aimed to align future strategies with national development goals.

The workshop focused on assessing progress while refining strategies for the future, with a keen emphasis on effective community engagement. Officials acknowledged the significant role of Smt. Vini Mahajan in shaping India's WASH landscape and aligning SBM and JJM with broader development objectives.



2.4.6 Hamara Shauchalay: Hamara Samman



DDWS-SBM(G) launched the nationwide campaign “Hamara Shauchalay: Hamara Samman” (HSHS) (हमारा शौचालय: हमारा सम्मान). November 19, World Toilet Day that culminated on Human Rights Day, December 10, 2024, emphasizing the critical link between sanitation, human rights, and dignity. The campaign reaffirms India’s commitment to maintaining its Open Defecation Free (ODF) status while promoting behavioral change for cleaner, healthier communities. The HSHS campaign served as a timely call to action to sustain and build on the efforts being made in the SBM program. With a strong focus on

vulnerable groups, particularly women and girls, this initiative underlines that toilets are more than infrastructure, they are foundational to dignity, equality, and public health aligned with the campaign tagline “शौचालय संवारे, जीवन निखारे”. During the 3-week program, the HSHS campaign mobilized over 38 lakh participants through more than 50,500 events nationwide. The campaign achieved significant milestones, including the assessment and functional improvement of over 1.54 lakh CSCs, covering more than 70% of existing facilities, sanctioning of over 3.35 lakh IHHS sanctions and conducting of over 600 DWSM meetings.

2.4.7 Swachh Sujal Gaon Social Media Amplification Campaign

DDWS towards ensuring all Villages progress towards becoming 'Swachh Sujal Gaon' which reflects our commitment and approach towards strengthening drinking water and sanitation services in rural India. To facilitate online engagement and amplify the impact of 'Swachh Sujal Gaon' initiative to strengthen and promote the work being done on-ground wrt Har Ghar Jal & ODF Plus Model Verified. States and UTs were encouraged to post using official social media handles to reflect local successes, key events, and any unique stories that would resonate with your audience. The aim of these daily posts is to highlight the achievements, activities, and best practices under the "Swachh Sujal



Gaon" initiative in your State/UT, showcasing the collective efforts of local communities, Panchayats, and district officials. This will help create a sense of shared purpose and motivate other regions to emulate successful models.

States and UTs are encouraged to disseminate this daily across all official social media handles of your State/UT and/or the official SWSM handle. These posts must carry information of villages that are Har Ghar Jal certified and ODF Plus Model Verified Villages.

2.4.8 Social Media Visibility

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., X (Formerly Twitter), YouTube, Facebook and Instagram are used to provide information on latest programme launches, campaigns, achievements, events etc. Currently, the social media following of SBM(G) is as under:

- X (Formerly Twitter) – nearly 5.6 lakh
- Facebook – more than 2.2 lakh
- Instagram – more than 8.7 thousand
- YouTube – nearly 26 thousand



SBM(G) publishes news and stories of National, States and UTs events and activities on monthly newsletter named **Swachhata Samachar** and periodic **SBM(G) Blogs** at Wordpress platform to keep wider audience on ground engaged with updates on SBM(G).

DDWS in collaboration with MyGov, had following nine contests and campaigns this year in order to broaden the swachh bharat mission transformational journey to be expressed and engaged with a wider populace by highlighting its crucial role in national development.

1. Swachhata Quiz
2. SBMG Ph-II Quiz
3. 7 Day Swachhata Challenge
4. Reel Contest for 10 Years of Swachh Bharat Mission
5. Swachhata Comic Story Contest
6. Article Writing Contest for Swachh Bharat: 10 Year Journey of Change
7. Hamara Shauchalay Hamara Samman - Photography Contest
8. Swachhata Ki Goonj - Slogan Writing Contest
9. Swachh Bharat Ki Awaaz - A Jingle Making Contest

2.4.9 Swachhata Hi Seva 2024

Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS) call was first made by Hon'ble PM in 2017. After that every year, from 15th September - 2nd October, the fortnight is celebrated. The theme for SHS 2024, 'Swabhav Swachhata, Sanskar Swachhata,' aims to reignite the spirit of collective action and citizen participation for cleanliness across India, focusing on three key pillars under the 'whole of society approach':

- Cleanliness Target Units (CTUs) – Shramdaan activities aimed at the

time-bound transformation of target units and general cleanliness.

- Swachhata Mein Jan Bhagidari - Promoting public participation, awareness, and advocacy.
- Safai Mitra Suraksha Shivirs - Conducting preventive health checkups and providing social security coverage for sanitation workers.

Curtain Raiser Event:

The event was graced by key dignitaries including Shri Manohar Lal, Honorable Union Minister, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs & Power, Shri C R Patil, Honorable Union Minister, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Shri Tokhan

Sahu, Honorable Minister of State, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, and the Secretaries of DDWS, MoHUA, MoRD and MoPR. State Ministers and Secretaries of Urban Development, Sanitation, PR & RD alongwith Mission Directors, District Collectors and Municipal Commissioners participated physical/online mode in the Curtain raiser. The event featured a press interaction and a briefing on the upcoming SHS campaign, highlighting the crucial role of States/UTs, partners, corporates, and citizens who form the backbone of this national sanitation mission.

The event concluded with a Swachhata Pledge, reaffirming the nation's commitment to cleanliness, followed by the National Anthem.



Highlight of SHS 2024 Fortnight activities:

This year SHS 2024 was organized from September 17 - October 2024, Through the course of SHS, there was participation from the Honorable President and Vice President along with 42 Union Ministers, 10 Governors, 20 Chief Ministers, 149 MPs, 188 State Ministers, 933 MLA/MLCs and 747 Districts & 3481 Blocks during the fortnight campaign. Along with this 1.46 Lakh Gram Sabha Conducted and more



than 11000 Villages declared themselves as ODF Plus Model.

❖ **Cleanliness Target Units**

Events Completed 5,12,779

People Participation 2,69,34,430

❖ **Safai Mitra Suraksha Shivir**

Events Completed 1,31,788

Health Workers Benefitted 34,07,661

❖ **Swachhata Mein Jan Bhaagidari**

Events Completed 14,79,944

People Participation 21,40,76,108

The hashtags #10YearsOfSwachhBharat, #SBD 2024, and #SHS2024 were trending on the X platform in India at 9:15 AM and remained in the trending list for more than 5 hours. During

the campaign period, over 2000 articles were published in media across state and national channels.



2.4.10 Swachh Bharat Diwas 2024

On 1st October 2024, Curtain Raiser Press Conference on Swachh Bharat Diwas 2024 by Hon'ble Union Minister of Jal Shakti Sh. C R Patil. Union Jal Shakti Minister requests people from all walks of life to undertake an hour of 'Shramdaan for Swachhata', from 9:00 am on 2nd October 2024.

The culmination of SHS 2024 was on 2nd October on Gandhi Jayanti 2024, which is a historic milestone as it in the 10th anniversary of the SBM. Launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 2nd October 2014, marking 10 years of transformed the nation's sanitation landscape.



The Prime Minister underlined that the rise in the prestige of cleanliness has brought about a huge psychological change in the country. He mentioned the change in thinking brought by the Swachh Bharat Mission and gave the example of people involved in cleaning work who were looked down upon earlier. *"When the cleaners got respect, they too felt proud of their role in changing the country. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has brought pride to lakhs of Safai Mitras"*, the Prime Minister remarked noting the government's commitment to a dignified life and safety for Safai Mitras. Shri Modi endeavoured to eliminate the problems arising due to manual entry in septic tanks and informed that the government is working together with the private and public sectors in this regard. *"We are also encouraging professionals and startups"*, he added.

Reflecting on the progress made over the last decade, the Prime Minister remarked, *"We have achieved much in these ten years of Swachh Bharat, but our mission is not yet complete. True change happens when every citizen embraces cleanliness as their duty and responsibility."* Prime Minister Modi reaffirmed the government's unwavering commitment to the Swachh Bharat Mission and called for the continued participation of every citizen to achieve a cleaner India. He said that the *"mission of cleanliness is not a one-day ritual but a lifelong ritual and must be brought forward from generation to generation. Cleanliness should be an instinct of every citizen and it should be done every*



day", the Prime Minister said. He exhorted the children of the next generation to not stop until India becomes truly clean.

Marking the success of 10 years journey of Swachh Bharat Mission, Hon'ble PM launched a video to showcase the achievements and accomplishments.



During the programme, the Hon'ble Prime Minister laid the foundation stone for several projects and inauguration of significant sanitation and waste management projects aimed at further advancing India's cleanliness mission:

- 15 GOBARDhan CBG Plant Projects worth ₹1,332 crore, focused on converting waste into energy, were inaugurated/laid foundation stone was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Notably, the 6 inaugurated CBG plants have been established by the Oil & Gas Marketing Companies (OGMCs) under the aegis of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas while 4 of them are also recipients of the Central Financial assistance scheme of the National Bioenergy Programme of the Ministry of New & Renewable

Energy, GoI. This underscores the government's commitment in steering GOBARDhan through a "Whole of Government" approach.

- 109 Projects under AMRUT and AMRUT 2.0, valued at ₹6825 crore, were launched to strengthen urban water and sewage systems.
- The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) unveiled 10 new projects worth ₹1555 crore, designed to enhance water quality and waste management in the Ganga basin.



Conclusion:

As we enter the last year, Swachh Bharat Mission's quest for complete cleanliness remains strong. The participation of the citizens remains of paramount importance as each aspect of SBM Phase II begins from home. As the country finds

new and innovative ways to ensure sanitation and cleanliness, it is important to remember, that this can only be achieved so long as sanitation remains everyone's business.

2.5. Inter Ministry and Inter-sector collaboration

2.5.1 Swachhata Pakhwada

The institution of Swachhata Pakhwada began in April 2016. This initiative was inspired by the hon'ble Prime Minister, 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 2023 was the 8th 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 the actual impactful activities since its beginning. The Swachhata Pakhwada is being monitored through an online dedicated portal.

The objectives/PM Guidance 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 Department. 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



INSTALLATION OF BIO-TOILETS & PUBLIC TOILETS

Bio-toilets have been installed for construction labourers to avoid open defecation.







Use of Bio-Toilet by Construction Workers

10

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-2023-24, 50 Ministries and Departments have allocated a total Rs. 31774.60 Lakh. and utilized 14993.71 lakh. SAP has seen a multi-dimensional range of activities including adopting villages, support for sanitation infrastructure, Installation and Operationalization of Bio gas plant, Installation of vermi-compost 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

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 and out of these 39 sites total 29 sites have been mapped with PSU partners. The 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.

During the meeting Joint Secretary & Mission Director, SBMG, DDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti gave an overview about the Vision, Objectives, Defining Iconic Places and Key Stakeholders. Site selection and monitoring process was also explained during the meeting.



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 DDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti are:

- To prioritize initiatives in establishing (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 declared themselves ODF on 2.10.2019.
- Having achieved the outcome of the ODF, Phase II of SBM(G) is under implementation from 2020-21 to 2024-25, with the focus on ODF sustainability and SLWM. The goal is to make all the villages ODF Plus.

(ii) SLWM and ODF Plus

- Activities related to SLWM, and convergence based wholesome development are being taken up.
- Out of a total of 3,781 Ganga Grams, 3,440 have been saturated with SWM work and 3,722 have been saturated with GWM work.

- 3,766 Ganga villages have been ODF Plus. In Jharkhand and Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh has all Ganga Villages declared as ODF Plus. 3,361 Ganga Grams have been ODF Plus Model and 2,414 have verified ODF plus Model villages.

(iii) Plastic Ban in Ganga Bank Villages

- Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand: State Governments have issued executive orders on plastic ban especially in the GPs on the banks of Ganga River.
- West Bengal: State Government has Issued Notification on SWM 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.
- DDWS has issued an advisory to Namami Gange States for management of liquid waste at drainage discharge points
- DDWS has issued a Joint letter for left out Ganga Grams survey and mapping of nallas flowing (located on the main stem of river Ganga) and discharging directly into Ganga.

(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 stakeholders, development partners, Ganga Prahari, Faith Leaders is committed to making every Ganga Gram an ODF Plus model village
- Direct communication will be established with the Sarpanches of Ganga Grams.

Success Story-3

Namami Gange Gram Panchayat Bhatwadi Sunar, District Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand A Journey Towards Better Sanitation

Bhatwadi Sunar Gram Panchayat, located along the Mandakini River near Chandrapuri Bazaar, is home to 125 families. Traditionally an agrarian community, it now stands as a model for sanitation under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural).

Key Achievements

- **Waste Management:** Dustbins, soak pits, and a 196-meter drain manage waste across three villages. Compost pits produce organic manure; five families use biogas for cooking.
- **Women's Empowerment:** Weekly cleanliness drives by Mahila Mangal Dal and bi-monthly self-help group meetings ensure sanitation efforts.
- **Community Engagement:** Cleanliness rallies with 190 participants and resource mapping in 2022 promote sustainable practices.
- **Sanitation Facilities:** Community toilets near schools and markets, plus soak pits for wastewater management by 19 families.
- **Behavioral Change:** Campaigns like Swachhata Hi Seva and World Toilet Day instill a culture of cleanliness. Public signage spreads awareness.

Highlights

- Women's cleanliness drives.
- Composting and biogas systems.
- Community toilet and drainage.
- Cleanliness rallies and campaigns.



Bhatwadi Sunar's success stems from community effort, infrastructure development, and women's leadership. Positioned on the Kedarnath Dham Yatra route, it inspires villages nationwide to embrace sustainable sanitation practices.

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 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 was 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 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. Joint Advisories (No.S-18012/77/2023-SBM-II-DDWS dated 21.8.2023 and No.S-18012/96/2023-SBM-V-DDWS dated 1.12.2023) issued regarding providing toilets in Anganwadis.

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 SLWM are to be converged with the MGNREGS, wherever feasible. In State Plan of Under MGNREGS, the following SLWM activities may be prioritized for :

- Establishment cost for segregation, storage and compost premises
- Construction of Soak pits
- Construction of Compost pits
- Construction of GOBAR-dhan plant
- Conversion of single pit toilets to double pits toilets
- Greywater Management systems (WSP etc.)
- Drainage channels

2.6.3 Convergence with Jal Jeevan Mission

It is clear that availability of water is required to keep the toilets clean and usable. Provisioning of assured and sustainable water supply not only encourages toilet 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, availability of enough water for sanitation needs to be taken into account on priority. Out of **19.36 crore** households, **15.40 crore** households have been provided Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTP) upto **31.12.2024** as per the Dashboard of 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 GWM 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 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 FSM 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 15th 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 has 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 (Gramin) [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 Programms, it has been planned to undertake construction of integrated Sewage Treatment facilities with arrangements for co-processing of faecal septage from 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 is

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 the society and equity amongst all is a significant characteristic of the programme. The emphasis of the programme is on 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 the persons with disabilities, all the households with differently-abled persons are

eligible for financial incentive 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 CSCs and IHHL.

2.7.2 Achievement during 2024-25

1,48,041 Divyang friendly IHHLs and **7,803** Divyang friendly CSCs were constructed during 2024-25 (Upto 31.12.2024).

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.

Success Story-4

Persons with Disabilities are Leading the Way to a Swachh Bharat

The Swachhata Hi Seva (SHS) 2024 campaign was an excellent opportunity to witness the transformative power of collective action as people from all walks of life came together to promote cleanliness and sustainability. One such inspiring story is that of Vatadi Balaram Krishna Nayakar from Kalavapudi village, Kalla Mandal in Andhra Pradesh. While living with a disability, Balaram Krishna has become a beacon of leadership in his village. Through unwavering determination, he mobilized the community to eliminate usage of single-use plastics, spreading awareness about sustainable practices. His efforts mobilized children, adults, and sanitation workers. This remarkable achievement also aligns with the vision of the Sugamya Bharat Abhiyaan (Accessible India Campaign), launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, which emphasizes creating an inclusive society by empowering persons with disabilities. By enabling leaders like Balaram Krishna to take charge of their communities, campaigns like SHS contribute to the broader goals of inclusivity and accessibility.

As we celebrated the International Day of Persons with Disabilities on December 3, Balaram Krishna's story serves as a powerful reminder of the strength and potential of inclusive action. His work reflects how involving all sections of society, especially marginalized groups, can bring about sustainable, transformative change.

SBM through its SHS campaign has been a testament of bringing people together to build a cleaner, greener future—one that is inclusive, accessible, and driven by the collective strength of its people. Stories like these echo the essence of a truly Sugamya Bharat, where every individual contributes to the Swachh Bharat mission and fosters pride in creating a sustainable legacy for generations to come.



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 two Mobile Apps - (i) mSBM for IHHL geotagging and (ii) SBM 2.0 for CSCs and SLWM assets reporting.

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 utilisation and availability of funds with the States on real time basis. We are now shifting to SNA SPARSH. 6 states, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana have been onboarded while the rest of the states and UTs are yet to be onboarded to SNA SPARSH.

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. A module for CSC functionality assessment, functionality of segregation sheds, gap in sanction, gap in construction and for sanitation workers have been developed.

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.

2.8.7 The assets constructed in convergence with 15th FC and MGNREGA are received from e-Gramswaraj and MGNREGA portals in SBM-G IMIS through API.

2.8.8 Event based module for Swachhata hi Seva 2024 was developed for reporting and monitoring the progress of activities. A campaign on Swachh Sundar Sauchalaya was conducted for beautification and monitoring of IHHLs, CSCs and IECs (wall paintings). To commemorate the 10th Anniversary celebrations of the Swachh Bharat Mission, the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DDWS) launched the national "Swachhata Hi Seva" campaign nationwide. A national-level portal (<https://swachhatahiseva.gov.in/>) to manage this campaign. To highlight and monitor the SHS campaign properly following reports were prepared and shared with the States daily: (i) Cleanliness Target Unit (CTU) reports in which no. of CTU created, No. of CTU closed and No. of people participated were mentioned (ii) Swachhata Mein Jan Bhaagidari in which no. of people participated and no. of events created / closed were mentioned. (iii) Safai Mitra Suraksha Shivirs report prepared in which no. of Shivirs held, No. of Sanitation worker participated, and no. of PPE Kits distributed were mentioned.

2.9 Human Resource Development (HRD)

2.9.1 Capacity Building of key stakeholders of SBM-G at the State, district and block levels is key to effective program planning, implementation, operation and management of the programme. Orientation and refreshment training of State, district and block officials/field functionaries, Institutional building, interaction with achievers, support of development partners, consultation with elected functionaries, utilization of FFC and other convergence funds are the major constituents of the Capacity Building initiatives of DDWS.

2.9.2 Capacity Building roll out plan

Capacity Building and as well as strengthening of stakeholders of SBM-G is the key of DDWS in implementing the programme with the objective of sustaining ODF status and ensuring effective management of Solid and liquid waste to make the villages ODF plus. With the launch of Capacity Building roll out plan in May 2022, as proposed pool of Master Trainers has been created by the States. **Till date total 3184 Master trainers are trained in 26 states.** This year Master trainers were undergone refresher course at SPMNIWAS, Kolkata. These Master Trainers (MTs) are further imparting trainings and conceptualizing the objective of having at least one trained manpower in each village. The details of MTs attained refresher trainings is as follows.

SI No	State	Number of Master Trainers	MTs undergone Refresher training
1	Andhra Pradesh	64	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	72	5
3	A&N Island	Nil	-
4	Assam	123	5
5	Bihar	122	6
6	Chhattisgarh	51	5

SI No	State	Number of Master Trainers	MTs undergone Refresher training
7	DNH&DD	Nil	-
8	Goa	29	2
9	Gujarat	133	-
10	Haryana	84	5
11	Himachal Pradesh	317	5
12	Jharkhand	87	5
13	J&K	132	6
14	Karnataka	96	5
15	Kerala	55	5
16	Ladakh	Nil	-
17	Lakshadweep	Nil	-
18	Maharashtra	35	5
19	Madhya Pradesh	121	6
20	Meghalaya	42	5
21	Manipur	86	-
22	Mizoram	27	5
23	Nagaland	43	2
24	Odisha	Nil	8
25	Punjab	Nil	5
26	Puducherry	58	2
27	Rajasthan	Nil	-
28	Sikkim	44	9
29	Tamil Nadu	32	5
30	Telangana	193	5
31	Tripura	Nil	-
32	Uttar Pradesh	838	12
33	Uttarakhand	36	5
34	West Bengal	264	8
		3184	141

Apart from ToTs overall trainings **starts from 1st January, 2024 to 31st December, 2024** is as follows.

- Total trainings completed - 19,936
- GPs trained - 1,13,519
- Peoples Trained (including MTs) - 9,87,059
- Trainers created (other than MTs) - 30,753

2.9.3 Orientations

2.9.3.1 3 Orientations of newly joined State officials were held this year.

SI No	Date	Topic	No of Secretary/ MDs
1	12th July, 2024	Orientation of newly joined state officials	15
2	11th October, 2024		11
3	16th December, 2024		7
Total			33

2.9.3.2 WASH cell in SIRDs

Advisory was issued by the DDWS for setting up a dedicated Water, Sanitation & Hygiene cell in SIRD/ State ATIs. In this regard 2 review meetings with NIRD&PR, SIRDs, ATIs and State SBM-G teams were organized on 23rd October & 7th November, 2024 to evaluate the modalities and functioning of WASH cells. Till date WASH cell has been set up in 24 States.

2.9.4 Cross Visit

During the interactions with States/UTs it was observed that lot of exemplary work had been / is being done in the States/UTs, which needs to be shared with other States/UTs. Keeping this in

view cross learning in the form of visits of senior officials of the States/UTs to other States/UTs was organized by DDWS. This year one cross visit was held.

SI No	Visiting Date	Visiting State	Visitor State	Officials Visited
1	20-21st December, 24	Odisha	Gujarat, Bihar, UP, MP, UP, Jharkhand	ZP president, MD, DDCs, State Coordinator, State officials, State Consultants

2.9.5 SBM Academy

DDWS has developed SBM Academy, an IVRS (Interactive Voice Response System) for the training of Swachhagrahis, Sarpanch, Panchayat Secretaries and other stakeholders on SBM-G II. This standardized distance learning tool is easily accessible, on-demand on every vertical of SBM-G II. SBM Academy is being hosted by BSNL via toll free number 18001800404. In the year approx. 62,000 stakeholders have visited the Academy.

3. Jal Jeevan Mission – Har Ghar Jal

Key Highlights 2025

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
5th January 2024:	Jal Jeevan Mission crosses momentous milestone of providing tap water connections to 14 crore (72.71%) rural households.
26-31st January 2024:	As part of the 2024 Republic Day Celebrations, DDWS, participated in the six-day mega event Bharat Parv organized by the Ministry of Tourism at the lawns and Gyan Path in front of Red Fort, Delhi.
2nd February 2024:	National Symposium on Safe Water and Disinfection/ Chlorination initiatives was jointly organized by National Jal Jeevan Mission, Evidence Action and Development Innovations Lab (DIL) at SPM NIWAS, Kolkata. The symposium was held to seek inputs from States/ UTs on their experience in implementing Safe Water initiatives & strategies and the way forward to scale up the most effective and easier-to-operate solutions and models.
16th & 17th February 2024:	A National Conference on SBM-G and JJM was organized at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, focusing on sustainability and cross-learning.
9th March 2024:	Union Minister for Jal Shakti released 9 short videos on various themes, book - '101 glimpse of Women Power: Through the Prism of Jal Jeevan Mission', 'Behaviour Change Communication' and 'Jal Jeevan Mission Compendium of Behavioural Best Practices' at the NDMC Convention Centre in New Delhi during the fifth edition of "Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain" campaign.
11th to 13th March 2024:	A three-day residential training programme on "Source Sustainability for Drinking Water" was organized at SPM-NIWAS, Kolkata, with the support of Central Ground Water Board.
18th March 2024:	9th meeting of the Technical Committee reviewed and closed seven R&D projects under JJM.

21-22nd May 2024:	a comprehensive 2-day training workshop was organized on IEC under JJM at SPM-NIWAS.
20th June 2024:	After taking charge as the Union Minister of Jal shakti Shri C.R Patil took a review and stock taking meeting of DDWS at CGO Complex.
9th July 2024:	Shri C.R Patil, MoJS took a review meeting of Chhattisgarh and Ladakh emphasizing water supply to habitations. Shri. Arun Sao, Deputy Chief Minister and other PHED officials from Chhattisgarh & Shri B.D Mishra, Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh attended the meetings.
15th July 2024:	Shri C.R Patil, MoJS took a review meeting of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan emphasizing water supply to habitations. Shri swatantra Dev Singh, Jal Shakti Minister Uttar Pradesh & Shri Kanhaiya Lal Choudhary, PHED Minister Rajasthan attended the meeting.
16th July 2024:	Shri C.R Patil, MoJS took a review meeting of Meghalaya with Chief Minister Shri Conrad Sangma
23rd July 2024:	Jal Jeevan Mission crosses momentous milestone of providing tap water connections to 15 crore (72.71%) rural households.
25th July 2024:	A meeting was held under the chairpersonship of Secretary, DDWS to review the activities of JJM-Professor Chairs and to discuss the activities to be undertaken by Professor Chairs during current year.
29th July 2024:	Nobel Laureate Prof. Michael Kremer visited DDWS with his team and attended a meeting chaired by Secretary, DDWS. The discussion focused on critical aspects of drinking water quality under JJM and explored the way forward for achieving sustainable solutions.
15th August 2024:	Hon'ble PM celebrated the success of Jal Jeevan Mission on the 78th Independence Day. In his address to the nation, he applauded the work of JJM, by highlighting the significant progress of providing tap connections to over 15 crore rural households across India.
24th August 2024:	A National Workshop on JJM Operations and Maintenance held at IIM Bangalore in collaboration with UNICEF.
29th August 2024:	Shri C.R Patil, MoJS took a review meeting of Madhya Pradesh with Chief Minister Shri Mohan Yadav on JJM implementation.
29th August 2024:	Shri Pradeep Singh, Director-NJJM, interacted with 21 women members of the Zila Parishad, Women & Child Development Department, District-Dhule, Maharashtra.

17-19th September 2024:	DDWS organized the International WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) Conference on the sidelines of the 8th India Water Week. The three-day gathering, centered on the theme 'Sustaining Rural Water Supply', and offered a platform for knowledge exchange, showcasing innovations, and sharing best practices aimed at addressing global WASH challenges, with a special focus on achieving Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6).
22-23rd October 2024:	DDWS Participation in All Weather Tap Water Supply in Higher Reaches of the Himalayas Workshop by NITI Aayog.
28th October 2024:	DDWS hosted a visioning workshop that brought together experts and leaders to assess achievements and set the course for sustainable community engagement in Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH).
12-13th November 2024:	A 2 days workshop on Springshed Management in Brahmaputra Basin held in Guwahati Assam. focused on sustainable management of spring water sources, vital for millions in India's hilly regions.
14th November 2024:	Nobel Laureate Prof. Michael Kremer and his team visited second time and engaged in a productive interaction with Secretary, DDWS at CGO Complex, New Delhi. The discussion focused on critical aspects of drinking water quality under JJM and explored the way forward for achieving sustainable solutions.
6-20th November 2024:	'Jal Utsav' campaign runned in collaboration with NITI Aayog in 20 aspirational districts and blocks.
10th December 2024:	A meeting was held between Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Jal Shakti and Hon'ble Minister of state, Ministry of Skill development and Entrepreneurship to discuss on Skill Development related issues pertaining to Ministry of Jal Shakti.

As on 31st December 2024

So far, since the announcement of JJM, as on 31.12.2024, about 12.16 Crore HHs have been provided with tap water connections, i.e., more than 15.40 crore rural families (80 %) started getting clean water in their homes. Eight States i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat,

Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Punjab & Telangana 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 having tap water supply.

State-wise details are as follows:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total rural HHs (in lakh)	Total household connections reported as 31.03.2024 (in lakh)	Household connections as on 31.03.2024 (in %)
1	A & N Islands	0.62	0.62	100.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	95.53	70.43	73.72
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2.29	2.29	100.00
4	Assam	72.21	58.69	81.27
5	Bihar	167.55	160.36	95.71
6	Chhattisgarh	50.05	40.11	80.15
7	DNH and D&D	0.85	0.85	100.00
8	Goa	2.64	2.64	100.00
9	Gujarat	91.18	91.18	100.00
10	Haryana	30.41	30.41	100.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	17.09	17.09	100.00
12	J&K	19.24	15.53	80.75
13	Jharkhand	62.55	34.17	54.63
14	Karnataka	101.32	83.54	82.45
15	Kerala	70.80	38.34	54.16
16	Ladakh	0.41	0.39	96.05
17	Lakshadweep	0.13	0.12	91.38
18	Madhya Pradesh	111.89	74.93	66.97
19	Maharashtra	146.81	129.01	87.88
20	Manipur	4.52	3.59	79.58
21	Meghalaya	6.51	5.30	81.36
22	Mizoram	1.33	1.33	100.00
23	Nagaland	3.64	3.37	92.60
24	Odisha	88.70	67.57	76.18
25	Puducherry	1.15	1.15	100.00
26	Punjab	34.27	34.27	100.00
27	Rajasthan	107.74	59.22	54.96
28	Sikkim	1.33	1.20	90.71
29	Tamil Nadu	125.28	110.52	88.22
30	Telangana	53.98	53.98	100.00
31	Tripura	7.51	6.36	84.68
32	Uttar Pradesh	267.15	232.70	87.10
33	Uttarakhand	14.51	14.09	97.11
34	West Bengal	175.52	94.87	54.05
	Total	19,36.70	15,40.21	79.53

1. 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 and Punjab have become 'Har Ghar Jal' certified State/ UTs.
2. 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;
3. Following 'no one is left out' principle, as of now, 189 districts in the country spread across A&N Island (3), Andhra Pradesh (1), Arunachal Pradesh (25), Bihar (3), Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (3), Goa (2), Gujarat (33), Haryana (22), Himachal Pradesh (12), Jammu & Kashmir (1), Madhya Pradesh (2), Mizoram (11), Nagaland (1), Punjab (23), Puducherry (2), Tamil Nadu (13) and Telangana (32) have become 'Har Ghar Jal districts'.
4. Similarly, 1,862 Blocks, 1,18,037 Gram Panchayats and around 2.51 lakh villages have also become 'Har Ghar Jal'.
5. As reported by the States/ UTs, in the last 3 years, despite CoVid-19 pandemic and resultant disruptions due to lock-down, 10.68 Crore (66.69%) rural households have been given tap water connection since the launch of the mission and as on 25.12.2023 about 13.92 Crore (72.29%) households are having tap water connections.
6. So far, provisions of potable tap water supply have been made in 9.32 lakh (89.35%) schools and 9.69 lakh (85.20%) anganwadi centres (AWCs).
7. As on date, in 112 Aspirational districts, provision of tap water supply has increased from 21.42 lakh (7.85%) to 215.31 lakh (78.29%).
8. Similarly, as on date, in 61 identified JE/ AES affected districts in five States, provision of tap water supply has increased from 8.02 lakh (2.71%) to 241.85 lakh (81.27%).
9. There are 2,162 water-quality testing laboratories in the country to test quality of water, open to general public for getting their water samples tested. Out of these, 1,572 have also been NABL accredited with at least one such NABL lab in each State/ UT except Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep and Sikkim.
10. So far, around 5.29 lakh VWSCs/ Pani Samitis has been constituted and made functional, and Village Action Plans (VAPs) in 5.20 lakh villages has been prepared.
11. In every village, 5 persons especially women are being trained for water quality testing and reporting. So far, 24.80 lakh women have been trained in different villages.
12. Under life-changing Jal Jeevan Mission, efforts are being made to bring improvements in the lives of rural people by providing potable tap water supply in their homes.

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.

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 five years, around 12.19 crore households have been provided with tap water connections and, as on 22.01.2025, 15.43 crore households (80 %) of the country are getting 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) 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 population

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 resource

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

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 Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), States/ UTs plan to achieve drinking water security and provide 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.

National level	National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM)	Overall planning + Annual Action Plan
State level	State Water & Sanitation Mission (SWSM)	State Action Plan (SAP)
District level	District Water & Sanitation Mission (DWSM)	District Action Plan (DAP)
Village level	Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Pani Samiti, etc.	Village Action Plan (VAP)

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 1: 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 pertain to drinking water 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:

- drinking water source augmentation and strengthening;
- drinking water supply system;
- greywater treatment and its reuse; and,
- 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 22.01.2025, VAPs have been prepared and approved for about 5.20 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:

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.

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

3.2.6.1 Funds allocation for Jal Jeevan Mission

The estimated outlay of Jal Jeevan Mission under 'Har Ghar Jal' program is Rs. 3.6 Lakh Crore for the period of five years from 2019-2024. The 15th Finance Commission has identified water supply and sanitation as a national priority and allocated funds of Rs. 2.36 lakh Crore to Rural Local Bodies/Panchayat Raj Institutions (RLBs/PRIs) for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26¹. Accordingly, 60% of the

fund, i.e., Rs. 1.42 lakh crore provided as Tied Grants meant to be utilized exclusively for the drinking water, rainwater harvesting and sanitation & maintenance of open-defecation free (ODF) village. This huge investment in rural areas across the country is accelerating economic activities and boosting the rural economy, as well as creating employment opportunities in villages. This is a progressive step to ensure that villages have potable water supply with improved sanitation for transforming the villages into 'WASH enlightened' villages.

¹Manual for the utilization of 15th Finance Commission tied grants to Rural Local Bodies/PRIs for Water & Sanitation (2021-22 to 2025-26)

In 2024-25, so far, the Government of India has released Rs.21,825.23 Crore to eligible States/ UT for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in the financial year 2024-25².

The Central funds are released by the Government of India based on the utilization of available Central funds and matching State share. For online monitoring, Integrated

Management Information System (IMIS) and JJM-Dashboard have been put in place. Provision has also been made for transparent online financial management through Public Financial Management System (PFMS). The details of Central funds allocated, funds drawn, and funds utilization reported in the year 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25³ under JJM is as below:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Year	Central				Utilization under State share
	Opening Balance	Funds allocated	Funds drawn by State/UT	Reported utilization	
2019-20	2,436.37	11,139.21	9,951.81	5,983.49	4,090.79
2020-21	6,447.36	23,033.02	10,917.86	12,544.51	7,905.45
2021-22	4,825.92	92,308.77	40,009.77	25,325.67	18,226.18
2022-23	19,510.05	1,00,789.77	54,742.30	50,667.81	40,147.74
2023-24	23,584.58	1,32,936.83	69,885.01	82,295.58	69,219.37
2024-25	11,180.11	69,926.68	21,825.23*	26,164.44	26,272.26

*As per Ministry of Finance, release is limited to Rs. 22,694 crore, subject to extension of JJM State wise details of release and expenditure in 2024-25 is at **Annex-I**.

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:

- supply of drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling; and,
- 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. 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 as under:

²https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JJM/JJMReports/Financial/JJMRep_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure.aspx

³https://ejalshakti.gov.in/JJM/JJMReports/Financial/JJMRep_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure.aspx

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

2021-22	Allocation	26,940.60
	Release	26,606.79
2022-23	Allocation	27,907.8
	Release	26,861.81
2023-24	Allocation	28,210.8
	Release	26,045.19
2024-25	Allocation	29,880
	Release	9,189.94
2025-26	Allocation	29,143.80
	Release	-

DDWS has been assigned to act as a nodal ministry for determining the eligibility of the rural local bodies for the recommendation of tied grant. DDWS will recommend the release of tied grant to the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance for the RLBs which have complied with the conditions stipulated in the Operational Guideline of XV-FC.

Thus, in addition to Rs.69,926.68 crore budgetary allocation for JJM, there is also Rs.29,880 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 Sixteenth Finance Commission

Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation presented proposal of the department to Chairman and Members of Sixteenth Finance Commission on 27.12.2024. During the meeting it was requested to continue tied grants for DDWS to sustain ODF+ Model status to cover ongoing operation and maintenance of existing assets, creation of new assets as needed, and stakeholder capacity building.

3.2.8 Nal Jal Mitra Programme (NJMP)

The objective of the Multi-Skilling Nal Jal Mitra Programme (NJMP) is to provide skill-

based trainings to local persons from villages working as masons, mechanics, plumbers, pump operators, technicians, utility managers, and water testing laboratory in-charge, to equip them with a comprehensive set of skills & develop “Nal Jal Mitras” (NJMs), so that they can function as scheme operators and are able to carry out minor repairs and maintenance, including preventive maintenance, of the piped water supply scheme(s) in their village.

A joint advisory of Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship was issued regarding implementation of Nal Jal Mitra Programme (NJMP) under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) followed by the **NJM Skilling Guidelines** for guidance of the states.

Further, a joint advisory of DDWS and MoPR was issued regarding role of gram panchayats for selection, nomination, sponsorship and engagement of Nal Jal Mitras under JJM.

To streamline the program’s implementation and ensure its objectives are met effectively, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Short Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Upskilling have been prepared.

Meeting was held between Hon’ble Minister, Ministry of Jal Shakti and Hon’ble Minister of state, Ministry of Skill development and Entrepreneurship on 10.12.2024 to discuss on Skill Development related issues pertaining to Ministry of Jal Shakti.

Status of progress of NJMP

Short Term Training course:

- 8 States/UTs (Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Karnataka, Ladakh) have initiated the NJM nomination process

- These states opened their NJMP bank accounts and have issued work orders to Training Providers (TPs)/ Training Centres (TCs)
- These States have nominated over 18,828 candidates to train them as NJMs and 3755 candidates registered/enrolled in Skill India Digital Hub portal and state skill portal for NJMP.
- 2005 candidates have successfully completed their training
- 1528 trained candidates have been assessed and 1451 candidates have been certified. 1750 candidates are currently undergoing the training of 'Nal Jal Mitra Programme'

Status of Training Centres and Trainee of Trainers (ToT):

- 16 States have nominated 272 Training Providers/ Training Centres in their respective states
- 16 States/UTs have nominated 630 trainers for Training of Trainers (ToT) and 478 has been certified after ToT conducted by the concerned Sector Skill Council (Water Management and Plumbing Skill Council-WMPSC);
- The states/UTs that are yet to prepare the NJMP plans are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh.

3.2.9 Operation & Maintenance

To ensure the sustainability of drinking water sources, a national policy framework was deemed necessary for rural water supply schemes. A Working Group for Operation &

Maintenance has been formed under Jal Jeevan Mission. The Committee's Terms of Reference include developing an O&M framework with institutional and regulatory mechanisms, standard operating procedures, and financial resources for water supply infrastructure maintenance. This will ensure the sustainability of FHTCs.

Presently, the committee is developing a comprehensive O&M policy framework document for rural water supply departments to formulate an effective, affordable, and accountable system in the States/UTs. This will enhance the operational efficiency, ensuring overall functional, environmental, financial, societal, and institutional sustainability.

This document will address financial sustainability by providing insights on cost recovery mechanisms for O&M costs and institutionalizing them through legislation if necessary. It will also establish ground for creating a reporting and monitoring framework to measure the performance of various water utilities.

The overarching goal is to improve health, well-being, and economic opportunities in rural communities by ensuring a sustainable source of drinking water through a comprehensive policy framework for rural water supply schemes.

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.



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 22.01.2025, over 5.29 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 22.01.2025, over 14,024 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, 212 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.

Activities for sector partner 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.

Sector Partners are aligned with Rural WASH Partners' Forum (RWPF) to assist RWPF Thematic Lead Partners and RWPF State Lead Partners to assist them in WASH related activities across the country.

3.3.7 Institutional set-up for capacity building and knowledge management

3.3.7.1 Key Resource Centres (KRCs)

Key Resource Centres (KRCs) were institutions engaged for capacity building, reorientation of different stakeholders, dissemination of knowledge and information, development of high-quality print and audio-visual content, documentation of best practices, etc. to transform the eco-system of drinking water supply sector. As on 31.03.2024, the validity of empanelment of KRCs has expired.

The overall progress of training programmes conducted by L1 and L2 KRCs in the Financial year 2023-2024 is given below:

Category	No. of training programs completed	No. of participants
L-1	4	78
L-2	181	7577

3.3.7.2 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.

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

- 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.

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

The details of Thematic Areas and RWPF Thematic Area Lead Partners is mentioned below-

Sr. No.	Thematic Area	RWPF Thematic Area Lead Partners
1	Faecal Sludge Management	Wash Institute
2	Grey Water Management	Water Aid
3	Plastic Waste Management	Centre for Environment and Education
4	Water Quality Management	INREM Foundation
5	Source Sustainability	Aga Khan Foundation
6	Operation & Maintenance, WASH In Institutions and Gender	Water Aid
7	Information, Education & Communication	BMGF
8	Capacity Building	UNICEF
9	Corporate Social Responsibility	India Sanitation Coalition
10	IOT & Cloud Based Computing	Tata Trusts
11	Innovation and R&D including use of Technologies	Piramal Foundation
12	Skilling	AIILSG
13	Digital Public Infrastructure & Artificial Intelligence	Arghyam

DDWS has also allotted States/UTs to RWPF Partners for better coordination with States and UTs to work collaboratively with the States and UTs for providing handholding support to implementing departments of both JJM and SBM-G. The list of state lead partners is as below:

S.No	Organisations	No of States/ UTs	State/UTs
1	Aga Khan	3	Bihar, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh
2	AIILSG	7	A&N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, DNH and D&D, Karnataka, Puducherry, Lakshwadeep and Meghalaya
3	INREM Foundation	2	Assam & Rajasthan
4	Piramal Foundation	3	Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand & Maharashtra
5	Tata Trust	6	Andhra Pradesh, Ladakh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Uttarakhand
6	UNICEF	2	Tamilnadu & West Bengal
7	WASH Institute	6	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Punjab and Sikkim
8	Water Aid	2	Chattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh
9	Centre of Environment and Education	3	Goa, Gujrat & Odisha

Scope of Work

The platform shall be a place for open deliberation, where development partners can present their ideas and progress, and bring policy changes with a view to accelerate mission progress. It shall not be an implementing body, but one that shall create space for an exchange of ideas. The platform shall undertake the following activities:

- Develop a long-term plan and annual roadmap for positioning RWPF as a WASH think tank;
- Act as a liaison between DDWS and Development Partners/ States related to RWPF for periodic exchange of ideas;
- Facilitate geographical as well as thematic coverage by forum partners;
- Identify best practices and scalable solutions and provide handholding support to States/Districts and other partners;
- Regular roundtable meetings with sector leads to study the progress of the mission, course corrections, and align interventions with mission priorities;
- Establish synergies between the Sector partners and the States/ UTs for their effective engagement in the WASH sector;
- Regional and National Conferences, webinars, and trainings on Thematic Area topics by Thematic leads driving the sector.

Events/Workshops held under the Umbrella of Rural WASH Partners Forum in Year 2024

- RWPF conducted various workshops on thematic areas in 2024 for both SBM - G and JJM.
- RWPF participated in 8th India Water Week 2024. They also participated in exhibition along with states and UTs on various thematic areas displayed in the exhibition on SBM-G and JJM.
- Some RWPF members also participated in International WASH Conference and shared their learnings and way forward with the stakeholders i.e. State and UTs leadership, DDWS, partners and other stakeholders for SBM-G and JJM.

3.3.7.3 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.

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.

Vision

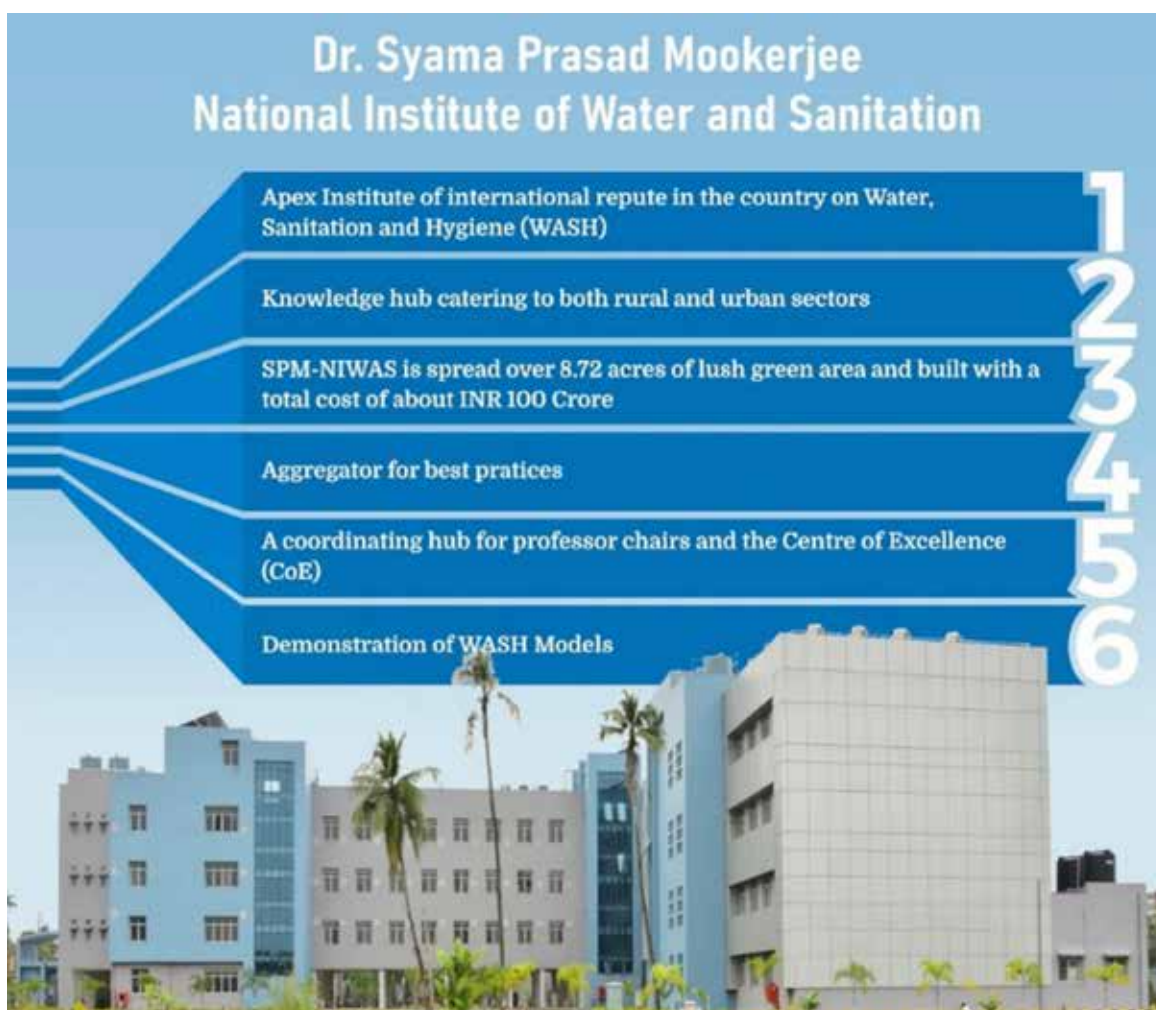
The SPM-NIWAS is to work as the apex Institute of international repute in the country on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), catering both rural and urban sector, and become a knowledge and solutions hub.

Roles and responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of SPM-NIWAS in WASH sector are as follows:

- 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

SPM-NIWAS organized more than 60 online training sessions and offline workshops during the calendar year. Some of the trainings organized during this period are mentioned below:

- i.) The Institute organized one day “National Symposium on Safe Water and Disinfection/Chlorination Initiatives” on 2nd February, 2024. The objective of the symposium was to focus on importance of safe water access and the role of disinfection/chlorination initiatives, in alignment with the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) commitment to provide clean and potable drinking water to all citizens across the country.
- ii.) The Institute organized a three-day residential training programme on "Source Sustainability for Drinking Water" from 11th to 13th March 2024 at SPM-NIWAS, Kolkata, with the support of Central Ground Water Board. The program aimed to enhance the capacity of officers and engineers in areas such as hydrogeology, sustainability of groundwater sources, risk assessment, National Aquifer Mapping & Management of Spring water sources, ground water quality, Drink from tap – Ensuring Reliable & Disinfected Drinking Water Supply.
- iii.) The Institute organized a three-day residential training program on "SBM(G) 2.0: Solid Waste Management, Liquid Waste Management, and Faecal Sludge Management" from 20th to 22nd March 2024 at SPM-NIWAS, Kolkata.
- iv.) The institute organized two days residential “National Training Consultation Workshop of National WASH experts – Retrospect and Prospect under JJM” from 6th to 7th June, 2024.

- v.) An online short course on “Effective Functionality and Utilization of Nal Jal Seva App” was organized on 1st October, 2024 by SPM-NIWAS.
- vi.) A residential training on “Liquid Waste Management in peri urban villages under SBM-G” was organized at SPM-NIWAS from 5th to 8th November, 2024.
- vii.) 16 training programmes were organized in December, 2024 focusing on topics such as Faecal sludge management, Liquid waste management, Asset management practices for RWS systems, IoT for smart rural water management and infrastructure optimization, O&M of rural water supply schemes etc.

3.3.7.4 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 villages;
- 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, 72 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 as on 30.11.2024, more than 7,788 villages in 490 districts have been visited and reports are uploaded on JJM-IMIS.

3.3.7.5 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. 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 area 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 ₹10.75 Crore till now for operationalization of JJM-Professor Chairs for undertaking functions like training & capacity building, outreach & consultancy, academic programmes, research & innovation in their assigned focus area. A meeting was held under the chairpersonship of Secretary, DDWS on 25th July, 2024 to review the activities of JJM-Professor Chairs and to discuss the activities to be undertaken by Professor Chairs during current year.

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 SLSSC 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 one meeting, i.e., its ninth meetings in the year 2024 on 18th March 2024. The accepted technologies are also shared with the States for adoption in the field. The committee has accepted the final report of 7 R&D projects and recommended for closure.

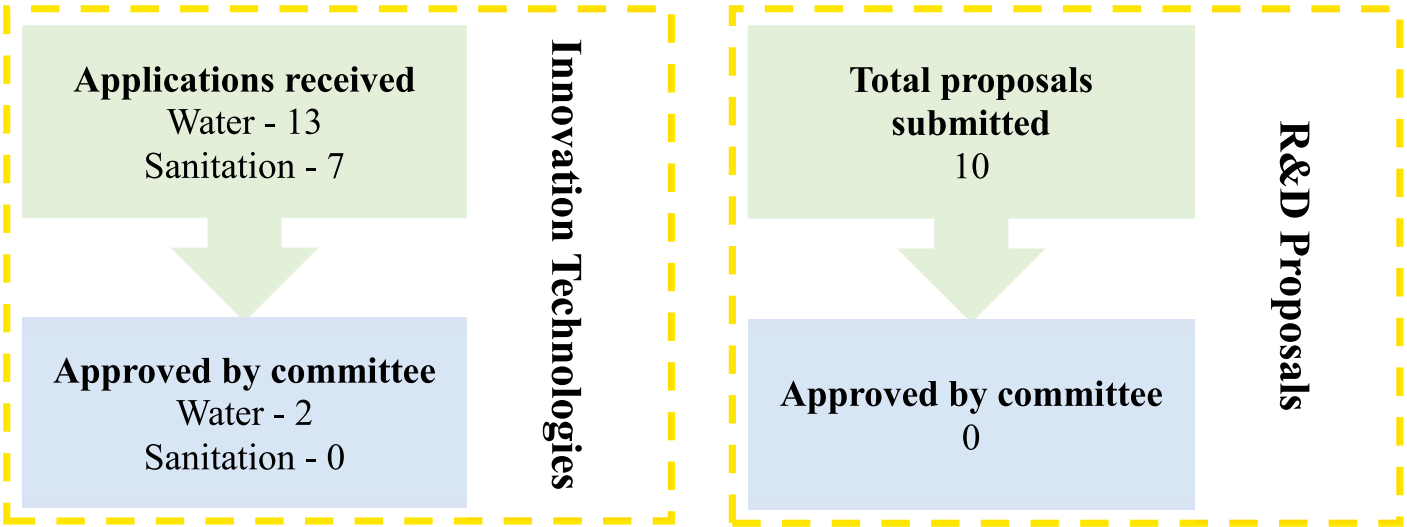


Table 1: Details of Technologies approved by the Technical Committee

S. No.	Category	Company	Technology
1.	Water	Aumsat Technologies LLP.	Integrated water pipeline digitization, mapping, leak detection using a novel non-invasive technique for integrated smart water management.
2.		FAMS Design Solution Private Limited.	FAMS Intelligence Water Supply (FIWS)

Research and Development Projects supported by Jal Jeevan Mission:

Eight ongoing R&D project which were approved by the Technical Committee, the status is provided below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakh)	Principal Investigator	Status
1.	Development of Microfluidic Bottle Cap for Waste Water Treatment and Recovery System for Water Reuse	31.68	Dr. Arup Kumar Das Indian Institute of Technology-Roorkee	Completed
2.	Pilot Scale demonstration of a technology for remediating Community Well water contaminated with an emerging and endocrine disrupting micro pollutant Perchlorate	31.25	Dr. Krishna Kumar Bhaskaran CSIR – National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (NIIST), Thiruvananthapuram. Kerala	Completed
3.	Point of use and in line water quality sensors for smart water management. Detection of coliforms, fluoride and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BoD).	72.51	Dr. Meenu Chhabra Indian Institute of Technology-Jodhpur	Completed
4.	Eco restoration of abandoned quarries for water harvesting in Kollam district, Kerala.	36.30	Dr. Dipu Sukumaran Centre for Water Resources Development & Management (CWRDM), Kerala	Completed
5.	Implementation of TERAFIL Water filtration system in iron contaminated areas of Jharkhand and Odisha and optimization of TERAFIL raw materials and its process for Eastern region of India	66.00	Dr. Jayanta Pothal CSIR - Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology-Bhubaneswar	Completed
6.	Prototype development to treat pesticide residue in surface water bodies in rural areas	36.71	Dr. Sumana Ghosh Indian Institute of Technology-Roorkee	Completed
7.	Community based Managed aquifer recharge (CoMAR) in rural clusters: A tool for sustainable and safe drinking water supply	27.72	Dr. Basant Yadav Indian Institute of Technology-Roorkee	Completed
8.	Affordable IoT enabled Water Service Delivery Measurement and Monitoring Sensing System for Rural Deployment.	299.35	Dr. Babankumar S Bansod CSIR – Central Scientific Instruments Organization (CSIO)-Chandigarh	Ongoing

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

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

- i.) Additional Secretary & Mission Director, NJJM, DDWS
- ii.) Joint Secretary & Mission Director 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.

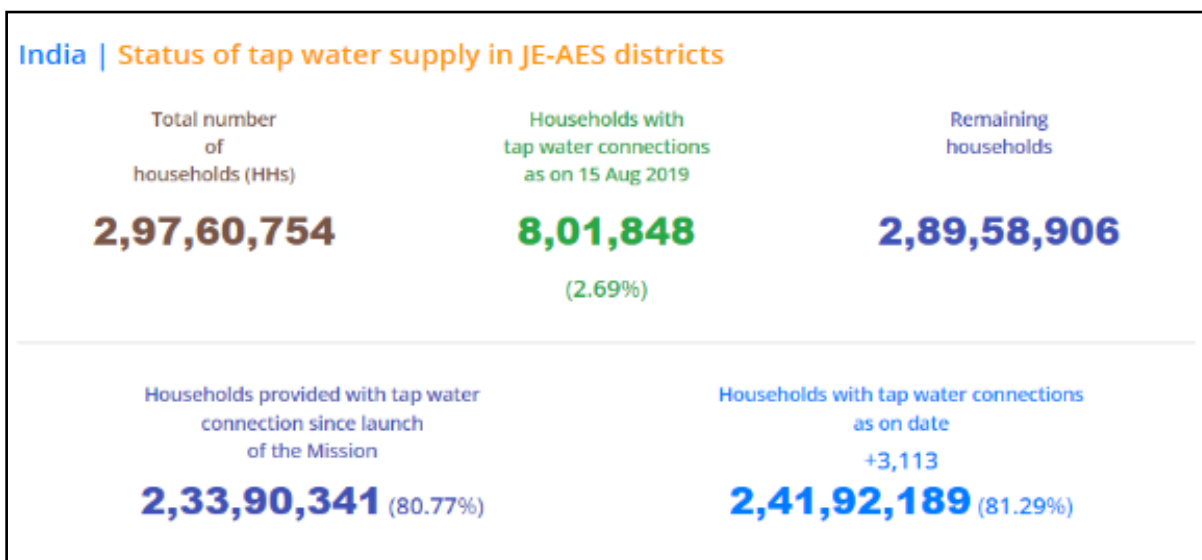
C. Prioritizing JE-AES affected districts

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 60 (now 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 a clean tap water supply to economically poor households in the affected

priority 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 (2.72%) households in these districts across the five States had tap water supply in their homes. Due to the efforts of States, as on 22.01.2025, over 2.42 crore (81.29%) households have been provided clean tap water supply in their homes, i.e., more than 28-fold increase in coverage.



D. 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 21.16 lakh (7.69%) households in 112 Aspirational Districts had tap water supply in their homes. As on 22.01.2025, tap water supply has been provided to over 2.15 crore (78.30%) households in aspirational districts, i.e., a ten-fold increase.

E. 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.

- In water quality-affected habitations, especially with Arsenic and Fluoride contamination, potable water has to be ensured on priority;
- 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 22.01.2025		
			Total	Covered with Short term measures	Remaining
1.	Arsenic	11,559	314	314	-
2.	Fluoride	6,852	254	254	-
3.	Heavy Metals	2,151	46	35	11
4.	Iron	18,562	3,228	0	3,228
5.	Nitrate	1,383	391	5	386
6.	Salinity	13,226	7,758	4	7,754
Total		53,733	11,991	612	11,379

As reported by States, access to potable water has been ensured in all arsenic and fluoride affected habitations in the country.

- F. Simultaneously, States are to start work in villages without any PWS as well;
- G. In water-deficient and quality-affected areas, States are preparing and implementing schemes for bulk water transfer and distribution network along with treatment plants;
- H. Support activities – plan for engagement of ISAs, VWSCs formation, VAP preparation, IEC activities, support staff, capacity building, skilling, third-party inspection, grievance redressal, etc.
- I. 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.

- J. 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 on 17th February, 2024.

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.

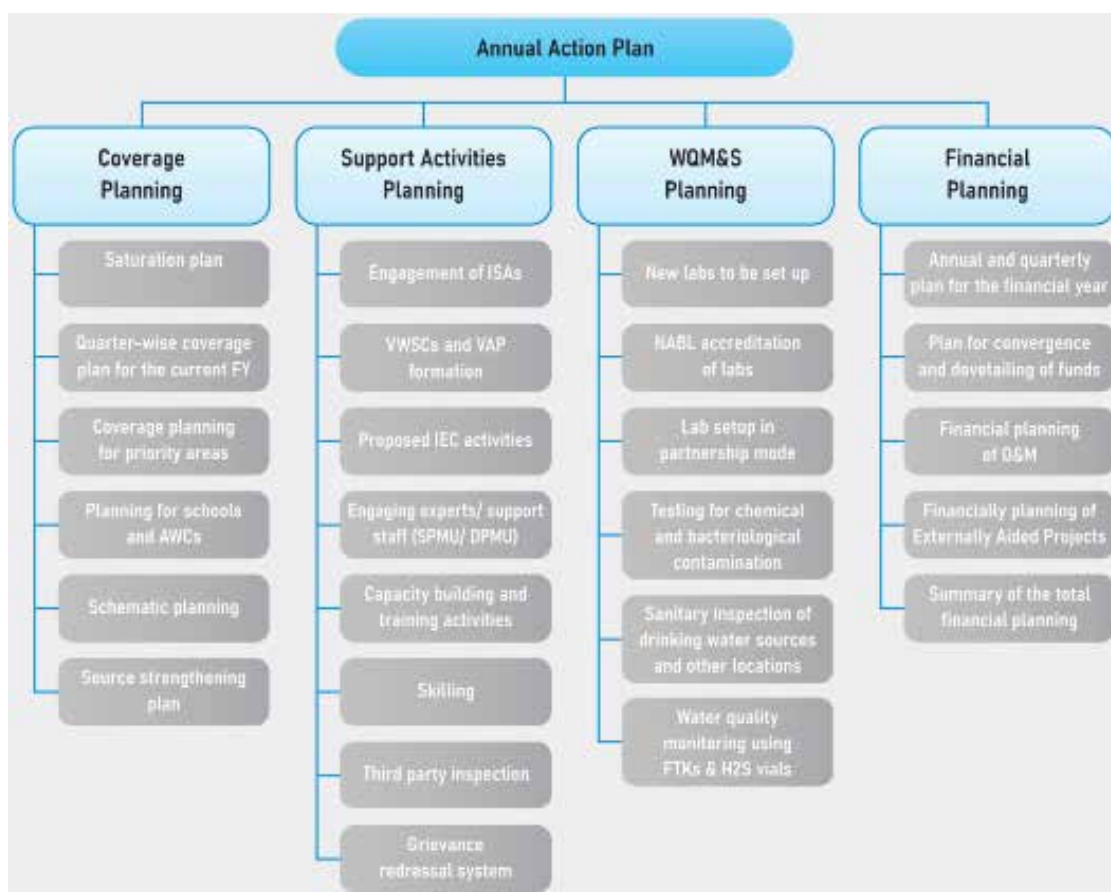


Figure 3.3: Components of Annual Action Plan

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 (2021-2024) 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.

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.

A Steering Committee with high-level representatives of the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, 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.

Officers from NJJM have attended short term courses on Advanced Water Cycle Management and Groundwater Governance and Drinking Water Management in Denmark. Further, tailormade training courses for participants from States/ UTs are being planned. Many webinars have also been conducted in partnership with Danish side.

3.5.1.1.2 Visit of Foreign Delegates to DDWS

India's achievements under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) attracted significant global attention in 2024, with several international delegations engaging directly with the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS):

- **February 2024:** 35 journalists and editors from 19 Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries visited India to explore the transformative impact of JJM and India's water sustainability initiatives.
- **March 2024:** 20 journalists and editors from 13 Central European countries interacted with DDWS officials, focusing on India's approaches to water and sanitation solutions.

- **November 2024:** A meeting with Danish expert delegation from Aarhus Municipality, Denmark, under the Chairpersonship of AS&MD- NJJM was held at DDWS office to discuss areas of sustainable drinking water supply, integrated water management, and wastewater as a resource.
- **November 2024:** 21 participants from 13 developing nations participated in a training programme conducted by NILERD, emphasizing India's leadership in SDG-6 related water management and sanitation.



These engagements reinforced India's global role as a pioneer in sustainable development and a champion of collaborative efforts to achieve universal access to clean water and sanitation.

3.5.1.1.3 Meeting with Nobel Laureate Prof. Michael Kremer

A. Visit on 29th July 2024

A meeting chaired by Secretary, DDWS, and attended by Prof. Michael Kremer (University of Chicago), Evidence Action, Development Innovation Lab, and DDWS representatives discussed contributions to water quality and public health under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). Prof. Kremer shared findings from a recent mortality study, emphasizing the health benefits of potable water interventions, and

highlighted success stories from Odisha. Secretary DDWS and AS&MD, NJJM appreciated Prof. Kremer's insights and commitment to advancing water management and quality in India.

Key action points included Evidence Action finalizing chlorination system designs, preparing IEC materials on chlorinated water safety, and relocating their PMU to SPM Niwas to facilitate training. A proposed national policy event was suggested to align with India Water Week 2024 for broader state participation and media coverage.

B. Visit on 14th September 2024

The Secretary - DDWS engaged in a productive interaction with Nobel Laureate Prof. Michael Kremer and his team at CGO Complex, New Delhi. The discussion focused on critical aspects of drinking water quality under JJM and explored the way forward for achieving sustainable solutions.



3.5.1.1.4 Global Accolades

Jal Jeevan Mission Lauded at UNESCO, Paris

During the Evaluation of the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) at UNESCO, H.E. Mr. Vishal V. Sharma highlighted the remarkable achievements of Jal Jeevan Mission by the Government of India.

He emphasized the progress made in ensuring universal access to clean drinking water and shared inspiring insights on the role of rural women using Field Testing Kits (FTKs) to ensure water quality. The innovative approach under JJM is a significant step towards achieving SDG-6: Clean Water and Sanitation for All.

Advanced Leadership Development Programme on Public Policy and Governance for the Civil Servants of FIPIC/IORA Countries

In the esteemed Advanced Leadership Development Programme on Public Policy and Governance for Civil Servants of FIPIC/IORA Countries, Pradeep Singh delivered a compelling presentation on "Promoting Swachh Jal through Har Ghar Jal Yojana," a pivotal component of the Jal Jeevan Mission on 10th August 2024. The presentation detailed the mission's strategic framework, which includes the deployment of innovative technologies for water quality monitoring and the implementation of community-led initiatives to ensure sustainable water management. The

presentation showcased the significant progress made, such as the expansion of household tap connections, and discussed the operational challenges, emphasizing the importance of financial sustainability and the development of robust Operations and Maintenance (O&M) practices. It also touched upon the broader social impacts of the mission, including improvements in public health, empowerment of women, and the promotion of gender equality. The insights provided a comprehensive overview of the policy's effectiveness and its potential as a replicable model for public service delivery in the participating countries' own water governance efforts.

3.5.2 Studies on potential impact of Jal Jeevan Mission :-

A compilation of recently published reports of renowned international organizations and academic institutions, including the world Health Organization (WHO), the Development Innovation Lab of Chicago University, and the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore along with International Labour Organization, has been made by DDWS. The compilation indicates the following :-

- A. Potential reduction in child mortality through expanding access to safe drinking water in India. As per the study University of Chicago, The Jal Jeevan Mission's ambition to bring safe drinking water to all rural homes is likely to be highly valuable, preventing around 1,36,000 child deaths annually.
- B. Estimating health gains from increased access to safely managed drinking- water services following Government of India's Jal Jeevan Mission. As per the recently released WHO report, by providing tap water to all households in the country, the following are likely benefits:

- (i) **Health gains:** it could prevent 4 lakh diarrheal deaths. This is equivalent to savings of 14 million Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs).
- (ii) **Associated economic savings:** This could result in a very significant economic value to beneficiaries, with a range from an estimated \$34 billion to \$101 billion.
- (iii) **Time saving:** WHO report preliminary research shows that if the JJM aims are achieved, considerable health, social and economic gains will be realized.

- C. Assessment of employment generation potential of Jal Jeevan Mission. The study conducted by IIM and ILO on 'Assessment of Employment Potential of Jal Jeevan Mission', states that implementation of JJM has the potential to generate 59.93 lakh person-years of direct and 2.22 crore person- years of indirect employment through creation on the piped water supply infrastructure. It is also estimated that 11.18 lakh person-years of additional direct employment is likely to be created, annually, during the O&M stage.

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

The provision of tap water connections in institutions such as schools, anganwadi centres, ashramshalas, etc. is one of the prominent aspects of Jal Jeevan Mission which 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 (WASH) 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'.

A study by Nobel Laureate Dr. Michael Kremer and his team has brought out that nearly 30% infant deaths can be reduced if safe water is made available to families for drinking. Diarrhea is a very common ailment especially among newborn children.

The newborns are more susceptible to water ailments. The study draws a conclusion that 1 in every 4 deaths, (1.36 lakh under five deaths per annum) pertaining to children below 5 years can be prevented in India with the provision of safe water.

As on 17.01.2025, 9.32 lakh (89%) schools and 9.70 lakh (85%) anganwadi centres have piped water supply.

3.5.4 Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh (RJJJK)

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' (RJJJK) 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:

- enable individuals/ organisations to donate/ contribute in making provision of clean drinking water in the village of their choice;
- join the ongoing efforts under JJM to provide tap water in rural homes, schools, anganwadi centres, tribal residential schools, health-cum-wellness centres, etc.;
- promote R&D, innovation, use of technology in ensuring tap water in rural households;
- build the capacity of the local village community to plan, implement, manage operate and maintain their water supply schemes; and
- promote water conservation efforts, augmentation/ strengthening of drinking water sources, greywater treatment & re-use, etc., for drinking water security in rural areas.

The 3rd meeting of the Governing Council of RJJJK trust, chaired by Chairman, Governing Council & Secretary, DDWS was held on 13th September, 2024 to review the progress made by RJJJK and discuss the further course of action. This was followed by 1st meeting of Executive Committee of RJJJK trust, headed by Mission Director, NJJM on 08th October, 2024.

3.5.5 Coverage of Priority areas

Aspirational Districts Programme

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 to ensure inclusive growth for all.

On 15th August 2019, when Jal Jeevan Mission was announced, only 21.38 lakh (7.77%) households in 112 Aspirational Districts had tap water supply in their homes. As on 31st December, 2024, tap water supply has been provided to over 2.15 crore (78%) households in aspirational districts, i.e., an eleven-fold increase.

Aspirational Block Programme

Another initiative of NITI Aayog, the Aspirational Blocks Programme (ABP) was launched on January 7, 2023. ABP focuses on improving governance to enhance the quality of life of citizens in the most difficult and relatively underdeveloped blocks of India. 500 blocks from 329 districts across 27 states and 4 Union Territories of India are part of the programme. The Programme focusses on monitoring key socio-economic indicators categorized under major sectors namely, Health and Nutrition, Education, Agriculture and Water Resources, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development, Basic Infrastructure and overall Social Development.

As on 31st December, 2024, out of 1.42 crores rural households in 500 aspirational blocks, tap water supply has been provided to over 1.05 crores (74.14%) rural households.

Vibrant Village Programme

Vibrant Villages Programme (VVP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Govt. of India was announced for comprehensive development of the selected villages in 46 blocks in 19

districts abutting northern border in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and UT of Ladakh. Digital Vibrant Villages Programme (Digital VVP) has been developed by Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs for monitoring the progress in identified villages on fortnightly basis. The Digital VVP has been integrated with JJM IMIS to monitor the progress of Jal Jeevan Mission in these villages.

As reported by States & UT on JJM-IMIS, out of 35,486 rural households in 05 States, tap water supply has been provided to 34,997 (98.62%) as on date.

Sansad Adarash Gram Yojana

Sansad Adarash Gram Yojana was launched in 2014 with the aim to create Adarash Grams by making holistic development of villages/ GPs by Ministry of Rural Development. Hence, it is important to ensure that SAGY villages may be prioritized for providing tap water supply under JJM along with other schemes to make them 'Adarsh Grams' in true sense.

As per data reported by States on JJM IMIS, as on 31st December, 2024, there are 30.56 lakh households in SAGY villages, out of which 23.60 lakhs (77.24%) households have been provided with tap water connections. The States have been requested to prioritize work in SAGY villages to provide tap water connections.

Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)

This Mission aims at the targeted development of 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) which may have been left out of the schemes/interventions of Ministries/ Departments. Towards this objective, the PM-JANMAN focuses on 11 critical interventions

inter cilia drinking water. Under this program, provision of adequate drinking water supply needs to be made in all PVTG habitations including those having less than 20 households.

Under Jal Jeevan Mission, the PVTGs exist in 19 States/UTs i.e. A&N islands, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

A brainstorming session in this regard was held on 15.12.2023 under the co-chairpersonship of Secretary, DDWS and Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) to discuss the action plan for providing access to safe drinking water for 75 PVTG. A comprehensive advisory mentioning the actionable points along with the timeline was issued by AS & MD, NJJM on water supply for PVTG habitations under the PM-JANMAN.

Out of 19 states /UT that have PVTG households, 3 states/UT have covered all. In the remaining 16 states works are in progress. Works costing Rs 191.65 crore for left out PVTG households in all the 1,803 remaining habitations having 35,941 PVTG households, in 6 states, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra, has been approved by the respective state governments.

Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA)

The “Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan” aims for the holistic development of tribal communities and villages, focusing on those in Aspirational blocks with ST populations of 50 or more, and villages with at least 500 people and 50% ST population – covering around 63,643 villages.

JJM supports Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA) by intervening to ensure saturation coverage of all villages by FHTCs and provision of community tap for habitations, with less than 20 households as per norms of JJM subject to continuation of the scheme by Cabinet. Rs. 50 crore has been allocated under DA-JGUA for the period from 2024-25 to 2028-29 to provide community water connection to 5000 villages/ habitations with less than 20 households, subject to continuation of the scheme by the Cabinet.

Out of 63,037 DA-JGUA villages tagged in by States in JJM-IMIS, 24,555 villages are saturated with 100% tap water connection, in which 12,734 villages are HGJ certified by respective Gram Panchayats.

3.5.6 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.

3.5.7 Digital Transformation

PM-Gati Shakti Portal

The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is a comprehensive initiative by the Government of India, dedicated to ensuring the provision of safe drinking water to every rural household. The mission focuses on delivering water that meets the necessary quantity, adheres to reliable quality standards, and is supplied consistently over the long term. A key aspect of JJM's strategy is the integration of its infrastructure data with the PM GatiShakti portal, a move designed to enhance coordination with other infrastructure projects and optimize the implementation of drinking water schemes nationwide.

To date, an impressive 6.4 lakh kilometers of pipeline data have been uploaded to the portal. This includes 4.38 lakh kilometers from Bulk

Water Supply and Multi Village Schemes, along with 2.02 lakh kilometers from Single Village Schemes. Additionally, all geotagged point components such as Service Reservoirs, Water Treatment Plants (WTPs), and Chlorination systems have been meticulously cataloged on the portal.

Madhya Pradesh stands out with the highest number of schemes and an extensive pipeline network, demonstrating its commitment to improving water accessibility. Gujarat has made significant strides by uploading a considerable length of pipelines associated with Single Village Schemes. Assam follows closely with the second-longest pipeline network, while West Bengal boasts the second-highest number of schemes.

The data on the PM GatiShakti portal, detailing the infrastructure of JJM, including pipeline lengths and geotagged components, is invaluable for informed decision-making. It enables policymakers to strategically allocate resources, address areas with pressing demand, and enhance the efficiency of service delivery. With access to this data, policymakers are equipped to plan infrastructure projects more effectively, ensuring that the benefits of the Jal Jeevan Mission reach every corner of rural India and contribute to the nation's goal of universal access to clean drinking water.

Integration of WASH data on MoPR's digital platforms

In a significant move to enhance rural hygiene and water accessibility, the Indian Government has launched commendable initiatives under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM). These programs are dedicated to developing Water Supply and Sanitation (WASH) Infrastructure, with the goal of providing every rural household in India with reliable access to clean water and sanitation facilities.

The Ministry of Panchayat Raj has rolled out innovative digital platforms—the 'egramswaraj portal' and the 'Meri Panchayat' mobile application—to effectively monitor and manage services at the Gram Panchayat level. The Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DDWS) has resolved to integrate WASH Services into these two MoPR platforms. These platforms will host a dedicated WASH Services tab, featuring two primary service data categories: Water Supply Services and Sanitation Services. They will offer extensive information, both static and dynamic, regarding the assets and their operational and maintenance status.

The Water Supply Services section provides detailed static information, including Panchayat and Village Profiles, population statistics, connection details, Har Ghar Jal (HGG) status, water supply infrastructure details, village-wise water quality status, and more. It also encompasses a comprehensive directory of functional entities such as GP members, Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) members, and maintenance staff, as well as data on water quality at the village level.

The Sanitation Services section will present information on ODF+ and ODF++ Model villages, villages with solid and liquid waste management systems, and specifics of community and household assets for solid and liquid waste management.

Future plans include the addition of dynamic information to these platforms, which will provide real-time updates on water availability and quality, citizen grievance records with photo uploads and geotagging, responses to these grievances, and contact details of operational staff.

This initiative by the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, under the Ministry of Jal Shakti, emphasizes the Indian Government's

dedication to improving WASH facilities in rural areas, making sure that progress is visible and accessible to all citizens.

Innovation Challenge to Develop Potable Device for Water Quality Testing

The National Jal Jeevan Mission, in a joint effort with Startup India, launched an Innovation Challenge to harness the creativity and technical expertise of startups and MSMEs in developing portable devices for instant, easy, and accurate household-level drinking water quality testing. This initiative aimed to find modular and cost-effective solutions to ensure the provision of clean drinking water, a cornerstone of public health.

Participants in the challenge received comprehensive support, including technical mentoring sessions, live demonstrations, and guidance on product development, validation, and compliance. Intellectual Property experts provided individualized mentoring, assisting with lab validations, field trials, and navigating the certification process. Commercial support was also offered, with business mentoring sessions focusing on business model design, investor relations, and market access strategies.

The successful conclusion of the challenge saw the incubation of selected startups and MSMEs with KIIT-TBI, culminating in three entities delivering certified, state lab validated, and field-tested digital and portable water quality testing devices. These innovators were further supported in listing their products on the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) under a newly created category for Digital Water Quality Testers/Analyzers (Jal Jeevan Mission).

As a result, four startups and MSMEs—Elico, Cluix, Earthface Analytics, and Heuristic Devices—have made their products available on the GeM portal, enhancing their market

reach and contributing to the mission's goal of providing Swachh Jal to every household. This collaborative effort between the National Jal Jeevan Mission, Startup India, and various supporting organizations exemplifies the synergistic potential of public-private partnerships in driving innovation and addressing critical needs in public health infrastructure.

Development of Nal Jal Seva Portal - an IT Platform for Operation & Maintenance of Drinking Water Supply Schemes for GPs/ VWSCs - on pilot basis

The Nal Jal Seva Portal, introduced at the National Conference on Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) in Lucknow (16-17 Feb 24), is a transformative digital platform aimed at revolutionizing rural water supply management. It equips Gram Panchayats and Village Water and Sanitation Committees with advanced tools to streamline the collection of water charges, maintain accurate consumer records, and oversee the daily operations and maintenance of water schemes. The portal's user-friendly interface is tailored for village-level use, while providing comprehensive dashboards for state-level administrators, ensuring ease of use with minimal training required.

Built on an open-source, microservices architecture, the portal is designed for flexibility and scalability, allowing for efficient handling of high transaction volumes. It features essential modules for managing connections, staff, billing, and expenses, all while facilitating real-time data access for improved decision-making. With its pilot phase underway in Assam and Ladakh, the Nal Jal Seva Portal promises to be a cornerstone in the governance of water supply, laying the foundation for sustainable water resource management across rural India.

3.6 Initiatives to ensure water quality

3.6.1 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.

In reference to the Chief Secretaries' conference held in December 2023, it was decided to ensure the testing of both source and delivery points for chemical and bacteriological parameters to build confidence in the water being supplied. In this context, a committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Vikas Sheal (former Additional Secretary & Mission Director, National Jal Jeevan Mission, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation), with

Shri Pradeep Singh, Director (Water Quality), DDWS, and other officials from DDWS, state officials, and stakeholders from organizations to develop a roadmap for water quality monitoring and surveillance, as well as to manage the dissemination of results to stakeholders, including rural households.

Following extensive internal brainstorming and with the states and other stakeholders, and by incorporating modifications in line with the latest edition of the CPHEEO manual with some customization, a Concise Handbook for "Monitoring Water Quality of Piped Drinking

Water Supply to Rural Households" has been developed.

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 2: 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 SO ₄)	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 3: 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

3.6.2 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 16.01.2025, 1,572 laboratories are NABL accredited/ recognized.

S. No.	Laboratory level	Number of laboratories		NABL accreditation/ recognition	
		As on 31.03.2024	As on 16.01.2025	As on 31.03.2024	As on 16.01.2025
1	State	41	40	27	28
2	Regional	21	23	21	22
3	District	653	678	532	574
4	Block	154	206	133	134
5	Sub-division	1,187	1146	800	814
6	Mobile	69	69	-	-
Total		2,124	2,162	1,513	1,572

3.6.3 Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS)

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

The features of this JJM-WQMIS are as follows:

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

- Uploading the details of the water sample and the test results.
- Uploading the inventory, human resources and fees collected by the respective laboratory.

The WQMIS has 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.

Status of testing of drinking water samples in 2024-25 (as on 15/01/2025)

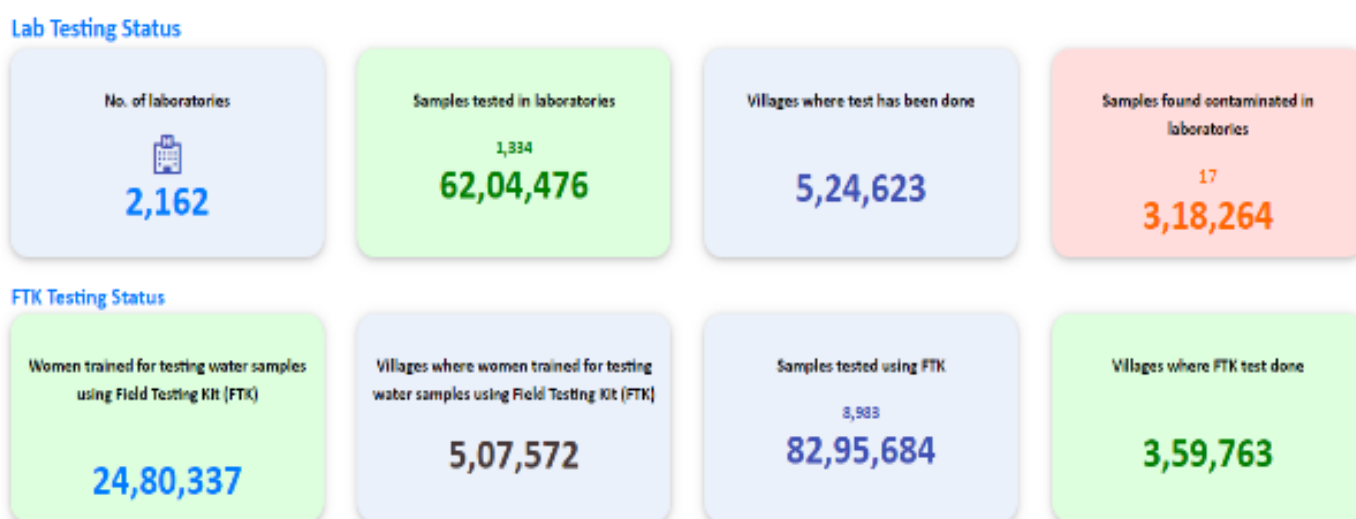


Figure 3.4: Status of drinking water samples- Snapshot of JJM-WQMIS

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.

Review Meetings by Hon'ble Union Minister

After taking charge as the Union Minister of Jal shakti Shri C.R Patil took a review and stock taking meeting of DDWS on 20th June at CGO Complex.

He also holds a series of meetings with State CMs, Dept. CM, Ministers etc. on Jal Jeevan Mission as follows. In his discussions he emphasized on water supply to all habitations, last mile connectivity. He asked all to ensure no one is left out.

Date	State/UT	Meeting with
9th July 2024	Chhattisgarh	Shri. Arun Sao, Deputy Chief Minister and other PHED officials from the state
9th July 2024	Ladakh	Shri B.D Mishra, Lieutenant Governor
15th July 2024	Uttar Pradesh	Shri swatantra Dev Singh, Jal Shakti Minister
15th July 2024	Rajasthan	Shri Kanhaiya Lal Choudhary, PHED Minister
16th July 2024	Meghalaya	Shri. Conrad Sangma, Chief Minister
29th August 2024	Madhya Pradesh	Shri. Mohan Yadav, Chief Minister



Review Meetings by Union Minister of States (MoS), DDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti

Shri Veera Somanna, Union Minister for States (MoS), DDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti has visited

various States and took several review meetings to see the status & progress of Jal Jeevan Mission. Some of the details are mentioned below:

Sl. No	Particulars	Date
1	State Review Meeting with J&K at New Delhi	Jul 11, 2024
2	State Review Meeting with Maharashtra at New Delhi	Jul 11, 2024
3	State Review Meeting with Rajasthan at New Delhi	Jul 15, 2024
4	Review meeting of Karnataka at New Delhi	Jul 15, 2024
5	Visit of Aspirational District Korba, Chhattisgarh to review the progress of Jal Jeevan Mission	Nov 20, 2024



Figure 3.5: With JJM beneficiaries while visiting Baigapalli village, Korba district, Chhattisgarh.

3.7.3 Conferences/ workshops

3.7.3.1 India Water Week 2024 and International WASH Conference

DDWS organized the International WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) Conference on the sidelines of the 8th India Water Week held between 17th-19th September 2024, in New Delhi. The three-day gathering, centered on the theme 'Sustaining Rural Water Supply', and offered a platform for knowledge exchange, showcasing innovations, and sharing best practices aimed at addressing global WASH challenges, with a special focus on achieving Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6).



An International WASH Conference was organized as a part of the IWW which featured over 40 sessions (offline and online), 143 offline paper presentations, 43 online paper presentations, and 5 panel discussions, exploring a wide range of topics such as water quality, greywater management, community engagement, Information, Education and Behaviour Change Communication (IEC/BCC) initiatives, and climate change adaptation, among others. National Safe Water Dialogue and Digital Water Infrastructure were some important sessions.

3.7.3.2 Exhibition at Bharat Parv-2024, New Delhi

As part of the 2024 Republic Day Celebrations, DDWS, participated in the six-day mega event Bharat Parv organized by the Ministry of Tourism at the lawns and Gyan Path in front of Red Fort, Delhi from 26th to 31st January 2024.

The DDWS pagoda displayed achievements of SBM and JJM was inaugurated by Safai Karamcharis, with a view to honoring and appreciating their efforts in WASH Sector. In this exhibition JJM has displayed the achievement ladder, water Quality initiatives, Selfie booth to engage communities, and other initiatives. The Stall was well appreciated by the visitors and several union ministers visited the stall.

3.7.3.3 National Symposium on Safe Water and Disinfection/ Chlorination initiatives

National Symposium on Safe Water and Disinfection/ Chlorination initiatives on February 2, 2024 was jointly organized by National Jal Jeevan Mission, Evidence Action and Development Innovations Lab (DIL) at SPM NIWAS, Kolkata. The symposium was held to seek inputs from States/ UTs on their experience in implementing Safe Water initiatives & strategies and the way forward to scale up the most effective and easier-to-operate solutions and models.

Sessions during the symposium:

- Evidence Action presented the key findings and recommendations from the Inline chlorination (ILC) pilot in three States i.e.; Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.
- State representatives from Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh shared the best practices on implementing ILC and Tablet based dosers.
- State representatives from Assam,

Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Telangana, and West Bengal presented on various safe water initiatives.

- Standard Operating Procedure on Drinking Water Quality Testing was presented by Water Quality Director-NJJM.
- Experts from DIL, CSIR-NEERI, INREM foundation, Tata Trust and IIT Kanpur participated in the panel discussion on real-world applications, practical challenges, and the scalability of water treatment technologies and talked about cutting-edge water disinfection technologies, especially chlorination.

The symposium was attended by around 90 Senior Officials from States/ UTs, and around 30 participants from the private sector, including device manufacturers, O&M contractors, Tata Trusts, INREM Foundation and esteemed academic institutions like IIT Kanpur, IIT Guwahati, and CSIR-NEERI.

3.7.3.4 National Conference on Jal Jeevan Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission (G)

A National Conference on SBM-G and JJM was organized during **16-17, February 2024**, at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. It brought together a diverse array of stakeholders from States/ UTs and was marked by the distinguished presence of Hon'ble Union Minister of Jal Shakti, Hon'ble Cabinet Minister Jal Shakti,



Uttar Pradesh, Hon'ble MP, Gorakhpur along with other eminent personalities including Secretary – Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, GOI, and Secretary – DDWS among others. The event covered critical aspects of Operation & Maintenance, Innovation, Collaboration and Sustainability. The conference provided a unique platform for cross-learning through detailed presentations on identified thematic areas, demonstrating the best practices implemented across the country.

The conference saw the release of five books -

1. Jal Jeevan Mission Compendium of Behavioural Best Practices
2. Behavior Change Communication Strategy
3. Swachhata Chronicles: Transformative Tales from India- Vol. II
4. 'Swachhata Green Leaf Rating (SGLR)' System
5. Compendium on Liquid Waste Management (LWM) Technologies



The Union Minister for Jal Shakti also launched 'Citizen Corner' on the dynamic dashboard of Jal Jeevan Mission. 'Citizen Corner' is a one-stop solution with an easy interface with real-time details on water quality of a village and all other water supply information at the click of a button and puts the ability to manage water quality and supply directly into the hands of the citizens.

Launch of Citizen Corner -

https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjm/citizen_corner/villageinformation.aspx

3.7.3.5 2-day Training workshop on IEC under JJM (21-22 May 2024 in Kolkata)

In May 2024, a comprehensive 2-day training workshop was organized on IEC under JJM. The workshop brought together state representatives, experts, and stakeholders to enable the exchange of best practices, innovative ideas, and scalable solutions to enhance community participation and ownership in water-related initiatives.

Key highlights included:

- Showcasing IEC success stories through poster exhibitions and panel discussions.
- Interactive sessions focused on cultural diversity and water traditions across India, enriching the Jal Utsav campaign.
- Capacity-building activities like group discussions on challenges and strategies for effective IEC implementation.

The event culminated in actionable roadmaps for scaling IEC innovations and behaviour change communication strategies.



3.7.3.6 National Level Consultative Workshop on Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) Operations and Maintenance (O&M) at IIM Bangalore

The National Level Consultative Workshop on Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) Operations and Maintenance (O&M) at IIM Bangalore, held on August 24, 2024, in collaboration with UNICEF, focused on enhancing the sustainability of rural water supply schemes. The workshop aimed to develop robust strategies for O&M, emphasizing the need for community involvement and

innovative financial management to address the persistent challenges in water quality and infrastructure maintenance.

Despite its success, the mission faces hurdles in O&M and water quality, highlighting the need for community involvement and innovative financial management. States shared their experiences and strategies, revealing a diverse approach to O&M across the country. Technology played a key role in monitoring and managing water quality, with some states adopting IoT and SCADA systems, while others

focused on digital transformation and GIS for asset management. Financial gaps between O&M costs and water tariffs were a common challenge, with states exploring revised tariffs, efficiency improvements, and the introduction of tariff systems to cover costs. The importance of shifting from groundwater to sustainable surface water sources was also discussed, alongside the need for robust O&M policies tailored to different types of water supply schemes.

The workshop highlighted the critical role of community-managed O&M, with local entities like Gram Panchayats and Village Water and Sanitation Committees being pivotal in day-to-day operations. Financing O&M through user fees, water tariffs, and corpus funds for major repairs was discussed, emphasizing capacity building and training for local communities. The session also underscored the necessity of state-level support for major repairs, water quality testing, and financial planning. A proposed Water Supply Monitoring App aims to enhance JJM's effectiveness by allowing real-time tracking of water supply and service disruptions, thereby improving transparency and accountability. The workshop concluded with a consensus on the need to strengthen O&M, enhance community management, and build local capacity to ensure the sustainability of rural drinking water supply schemes.

During the workshop, states presented their varied O&M strategies and experiences:

- Tamil Nadu: Implementation of Single Village Schemes (SVS) and Combined Water Supply Schemes (CWSS), with a focus on technology like IoT and SCADA for water quality monitoring. Challenges include user charge collection and the gap between costs and collected tariffs.
- Kerala: Managed by the Kerala Water Authority (KWA) using the Blue Brigade system and Kudumbashree

women for O&M. Plans to address financial gaps through revised tariffs and increased efficiency, with a focus on digital transformation and GIS for asset management.

- Karnataka: Introduction of a volumetric tariff system with annual increases to cover O&M costs, emphasizing capacity building, asset management, and IoT for service delivery monitoring.
- Maharashtra: Reliance on groundwater resources and sustainability challenges. Drafting of an O&M policy, appointment of Jal Surakshaks for water management, and focus on skill development and water quality testing.
- Andhra Pradesh: Shift from groundwater-dependent sources to sustainable surface water-based schemes, particularly MVS. Contributions from L&T and the Sathya Sai Trust have improved O&M efficiency.
- Madhya Pradesh: Efforts to expand MVS coverage, considering renewable energy to reduce high energy and manpower costs, and emphasizing equitable water use and transparency at the Panchayat level.
- Telangana: Mission Bhagiratha initiative for surface water supply from rivers, targeting specific liters per capita per day (LPCD) for rural and urban areas, with geo-mapped assets for monitoring.
- Rajasthan: Different O&M strategies for SVS and MVS, with responsibilities shared between VWSCs and external agencies. Challenges include electricity costs for tubewells and the need for Nal Jal Mitras to manage O&M.
- Gujarat: Challenges in community ownership and funding for O&M, with Panchayats struggling to collect user fees and manage funds.

3.7.3.7 Meeting with Women Members of the Zila Parishad

Shri Pradeep Singh, Director-NJJM, interacted with 21 women members of the Zila Parishad, Women & Child Development Department, District-Dhule, Maharashtra on 29th August 2024. They were introduced to the members to the JJM dashboard, Citizen's Corner, etc.



3.7.3.8 Participation in All Weather Tap Water Supply in Higher Reaches of the Himalayas Workshop by NITI Aayog - 22-23 October 2024

During the first session on "India's Water Supply: System, Challenges, and Innovations", Shri Pradeep Singh, Director NJJM presented on National Overview of Rural Water Supply in India with a focus on Himalayan States.



3.7.3.9 National Visioning Workshop for WASH

DDWS hosted a visioning workshop on 28th October, that brought together experts and leaders to assess achievements and set the course for sustainable community engagement in Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH). The workshop focused on assessing progress while refining strategies for the future, with a keen emphasis on effective community engagement and it witnessed participation from key dignitaries and senior officials from DDWS and senior representatives from States/UTs.



3.7.3.10 Workshop on Springshed Management in the Brahmaputra River Basin

The Workshop, held on **November 12-13, 2024**, in Guwahati, Assam, focused on sustainable management of spring water sources, vital for millions in India's hilly regions. Organized by DDWS, it highlighted integrating traditional practices with technologies like GIS and the National Spring Information System (NSIS) for data-driven conservation.

Key discussions included:

- Community involvement through 'Janbhagidaari' (people's participation).
- Action points like source sustainability, continuous monitoring, and stakeholder partnerships.
- Success stories from Meghalaya and Himachal Pradesh.

The workshop reinforced the need for collaborative efforts to ensure long-term water security and resilience against environmental challenges.

3.7.3.11 Training Programs on water Quality held at SPM-NIWAS

Training on Capacity Building for Microbiological Testing of Laboratories:

Training was set to take place from September 24 to September 27, 2024, and spans four days to upgrade the competencies of lab personnel in microbiological analysis, ensuring that laboratory practices meet high standards for accuracy and reliability in testing.

Online Short Course on Effective Disinfection Techniques for Ensuring Safe and Sustainable Water Supply:

The short course was scheduled for October 30, November 27, 2024, and January 22, 2025, each session lasting one day. The course was designed

to impart knowledge on a range of disinfection methods that are essential for securing a safe water supply. The anticipated outcomes include equipping participants with the skills to implement sustainable water treatment practices, thereby enhancing public health and promoting environmental sustainability.

Training of lab personnel for enhancing the performance of laboratories (JJM) and NABL accreditation of microbiological testing facilities

The training for lab personnel, aimed at enhancing the performance of laboratories within the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) framework and achieving National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accreditation, scheduled in two separate four-day sessions. The first session was scheduled from December 3 to December 6, 2024, followed by the second session from January 7 to January 10, 2025. This program was designed to improve the skills of laboratory staff, increase the operational efficiency of the labs, ensure compliance with rigorous standards, and support the process of obtaining NABL accreditation. Achieving this accreditation serves as recognition of a laboratory's technical competence and adherence to quality management systems.

3.7.3.12 Release of Documentary Videos

The Union Minister for Jal Shakti released 9 short videos on various themes on 9th March, 2024, at the NDMC Convention Centre in New Delhi during the fifth edition of "Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain" campaign. The videos are developed by Jal Jeevan Mission in collaboration with NFDC.

Videos can be seen through the link: (119) [Sh. @ gssjodhpur, Hon'ble Union Minister, Jal Shakti released 9 short videos of Jal Jeevan Mission - YouTube](#)

3.7.4 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.

3.7.4.1 Publications

3.7.4.1.1 Jal Jeevan Samvad newsletters

In its endeavor to establish a Pan-India knowledge network for enhancing the outcomes of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Jal Jeevan Samvad, a monthly e-newsletter, serves as a dynamic platform for sharing information and best practices. Launched in October 2020, the newsletter connects stakeholders at the National, State, District, Block, and Gram Panchayat levels, fostering a shared purpose and promoting cross-learning.

Each issue of Jal Jeevan Samvad adopts a unique theme, meticulously curated to address pressing issues, seasonal contexts, or significant national and international observances. This thematic approach ensures a focused and comprehensive perspective on JJM's diverse aspects, from progress and challenges to innovative solutions and grassroots initiatives. Themes guide the collection of stories and articles, capturing the transformational journey of JJM through real-life accounts, innovative practices, technological interventions, and community-driven efforts.

The newsletter amplifies grassroots voices, showcasing testimonials and success stories of individuals and communities directly benefiting from JJM. From households gaining access to clean drinking water to villages achieving the Har Ghar Jal certification, these stories highlight the Mission's profound impact on health, hygiene, and quality of life.

Beyond thematic content, Jal Jeevan Samvad serves as a repository of the month's key updates, including significant milestones, policy developments, workshops, training sessions, and events organized under JJM. It also provides insights into technical interventions, the role of partner institutions, and case studies that drive learning and replication of successful models.

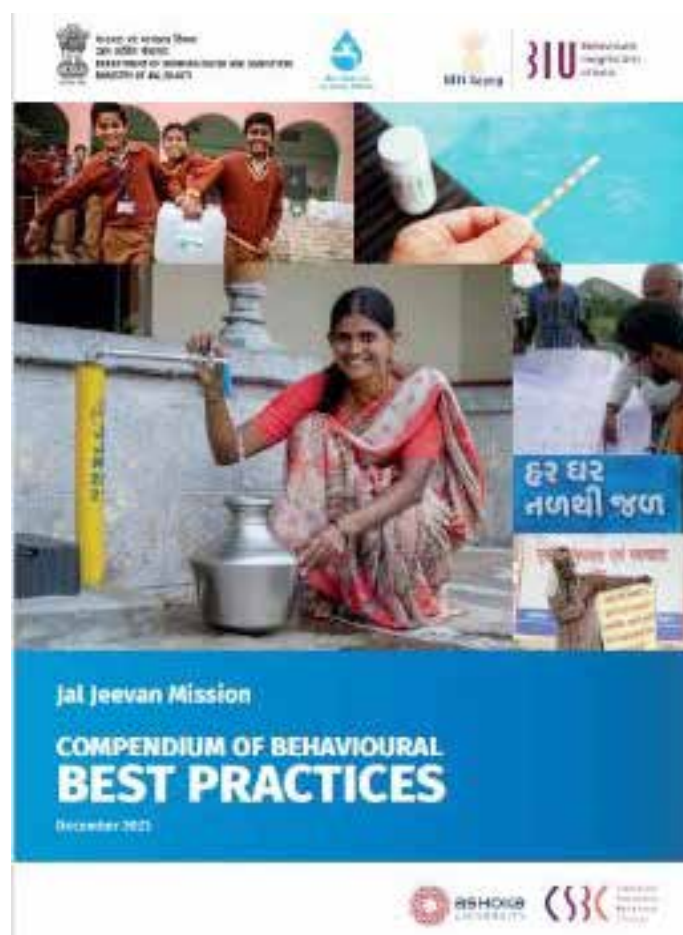
Since its inception, 51 issues of the newsletter have been published, consistently chronicling JJM's journey and making it a transparent, inclusive medium for public engagement. Freely accessible online, Jal Jeevan Samvad stands as a testament to the Mission's commitment to collaboration, transparency, and innovation in achieving its vision of universal access to safe and sustainable drinking water.

Link to access Jal Jeevan Samvad: <https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/jal-jeevan-samvad>

Themes covered during the year		
Sl No.	Month	Theme
1	January	IEC
2	February	Capacity Building
3	March	Operations & Maintenance
4	April	Data & Digital Governance
5	May	Water Conservation
6	June	Drinking Water for Wellbeing & Prosperity
7	July	Best Practices in coping with Disaster
8	August	Local Bodies Breaking the barriers in JJM
9	September	WASH
10	October	Swachh Sujal Gaon
11	November	Jal Utsav
12	December	JJM: Stories of Change

3.7.4.1.2 Jal Jeevan Mission Compendium of Behavioural Best Practices

This Compendium was prepared in collaboration with NITI Aayog, Behavioural Insights Unit of India (BIU) and Centre for Social and Behavioural Change (CSBC) at Ashoka University. It is released at Lucknow during an event.



This compendium has been drafted to allow development practitioners to test and implement behavioural solutions in their local geographies. Thus, this report has documented various behavioural solutions implemented primarily in India, and a few examples from other countries, by both government and non-government partners in the WaSH sector. Extensive primary and secondary research were conducted on each intervention to understand relevant problem

statements, design behavioural principles, implementation strategies and subsequent impact.

The Compendium covers behaviour change programs conducted across India, Costa Rica, South Africa, Zambia, USA, Australia, UAE, Netherlands, Ghana, Kenya, Ethiopia, Haiti and countries in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMR).

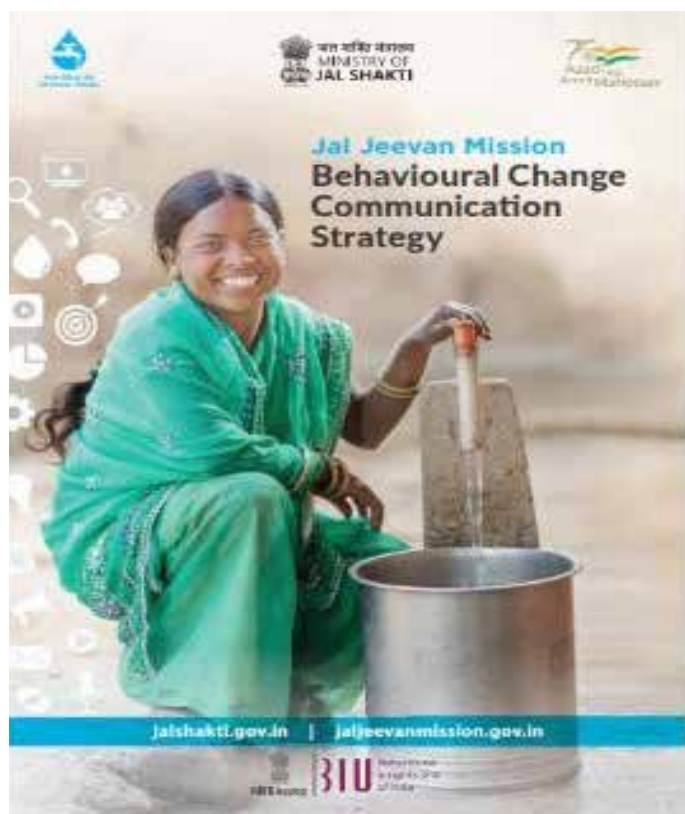
Within India, this report documents behaviour change interventions that have been implemented in 18 states/UT i.e Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Delhi, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mizoram, Tripura, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Kerala and Arunachal Pradesh.

Link to access the compendium: [Compendium-of-behavioural-best-practices.pdf](https://www.jaljeevanmission.gov.in/Portals/0/Compendium-of-behavioural-best-practices.pdf)

A. Behavior Change Communication Strategy

Jal Jeevan Mission has developed a comprehensive Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) strategy to ensure the sustainable adoption of safe water practices across India. The strategy is developed in collaboration with NITI-BIU, BMGF, GHS, MSL and was released during an event organized in Lucknow.

This strategy emphasizes community engagement, aiming to transform traditional water usage habits by promoting awareness and encouraging responsible behaviors. By utilizing culturally sensitive messaging and leveraging local influencers, the BCC approach seeks to foster a sense of ownership and accountability among rural populations, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of JJM's initiatives.



A key component of this strategy involves the dissemination of targeted information through various channels, including print media, digital platforms, and interpersonal communication. This multi-faceted approach ensures that messages reach diverse demographics, addressing specific behavioral barriers and facilitating informed decision-making regarding water consumption and conservation. By aligning communication efforts with the socio-cultural contexts of different communities, the BCC strategy plays a pivotal role in achieving JJM's goal of providing safe and adequate drinking water to every rural household by 2024.

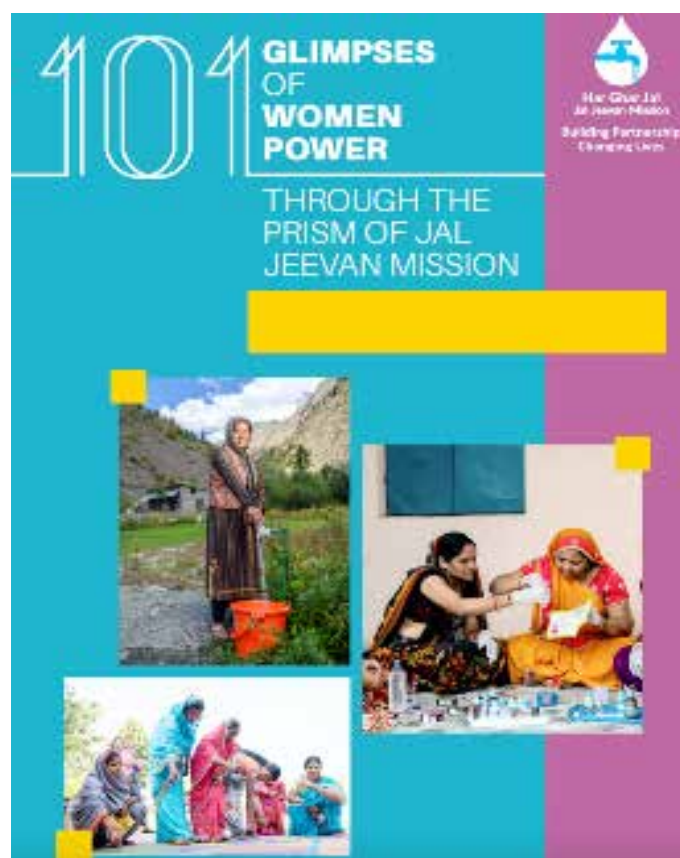
Link to access the Strategy Document: [JJM PAGE LAYOUT English Feb 2024.indd](#)

B. '101 glimpse of Women Power: Through the Prism of Jal Jeevan Mission'

The Union Minister of Jal Shakti launched the

book '101 glimpse of Women Power: Through the Prism of Jal Jeevan Mission' at the launch of the fifth edition of "Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain" campaign on 9th March 2024, at the NDMC Convention Centre in New Delhi.

This book is a compendium of 101 stories of women from pan India who have contributed immensely to the journey of the mission and JJM has impacted positively in their lives. This book is an effort to celebrate and document to remember these women powers in the department's knowledge hub.



Link to access the book: https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication_and_reports/101-glimpses-of-women-power.pdf

Concise Handbook for Monitoring Water Quality of Piped Drinking Water Supply to Rural Households

In reference to the Chief Secretaries' conference held in December 2023, it was decided to ensure

the testing of both source and delivery points for chemical and bacteriological parameters to build confidence in the water being supplied.

In this context, a committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Vikas Sheal (former Additional Secretary & Mission Director, National Jal Jeevan Mission, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation), with Shri Pradeep Singh, Director (Water Quality), DDWS, and other officials from DDWS, state officials, and stakeholders from organizations such as WaterAid and INREM foundation. The committee's task was to develop a roadmap for water quality monitoring and surveillance, as well as to manage the dissemination of results to stakeholders, including rural households. Following extensive internal brainstorming and with the states and other stakeholders, and by incorporating modifications in line with the latest edition of the CPHEEO manual with some customization, a Concise Handbook for "Monitoring Water Quality of Piped Drinking Water Supply to Rural Households" has been developed.

1. Collaboration with MyGov India

To accelerate and sensitize masses on progress made by Jal Jeevan Mission, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation collaborated with My Gov India for engaging people of India to make 'Har Ghar Jal' a real Jan-Andolan.

A. Har Ghar Jal Quiz

National Jal Jeevan Mission under Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti, has initiated the prize disbursement process for the winners of the 'Har Ghar Jal Quiz: Jal Ka Gyan Ab Hua Aasan Competition' held on the My Gov portal. This initiative is part of the ongoing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) efforts to engage citizens in creating widespread awareness about the importance of ensuring

access to clean drinking water for every rural household in India.

The MyGov competitions, received an overwhelming response from citizens across the country, reflecting their interest in and commitment to the Jal Jeevan Mission. The HGJ quiz competition, in particular, saw active participation of over 50,000+ encouraging people to deepen their understanding of water conservation and sanitation.

Following the selection process, on 7th June 2024, a list of 1,500 winners was published on the MyGov platform, which can be seen at blog.mygov.in/winner-announcement-for-har-ghar-jal-quiz-jal-ka-gyan-ab-hua-aasan/. To release the prize money to winners, DDWS has developed a dedicated portal to collect details for further disbursement of amount digitally. The Department has now released Rs. 2,000/- prize money to each of the HGJ Quiz winners who have submitted the details so far.

B. Tap Water - Safe Water: Awareness Challenge

Har Ghar Jal under DDWS, Ministry of Jal Shakti invited creative minds of India, to play a pivotal role in a special movement from 29 July to 30 October 2024. This was an opportunity to leave your mark on a multi-mode communication campaign on issues of water quality for themes such as Drinking from the tap and Chlorinated water that aims to create mass awareness in the rural population of India. The challenge was to break myths around tap water like:

Myth 1: Tap water is not safe to drink.

Myth 2: Tap water is not rich in minerals.

Myth 3: Tap water tastes bad because of its poor sanitary quality or chlorination used

Myth 4: Tap water has a high amount of TDS.

Myth 5: Tap water is stored water and it is not fresh.

In this challenge, participants have been asked to design a multi-mode communication campaign on issues of water quality for themes such as Drinking from the tap and Chlorinated water is safe. The multi-mode communication campaign to have a title, subtitle, theme, how you plan to reach people, through which medium, what kind of messages or creative we may develop or plan etc.

The best possible campaign design will be recognized and likely to be implemented. Your creative input will help shape the way our nation supports making a water-secure nation.

3.7.4.1.2 Jal Jeevan Mission Brochure/ IEC materials

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. In addition, Jal Jeevan Mission has also published a flyer and 5 years of JJM Booklet. The brochure and other IEC related matters can be accessed at: Jal Jeevan Mission.

Link of access: [Jal Jeevan Mission](https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in)

3.7.4.1.3 Jal Jeevan Mission Impact Studies:

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) envisages access to sufficient and safe tap water to all rural households in the country. Through the incessant efforts of the Government of India and States/ UT, the country has crossed 72% coverage of tap water in rural areas.

JM is a transformative scheme. Apart from meeting the basic human need for citizens, provision of tap water at home also leads to

significant improvement in ease of living for citizens & time savings on account of time otherwise spent in daily collection of water from community sources. Also, provision of safe water through taps leads to better public health outcomes with reduction in water borne diseases. In this regard, recently published reports of renowned international organizations and academic institutions are as under:

A. Freedom from Drudgery: The report released by the World Health Organization estimates that provision of tap water supply to all households in the country shall lead to estimated daily savings of 6.60 crore hours of time, which the citizens would have had to spend in collection of water for meeting their households needs. It is also estimated that 75% of such savings shall be for women. Link to read the report- [Jal-Jeevan-Mission-Summary-of-report.pdf \(jaljeevanmission.gov.in\)](https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/jal-jeevan-mission-summary-of-report.pdf)

B: Employment Impact: The study conducted by Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore with the support of International Labour Organization on 'Assessment of Employment Potential of Jal Jeevan Mission', states that implementation of JJM has the potential to generate 59.93 lakh person-years of direct and 2.22 crore person-years of indirect employment through creation on the piped water supply infrastructure. It is also estimated that 13.3 lakh person-years of additional direct employment is likely to be created, annually, during the O&M stage. Link to read the report- [study-report-assessment-of-employment-generation-potentials-of-jjm.pdf \(jaljeevanmission.gov.in\)](https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/study-report-assessment-of-employment-generation-potentials-of-jjm.pdf)

C. Health Impact: As per the recently released WHO report, providing tap water to all households in the country, could prevent 4 lakh diarrheal deaths. This is equivalent to savings of 14 million Disability Adjusted Life

Years (DALYs), translating to economic savings of up to US \$101 billion. [Link to read the report-Jal-Jeevan-Mission-Summary-of-report.pdf \(jaljeevanmission.gov.in\)](#)

According to a study published by Nobel Laureate Dr. Michael Kremer and his team, 1 in every 4 deaths, (1.36 lakh under five deaths per annum) pertaining to children below five can be prevented in India with provision of safe water to every household. [Link to read the report- Microsoft Word - Note on Potential Reduction in U5 Child Mortality 20221006.docx \(jaljeevanmission.gov.in\)](#)

Study by SBI

A recent study by the State Bank of India highlighted the transformative impact of JJM on rural India, particularly in advancing women's socio-economic empowerment. It highlights how providing access to tap water has not only improved household convenience but has significantly reduced the deprivation index, enhancing the dignity and quality of life in rural India.

Notably, the research reflects on the profound impact on women, with reduced time spent fetching water enabling greater participation in education and economic activities. This change represents a social revolution, as women move from traditional roles to becoming key contributors to household and community development. Furthermore, the study correlates enhanced water access with better health outcomes and economic stability.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi acknowledged this significant finding in his tweet, recognizing the Mission's pivotal role in improving lives across rural communities, particularly of women folks.

3.7.4.1.4 Functionality Assessment:

The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), launched by the Government of India in 2019, has the ambitious goal of providing every rural household with a functional household tap connection. The definition of functionality under JJM is comprehensive, requiring that each household tap connection delivers water that meets three key criteria: adequacy (at least 55 liters per capita per day), quality (conforming to BIS:10500 standards), and regularity (ensuring a continuous supply over the long term).

One of the central tenets of JJM is the rigorous monitoring and evaluation of the functionality of these tap connections. This is not only to ensure compliance with the mission's objectives but also to maintain a high standard of service delivery. The guidelines of JJM explicitly earmark funds for third-party functionality assessments, as detailed in Point 7.1 (ii) of the guidelines. Furthermore, Chapter 11, which focuses on Monitoring & Evaluation, mandates that the Government of India will periodically conduct sample surveys to assess the functionality of household tap connections, as per Section 11.2 (Evaluation).

To date, the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation has conducted two comprehensive functionality assessments since the launch of JJM. These assessments have been invaluable in identifying service delivery gaps, tracking the level of service provided to households, and guiding policy and operational improvements in water delivery systems. The third functionality assessment is currently underway, with a robust sample of 22,869 villages selected through a methodologically sound approach known as Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR). The fieldwork for this

survey has been completed, and the process has now moved on to conducting interviews at the district and state levels to gather more nuanced insights.

The scale and scope of these surveys have progressively increased, reflecting the growing reach and deepening impact of the JJM:

- The 2020-21 survey spanned 31 states, 704 districts, and 6,992 villages, directly engaging with 87,123 households to evaluate the functionality of their tap connections.
- In 2022, the survey's coverage expanded to include 33 states, 712 districts, and 13,299 villages, with a substantial increase in the number of households surveyed to 301,389.
- The ongoing 2024 assessment has further broadened its scope to encompass 34 states, 761 districts, and 22,812 villages, involving 273,295 households in the evaluation process.

These functionality assessments are critical to the iterative process of improving the JJM. They provide the data and feedback necessary to refine strategies, allocate resources effectively, and ensure that the mission's objectives are being met. The increasing number of households and villages covered in each subsequent survey demonstrates the government's commitment to reaching every corner of rural India with clean and reliable water supply, ultimately contributing to the nation's overall health, well-being, and socio-economic development.

3.7.4.1.5 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

3.7.4.1.6 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.

Various important milestones were accomplished in the year 2023. a.) Jal Jeevan Mission achieved a 60% coverage milestone as on 4th April 2023, b.) Jal Jeevan Mission achieved a milestone of 12 crore tap water connections as on 16th May 2023. c.) Safe drinking water provided in all arsenic and fluoride affected habitations under Jal Jeevan Mission on 20th July 2023. d.) Jal Jeevan Mission achieved a milestone of 13 Crore rural households tap connections as on 5th September 2023. Access these press releases by clicking here: Press Information Bureau (pib.gov.in)

3.7.4.2 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, Thread, and YouTube, etc.

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. Important milestones of Jal Jeevan Mission was also highlighted through Social Media like- #11CrHarGharJal #12CrHarGharJal #13CrHarGharJal, etc

Using social media has been one of the most effective means to reach many people at all levels within a few seconds that provides a platform for citizen engagement.

3.7.4.3 Development of Audio/visual creatives for mass awareness

During 2023-24, around 15 videos developed out of which 10 were produced from NFDC for training purposes, TVC Spot development for awareness generation and other purposes



(Workshop, events, etc). For wider dissemination, these videos are shared on social media handles, used in capacity-building training by KRCs, and also used in various events, workshops etc. An animated video on 'Har Ghar Jal' declaration process was developed by MSL with support from Gates Foundation.

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>

3.7.5 IEC Campaigns

A. 'Stop Diarrhoea Campaign 2024'

Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation launched 'STOP Diarrhoea Campaign' to support ongoing campaign of Health Ministry. The slogan for the year 2024 was: "Diarrhoea ki Roktham, Safai aur ORS se rakhen apna dhyaan". This was observed countrywide for two months



from July to August 2024. Under this campaign, DDWS developed 8 weeks dedicated campaigns covering water & sanitation related issues.

The event was inaugurated by the **President of India**, alongside **Union Minister of Jal Shakti**, and **Minister of State**. **An International WASH Conference was organized as a part of the IWW** which featured over 40 sessions (offline and online), 143 offline paper presentations, 43 online paper presentations, and 5 panel discussions, exploring a wide range of topics such as water quality, greywater management, community engagement, Information, Education and Behaviour Change Communication (IEC/BCC) initiatives, and climate change adaptation, among others. National Safe Water Dialogue, Digital Water Infrastructure, Water Disinfection Technologies by Evidence Action were some important sessions.

Summary of Stop Diarrhoea Campaign

Activity name	Total no
FTK Testing	16,46,282
Sensitisation workshops	7,174
Pipe network inspection	56,329
Inspection of drainage system	22,446
Engagement of villagers	1,56,826
Live demo of FTK testing in schools	32,897
Cleaning activities of household level	3,45,703
Mention total no of campaigns/ activity in villages	35,583
To check functioning of Chlorination plant/ WTP system	3,466
Residual chlorine testing drive (Free Residual Chlorine-FRC)	1,24,149

Activity name	Total no
Mandatory display of Water Quality Testing	63,991
Testing of Water Quality in all schools & Anganwadi Centers	2,82,029
Facilitate village walks/ exposure visits with panchayat members	35,659
Installation of Posters/ banners in Health Facilities/ other premises	21,712
Awareness through Social Media	5,515
Outdoor Media campaign	8,293
Wall Paintings	8,53,296
Awareness Sessions in public	14,231

B. Jal Utsav Campaign - An initiative by NITI Aayog and DDWS

The campaign ran from **6th November to 20th November 2024**, in **20 Aspirational Districts/ Blocks**. It followed the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, who proposed Jal Utsav in the 3rd Chief Secretaries Conference in December 2023, inspired by the Nadi Utsav.

The campaign actively involves local communities in diverse ways. In many places street Plays organized, these plays serve as a creative medium to educate people about the significance of water conservation. Participants take solemn vows to adopt sustainable practices, instilling a sense of personal responsibility. Cultural Activities viz. folk songs, dances, and community gatherings celebrated the essence of water in local traditions.

The campaign also focuses on empowerment of students and youth. Jal Utsav recognizes the potential of students and youth as changemakers. Thousands of students were trained to use

FTKs, equipping them with scientific skills and an understanding of water safety. Art, essay writing, and debate competitions focused on water conservation themes, encouraging creative expressions among students.



Background of Jal Utsav – Hon'ble PM Leading from the front



Hon'ble Prime Minister in the 3rd Chief Secretaries Conference held on 27-29th December 2023, suggested;

“ tradition of ‘Jal Utsav’ (like the Nadi Utsav) could be developed to promote sensitivity towards importance and significance of water. Water can then become an issue of prime importance for every household. Group of students should be encouraged to adopt technology solutions and interact at rural levels. For example, a group of students in senior school can undertake water testing using field test kit. ”



Special training programs were conducted for ASHA workers, Nal Jal Mitras, and self-help groups (SHGs), enhancing their capacity to lead local water management initiatives. Tree plantation campaigns like “**Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam**” (One Tree in Mother’s Name) saw widespread participation, with over 8,000 trees planted across states. These drives underscored the interconnection between water, greenery, and climate resilience.



Monitoring and Evaluation

A dedicated reporting mechanism was established to track campaign progress. Google Drive links and performance indicators were shared with district administrators, ensuring timely updates and transparency. NITI Aayog and DDWS teams monitored activities, providing real-time guidance to districts when needed.

Glimpses from few states

The beauty of Jal Utsav lies in its adaptability to local contexts. States across India infused the campaign with unique flavors.

- **Assam:** The Chief Minister's active participation set the tone for Assam's vibrant celebration. Local leaders, including members of the Autonomous Council, joined hands with communities, amplifying the campaign's impact.
- **Bihar:** Bihar's activities stood out for their spiritual and environmental emphasis. The sacred Ganga Aarti at riverbank of Ganga emphasized the cultural reverence for water. The state also spearheaded plantation drives and cleaning initiatives involving Safai Mitras (cleanliness workers).
- **Nagaland:** Nagaland adopted innovative methods to engage its tribal communities, ensuring the campaign resonated with their unique cultural ethos. The State also encashed the platform by releasing brochure on Jal Utsav.
- **Odisha:** In Odisha, the Member of Legislative Assembly of Titlagarh took active part in the campaign which shows the political will. Moving ahead the state of Odisha enrolled Nal Jal Mitra's for skilling in 13 blocks.
- **Uttar Pradesh:** Used Nukkad Nataks as a medium of awareness generation on water topics and widely spread the 'My Life' App to create awareness and ensure people's participation digitally.
- **Meghalaya:** The campaign in Meghalaya mobilized over 1,000 stakeholders, including SHGs, village leaders, and development partners.
- **Tripura:** Comprehensive maintenance drives of Jal Sampada (water resources) in Tripura highlighted the state's commitment to long-term sustainability.
- **Jammu & Kashmir:** In Kupwara, ASHA workers were empowered with water testing skills, while students and teachers were trained in water safety techniques.
- **Gujarat:** Hon'ble MLA Narmada inaugurated Jal Utsav and took pledge with community.



Hands-on learning at Lathao Water Treatment Plant, Arunachal Pradesh

Source: PHED, Arunachal Pradesh

Day-wise activity	
Day	Activity
6 November 2024	Launching Day - Jal Bandhan, Block Fact sheet on Jal Sampada (water assets), Taking Jal Utsav Oath
7 November 2024	Cleaning of Jal Sampada - of water supply assets, chlorination, leakage detection
8 November 2024	Jal Sanchay Diwas - Source sanitation survey, Identification and inventorying of rainwater harvesting structures in villages/schools/colleges, wastewater management
9 November 2024	Involving School Teachers under Jal Utsav - training of teachers on WQ (FTK), handwashing
10 November 2024	Jal Utsav Run - short distance run, half-marathon
11 November 2024	Involving Students under Jal Utsav (Drinking Water Sector) - Exposure Visit of students to Water supply scheme sites, laboratories, treatment plants
12 November 2024	Involving Students under Jal Utsav (Water Resources Sector - lectures on various storage structures, Screening of videos Water Budgeting Exercise at aspirational blocks/ districts
13 November 2024	Drinking Water Supply Zero Leakage - detection and fixation, Digital Engagement of Youth for leakage reporting and monitoring
14 November 2024	Watershed Management - Cleaning and maintaining of assets
15 November 2024	Water and Skilling - Enrolment under Nal Jal Mitra
16 November 2024	Water & Self Help Groups - Capacity building of SHGs for O&M of water assets, FTKs
17 November 2024	Ek Ped Maa ka Naam - Tree Plantation drive at Jal Sampada premises
18 November 2024	Students Competition - slogan writing/ painting / essay competitions in vernacular/ Hindi/ English
19 November 2024	Water and Health - Awareness generation camps
20 November 2024	Culmination of Campaign

Key Outcomes:

- 17,570 individuals pledged to adopt sustainable water practices.
- 996 rainwater harvesting structures inventoried.
- 16,810 students exposed to water management practices through exposure visits.
- Over 3,781 trees planted under Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam.
- 338 leakages identified and fixed, improving water distribution.
- 1,315 Jal Sampada Assets cleaned.
- 3,109 women trained for using FTKs for local drinking water schemes.
- 17,837 students participated in competitions (writing/painting/slogan)
- 6,383 people enrolled in Nal Jal Mitra Programme (NJMP)

C. Nari Shakti se Jal Shakti

A campaign themes “Nari Shakti Se Jal Shakti”, emphasizing the role of women in water conservation and management was launched on 9th March 2024 during the fifth edition of "Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain" event, at the NDMC Convention Centre in New Delhi.. The campaign under the National Water Mission, Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation was launched in collaboration with Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation.

3.7.6. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi celebrates the success of Jal Jeevan Mission on 78th Independence Day - 15 August 2024

Hon'ble PM celebrated the success of Jal Jeevan Mission on the 78th Independence Day, August 15, 2024. In his address to the nation, he applauded the work of JJM, stating, "When tap water reaches over 15 crore rural households,

under Jal Jeevan Mission, it is a reflection of the new consciousness that has dawned on India".

This statement highlights the significant progress made by the Jal Jeevan Mission in providing tap water connections to rural households across India.



Link to listen the address: <https://t.co/XqAG7AAnnE> / X

3.7.7 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/workshops organized by the department.

Access these press releases by clicking here: [All Press Release: Press Information Bureau](#)

3.7.8 Media Interaction

A. Articles

An article by Sri. Gajendra Singh Sekhawat, former MoJS was published in The Hindu on **25th January 2024**. The article speaks about the benefits under JJM, how the mission is maintaining transparency and efficiency.

Providing clean water to all

In the hilly village of Kyarkuli Bhatta in Uttarakhand, there is no mass migration anymore. The tribal hamlet of Kusumdihi in Jharkhand has seen a reduction in human-animal conflicts. And in Chandpur village in Maharashtra, weddings are being celebrated with pomp and show again. This is because there is tap water in all these regions, provided by the Jal Jeevan Mission. Launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2019, the Jal Jeevan Mission has already provided tap water to 73% of rural households. This means that more than 14 crore rural households have tap connections compared to only 3.23 crore in August 2019. Through the Mission, guided by the principle of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas aur Sabka Prayas', India is rapidly advancing towards the realisation of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 6 (clean water and sanitation for all).

We embarked on this journey with the objective of providing piped water in adequate quantities and of prescribed quality on a regular and long-term basis to every rural household in India. We wanted to ensure that no one had to face water scarcity and its consequences on health, hygiene, and well-being. At the national level, we focused on strengthening infrastructure, which was a big challenge because of the diverse terrains and geographical differences in India. We brought together communities, development partners, and NGOs.

Benefits of the scheme

We realised that there cannot be a one-size-fits-all arrangement. Every region has different needs. But with the core theme of 'no one is left behind,' the Jal Jeevan Mission dealt with different kinds of challenges. Insulated pipes were used in hilly and cold regions. In villages with water quality issues, multi-village schemes through bulk water transfer were planned. Community water purification



Gajendra Singh Sekhawat

is Union Minister of Jal Shakti Mission

At the heart of the Jal Jeevan Mission lies a commitment to strengthening the socio-economic fabric of rural communities

plants were provided to meet drinking and cooking water needs for the short term.

The growth story of the Jal Jeevan Mission is not confined to data; changes can be seen on the ground. Its impact has extended beyond the provision of clean water; it encompasses a broader commitment to the safety, health, and environment of rural communities.

Various studies have been conducted on the Jal Jeevan Mission, its implementation, and impact. Nobel Laureate Dr. Michael Kremer's study states that providing safe water can reduce infant deaths by almost 30%, with the potential to prevent 25% of under-five deaths in India (1,36,000 child deaths annually). A study conducted in the financial year 2023-24 by the World Health Organization states that 4 lakh diarrhoeal deaths can be averted if tap water is provided in every household. The Jal Jeevan Mission can lead to economic savings of up to \$101 billion or ₹8.37 lakh crore.

At the heart of the Jal Jeevan Mission lies a commitment to strengthening the socio-economic fabric of rural communities. It recognises the fact that true development is not just about infrastructure; it is about bringing in a sense of community. The active involvement of women in decision-making processes, the empowerment of the youth through skill development, and the creation of local water enterprises are not isolated initiatives but systematic steps strengthening communities. The Nal Jal Mitra initiative, for instance, is a specialised programme which equips villagers with a comprehensive set of skills so that they are able to carry out minor repairs and maintenance of the piped water supply scheme in their village. Over 5.29 lakh village water and sanitation committees/ Pani Samitis have been constituted under the Jal Jeevan Mission and 5.17 lakh village action plans have been developed. About 22.98 lakh women have been trained for

testing water samples using field testing kits.

A recent study, 'Assessment of Employment Potential of Jal Jeevan Mission', states that the Mission's employment generation potential during the construction phase is on average 59.93 lakh person-years of direct employment and 2.22 crore person-years of indirect employment and 11.18 lakh person-years of additional direct employment annually during the operation and maintenance stage.

Transparency and efficiency

The Jal Jeevan Mission has a dashboard that gives real-time updates, progress reports, and so on, ensuring transparency and efficiency in water resource management. It also ensures continuous monitoring and surveillance of water quality parameters through advanced technologies. The Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation maintains a proactive Water Quality Management Information System. This helps detect contamination or deterioration in water quality, thereby enabling prompt corrective action and grievance redress.

As of now, there are 2,113 labs in India. Water quality testing labs of States/Union Territories are now open to the public for testing water samples at nominal rates. In 2023-24, more than 46.62 lakh water samples have been tested in laboratories which are digitised in the Water Quality Management Information System.

With the Jal Jeevan Mission, we have crossed new milestones and delivered water to millions across India. Our road map for the future is to create a situation where water scarcity is a thing of the past and no rural household suffers the lack of this elixir of life. We are also engaging our people to take care of the water assets that have been created. We are on the right track to achieve our drinking water targets. Resources are in place to implement our objectives. The outlook for the year is positive.

B. Interview of AS & MD

Indian Infrastructure Magazine covered an interview of Shri Chandra Bhushan Kumar in its 26th Anniversary in **August 2024** edition. The interview covered the strategy, achievements etc. under JJM.



Link to read the edition: <https://indianinfrastructure.com/2024/08/17/august-issue-2024-26th-anniversary-special/>

C. All India Radio - Talk Show

A special talk show was organized with Mr. Yugal Kishore Joshi, NITI Aayog and Mr. Y.K. Singh, Director, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation by All India Radio, Prasar Bharati on Jal Utsav Campaign for Water Conservation and Management on 6th November 2024.

D. Akashvani News - Discussion on JJM

Akashvani News broadcasted a discussion with Shri Samir Kumar, Economic Adviser - DDWS on Jal Jeevan Mission: Furthering Women Empowerment. The discussion was aired on their programme Countrywide on 12th December 2024.

3.7.9 Dissemination through social media

National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM) has actively shared information on preferred social media

sites for programme advocacy, viz., X, Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, and YouTube, etc.

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.

Creatives are prepared on various thematic areas, milestones, study reports are shared with MoJS office for wider amplification. Using social media has been one of the most effective means to reach many people at all levels within a few seconds that provides a platform for citizen engagement.

A. Amplification of post made by Hon'ble Prime Minister, Sh. Narendra Modi on recent report by SBI



Narendra Modi
@narendramodi

A good perspective on how Jal Jeevan Mission is furthering women empowerment, especially in our rural areas.

With clean water at their doorstep, women can now focus on skill development and self-reliance.



Jal Jeevan Mission spurs women's workforce participation

From sundayguardianlive.com

8:55 AM - Dec 12, 2024 - 1.3M Views

792

5.7K

24K

210



This post of PM has amplified by the team and PR partner across line ministries and states. Many eminent personalities, departments, ministries and states/uts reposted and quoted the post. The post has reached a wide range of social media users and has, **Views:** 1.1 Million, **Likes:** 23 Thousands, **RT:** 5.3 K, & **Comments:** 729.

Press Release: [Press Release:Press Information Bureau](#)

Article Link: [Jal Jeevan Mission spurs women's workforce participation](#)

B. Over 2 Lakh Har Ghar Jal Village - celebration over SM

A social media drive was run to celebrate the tap water supply saturation in over 2 lakh villages with #HarGharJal. States/UTs are orientated and provided with the sample design for SM posts and are encouraged to share in their own regional languages so that community people can resonate with the same.

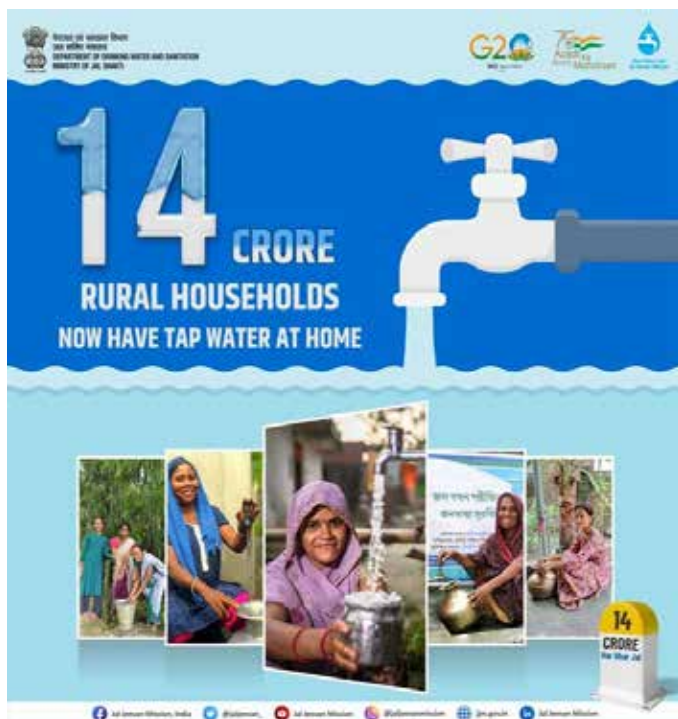


C. Amplification of milestone achievements of 14 Crore & 15 Crore household tap connections

Important milestones of Jal Jeevan Mission were also highlighted through social media like- #14CrHarGharJal & #15CrHarGharJal during the year.

The hashtags (#) reached to 1,487,008 SM users, having the impressions of 29,161,665. The hashtag (#) mentioned from 934 X (earlier Tweeter) handles and by 875 unique authors. These milestones are captured by PIB followed by a wide range of digital and print media houses.

Link to the press releases : [#14CrHarGharJal Press Release:Press Information Bureau](#)



D. Amplification of #SwachhSujalGaon

To amplify the Swachh Sujal Gaon through Social media platforms a drive is running where states/ UTs are encouraged to prepare creatives of the village that is saturated under JJM & SBM-G using #SwachhSujalGaon.

So far this hashtag (#) has 758 tweets on X, reached to 3,157,490 users and got the impressions of 44,773,299.



E. Celebrating milestones of States & UTs

From the social media handles of NJJM, various milestones achieved also celebrated by congratulating the efforts taken by states/UTs. This not only boosts their energy but also give the netizens an idea on the good works happening on ground.



3.7.10 Planned from January to March 2025

A. Republic day Event

The department is inviting around 200 special guests with their spouse, who are basically members of VWSC, Gram Pradhan/mukhia and Jal Sahias from 29 States/UTs for a 3 days event from 25th to 27th January 2026. These special guests are invited to watch the republic day event from Kartabya Path. It is also planned to take them on a tour to Pradhan Mantri Sngrahalaya, National war Memorium and Rashtriya Swachhata Kendra. During these 3 days a half day interaction session followed by lunch with MoJS is planned.

B. Publications

It is planned to release three books during the quarter January to March 2025 as follows. All the books are in English and regional language.

- Stories of Change – This book is a compilation of case stories of PVTGs
- Transformational Stories – This book is a compilation of stories depicting how JJM is impacting positively in the lives of people.
- Stories of Special Guests – This book is the compilation of stories of Special Guests for republic day.

During the quarter the monthly e-news letter JJM Samvad will focus three different themes.

C. Reel Making Contest through MyGov

The Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, in collaboration with MyGov, is planning a nationwide Reel-Making Contest to celebrate the achievements of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) and Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in rural India. This proposed initiative will invite citizens to create engaging reels highlighting the transformative impact of these flagship programs, which aim to build “Swachh Sujal Gaon” – villages with access to safe sanitation and clean drinking water. Focused on the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WaSH) sector, the contest will serve as a platform for showcasing the missions’ contributions to enhancing rural health, livelihoods, and overall quality of life.

Participants will be encouraged to align their entries with themes such as “Swachh Sujal Gaon: Towards Viksit Bharat” and “Swasth Bharat: Sujal Bharat.” The initiative aims to emphasize how these missions have driven socio-economic and environmental benefits, improving the lives of rural communities. By fostering public participation, the contest will create greater awareness of SBM and JJM’s efforts, encouraging collective action towards achieving the vision of a developed and sustainable rural India, while contributing to the nation’s progress on Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 6.

Jal Jeevan Mission: Financial Progress

As on 31.12.2024

Amount in Rs. Crore

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Opening balance (Centre + State)	Central Release	Total available fund (Centre + State) #	Total Expenditure
					(Centre + State)
1.	A&N Islands	1.18	ND	1.18	0.30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	93.10	ND	868.15	804.66
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	108.91	123.22	48.50
4.	Assam	1,125.53	2,059.63	3,458.45	2,965.86
5.	Bihar	123.16	ND	266.64	96.87
6.	Chhattisgarh	814.43	191.59	2,443.14	2,336.03
7.	Goa	1.17	0.65	7.66	5.70
8.	Gujarat	384.57	ND	2,097.10	2,057.61
9.	Haryana	6.32	ND	6.32	201.30
10.	Himachal Pradesh	77.44	137.48	232.72	207.79
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,035.51	633.86	1,784.24	1,349.00
12.	Jharkhand	962.65	ND	1,130.42	405.64
13.	Karnataka	545.43	570.66	7,702.51	4,385.48
14.	Kerala	91.82	974.68	2,018.44	1,660.34
15.	Ladakh	57.62	93.72	151.34	104.63
16.	Lakshadweep	2.79	0.38	3.17	2.90
17.	Madhya Pradesh	462.73	2,622.35	8,762.11	8,203.42
18.	Maharashtra	2,805.80	1,605.88	5,980.08	4,892.82
19.	Manipur	26.97	ND	26.97	30.73
20.	Meghalaya	313.7	291.08	670.45	522.46
21.	Mizoram	18.63	13.52	39.13	19.60
22.	Nagaland	39.75	11.92	57.41	50.79
23.	Odisha	772.93	368.39	1,501.11	1,488.47
24.	Puducherry	0.29	1.89	2.39	0.01
25.	Punjab	160.63	50.00	329.38	216.02
26.	Rajasthan	126.66	1,659.22	3,620.41	3,189.14
27.	Sikkim	19.59	37.35	69.42	40.76
28.	Tamil Nadu	1,673.24	731.67	3,419.51	3,589.51
29.	Telangana	0.46	ND	0.46	0.45
30.	Tripura	118.97	316.03	475.49	369.44
31.	Uttar Pradesh	640.73	6,310.98	16,243.36	15,719.28
32.	Uttarakhand	193.99	508.40	1,060.20	588.02
33.	West Bengal	1,441.22	2,524.99	7,665.28	7,351.01
TOTAL		14,139.02	21,825.23	72,217.86	62,904.56

Source: PFMS; ND: Not Drawn NR: Not reported DNH&DD not drawing fund under JJM

#Total Available Fund=Opening Balance+Shortfall of previous years+ Central Release+ Due matching State Share + State share advance, if any.

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

4.1 Jal Jeevan Mission

The Jal Jeevan Mission strives to ensure that every rural household has access to a reliable and long-term supply of drinking water in adequate quantity and prescribed quality, at affordable service delivery costs, thereby enhancing the living standards of rural communities. Key ICT initiatives undertaken include:

JJM IMIS: It consolidates all relevant data, including household tap connections, Village, District, and State Action Plans, details of Village-level Water & Sanitation Committees, scheme planning and implementation, physical and financial progress, completion status,

funding and financing information, progress in support activities, and developments in priority areas. Integration with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is being implemented to enhance information dissemination to citizens and panchayats.

Field User Mobile App: A new Mobile app has been designed and developed for geo-tagging of all the assets of water supply schemes and Certification of village as Har Ghar Jal, after saturation of the village with Tap connections for each household.

The above process demonstrates regarding geotagging of a PWS Source, in the next sub-section we'll be learning how to geotag a Scheme Information Board.

Demo To Add/ Geo-Tag Information Boards

Geotagging of a Scheme Information Board follows the same process as of a PWS Source. It is described using the info box given below:

- 1 | User should click on the "Add/ Geotag Information Boards" button first. >>>
- 2 | There after select a concerned scheme for geotagging purposes. >>>
- 3 | There after click on the button named "Add Information Boards." >>>
- 4 | After then user should select name of a habitation. >>>
- 5 | After then enter name of source location/ landmark where Information board is established. Further, the application captures geo coordinates automatically – the Latitude and Longitude. >>>
- 6 | In the next step, the user should capture photo of the "Scheme Information Board." >>>
- 7 | In the last step, save the recorded info using Save, or Save & sync button. >>>

The above process is demonstrated using the screenshots ahead for user's reference:

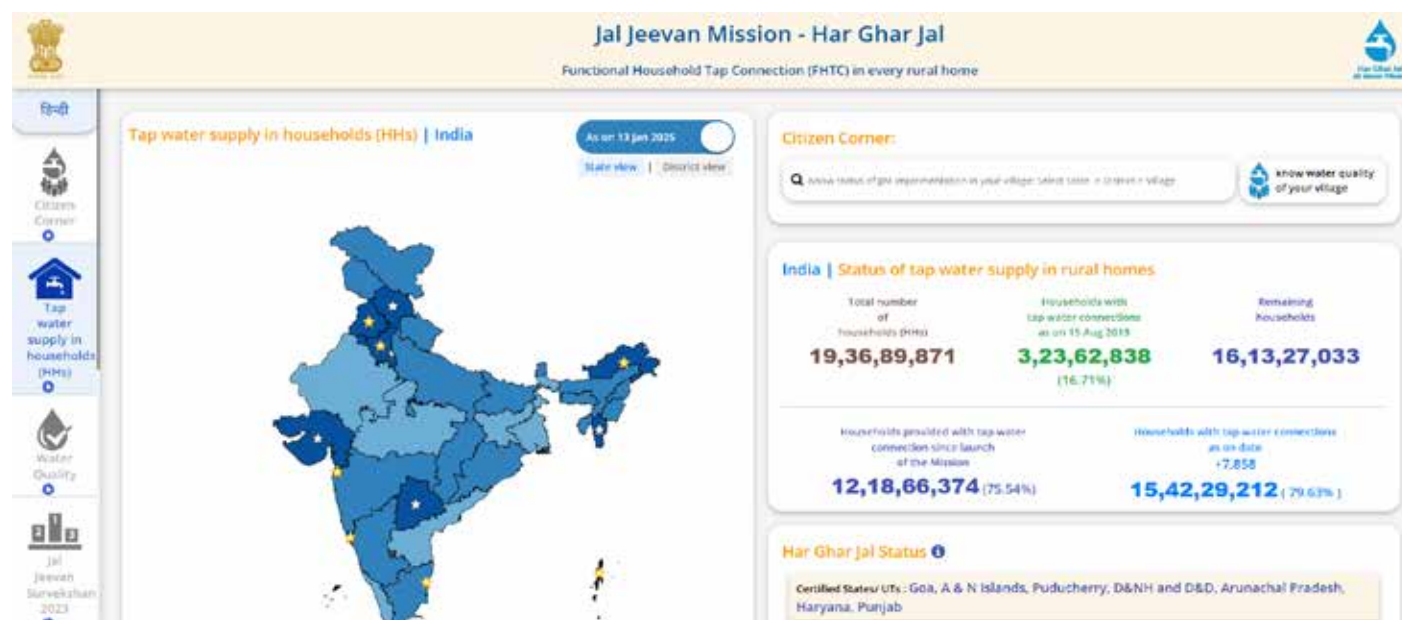


Figure - 4.15: Enter habitation and Source location/ landmark info

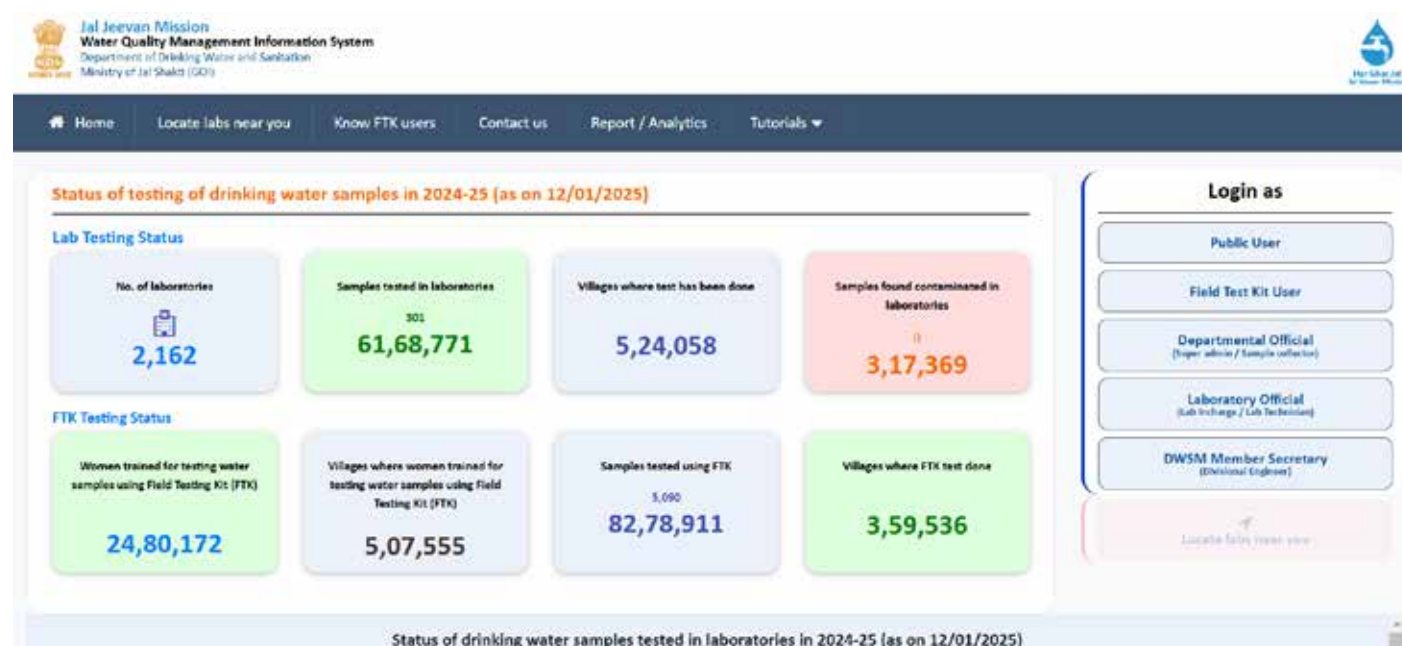
Figure - 4.16: Capture photo and Save demonstration. (With a sample photo for reference purposes only.)

Once the user has saved the entry, it will be available (for the further approval part) under 'Scheme information board' section of the 'Village summary' screen. It is demonstrated next:

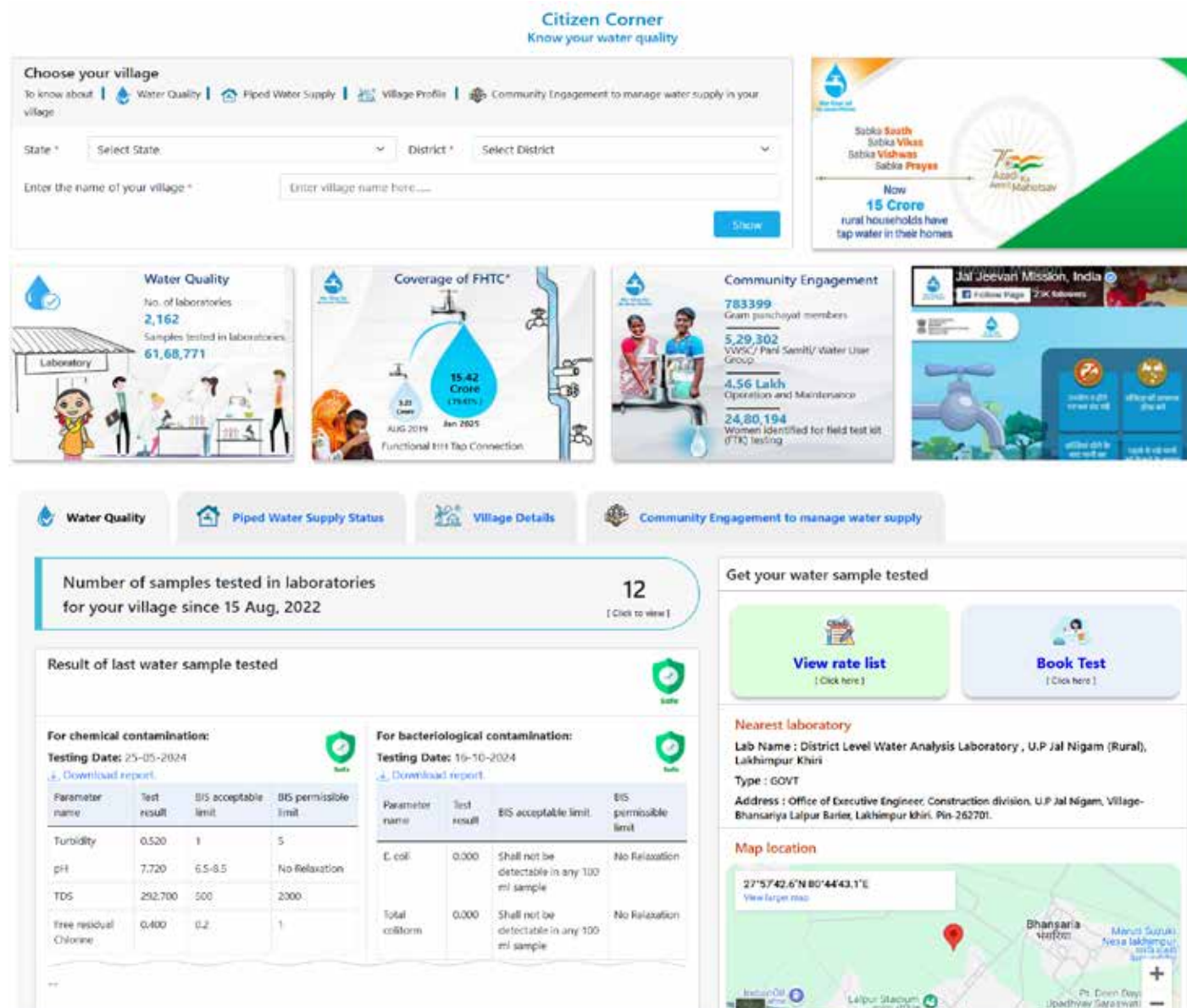
JJM Dashboard: The JJM Dashboard tracks all key monitoring parameters, including the number of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) provided, progress since the mission's launch, detailed village-level data, grievance redressal mechanisms, real-time sensor-based measurement and monitoring, and funding availability. It also features a map view showcasing coverage in priority areas such as Aspirational blocks and districts, and quality-affected regions.



JJM WQMIS: To combat water-borne diseases, the government is prioritizing extensive sample testing of drinking water nationwide. To support this goal, the Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) has been expanded, with the Central Water Commission and Central Ground Water Board integrated into the system. Efforts are also underway to onboard water quality laboratories from urban areas under AMRUT of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) into WQMIS.



CITIZEN Portal : The 'Citizen Corner' serves as a one-stop platform with a user-friendly interface, providing real-time information on the water quality of villages and other water supply details at the click of a button. This initiative empowers citizens to actively manage water quality and supply. The Union Minister of Jal Shakti launched this innovative feature on the Jal Jeevan Mission's dynamic dashboard on Friday, February 16, 2024, during a national conference held in Lucknow.



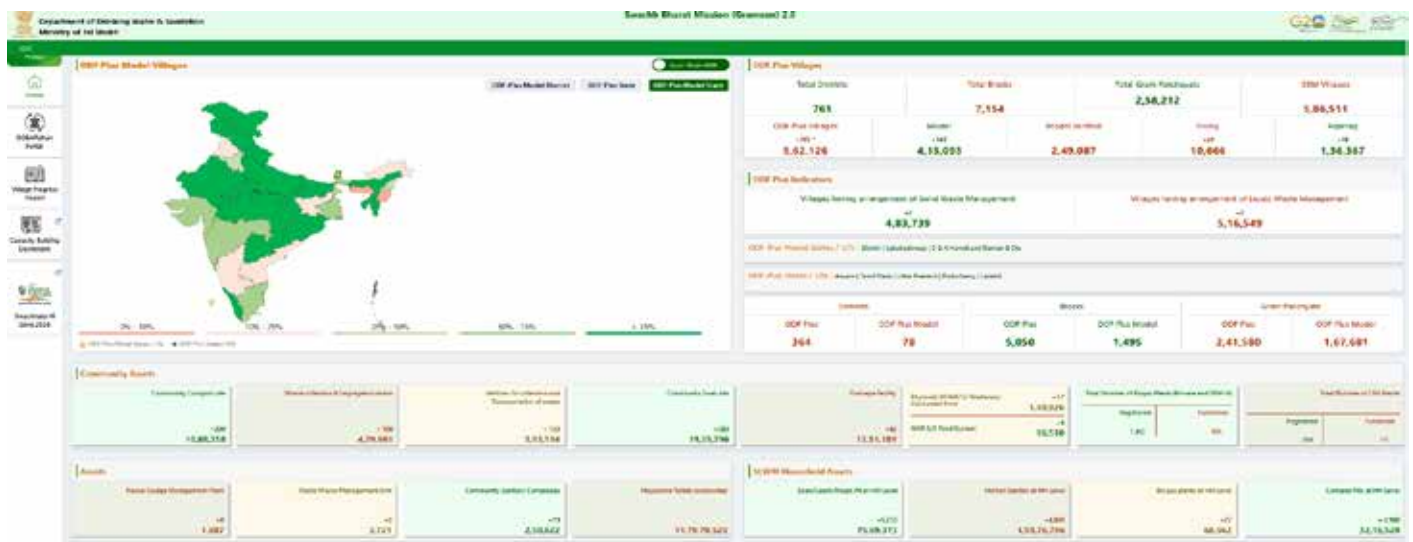
This initiative represents a major stride towards transparency and accountability in water management, enabling citizens to raise concerns about water quality through an online complaint form or a toll-free number provided by States/UTs. The citizen-centric tool on the Jal Jeevan Mission Dashboard empowers individuals to take charge of water quality by locating the nearest water testing laboratory, accessing rate lists for chemical and bacteriological testing parameters, and seamlessly booking tests.

NAL JAL SEVA : POC is A portal for O&M of water supply schemes and water billing is under development.

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, with the objective of achieving Sampooran Swachhata i.e. to sustain ODF status and to have arrangements to manage solid and liquid waste in rural villages and transforming all the villages from ODF to ODF Plus Model, SBM-Phase2 was launched on 1st April 2020.

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, waste segregation sheds, HH assets, PWMU, FSM etc), community sanitary complexes up to village level. It also displays the statewise / districtwise / blockwise progress of relevant parameters. Also, village report card is visible to view the ODF Plus status of village.



SBM Portal: Portal is updated for documents / circulars / guidelines and Swachhata Samachar published by SBM G on regular basis. The links to relevant documents / resources / websites are available from the portal.



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 through mobile apps and web - based modules:

- ODF Plus related modules
- SBM – G State Fact sheet
- Declaration of solid and liquid waste management modules
- FSM related modules
- Plastic waste management modules
- Functionality verification modules

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. The further process is done by state government using the portal.

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

Swachhata Hi Sewa: A campaign of nationwide cleanliness drive to have community participation in all aspects of Swachhata. The purpose is to promote cleanliness and sanitation in India

Swachh Bharat Diwas: Webcast of Swachh Bharat Diwas event on 2nd Oct 2024 from Vigyan Bhawan was conducted successfully on account of marking completion of 10 years of launch of Swachh Bharat Mission, Hon'ble PM participated in Swachh Bharat Diwas 2024 on 2nd October.

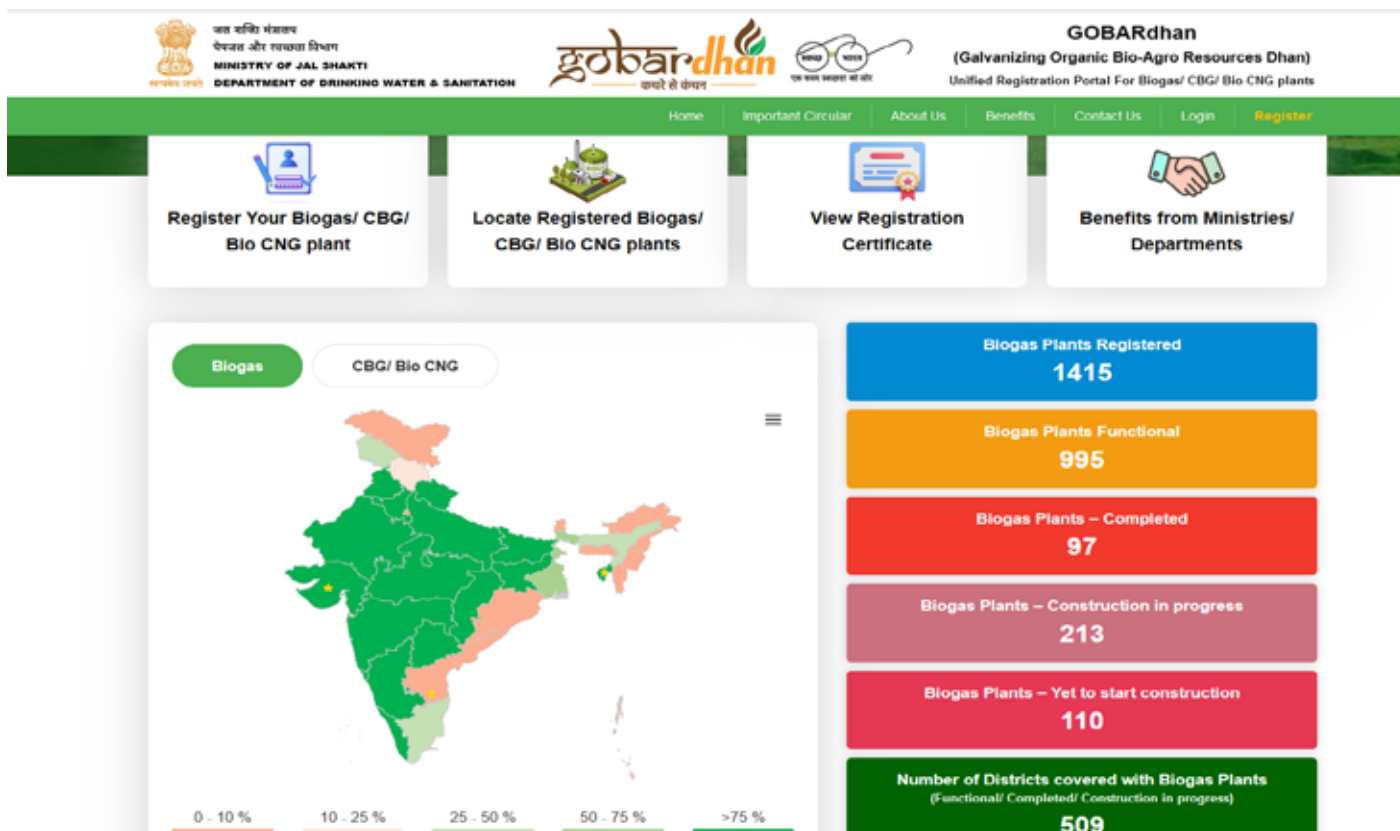


WTD - 2024: A campaign on Hamaara Shauchalaya, Hamara Samman was organised by DDWS on the occasion of World Toilet Day.

Water Sanitation Learning: Capacity building dashboard to plan and monitor rural initiatives as capacity strengthening of key stakeholders at the State, district and block levels is the key to effective program planning, implementation and success of Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen.



Unified portal of GOBARDhan: Registration and functionality status of GOBARDhan plants (Biogas and CBG) all over India reported by different stakeholders, agencies with functional status of each plant.



Swachhata Action Plan: Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS), Ministry of Jal Shakti being the nodal Department coordinated with all Ministries/Departments to finalize and collate their Swachhta Action Plans (SAP).



Rashtriya Swachhata Kendra: The portal provides information related to Rashtriya Swachhata Kendra.



Data Sharing to MOPR for e-Panchayat Mobile app

Sharing of SBM-G data through APIs to MoPR for e-Pnachayat and eGramswaraj dashboard.

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

Data Sharing to PRAYAS, DBT, NITI Aayog for Aspirational Districts and Aspirational Blocks, others for Vibrant, Sambhav, Namai Ganga related to ODF Plus.

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, besides there are Additional Secretary, Joint Secretaries, Economic Adviser and DDG (Statistics), etc.

Shri C R Patil assumed charge as the Minister in Ministry of Jal Shakti on 10.06.2024.

Shri Veeranna Somanna assumed charge as Minister of State in Ministry of Jal Shakti on 12.06.2024.

Shri Ashok Kumar K. Meena, IAS (OR:1993) took over the charge of the post of the Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation w.e.f. 31.10.2024 (A/N).

Shri Kamal Kishore Soan, IAS (JH:1998) took over the charge of the post of Additional Secretary & Mission Director (JJM) in the Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation w.e.f. 06.01.2025.

The Sanctioned Strength of regular posts in the Department as on 10.01.2025 stands at 157 (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 10.01.2025 AND
NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS MADE DURING THE PERIOD FROM 01.01.2024 TO
10.01.2025 IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER & SANITATION.

	Representation of SCs/STs/ OBCs (As on 10.01.2025)				Number of appointments made during the period from 01.01.2024 to 10.01.2025.									
					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’	44	05	03	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	-
Group ‘B’	46	11	07	10	01	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group ‘C’ (including Erstwhile Gr. ‘D’)	24	04	01	06	03	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	114	20	11	20	04	-	02	-	-	-	-	02	-	-

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 1816 e-files have been created during the year 2024.

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

The Internal Complaints Committee has been re-constituted in this Department as per direction received from 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 2024-25, there was no complaint received on sexual Harassment of women at workplace in DDWS.

5.3 Vigilance & RTI / Grievances Redressal

5.3.1 Vigilance and RTI

- All matters involving vigilance angle are handled by the Vigilance Division in the Department. An Officer at the level of Joint 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 w.e.f. 1/1/2024 to 31/12/2024, a total of 1778 RTI Applications and 76 Appeals received in the Department, were attended and transferred to the concerned Division/Section for providing the requisite information/reply to the applicant.

- Projected/Estimated for the period January to March, 2025
RTI applications: 445
Appeals under RTI: 20
- Third Party Audit for the year 2023-24 regarding suo motu disclosure under section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005 of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation was conducted through IIPA, New Delhi in November, 2024.

5.3.2 Online Public Grievance Redressal System

The department is taking innovative steps to ensure effective and timely redressal of grievances from the members of public received digitally on CPGRAMS portal. During the period from 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024, a total of 13635 Grievances were received on CPGRAMS portal and 50 grievances were brought forwarded so total grievances as on 01.01.2024 were 13685(13635+50). Out of 13685 grievances 13417 grievances were disposed of. The disposal of grievances during the year was 98.04% which also included the number of the pending grievances i.e. 268, brought forwarded from the previous year.

699 Appeals were received against the public grievances on CPGRAMS, and no appeals were brought forward, making total 80 appeals under consideration out of which 88.55%, i.e. 619 Appeals were disposed of by giving a reasoned reply to the applicant. The grievances received in

hard copies by posts are also attended promptly and disposed of by giving suitable reply to the applicants or wherever necessary, grievances were transferred to the authorities concerned with the subject raised in the grievances.

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/UTs/Deptt. but also, to the concerned divisions/sections.

- * 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 21 days in respect of a particular grievance, it is forwarded/escalated to their superiors for immediate action.
- * The grievance portal has been upgraded to CPGRAMS 7.0 version and States/UTs and last mile officers have been mapped as per DARPG guidelines. The States/UTs are responsible for redressal of public grievances.
- * During States/UTs visits, the States/UTs 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.

5.4 Progress made in the implementation of Official Language during the year 2024-25

The Department made positive efforts towards achieving the targets issued by the Official Language Section for compliance of the Official Language Policy issued by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs. During the year, the work related to compliance of Official Language Policy and translation was performed successfully and time-bound through the Hindi Division of the Department.

Translation work:

- During the year, the translation work of all documents relating to Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) and Jal Jeevan Mission of different sections of the Department along with statutory documents of the Department pertaining to Parliamentary Standing Committees, 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 newsletter "Jal Jeevan Samvad" and "Swachhata Samachar" was performed 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 which different scholars of the Hindi were invited to lecture.
- Awards were given under Hindi Incentive Scheme to encourage the officers/employees to use more and more Hindi in their official work during the year.
- On the occasion of Hindi Diwas, Hindi Pakhwada was organized from 14th September to 29th September 2024 during which various Hindi competitions namely



Organising Hindi Pakhwada 2024



Conducting Hindi Workshop

Hindi noting & drafting, Hindi essay writing, Hindi knowledge and translation, Hindi typing, Hindi general knowledge, Hindi Poetry recitation competition, Hindi dictation for MTS and essay writing for Non-Hindi speaking employees were organized separately and prizes were awarded 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.

To promote official language policy of D/o Official Language, GoI, various Communications were made in time bound manner, related with different matters of OL.



Welcome of Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation by DDG on the occasion of Hindi Pakhwada Award Ceremony



Secretary, Drinking Water and Sanitation presenting awards to the winners of Hindi Pakhwada, 2024

Organization Chart as on 10.01.2025

O/o Minister (SH C R Patil)		O/o Mos (SH V. Somanna)			
AS & MD (JIM) (Shri Kamal Kishore Soan) PSO (MS SUNAN NAHI) SR. PPS (SH M. VAMSI KRISHNA) JS (JIM) (MS SWATI NAIK MEENA) PPS (SMT. S. SRIVIDYA) STENO D (SH ANURAG YADAV) MTS (MS KHUSHBOO) JIM-I DIR (SH ARUNKUMAR KEMBHAVI) US (SH AVINASH KUMAR SINHA) SO (SH JITENDER YADAV) SO (SH PANKAJ KUMAR MISHRA) ASO (SH SAURABH CHAUHAN) MTS (SH AYUSH SRIVASTAVA) JIM-II DIR (SH. PRADEEP SINGH) PA (SH DILIP KUMAR) US (SH SUMIT JHA) STENO (MS AMISHA RAWAT) ASO (MS SONIA) JIM-III DIR (SH ARUNKUMAR KEMBHAVI) US (SH BALAJI N.) SO (SH NAVEEN KUMAR) SO (SH VIKASH KUMAR) JIM-IV DIR (SH. PRADEEP SINGH) US (SH MANOJ KUMAR JHA) SO (SH SUBODH MUDGIL) ASO (SH MOHAN BHARTI) JIM-V DS (SH UMESH KUMAR BHARDWAJ) US (SH SANTOSH KUMAR) SO (HITENDER KUMAR) JIM-VI DIR (SH YOGENDRA KUMAR SINGH) US (SH ARUN KUMAR) SO (SH AJEET KUMAR) ASO (SH RAVI GOSWAMI) WATER QUALITY DEPUTY ADVISER (SH SUMIT PRIYADARSHI) US (SH MANOJ KUMAR JHA) (JIM-IV-ADDL. CHARGE) SO (SH T. YANGMINTHANG HAOKIP) VIGILANCE DS (SH ANANJAY KUMAR TIWARY) US (RAMESH CHANDRA) (ADDL. CHARGE) JIM DY. ADV. (SH. ASHISH PANDEY) STENO D (SH AJAY MEENA)		PS to Mos (SH SANTANU KUMAR AGGARWARI) ADD. PS to Mos (SH R. RENU KUMAR) STENO (SH RAVI KUMAR) SR. PPS (SH DINA NATH) PPS (SH VISHAL) STENO D (SH HRITHIK SHARMA) MTS (SH K R KRISHNAN)		EA (ESTT., GA. COORD & Parl) (SH SAMIR KUMAR) PS (SH SURESH KUMAR) ESTABLISHMENT DS (SH SUROJIT GHOSH) US (SH DHARMENDAR RAI) STENO D (SH ABHIMANYU) SO (SH PRANAV TRIVID) ASO (SH RAJESH SAHU) ASO (SH HANNY GUPTA) PS (MS SAKSHI BHARDWAJ) (UNDER POSTING) DEO (SH HARI CHAND) (R & I) MTS (SH KARAMBIR SINGH) (R & I) MTS (SH SUBHAM MISHRA) (R & I) MTS (MS KIRAN PANDEY) CASH DS (SH SUROJIT GHOSH) DDO (SH SUMIT JHA) SO (SH NITIN VERMA) ASO (SH SHUBHAM KUMAR) ACCOUNTANT (SH DAYA NAND) SSA (SH PAWAN KUMAR SAHU) MTS (SH VIKRAM SINGH) GENERAL ADMIN DIR (SH AVNISH RASTOGI) PS (SMT SARITA TUJEJA) US (SH DHARMENDAR RAI) SO (SH VIDYASAGAR MALEMPATI) ASO (SH GOURAV KASHYAP) ISA (SH BHUVAN CHANDRA) CARE TAKER (SH DAYAL SINGH) STAFF CAR DRIVER (SH ANAND RAM) COORDINATION DS (SH SHAMBU KUMAR SINGH) (COORD & PARL) PS (SH G SREENIVASULU) US (SH AVNISH AGGARWAL) STENO D (ARUSHI ADHIKARI) SO (SHRI NAVEEN KUMAR) ASO (SH HARISH KUMAR MEENA) PARLIAMENT DS (SH SHAMBU KUMAR SINGH) (COORD & PARL) US (SH AVNISH AGGARWAL) SO (SH NAVEEN KUMAR) DEO GR A (SH HARI CHAND)	
		HINDI		STAT.	
		DIR (SH KAPIL CHOUDHARY)		SSO (SH SINGRAY MURMU)	
		STO (SH ANSHUL MOHANIYA)		JSD (SH ASHISH KUMAR)	
		STO (SH DEEPAK DAGAR)		JSD (MS ANJALI SINGH)	
JTO (MS SONI JAISWAL)					
PA (SH ASHISH BOUNAL)					
PA (SH BHEEM SINGH MEENA)					
		</			

6. Annexure – I to VIII

Annexure - I

Position of Officers and staff (regular) in the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation

As on 10.01.2025

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	Joint Secretary	2	2	0	
4	Economic Adviser (IES)	1	1	0	
5	Deputy Director General	1	1	0	
6	Addl. Adviser (PHE)	1	0	1	
7	Director (IES)	1	1	0	
8	Director / Deputy Secretary (Central Staffing Scheme)	9	7	2	
9	Deputy Secretary / Director (Central Sectt. Services)	6	6	0	
10	Joint Director	1	0	1	
11	Sr. PPS/PSO	2	2	0	
12	Deputy Adviser (PHE)	3	2	1	
13	Deputy Director (Stat.)	1	0	1	
14	Assistant Adviser (PHE)	4	1	3	
15	Under Secretary	15	14	1	
16	PPS	4	4	0	
17	Assistant Director (IES)	2	1	1	
18	Assistant director (OL)	1	0	1	
19	Section Officer	18	16	2	
20	Private Secretary	9	4	5	
21	Accounts Officer	1	0	1	
22	Sr. Stat. Officer	1	1	0	
23	Accountant	2	1	1	
24	Sr. Translate Officer	2	2	0	
25	ASO	25	14	11	
26	Jr. Translate Officer	1	1	0	
27	Personal Assistant	7	4	3	
28	Jr. Stat. Officer	5	3	2	
29	Steno. Gr. "D"	9	9	0	
30	SSA	2	1	1	
31	D. E. O. (Gr.A)	1	1	0	
32	JSA	2	1	1	
33	Staff Car Driver	5	2	3	
34	MTS	11	10	1	
Total		157	114	43	

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION - GRAMEEN
State/UT-wise, Open Defecation Free (ODF) Plus declared villages

As on 31.12.2024

S.N.	State/UT	Total villages	ODF Plus village-Aspiring (*)	ODF Plus village-Rising (***)	ODF Plus village-Model (****)	Total ODF Plus village
1	A & N Islands	265	0	0	195	195
2	Andhra Pradesh	15,994	13,596	112	2,197	15,905
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,133	3,223	884	830	4,937
4	Assam	25,518	4,701	1,370	19,252	25,323
5	Bihar	36,872	3,484	716	30,222	34,422
6	Chhattisgarh	19,643	2,192	83	16,411	18,686
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	96	0	0	94	94
8	Goa	373	98	4	266	368
9	Gujarat	17,971	3,808	939	13,005	17,752
10	Haryana	6,618	3,852	193	2,373	6,418
11	Himachal Pradesh	17,630	1,933	727	13,403	16,063
12	Jammu & Kashmir	6,216	17	19	5,911	5,947
13	Jharkhand	29,322	19,116	527	6,779	26,422
14	Karnataka	26,484	20,952	513	4,833	26,298
15	Kerala	1,433	7	6	1,368	1,381
16	Ladakh	240	38	1	201	240
17	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	10	10
18	Madhya Pradesh	51,043	938	35	49,657	50,630
19	Maharashtra	40,250	10,474	214	26,714	37,402
20	Manipur	2,549	41	1	26	68
21	Meghalaya	6,465	4,712	317	392	5,421
22	Mizoram	637	2	1	568	571
23	Nagaland	1,425	339	40	435	814
24	Odisha	46,850	1,835	27	42,960	44,822
25	Puducherry	91	54	0	37	91
26	Punjab	11,977	10,349	52	1,375	11,776
27	Rajasthan	43,447	1,993	514	40,116	42,623
28	Sikkim	400	0	0	400	400
29	Tamil Nadu	11,739	2,574	718	7,983	11,275
30	Telangana	9,871	599	2	8,391	8,992
31	Tripura	765	57	17	629	703
32	Uttar Pradesh	96,175	20,855	1,975	71,192	94,022
33	Uttarakhand	14,968	52	3	14,830	14,885
34	West Bengal	38,186	9,790	1,304	25,631	36,725
Total		5,86,656	1,41,681	11,314	4,08,686	5,61,681

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION - GRAMEEN

State/UT-wise, No. of villages covered with Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) as per IMIS of SBM(G)

As on 31.12.2024

S.N.	State/UT Name	No. of villages	No. of villages covered with SWM	No. of villages covered with LWM
1	A & N Islands	265	201	201
2	Andhra Pradesh	15,994	15,905	2,719
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,133	3,310	3,739
4	Assam	25,518	21,267	24,989
5	Bihar	36,872	31,880	34,225
6	Chhattisgarh	19,643	16,972	18,689
7	D & N Haveli and D & D	96	94	94
8	Goa	373	370	286
9	Gujarat	17,971	16,834	16,856
10	Haryana	6,618	4,194	5,072
11	Himachal Pradesh	17,630	14,710	15,735
12	Jammu & Kashmir	6,216	5,942	5,949
13	Jharkhand	29,322	8,611	26,339
14	Karnataka	26,484	26,309	5,628
15	Kerala	1,433	1,381	1,376
16	Ladakh	240	204	240
17	Lakshadweep	10	10	10
18	Madhya Pradesh	51,043	50,100	50,366
19	Maharashtra	40,250	28,409	36,912
20	Manipur	2,549	29	112
21	Meghalaya	6,465	843	5,373
22	Mizoram	637	581	578
23	Nagaland	1,425	553	760
24	Odisha	46,850	43,469	44,723
25	Puducherry	91	90	37
26	Punjab	11,977	3,431	9,917
27	Rajasthan	43,447	41,855	42,680
28	Sikkim	400	400	400
29	Tamil Nadu	11,739	11,270	8,993
30	Telangana	9,871	8,993	8,456
31	Tripura	765	727	750
32	Uttar Pradesh	96,175	74,872	93,985
33	Uttarakhand	14,968	14,882	14,848
34	West Bengal	38,186	30,843	34,217
Total		5,86,656	4,79,541	5,15,254

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION - GRAMEEN
Physical Progress Under SBM(G) during 2023-2024

S.N.	State/UT Name	Individual household latrines (IHHLs)	Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)
1	A & N Islands	138	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,19,313	2,122
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3,113	72
4	Assam	30,339	127
5	Bihar	8,29,224	63
6	Chhattisgarh	61,389	2,574
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0
8	Goa	1,853	2
9	Gujarat	85,382	256
10	Haryana	17,955	56
11	Himachal Pradesh	10,787	1,343
12	Jammu & Kashmir	37,892	888
13	Jharkhand	29,882	46
14	Karnataka	65,092	453
15	Kerala	2,669	252
16	Ladakh	1,962	107
17	Lakshadweep	0	2
18	Madhya Pradesh	2,15,203	1,131
19	Maharashtra	1,21,559	3,121
20	Manipur	2,451	33
21	Meghalaya	5,252	87
22	Mizoram	2,286	31
23	Nagaland	1,984	137
24	Odisha	81,132	523
25	Puducherry	254	0
26	Punjab	23,873	424
27	Rajasthan	1,19,305	1,708
28	Sikkim	3,476	78
29	Tamil Nadu	64,930	201
30	Telangana	0	9
31	Tripura	13,734	87
32	Uttar Pradesh	17,23,696	284
33	Uttarakhand	9,252	370
34	West Bengal	2,14,366	1,093
Total		38,99,743	17,682

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION - GRAMEEN
Physical Progress Under SBM(G) during 2024-25 (Upto December, 2024)

S.N.	State/UT Name	Individual household latrines (IHHLs)	Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)
1	A & N Islands	136	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,895	463
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,331	17
4	Assam	1,637	556
5	Bihar	5,13,836	62
6	Chhattisgarh	30,890	522
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0
8	Goa	0	0
9	Gujarat	30,975	306
10	Haryana	6,232	59
11	Himachal Pradesh	4,104	1,153
12	Jammu & Kashmir	38,622	301
13	Jharkhand	23,379	72
14	Karnataka	70,547	171
15	Kerala	2,717	185
16	Ladakh	171	5
17	Lakshadweep	0	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	1,45,307	371
19	Maharashtra	60,862	1,819
20	Manipur	301	82
21	Meghalaya	2,514	229
22	Mizoram	54	2
23	Nagaland	6	112
24	Odisha	84,596	489
25	Puducherry	43	0
26	Punjab	8,419	399
27	Rajasthan	97,935	1,002
28	Sikkim	2,335	67
29	Tamil Nadu	1,22,203	1,330
30	Telangana	121	301
31	Tripura	19,333	122
32	Uttar Pradesh	11,62,379	344
33	Uttarakhand	13,611	530
34	West Bengal	1,35,174	1,493
Total		25,87,665	12,564

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION - GRAMEEN
State/UT-wise, release position under SBM(G) during the year 2023-24

As on 31.03.2024

S.N.	State/UT Name	Release (Rs. In crores)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.75
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	15.81
4	Assam	389.77
5	Bihar	700.00
6	Chhattisgarh	83.98
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0.00
8	Goa	19.61
9	Gujarat	109.61
10	Haryana	0.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	42.00
12	Jammu & Kashmir	241.33
13	Jharkhand	50.00
14	Karnataka	42.34
15	Kerala	0.00
16	Ladakh	5.75
17	Lakshadweep	0.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	113.39
19	Maharashtra	110.45
20	Manipur	0.00
21	Meghalaya	20.81
22	Mizoram	5.00
23	Nagaland	31.07
24	Odisha	46.52
25	Puducherry	0.00
26	Punjab	54.81
27	Rajasthan	69.43
28	Sikkim	6.66
29	Tamil Nadu	239.74
30	Telangana	14.18
31	Tripura	35.79
32	Uttar Pradesh	2506.78
33	Uttarakhand	63.75
34	West Bengal	720.00
Total		5739.33

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION - GRAMEEN
State/UT-wise, release position under SBM(G) during the year 2024-25

As on 31.12.2024

S.N.	State/UT Name	Release (Rs. In crores)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.60
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.04
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3.71
4	Assam	21.26
5	Bihar	118.93
6	Chhattisgarh	0
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	0
8	Goa	0
9	Gujarat	150.00
10	Haryana	25.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	22.09
12	Jammu & Kashmir	122.50
13	Jharkhand	0
14	Karnataka	46.35
15	Kerala	0
16	Ladakh	0
17	Lakshadweep	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	121.05
19	Maharashtra	115.82
20	Manipur	0
21	Meghalaya	0
22	Mizoram	4.42
23	Nagaland	6.90
24	Odisha	64.99
25	Puducherry	0
26	Punjab	0
27	Rajasthan	54.24
28	Sikkim	3.70
29	Tamil Nadu	75.00
30	Telangana	0.96
31	Tripura	18.80
32	Uttar Pradesh	327.35
33	Uttarakhand	0
34	West Bengal	0
Total		1304.70

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION - GRAMEEN
Total and SCs /STs IHHLs achievements during 2024-25 upto 31.12.2024

S.N.	State/UT Name	IHHL Achievement during 2024-25			Share in Total IHHLs Achievement	
		TOTAL	SC	ST	% SC	% ST
1	A & N Islands	136	0	0	0.00	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	7,895	1,522	375	19.28	4.75
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,331	12	1,226	0.90	92.11
4	Assam	1,637	114	340	6.96	20.77
5	Bihar	5,13,836	40,705	7,531	7.92	1.47
6	Chhattisgarh	30,890	2,088	10,395	6.76	33.65
7	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
8	Goa	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
9	Gujarat	30,975	2,927	9,333	9.45	30.13
10	Haryana	6,232	2,417	67	38.78	1.08
11	Himachal Pradesh	4,104	1,013	187	24.68	4.56
12	Jammu & Kashmir	38,622	2,571	8,692	6.66	22.51
13	Jharkhand	23,379	1,772	3,612	7.58	15.45
14	Karnataka	70,547	13,867	6,840	19.66	9.70
15	Kerala	2,717	690	33	25.40	1.21
16	Ladakh	171	0	171	0.00	100.00
17	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
18	Madhya Pradesh	1,45,307	17,465	25,264	12.02	17.39
19	Maharashtra	60,862	4,902	5,906	8.05	9.70
20	Manipur	301	0	73	0.00	24.25
21	Meghalaya	2,514	11	2,490	0.44	99.05
22	Mizoram	54	0	54	0.00	100.00
23	Nagaland	6	0	3	0.00	50.00
24	Odisha	84,596	8,003	14,301	9.46	16.91
25	Puducherry	43	6	0	13.95	0.00
26	Punjab	8,419	6,911	302	82.09	3.59
27	Rajasthan	97,935	15,682	14,749	16.01	15.06
28	Sikkim	2,335	175	985	7.49	42.18
29	Tamil Nadu	1,22,203	14,878	2,412	12.17	1.97
30	Telangana	121	21	1	0.00	0.00
31	Tripura	19,333	1,565	11,131	8.09	57.58
32	Uttar Pradesh	11,62,379	1,78,610	13,001	15.37	1.12
33	Uttarakhand	13,611	2,764	653	20.31	4.80
34	West Bengal	1,35,174	34,340	11,171	25.40	8.26
Total		25,87,665	3,55,031	1,51,298	13.72	5.85

Source: SBM(G) IMIS

Notes

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“With clean technology - better jobs and opportunities are emerging for our youth. Today, around 5,000 startups are registered in clean tech. In areas such as waste-to-wealth, waste collection and transportation, water reuse, and recycling, many opportunities are being created in the water and sanitation sector. It is estimated that by the end of this decade, 65 lakh new jobs will be created in this sector.”



Honourable Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi during his keynote address at the Swachh Bharat Diwas celebration held on October 2, 2024 at Vigyan Bhawan, Delhi.



पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
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