



## BUDGET BRIEFS

Vol 12/ Issue 8

# Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

## GoI, 2020-21

In Financial Year (FY) 2019-20, the National Rural Drinking Water Mission (NRDWM) was restructured and subsumed into **Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)**. It is Government of India's (GoI's) flagship rural drinking water programme to provide functional tap connections to every household for drinking, cooking, and other domestic needs on a sustainable basis.

Using government data, this brief reports on:

- Overall GoI allocations;
- Trends in releases and expenditures;
- Component-wise trends; and
- Progress on coverage.

### Cost share and implementation:

Fund sharing ratios between GoI and states vary as per components. For 'Coverage', funds are shared in a 50:50 ratio. For components on 'Support Activities' and 'Water Quality Management System', the ratio is 60:40. For the eight states in the North Eastern Region (NER) and Himalayan states, the ratio is 90:10.

### HIGHLIGHTS

**₹ 21,518 cr**

GoI allocations for Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) in FY 2020-21

**₹ 11,500 cr**

GoI allocations for JJM in FY 2020-21

### SUMMARY & ANALYSIS

- In Financial Year (FY) 2020-21, GoI allocated ₹11,500 crore for JJM. This was a 15 per cent increase from previous year's Revised Estimates (REs).
- Release of funds for NRDWP (now JJM) to states by GoI as a proportion of its share was high between FY 2015-16 and FY 2017-18. The release of funds by GoI have declined in recent years. In FY 2015-16, GoI released 105 per cent of its share which increased to 107 per cent in FY 2017-18. In FY 2018-19, 81 per cent of GoI's share had been released. This decreased to 51 per cent in FY 2019-20 till 31 December 2019.
- Expenditure as a proportion of GoI funds available decreased from 83 per cent in FY 2015-16 to 67 per cent in FY 2017-18. Utilisation increased marginally in FY 2018-19 to 71 per cent. In FY 2019-20, only 28 per cent of GoI funds available for JJM had been spent till 31 December 2019.
- As on 31 December 2019, 19 per cent of rural households had been provided with Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs).
- GoI guidelines on JJM stipulate that priority should be given to quality affected habitations. The proportion of quality affected habitations treated has declined from 12 per cent in FY 2015-16 to 7 per cent between FY 2016-17 and FY 2019-20.

## JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM)

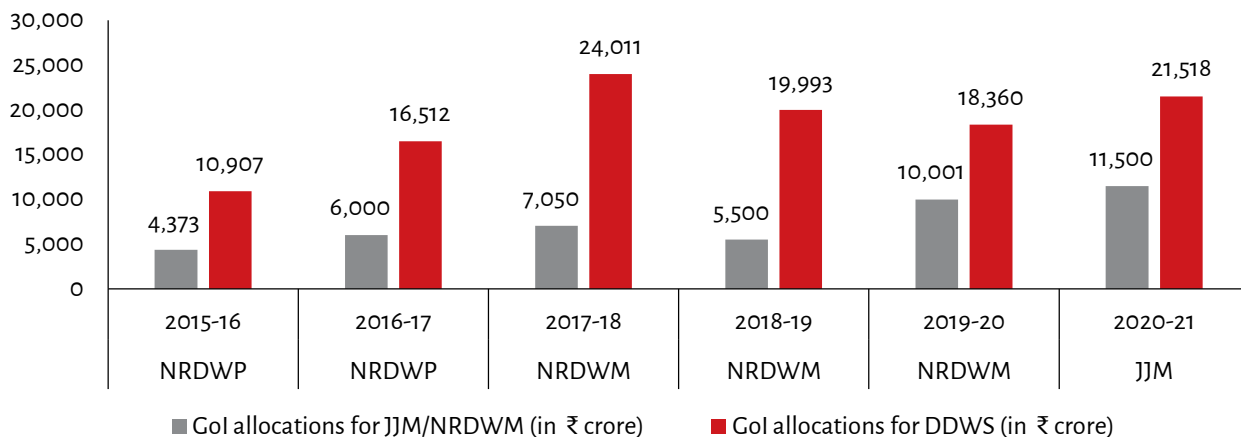
- Government of India's (GoI's) assistance to states for rural water supply began in 1972 with the launch of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) aimed at ensuring access to adequate and safe drinking water to all rural habitations. In 2009, it was renamed the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) with an expanded scope of providing water supply to all rural households within their premises, to the extent possible.
- The programme was further expanded in Financial Year (FY) 2017-18 into a Mission by allocating additional funds for support activities such as Information, Education and Communication (IEC), human resource development, development of utilities, research and development, and capacity building programmes for communities.
- On July 2019, GoI restructured and subsumed the ongoing NRDWP into the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). The objective of the Mission is to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024 with a service level of 55 litres per capita per day (lpcd). The scheme is also known as *Har Ghar Nal Se Jal (HGNSJ)*.
- The broader objectives of the JJM are:
  - **Community-owned and community-driven operations and maintenance (O&M)** – For long term sustainability and to bring a sense of ownership among communities, the Mission proposes a 10 per cent capital cost contribution towards in-village water supply infrastructure. An additional separate account for funds generated from the recovery of user charges to meet the regular O&M cost of the scheme is to be maintained by a Pani Samiti/ Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC).
  - **Stressing on institutional reforms** – Strengthening the State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) at the state level, District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) at the district-level and VWSC at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level.
  - **Prioritising quality affected villages** – Provision of FHTCs are to be prioritised in quality affected areas, as well as villages in drought prone and desert areas.
  - **Source sustainability** – Rain water harvesting, groundwater recharge, and other water conservation measures along with grey water management are proposed to be undertaken in convergence with the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and grants under the Finance commission.
- A dedicated fund called '*Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh*' has been set up by Ministry of Jal Shakti (MJS) to mobilise and accept contributions received from other sources such as Corporate Social Responsibility to fund JJM.
- JJM is implemented by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) under the recently formed MJS.

## TRENDS IN OVERALL GOI ALLOCATIONS

### Allocations

- In FY 2020-21, GoI allocated ₹21,518 crore for DDWS, an 18 per cent increase from the previous year's Revised Estimates (REs) of ₹18,360 crore.
- Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is the largest scheme under DDWS, accounting for 53 per cent of DDWS allocations in FY 2020-21. In July 2019, GoI proposed a total allocation of ₹3.60 lakh crore under JJM to provide an FHTC to every rural household by 2024. Of this, GoI's share is proposed at ₹2.08 lakh crore.
- In FY 2019-20, GoI allocated ₹10,001 crore for JJM. This increased by 15 per cent in FY 2020-21 and stood at ₹11,500 crore.

## 15% INCREASE IN GOI ALLOCATIONS FOR JJM BETWEEN 2019-20 AND 2020-21



**Source:** Union Expenditure Budget, Vol. 2, Ministry of Jal Shakti. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/eb/sbe61.pdf>. Last accessed on 1 February 2020.

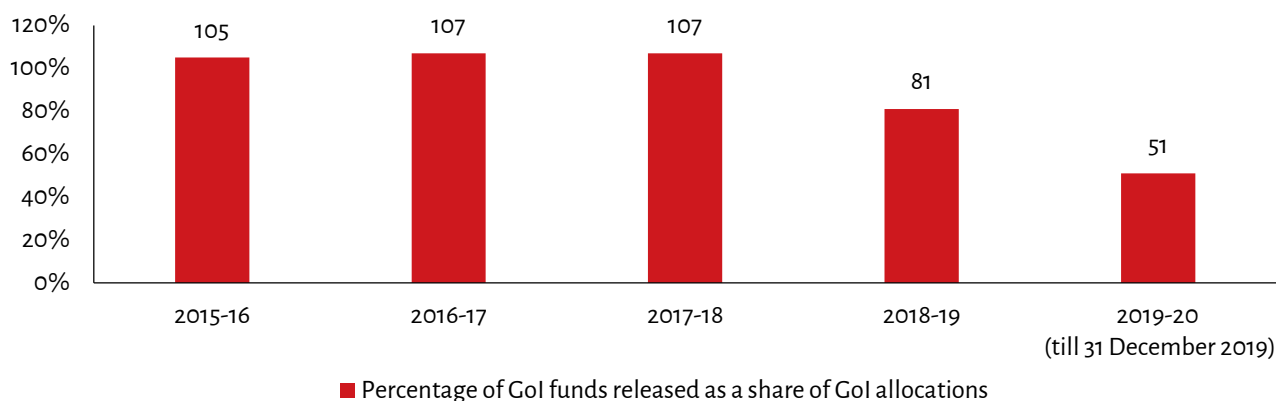
**Note:** Figures are in Rupees crore and are Revised Estimates (REs), except for FY 2020-21 which are Budget Estimates (BEs).

## TRENDS IN STATE-WISE RELEASES AND EXPENDITURES

### Releases

- Release of funds to states are based on State Action Plans (SAPs) and Annual Action Plans (AAPs) prepared by states and submitted to the DDWS. The planning process begins at the village level with the formation of a Village Action Plan (VAP) detailing out the activities to be undertaken. This is then collated into a District Action Plan (DAP) and further into a SAP. In addition to activities, the AAP includes an estimation of financial requirements, and this is submitted in February each year through the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).
- Once approved, allocation of funds to states is done as per a formula, taking into account the rural population as per the latest Census, proportion of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), weightage given to special category hill states, drought-prone areas, and habitations affected by chemical contaminants.
- Annual allocations are to be released to states and Union Territories (UTs) in two instalments. The first instalment of 50 per cent of the annual allocation for a state is released at the beginning of the financial year after accounting for the unspent balance of the previous year. Release of the second instalment is conditional on utilisation of 60 per cent of the total funds available and fulfilling other necessary criteria such as submission of Utilisation Certificates (UCs), progress reports, specific proposal receipt, and an assurance certificate from the state that it will take up unfinished works on priority.
- Data on releases and expenditures is publicly available only for GoI's share. Since the scheme was started in FY 2019-20, a comparison has been made with the erstwhile NRDWP.
- Between FY 2015-16 and FY 2017-18, GoI released more than its approved share for NRDWP. Release of funds, however, decreased in FY 2018-19 with 81 per cent of GoI share released.
- Release of funds under JJM was slow in FY 2019-20. Only 51 per cent of GoI's share had been released till the third quarter of the financial year.

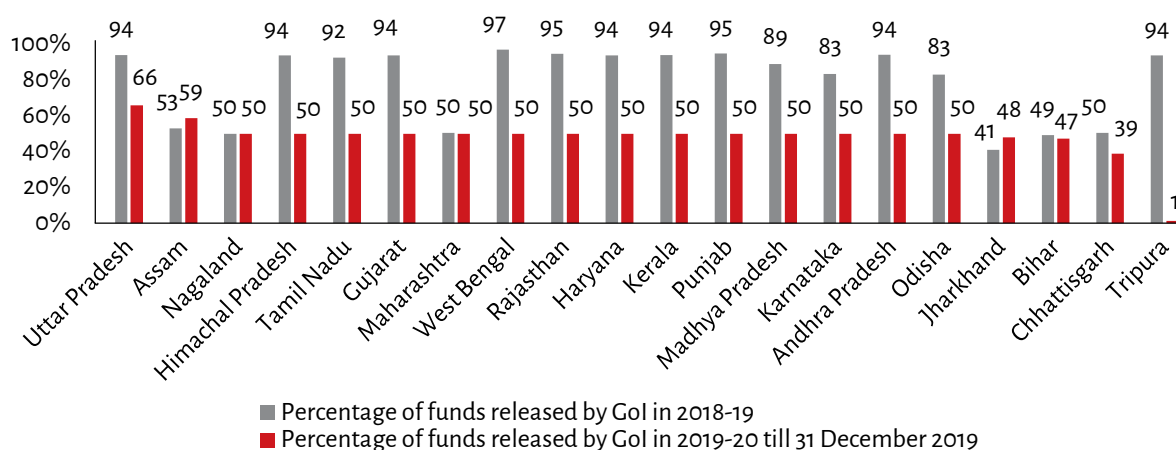
## IN 2019-20, 51% OF GOI ALLOCATIONS HAD BEEN RELEASED TILL 31 DECEMBER 2019



**Source:** JJM IMIS system, Financial progress, Format D1 – State wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure. Available online at: [https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Financial/rpt\\_RWS\\_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure\\_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y](https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Financial/rpt_RWS_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y). Last accessed on 31 December 2019.

- In FY 2018-19, 18 states and UTs including Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan, Manipur, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal had received over 90 per cent of the GOI allocations. In contrast, releases were low in Chhattisgarh (50 per cent), Bihar (49 per cent), and Jharkhand (41 per cent).
- In FY 2019-20, Uttar Pradesh (66 per cent) and Assam (59 per cent) had received among the highest share of GOI's share of allocations till the third quarter. Most other states had received 50 per cent of GOI's share of allocations.
- While Tripura had received over 90 per cent of GOI's share of allocations in FY 2018-19, it had received less than 2 per cent in FY 2019-20 till 31 December 2019.

## 25 STATES AND UTs HAD RECEIVED 50% OF THE FUNDS ALLOCATED BY GOI IN 2019-20 TILL 31 DECEMBER 2019

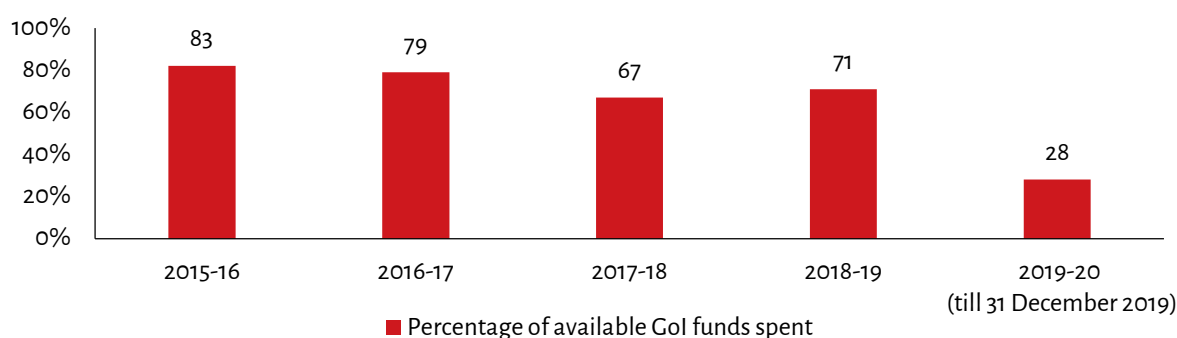


**Source:** JJM IMIS system, Financial progress, Format D1 – State wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure. Available online at: [https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Financial/rpt\\_RWS\\_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure\\_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y](https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Financial/rpt_RWS_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y). Last accessed on 31 December 2019.

## Expenditures

- Total available Gol funds to states in a given financial year include Gol opening balances, Gol releases, and interest earned.
- Under NRDWP, expenditure of Gol's share of funds available decreased from 83 per cent in FY 2015-16 to 67 per cent in FY 2017-18. Utilisation increased marginally in FY 2018-19, with 71 per cent of the Gol funds available spent.
- However, the pace of expenditure under JJM has been slow in FY 2019-20. Till 31 December 2019, 28 per cent of Gol funds available with states had been spent.

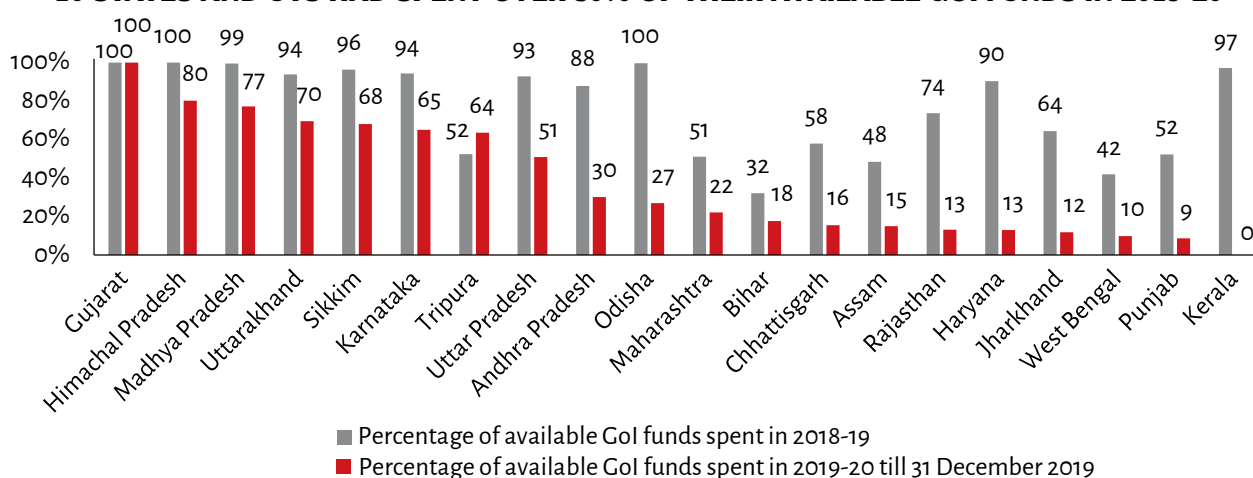
### 28% OF AVAILABLE GOI FUNDS FOR JJM HAD BEEN SPENT IN 2019-20 TILL 31 DECEMBER 2019



**Source:** JJM IMIS system, Financial progress, Format D1 – State wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure. Available online at: [https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Financial/rpt\\_RWS\\_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure\\_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y](https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Financial/rpt_RWS_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y). Last accessed on 31 December 2019.

- There are state variations. In FY 2018-19, Gujarat (100 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (100 per cent), and Madhya Pradesh (99 per cent) reported a high share of expenditure out of Gol funds available. These states also reported spending over 75 per cent of available Gol funds till 31 December 2019.
- In contrast, less than 50 per cent of funds available were spent in Assam, Bihar, and West Bengal in FY 2018-19. These states also spent a low proportion of their funds available in FY 2019-20 (till 31 December 2019) at 15 per cent, 18 per cent, and 10 per cent, respectively.
- While Kerala has reported utilising 97 per cent of its funds available from Gol in FY 2018-19, it did not report any expenditure under JJM till 31 December 2019.

### 10 STATES AND UTS HAD SPENT OVER 50% OF THEIR AVAILABLE GOI FUNDS IN 2019-20



**Source:** JJM IMIS system, Financial progress, Format D1 – State wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure. Available online at: [https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Financial/rpt\\_RWS\\_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure\\_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y](https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Financial/rpt_RWS_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y). Last accessed on 31 December 2019.

## COMPONENT-WISE TRENDS

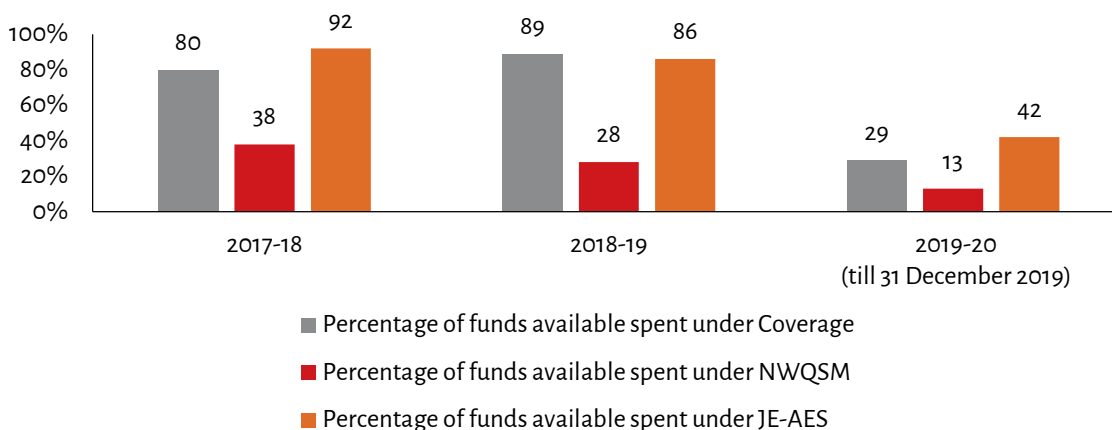
- Funds under JJM are given for 3 major components: -
  - o **Coverage:** Funds are given for infrastructure provision under Har Ghar Jal.
  - o **National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM):** In March 2017, the NWQSM was launched as a part of NRDWP with the objective of providing safe drinking water to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations by March 2021. This has now been subsumed under JJM and covers a total of 27,544 arsenic/ fluoride affected rural habitations. JJM envisages that these habitations have access to safe drinking water either through Piped Water Supply (PWS) or, in the interim, through a community-based purification plant that can provide 8-10 lpcd for drinking and cooking purposes. Under the WQSM component, Gol gives states the flexibility to allocate 10 per cent of the total allocations to habitations affected by chemical contaminants.
  - o **Japanese Encephalitis - Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE-AES):** Sixty high priority districts have been identified by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which are the most affected with JE-AES. Funds are provided to assist states in providing FHTCs at 55 lpcd to every rural household by retrofitting and making it JJM compliant by 2021. As a proportion of total Gol allocations, JE-AES share decreased from 2 per cent under NRDWP to 0.5 per cent under JJM.
  - o In FY 2018-19, ₹5,471 crore was allocated by Gol for Coverage, ₹865 crore for NWQSM and ₹140 crore for JE-AES. While allocations for Coverage increased to ₹8,850 crore in FY 2019-20, no allocations were made for NWQSM and JE-AES.
  - o Release of Gol funds as a proportion of its allocations was high for Coverage in FY 2017-18 (111 per cent) and FY 2018-19 (80 per cent). As on 31 December 2019, 49 per cent of the Gol allocations had been released for FY 2019-20.
  - o In March 2016, following a recommendation from NITI Aayog, an amount of ₹1,000 crore was released to various arsenic and fluoride affected states for installation of community water purification plants and commissioning of PWS schemes.
  - o Out of the total projected cost of ₹25,000 crore till March 2021, ₹2,876 crore (12 per cent of projected cost) had been released to states under NWQSM between FY 2017-18 and FY 2019-20 till 31 December 2019.

### Expenditure

- Utilisation of Gol funds available for Coverage under NRDWP was high in both FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and West Bengal utilised over 90 per cent of the available funds in both years.
- The rate of expenditure fell in FY 2019-20. Till 31 December 2019, only 29 per cent of Gol funds available were spent.
- Fund utilisation for JE-AES follows a similar pattern with 92 per cent of funds available spent in FY 2017-18 and 86 per cent in FY 2018-19. In FY 2019-20, 42 per cent of the funds available for JE-AES had been spent by the third quarter.
- The utilisation of Gol funds available earmarked for chemically and bacteriological affected habitations under NWQSM, however, has been low and falling. In FY 2017-18, 38 per cent of funds available were spent. This fell to 28 per cent in FY 2018-19.
- States with relatively high utilisation in both years included Telangana (81 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (66 per cent), and Odisha (60 per cent).
- On the other hand, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Punjab had utilised less than half of their total available funds.
- The trend continues in FY 2019-20 with states reporting expenditure of only 13 per cent till 31 December 2019.



## IN 2019-20, 29% OF THE COVERAGE FUND AND 13% OF NWQSM WAS SPENT TILL DECEMBER

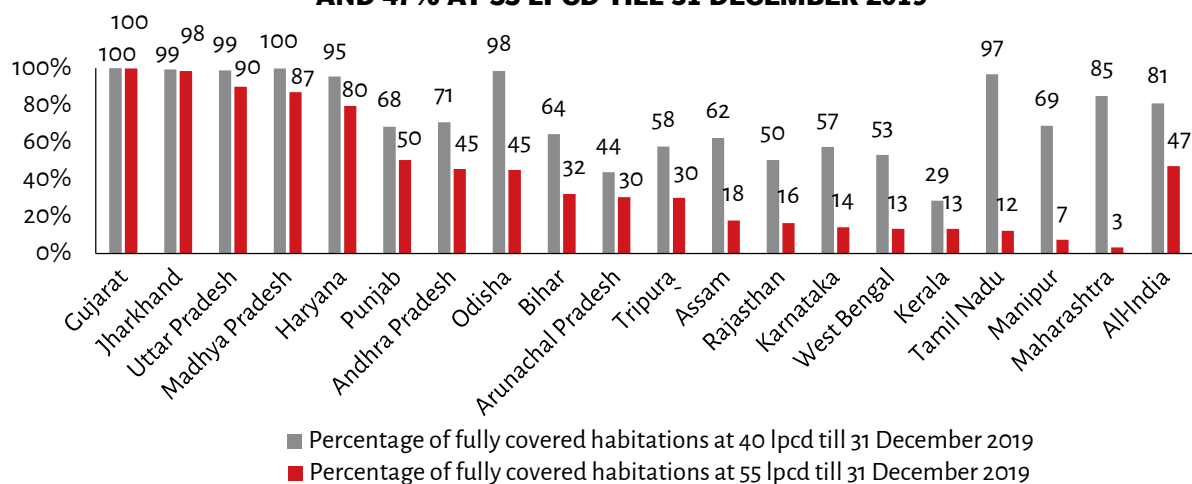


**Source:** JJM IMIS system, Financial progress, Format D1 – State wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure. Available online at: [https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Financial/rpt\\_RWS\\_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure\\_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y](https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Financial/rpt_RWS_StatewiseAllocationReleaseExpenditure_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y). Last accessed on 31 December 2019.

## TRENDS IN COVERAGE

- Prior to 2013, water supply coverage was monitored by using the habitation as a unit. In 2013, the scheme included the provision of water through household tap connections, and the service level was enhanced from 40 lpcd to 55 lpcd.
- However, according to a recent performance audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) released in March 2018, most states continue to treat habitations as fully covered if they receive 40 lpcd. Additionally, in view of limited availability of financial resources and other constraints, states often provided PWS predominantly through public stand posts.
- Using the norm of 40 lpcd, the percentage of fully covered habitations increased from 47 per cent in FY 2014-15 to 81 per cent in FY 2019-20 (till 31 December 2019).
- Using the 55 lpcd norm, however, the proportion of fully covered habitations decreases significantly. As on 31 December 2019, 47 per cent of the rural habitations in India were fully covered with 55 lpcd.
- Using both norms, there are state variations. Using 40 lpcd, 11 states and UTs had a coverage of over 80 per cent. This drops to 5 states and UTs using 55 lpcd.
- As on December 2019, Gujarat, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh had coverage of over 90 per cent using both the norms. In contrast, Arunachal Pradesh and Kerala had coverage of less than 50 per cent using both norms.
- Interestingly, while coverage was high in Tamil Nadu (97 per cent), Maharashtra (85 per cent), and Manipur (69 per cent) using the 40 lpcd norm, it decreased significantly using the 55 lpcd norm to 12 per cent, 3 per cent, and 7 per cent, respectively.

**81% OF RURAL HABITATIONS WERE FULLY COVERED AT 40 LPCD, AND 47% AT 55 LPCD TILL 31 DECEMBER 2019**

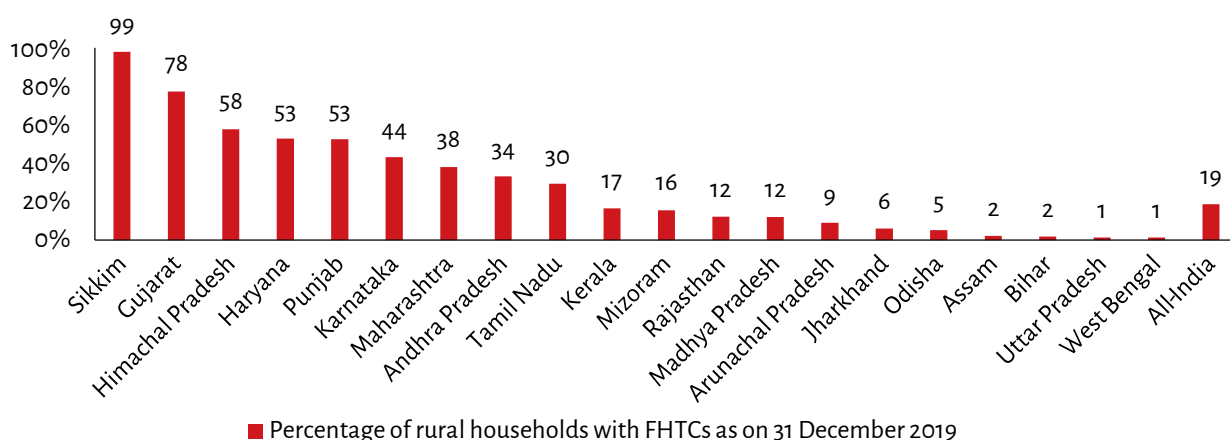


Source: JJM IMIS system, Format 1: Target and Achievement of habitations, Available online at: [https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Physical/rpt\\_RWS\\_TargetAchievement\\_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y&APP=IMIS](https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Physical/rpt_RWS_TargetAchievement_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y&APP=IMIS). Last accessed on 31 December 2019.

## HAR GHAR JAL

- In the Union Budget 2019, Gol launched 'Har Ghar Jal', a mission mode campaign aimed at providing FHTCs to every rural household by 2024. The programme focuses on service delivery at the household level through regular water supply in adequate quantity and of prescribed quality. This necessitates the use of modern technology in planning and implementation of water supply schemes, development of water sources, treatment, and supply of water.
- As on 31 December 2019, 19 per cent of the rural population had been provided with FHTCs. While 13 states and UTs had less than 10 per cent coverage, 3 states and UTs had over 60 per cent coverage.
- States with the highest coverage included Sikkim (99 per cent), Gujarat (78 per cent), and Himachal Pradesh (58 per cent). States with less than 10 per cent coverage included Arunachal Pradesh (9 per cent), Jharkhand (6 per cent), Odisha (5 per cent), Assam (2 per cent), Bihar (2 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (1 per cent), and West Bengal (1 per cent).

**19% OF THE RURAL HOUSEHOLDS HAD FHTCS TILL 31 DECEMBER 2019**



Source: JJM IMIS system, Format C30: Population having PWS. Available online at: [https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Physical/rpt\\_RWS\\_TargetAchievement\\_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y&APP=IMIS](https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Physical/rpt_RWS_TargetAchievement_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y&APP=IMIS). Last accessed on 31 December 2019.

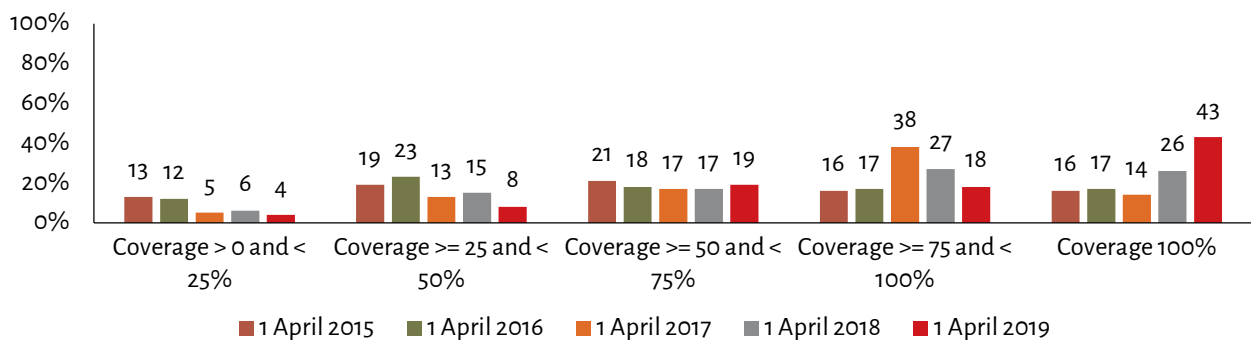


- States also made efforts to provide PWS predominantly through public stand posts in the rural habitations. As on 31 December 2019, 42 per cent of rural habitations in India were provided with the Functional Tap Connections in public areas.

### Prioritisation of habitations based on water availability

- As per the scheme guidelines, priority was to be given to habitations where less than 25 per cent population had access to safe drinking water, and subsequently to habitations where between 25 to 50 per cent population had access to adequate safe drinking water.
- However, the coverage of habitations with less than 25 per cent population having access to adequate safe drinking water was low compared to the other categories. For instance, at the start of the FY 2015-16, only 13 per cent of such habitations was targeted.
- This trend continues in FY 2019-20. At the start of the fiscal year, only 4 per cent of habitations targeted were in this category, the lowest share when compared with other categories.

### LOW PRIORITY IN COVERAGE OF HABITATIONS FALLING IN THE CATEGORY <25% OF POPULATION HAVING NO ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SAFE DRINKING WATER

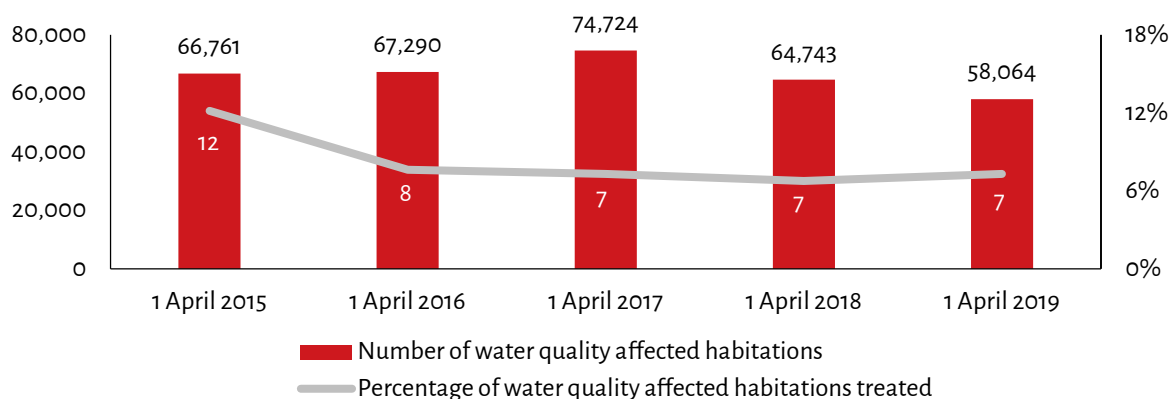


Source: JJM IMIS system, Format 1 – Target and Achievement of habitation. Available online at: [https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Physical/rpt\\_RWS\\_TargetAchievement\\_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y&APP=IMIS](https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Physical/rpt_RWS_TargetAchievement_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y&APP=IMIS). Last accessed on 31 December 2019.

### Quality affected habitations

- GoI guidelines on JJM stipulate that priority should be given to quality affected habitations while finalising the AAPs.
- Targeting of quality affected habitations has been low. At the start of FY 2015-16, 18 per cent of the quality affected habitations were targeted. This significantly fell to 5 per cent at the start of FY 2018-19. As on 1 April 2019, only 8 per cent of the quality affected habitations had been targeted.
- There was also shortfall in treated habitations of the targeted quality affected habitations from 12 per cent in FY 2015-16 to 7 per cent between FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20, till December 2019.
- According to a report by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) on NRDWP in 2018, the lack of prioritisation, reduction in targets, and shortfall in achievement were indicative of inadequate focus both in planning and implementation of schemes to address water quality issues.

## ONLY 7% OF WATER QUALITY AFFECTED HABITATIONS WERE TREATED TILL 1 APRIL 2019



**Source:** JJM IMIS system, Format 1 – Target and Achievement of habitation. Available online at: [https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Physical/rpt\\_RWS\\_TargetAchievement\\_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y&APP=IMIS](https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/Physical/rpt_RWS_TargetAchievement_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y&APP=IMIS). Last accessed on 31 December 2019.

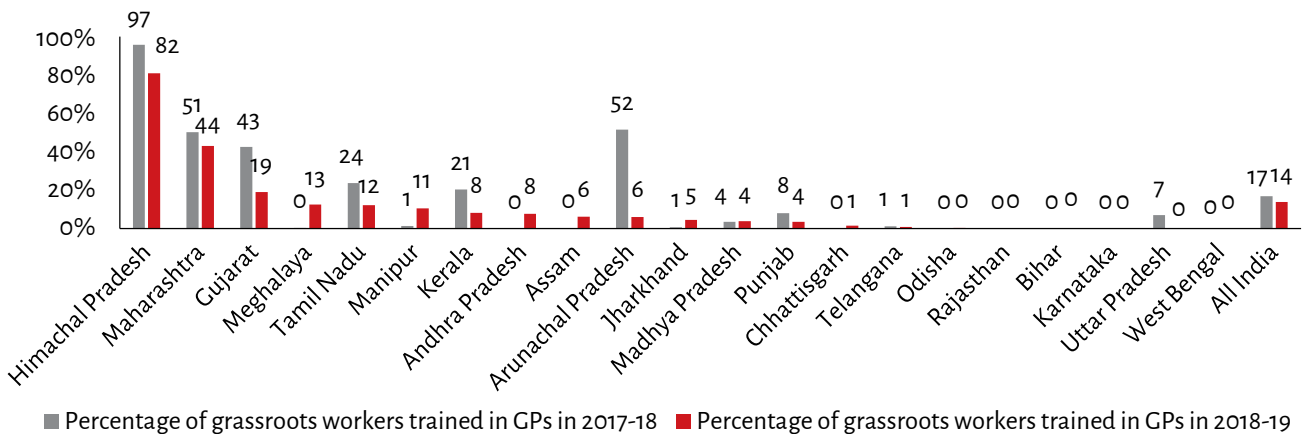
### Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA)

- To spread awareness among all stakeholders about the need of water conservation, GoI launched the Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in two phases. Phase – I was from 1 July 2019 to 30 September 2019 in all 256 water stressed districts. Phase – II was from 1 October 2019 to 30 November 2019 in the southern states which receive the retreating monsoon. Separate funds have not been allocated for JSA. Funds are to be utilised by converging different GoI and state government schemes.
- According to the Economic Survey 2019-20, JSA has delivered over 3.5 lakh water conservation measures in 256 districts. Out of these, 1.54 lakh are water conservation and rainwater harvesting measures, 20,000 relate to the rejuvenation of traditional water bodies, over 65,000 are for reuse and recharge structures, and 1.23 lakh are watershed development projects. An estimated 2.64 crore people have already participated in the Abhiyan.

### Community Ownership

- Under JJM, the delivery mechanism of rural drinking water supply has been institutionalised at the state, district, and village/GP level, with emphasis laid on a decentralised approach. The aim has been to create awareness in the rural areas and to enhance the capacity of Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies/Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/Gram Panchayat Water and Sanitation Committee (GPWSC) with the objective of enabling them to take up planning, implementation, and operation and maintenance activities related to rural water supply systems.
- For this, states may utilise up to 5 per cent of NRDWP (now JJM) funds for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which, inter alia, includes testing of drinking water sources at GP level by using simple field test kits, upgrading of existing water quality testing laboratories, and setting up of new state/district/sub-district/mobile water quality testing laboratories wherever such facilities are not available.
- Under JJM, grassroots workers under each GP are trained with the objective of enabling them to take up planning, implementation, and O&M activities related to rural water supply systems. In FY 2017-18, 17 per cent of the targeted grassroots workers were trained. This decreased to 14 per cent in FY 2018-19.
- There are state variations in FY 2018-19. The highest percentage of trained grassroots workers were reported in Himachal Pradesh (82 per cent), Maharashtra (44 per cent), and Gujarat (19 per cent), whereas the lowest were in Odisha, Rajasthan, Bihar, Karnataka, and Uttar Pradesh.

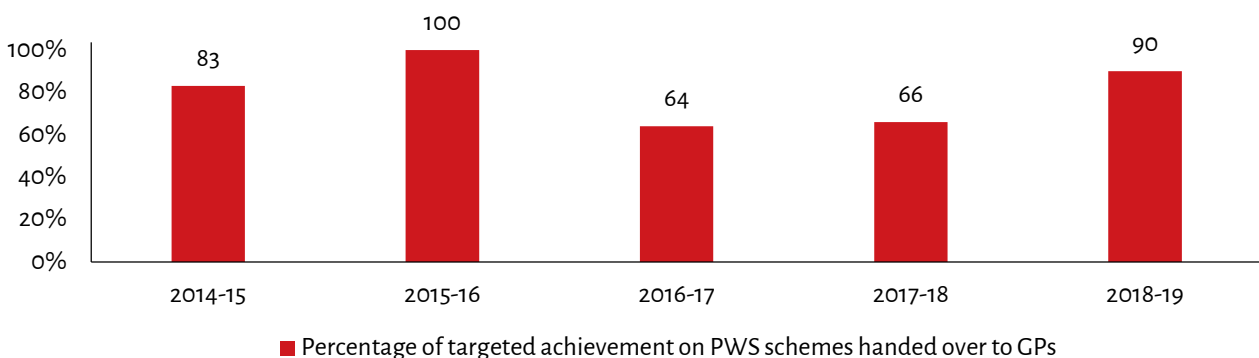
### 14% OF GRASSROOTS WORKERS WERE TRAINED IN 2018-19



Source: JJM IMIS system, Format 6 - Water Quality Testing with FTKs. Available online at: [https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/TargetAchievement/rpt\\_WQM\\_ReportgetTargetsAcheiveFTK\\_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y](https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/TargetAchievement/rpt_WQM_ReportgetTargetsAcheiveFTK_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y). Last accessed on 31 December 2019.

- JJM guidelines mandate states to hand over the management of PWS schemes to PRIs in an effort to ensure water conservation at the local level, equity in distribution and usage, and immediate action for necessary repairs to maintain a regular supply.
- Guidelines further encourage PRIs to conduct semi-annual social audits to measure beneficiary level satisfaction and to ensure that the works undertaken are as per specification and funds are utilised.
- In FY 2014-15, 83 per cent of the targeted PWS schemes were handed over to GPs. This decreased to 66 per cent in FY 2017-18. In FY 2018-19, 90 per cent of targeted PWS schemes were taken over by PRIs.

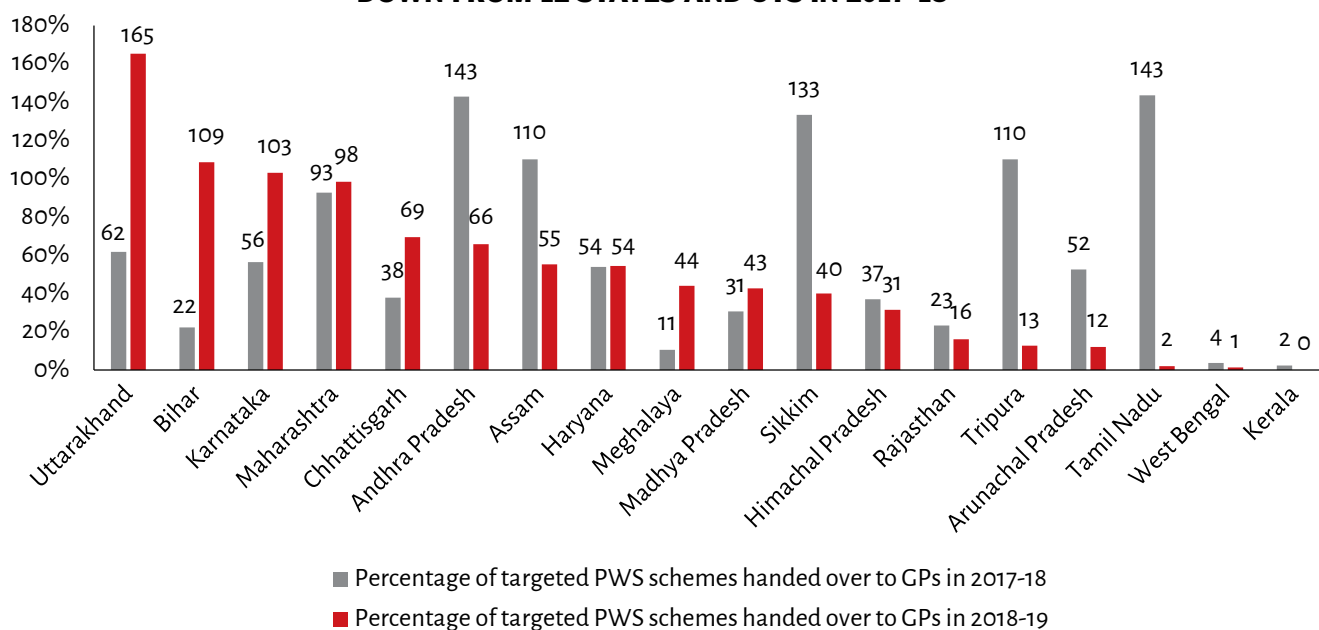
### 90% OF PWS SCHEMES WERE HANDED OVER TO GPs IN 2018-19



Source: NRDWP IMIS system, Format 9 – Schemes handed over to panchayat. Available online at: [https://indiawater.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/TargetAchievement/rpt\\_RWS\\_REP\\_HANDED\\_TO\\_COMMUNITY\\_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y](https://indiawater.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/TargetAchievement/rpt_RWS_REP_HANDED_TO_COMMUNITY_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y). Last accessed on 24 June 2019.

- There are, however, significant state differences. In FY 2017-18, 12 states and UTs had successfully handed over more than 80 per cent of targeted PWS schemes to GPs. This decreased to 9 states and UTs in FY 2018-19.

**9 STATES AND UTS HAVE SUCCESSFULLY HANDED OVER 80% OF PWS SCHEMES IN 2018-19, DOWN FROM 12 STATES AND UTS IN 2017-18**



**Source:** NRDWP IMIS system, Format 9 – Schemes handed over to panchayat. Available online at: [https://indiawater.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/TargetAchievement/rpt\\_RWS\\_REP\\_HANDED\\_TO\\_COMMUNITY\\_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y](https://indiawater.gov.in/IMISReports/Reports/TargetAchievement/rpt_RWS_REP_HANDED_TO_COMMUNITY_S.aspx?Rep=0&RP=Y). Last accessed on 24 June 2019.