



ABSTRACT

Jal Jeevan Mission – Tamil Nadu - State Specific Operational Guidelines for implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission – Approved - Orders – Issued.

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (CGS.1) Department

G.O.(Ms.) No.111

Dated:16.6.2020

சார்வரி, ஆனி 2

திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு 2051

Read:

From the Mission Director, State Water and Sanitation Mission, Jal Jeevan Mission & Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Letter No.5/2020/JJM-3/policy guidance, dated 10.06.2020.

ORDER:

In the letter read above, Mission Director, State Water and Sanitation Mission, Jal Jeevan Mission & Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has stated that as per the guidelines of Jal Jeevan Mission, policy guidelines covering the overall planning strategy, devolution of powers to the District Water Sanitation Mission, implementation Methodology, etc., have been approved by the Apex Committee which is headed by the Chief Secretary to Government.

2. The Mission Director, State Water and Sanitation Mission, Jal Jeevan Mission & Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has sent the detailed State Specific Operational Guidelines for implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in Tamil Nadu, after taking in to consideration of the details furnished by the Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and the guidelines approved by the Apex Committee in the light of the operational guidelines for implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission released by the Government of India.

3. The Mission Director, State Water and Sanitation Mission, Jal Jeevan Mission & Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board has therefore requested the Government to approve the State Specific Operational guidelines for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in Tamil Nadu, since Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department is the Nodal Department for

implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission as per G.O.(Ms.)No.64, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, dated:17.3.2020.

4. The Government have decided to accept the proposal of the Mission Director, State Water and Sanitation Mission, Jal Jeevan Mission & Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and approve the State Specific Operational guidelines as annexed to the order for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in Tamil Nadu.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

HANS RAJ VERMA
ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

All Members of the Apex Committee of Jal Jeevan Mission
All Members of the Executive Committee of Jal Jeevan Mission
All Members of the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee
of Jal Jeevan Mission

The Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15.

The The Mission Director, State Water and Sanitation Mission, Jal Jeevan Mission & Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Chennai-5.

All District Collectors (thro' DRD&PR, Chennai-15).

All Project Directors, District Rural Development Agencies

(through the Director of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Chennai-15).

Copy to:

The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department, Chennai-9.

The Principal Private Secretary to Additional Chief Secretary to
Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Chennai-9.

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//FORWARDED BY ORDER//


SECTION OFFICER

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ANNEXURE

**G.O.(Ms.) No.111, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT RAJ
(CGS-1) DEPARTMENT, DATED: 16.6.2020**

**OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
JAL JEEVAN MISSION**

(Functional Household Tap Connection to every Rural Household)

1. Introduction:

Water is one of the most essential requirements of Life. Sacred text Tirukkural highlighted the importance of water for life, by quoting

“நீர் இன்று அமையாது உலகெனின் யார்யார்க்கும்
வான்இன்று அமையாது ஒழுக்கு”

which was taken from the chapter Vaan Sirappu (Blessings of Rain) in Arathu Pal section written by Tiruvalluvar. The meaning of the poem is, “When water fails, the functions of nature cease, when rain fails, no men can walk in ‘duty ordered way”

Water is one of the most essential requirements of Life. Assured availability of potable water is vital for human development. Rural women and adolescent girls spend a lot of time and energy in getting water for day-to-day use. This results in lack of participation of women in income generation opportunities, loss of school days for girls and adverse health impacts. In this backdrop, Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) has been launched which aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024.

2. Vision:

Every Rural Household to be provided with drinking water supply with adequate quantity (55 LPCD) of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities.

3. Objectives:

- i. to provide a Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every Household in rural area in the state.

- ii. To prioritize provisions of FHTCs in quality affected areas, villages in drought prone and Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana(SAGY) villages, etc.,
- iii. to provide functional tap connection to schools, Anganwadi centres, Gram Panchayat buildings, Health centers, community buildings, public buildings and public toilet etc.
- iv. to monitor functionality of Tap connections,
- v. to promote and ensure voluntary ownership among local community by way of contribution in cash / kind / labour,
- vi. to assist in ensuring sustainability of water supply system, i.e. water source, water supply infrastructure and fund 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 in short and long term,
- viii. to bring awareness on various aspects and significance of safe drinking water and involvement of stakeholders in manner that make water every one's business.
- ix. to promote the management of water at the lowest appropriate level through decentralized, but integrated water resource management by the village Panchayat with a key focus on water conservation, source sustainability and rainwater harvesting.
- x. to focus on developing infrastructure for collection and distribution.
- xi. to focus on usage of treated Domestic Grey water i.e. without fecal waste water (which typically accounts for

nearly 80% of all Domestic water) for the purpose of irrigation.

4. Components:

The following components are supported under JJM:

- i. Development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connection to every 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; in water stressed areas bulk water transfer like CWSS (Combined Water Supply Schemes), treatment plants and distribution network to cater to every rural household;
- iv. retrofitting of completed and ongoing single village /multi village schemes (Combined water supply schemes) to provide FHTCs at minimum service level of 55 lpcd;
- v. Technological interventions for removal of contaminants where water quality is an issue;
- vi. Grey water management – Treatment of Domestic Grey water (i.e. without fecal waste water) which typically accounts for nearly 80% of all Domestic water for the purpose of irrigation.
- vii. support activities i.e.IEC, HRD, training development of utilities, water quality laboratories, water quality testing & surveillance, R&D, knowledge centre, key resource centre, capacity building of communities, etc and
- viii. any other unforeseen challenges/issues emerging due to natural disasters/calamities which affect the goal of FHTC to every household by 2024.

5. Strategy

To achieve the objective of JJM, following strategy may be adopted:

- i. Village Action Plan (VAP) is to be prepared based on the actual requirement and felt needs of habitations in terms of potable drinking water supply in all the habitations of the village Panchayat to provide FHTC to every rural household. Habitation wise plans will be clubbed together to form a village level Plan. The VAP will be approved by the Village Panchayat Council and on approval shall be placed before the Grama sabha for approval. The VAPs of all the VPs of District will be placed before the DWSC for final approval.
- ii. The VAPs of all villages in a district and all DAPs of all districts in the State will be aggregated along with regional water supply schemes/ bulk water transfer and treatment plants based on the need to formulate the District Action Plan (DAP) and State Action Plan (SAP), respectively. Further, State will also prepare an Annual Action Plan detailing yearly targets commensurate with the annual allocation.
- iii. VAP will be the main document of the village for all water supply and related work, and on its approval by Gram Sabha, all funds from different sources will be dovetailed to implement various components of VAP from different sources of funds including JJM. No work outside VAP will be taken up under any other schemes where separate source of funding is available. This will help in optimal utilization of resources for focused outputs.
- iv. Since all the required water supply works for the Village Panchayat has been listed in Village Action Plan, Water supply works and grey water management works under any of the funds Grants like Central Finance Commission,

State Finance Commission grant, MLACDS, MPLADS and any other schemes will be undertaken only from this pool of works approved by DWSC.

- v. Household survey, decisions, planning pertaining to adequacy and supply of quality and required quantity of drinking water through FHTC for every rural household at the rate of 55 lpcd with the involvement of local community.
- vi. Contiguous Village level Plans will be clubbed together to form a sizable package at Block level.
- vii. Revalidation of baseline data in JJM web portal has been done based RD&PR habitations only. All future planning should be based on the RD & PR habitations data only.
- viii. As per the operational Guidelines for the implementation of JJM, achievement of providing 100% FHTC in all Village Panchayats in the state by the year of March 2024. To achieve this goal of JJM, year wise planning has to be evolved for each habitation.
- ix. In the Year 2020-21 the following habitation will be given priority for providing FHTC:
 - a) Habitations having sufficient yield/Quantity and quality of water from its own source to meet the requirement of 55 lpcd and also water need for community.
 - b) Habitations having the history of no water scarcity even during drought period.
 - c) Habitations having sources for drinking water in the Perennial River or on the bank of Perennial River or in the water body having always water.
 - d) Habitations having sufficient quantity of water from Existing SVS/CWSS.

- e) Habitations having sufficient yield/quantity of water from existing source SVS/CWSS or both, but lack of sufficient infrastructure such as motor pump, pumping main, storage structures of OHT and sump etc.
- f) Habitations having sufficient infrastructure to cater the need of 55 lpcd for providing FHTC; but, additional source (due to insufficient yield in existing source) is required to meet quantity requirements.
- g) In habitations where quality is affected with arsenic and fluoride contaminants, community water purification plants can be taken up to provide at least 8 to 10 lpcd of potable water for cooking. The same strategy can be adopted for hilly and difficult terrain.
- h) Priority shall be given to the habitations with more SC/ST dominated, affected under Japanese Encephalitis (JE) - Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES), DPAP Villages and SAGY villages.
- i) Providing FHTCs for the habitations under retrofitted ongoing / completed erstwhile NRDWP schemes, may be taken up simultaneously.
- j) Infrastructures created over the years to be dovetailed, retrofitted and renovated to provide FHTCs.
- k) Recharging ground water source by way of rejuvenation of existing water bodies such as bore wells and other recharge structures and creating new rain water harvesting structures under MGNREGS, finance commission grants and other states and central schemes.

- x. The remaining Habitations will be covered during the Year 2021-24 in a phased manner, for planning of providing 100% FHTC as follows:
- a) Development of SVS/strengthening of source/ providing pumping main for habitations presently having less than 55 lpcd supply.
 - b) TWAD Board will develop MVS/CWSS for habitations which are requiring water from other District/Block/Village Panchayat.
 - c) While planning new schemes under JJM, maximum time allowed for completion of SVS and MVS is 18 and 36 months, respectively;
 - d) for schemes requiring up to 3 years to complete, contract must be awarded for implementation before March, 2021.
 - e) for schemes requiring up to 2 years to complete, contract must be awarded for implementation before March, 2022.
 - f) TWAD Board will take up investigation design and execution of MVS/CWSS projects from 2020-21 onwards for which the construction period required is more than one year, so as to provide more than 55lpcd to the habitations identified and to cover 100% FHTC before March 2024.
 - g) Habitations of water quality affected areas shall be prioritized to provide safe water.
 - h) Suitable technology to be explored for proper treatment of water where the quality of water is not up to the desirable standard.
 - i) Development of SVS for habitations in hilly or difficult areas.

- j) Strengthening existing canal / pipeline system to transfer surplus water from Dams and Reservoirs to local water bodies.

xi. Criteria for Scheme Planning

a) **Single Village Scheme(SVS):**

The SVS is categorized as below

i) **Single Habitation Scheme:**

A scheme to provide Water Supply to one habitation in a village panchayat, if the source is available within the habitation/VP.

ii) **Single Village Panchayat Scheme:**

A scheme to provide WS to more than one habitation or to cover all the habitations in the village panchayat, if the source is available within the village panchayat.

b) **Multi Village Scheme(MVS):**

MVS is called as Combined Water supply Scheme (CWSS) in Tamil Nadu.

i) MVS/CWSS is a scheme to provide Water Supply to cover more than one local body, i.e, more than one Village Panchayat.

ii) Any scheme to provide WS to cover one or more habitations with the source outside the VP may necessarily have to be consider and includ as way side habitations in order to avoid local issue to draw water source. Therefore such schemes shall also be categorized as MVS /CWSS.

xii. The RD&PR Department will implement

- a) The RD & PR Department shall design and execute any Single Habitation Scheme or Single Village Panchayat Scheme with the infrastructure like Wells /Bore well /OHT /sump /pump room /motor

pumps /pipeline for pumping main /distribution line, etc., including providing FHTCs if the source is available within the VP boundary.

- b) Designing and implementation of in-village infrastructure up to FHTC from OHT in respect of existing and new CWSS executed by TWAD Board.

xiii. The TWAD Board will implement

- a) TWAD Board shall design and execute any Single Habitation Scheme or Single Village Panchayat Scheme with Wells /Bore well /OHT /sump /pump room /motor pumps /pipeline for pumping main except distribution line and FHTCs, if the source is available outside the VP boundary.
- b) TWAD Board shall design and execute any Multi Village Scheme (CWSS) which covers more than one Village Panchayat to provide 55 lpcd upto OHT.
- c) Retrofitting of existing CWSS of erstwhile NRDWP works.
- d) TWAD Board will take up improvement works such as augmentation of source, items of Electrical, Mechanical and instrumentation works, pipelines works to meet the demand for 55 lpcd so as to provide FHTCs by RD&PR Department, where ever possible as per the guidelines or can go for new schemes.
- e) Habitations do not have any avenue for local water resources and the water is to be brought from other Districts, TWAD Board has to draw a project proposal for development of new CWSS. The same should be included in the Annual Action plan and place before the DWSSM for approval.

- f) In order to achieve the target every year as per the AAP and to achieve 100% FHTC coverage before March 2024, the execution of in-village infrastructure including FHTC may be allotted to TWAD Board, as decided by VP/DWSM/SWSM on case to case basis.
- xiv. Active participation of women at all levels of institutional arrangements with special emphasis at village level is to be ensured.
- xv. For effective implementation of JJM; Committee formed at Village, District and State Level will co-ordinate with various stakeholder Departments for successful implementation FHTC under JJM in the State.

6. Costing:

- i. The cost estimate for various components included in the VAP should be prepared adopting the current Standard Schedule of Rates.
- ii. The funding pattern in-term of Central and share along with community contribution should be mentioned clearly.
- iii. For the works taken up under convergence, the guidelines of the corresponding programme should be followed.

7. Allocation

The allocation of funds to the district will be based on the factors such as the number of households in that district and the number of house hold connections still to be provided in that particular district.

8. Planning:

- 8.1 While planning, selection of Village Panchayats for providing FHTCs will be prioritised on the following criteria:
 - i. Villages with existing schemes having 55 lpcd and above.

- ii. Villages with existing schemes having 40-55 lpcd with source augmentation and allied works of existing schemes.
- iii. New schemes

8.2 Village action plan

Village Action Plan (VAP) will be prepared by Village Panchayat concerned with the support from officials of RD&PR, TWAD Board and other line departments based on baseline survey, resource mapping and need of the village community.

Village Panchayat will be the unit of planning. The Village Action Plan shall be prepared by compiling the entire Habitation plan in a Village Panchayat. The project proposal has to be conceived based on following procedure detailed below.

8.3 Demand calculation

- i. Based on current population, projected population has to be calculated taking into account projected design period of Intermediate 15 years (from current date 18% increase over present population) and ultimate 30 years (from current date 32% increase over present population).
- ii. Water requirement for all public buildings as mentioned below have to be taken into account considering the projected design period
 - a) Schools
 - b) Anganwadi centres
 - c) All Government building
 - d) Hospitals
 - e) public toilets
 - f) Other community buildings.
 - g) Cattle(need based)

- iii. Total demand has to be calculated based on projected population and water requirement of other uses as mentioned above.

8.4 Capacity of existing source:

- i. Availability of quantity/yield of water in the existing source of SVS, CWSS maintained by TWAD Board and local sources available at the disposal of Village Panchayat has to be calculated.
- ii. The gap between total demand and availability of water in the existing source has to be calculated.
- iii. To bridge the gap, future scheme has to be planned, whether local source are to be augmented or separate CWSS to be proposed based on the availability of water.

8.5 Storage capacity:

- i. Existing storage capacity of elevated water storage structure i.e OHT, elevated ground reservoir etc. has to be assessed and the additional required storage capacity to achieve the JJM objective of providing FHTC of 55 lpcd for sustainable drinking water supply have to be calculated.
- ii. Based on the additional requirement new storage structure has to be proposed only at absolutely necessary places at the elevated levels in the habitation to ensure delivery of designed quantity of water at the far most tail end household by gravity.

8.6 Pipe line and other components:

The following assessment on the pipeline and other accessories in the Village Panchayats shall be carried out while preparing plan to provide FHTCs.

- i. The condition of all existing pipeline and other accessories including power pumps has to be assessed and requirements of replacement of the above has to be arrived.

- ii. The additional pipe line requirement for both pumping main and distribution line along with power pumps has to be assessed.
- iii. Replacement, new pipe line and other components of water supply network has to be calculated by taking into account of all design parameters.

8.7 Habitation level Mapping

A comprehensive plan should be prepared indicating the following

- i. The existing sources, storage structures with storage capacity and the households and Households with FHTC and layout of streets should be mapped habitation wise and submitted, as a part of Village Action Plan [VAP].
- ii. GIS mapping should be done for every habitation for the sources and storage structures and street and houses pattern.
- iii. The household with FHTC should be demarcated and the existing distribution lines also should be clearly depicted.
- iv. The existing motors & its capacity and the working condition should also be studied and mentioned in the plan.
- v. The alignment of proposed distribution line should be marked in the drawing.
- vi. The length and size of pipeline proposed from source to storage structure should be mentioned.
- vii. The existing and proposed "Public Fountain" points should be marked.
- viii. Number of existing FHTCs and number of FHTCs yet to be provided in all habitations has to marked in different colour.

8.8 Community Contribution toward capital cost

For in-village piped water supply infrastructure and related source development to be implemented by Village Panchayat, Community Contribution should be collected from the households as below

- i. 5% of the capital cost in cash and/ or kind and/ or labour in hilly and forested areas, and habitations/VP having more than 50% SCs and/ or STs population;
- ii. 10% of the capital cost in cash and/ or kind and/ or labour in other habitations/VP

Willingness of the community and contribution is mandated under JJM from at least 80% households of the village as a pre-requisite for taking up water supply scheme. Exemptions may be given to the individual contribution from poor, infirm, divyangjan or widow with no source of steady income, as decided by the Village Panchayat.

For on-going erstwhile NRDWP schemes, there will not be any community contribution towards the capital cost. However, while retrofitting to make them JJM compliant, community is to contribute 5% or 10% of the capital cost, as the case may be, in terms of cash and/ or kind and/ or labour towards the cost of retrofitting/ augmentation and/ or additional items like cattle trough, bathing and washing blocks, rain water harvesting, etc.

- 8.9 For minimal repair works and other O&M activities the locally available skilled persons shall be utilized. Necessary capacity building should be provided to the local artisans such fitters, plumbers, electricians, etc., to carry out the O&M activities.
- 8.10 Proper Grey water management through treatment and reuse shall be identified and included in the VAP, wherever possible
- 8.11 The VAP shall be placed for the approval of Grama Sabha. The VAP approved by Grama Sabha along with the resolution of the VP council will have to be submitted to DWSSM for further action.

8.12 District Action Plan (DAP)

- i. District Water Sanitation Mission (DWSM) will be responsible for finalization of District Action Plan.
- ii. The District Project Management Unit(DPMU) of DWSM shall be responsible for preparation of DAP and submission to DWSM and SWSM.
- iii. DWSM should formulate proper strategic plan to achieve FHTC to all rural household by 2024 with quarterly and annual plans and also as per the instructions as and when given by Mission Director, JJM, Tamil Nadu
- iv. Time lines for all activities identified for all FHTC coverage financial requirement, human resource requirement and capacity building, training, Third Party Inspection, O&M requirement, IEC activities has to be detailed out in the DAP
- v. Identify and allot funds through convergence from other sources to meet the requirements proposed in the VAP.
- vi. Financial and institutional arrangement for O&M of in village components and bulk water supply from CWSS maintained by TWAD Board should be detailed out in the DAP.

8.13 State Action Plan:

The SAP will be prepared and finalized by State Water and Sanitation Mission(SWSM) with the help of PMU-JJM based on DAPs in accordance with the resolution or discussion taken in the State Apex Committee for JJM, Tamil Nadu

- i. priority is to be accorded to retrofit existing infrastructure, viz. completed piped water supply schemes and ongoing piped water supply schemes are to be identified, taken up and completed in the first two financial years. Further, priority is to be accorded to provide FHTCs by March, 2021 in water quality-affected

- areas, JE-AES areas, DPAP areas, Aspirational districts, and Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages;
- ii. efforts to be made to improve the water availability locally by using rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge of drinking water sources, through convergence of resources and efforts, etc.;
 - iii. In drought-prone areas, it is necessary to reserve water for domestic needs from multi-purpose reservoirs/ storages in consultation with concerned agencies/ Departments;
 - iv. SAP, wherever possible, would also outline the different financing models in the form of Public Private Partnership (PPP), i.e. Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM), Design Build Operate Own Transfer (DBOOT), Build Operate Transfer (BOT), etc.;
 - v. SAP should have detailed action plans for ensuring functionality of household tap connections and Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S). This will *inter alia* include planning for infrastructural requirements of water testing laboratories and human resources;
 - vi. SAP would specifically identify areas (hilly/ tribal/ forested/ hot and cold deserts and inaccessible areas) that would require innovative technological interventions to provide assured water supply using renewable energy;
 - vii. on the basis of DAPs, the SAP will plan for convergence for source sustainability and grey water management measures;
 - viii. the SAP will further detail the district-wise list of VPs/ habitations with number of FHTCs provided in each habitations, balance FHTCs to be provided, PRA activities, type of schemes to be provided (retrofitting/

new SVS/ MVS/ standalone schemes for difficult and far-flung areas, etc.) preparation of estimates by RD&PR / TWAD Department, implementation schedule, etc.;

- ix. SAP should contain timelines for all the activities identified under district-wise FHTCs coverage and financial requirement;
- x. the overall human resource requirement at different levels should be part of SAP including their capacity building, training, etc.;
- xi. Planning at all levels for piped water supply requires use of HGM maps/ space technology.
- xii. SAP will develop strategies for state-wide rejuvenation and cleaning of village water bodies/ traditional water harvesting structures. Grey water treatment and reuse will form an integral part of the water security strategy. Protection and preservation of water bodies will be helpful in achieving drinking water security. For this purpose, SWSM has to decide convergence of activities and funds from different sources, viz. MGNREGS, IWMP, SBM(G), MPLAD, MLACDS, DMDF, etc.
- xiii. financial and institutional arrangement for O&M of in village components and bulk water supply from CWSS maintained by TWAD Board should be detailed out in the SAP .

9. Community participation:

The key success of the programme rests in the active involvement of community or the user group of this programme. Hence community participation plays a major role in implementation of this programme. This includes mobilizing and engaging communities to plan, design, implement, manage, operate and maintain in-village water supply infrastructure. To make involve the community in this programme, Implementation

Support Agency (ISA) will be involved at Village Panchayat level.

The Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs) of SHGs present in that Village Panchayat will act as the ISA for this mission, who will help in preparation of village action plan, convening village level meetings & awareness programmes, handhold the community for mobilization and other activities in that Village Panchayat.

10. Source Sustainability Measures:

The main aim of source sustainability is to ensure water supply scheme to function throughout the year even during distress period such as drought.

Source Sustainability measures by adopting water shed concept and water budgeting concept for creation of water conservation structures such as aquifer recharge, rain water harvesting, rejuvenation of existing water bodies, increase the storage capacity of water bodies, reservoirs etc. to be converged under various schemes like MGNREGS, 15th Finance Commission Grant, Kudimaramathu etc., to improve the life span of water supply systems.

10.1 NRM Works under MGNREGS

- i. NRM works such as construction of checkdams with Recharge pits should be taken up under MGNREG Scheme in all channels/streams available in the village.
- ii. Defunct Borewells and wells should be converted as Recharge Structures under MGNREGS.

10.2 Water Budgeting

Water budgeting shall be done for each village, based on that planning can be done for water conservation and water harvesting structures through MGNREGS. Following Methodology shall adopted for preparing water budgeting in preparation of VAP and DAP.

- i. Water budgeting is a method of calculation of water requirements for Human, agriculture crops, horticulture crops, Live stocks etc., and capacity of water holding of existing water bodies, annual average rainfall; runoff calculation, losses due evapo-transpiration; thereby we can assess the available water is sufficient or not. If water requirement is more we have to increase the storage capacity by rejuvenation of existing water bodies. Or otherwise to recharge in to Ground.
- ii. The Composite Water Resources Management Plan (CWRMP) adopted in WASCA will be used for preparation of water budgeting for VAP under JJM.
- iii. Excel format will be used for calculation of water budgeting for arriving CWRMP.
- iv. Based on the above study; the DWSM and SWSM shall address the issues to the respective department to undertake necessary action as suggested in the Composite Water Resources Management Plan (CWRMP).
- v. Tiruvannamalai District, under Jal Sakthi Abiyan(JSA) had already prepared water budget for the district. Like wise each district may prepare their district specific water budgeting plan.

10.3 Rain Water Harvesting:

- i. Rain Water Harvesting shall be promoted through awareness programmes in all Households and Government Buildings as per the prevailing rules and acts inforce
- ii. Community Rain Water Harvesting shall be planned and promoted in such a way that the surface runoff water is collected and harvested depending on the

local site conditions in the schemes implemented in the other programmes

10.4 Strategies and plans for rejuvenation and sustained supply of water

The outcome of water budget, will be placed before DWSSM and SWSM.

The DWSSM and SWSM will suggest the stakeholder departments / line departments like PWD-WRD, Agriculture, TAWDEVA, RD&PR, TWAD to give priority for rejuvenation of water bodies including supply channels, development of community water harvesting structures, establishment of roof top water harvesting, bore well/open well recharge structures.

10.5 Grey-water treatment:

- i. Grey-water treatment and reuse is also a key component, since 60-70% of the total water supply in rural areas emerges as grey water from the households. It should be properly designed and planned through convergence of funds for effective use in agricultural and other non-potable purposes so as to reduce the drawal of the Ground water.
- ii. In areas, where storm water drains are available, the grey-water can be collected and horizontal – filters may be planned & designed, so that the water can be used for agricultural & other non-potable uses.
- iii. In all other areas, soakpit will be a preferable option for disposal of grey water emerging from households.
- iv. The infrastructure for Grey water management can be taken up under MGNREGS.

11. Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR)

- i. Village Panchayat will be the unit for preparation of Detailed Project Report by compiling Habitation level estimate in the prescribed template.

- ii. The Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department has been nominated as the Nodal Department for the implementation of JJM in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- iii. The RD&PR Department, shall be responsible for creation of in-village infrastructure, the preparation of design, estimates, tendering, technical handholding and ensuring the quality of work execution, providing guidance for fixing the tariff for recovery by PRIs from village households, coordinate with other Departments for source sustainability and greywater management, data entry in IMIS, data handling, etc.
- iv. The RD&PR Department is to prepare design estimates and provide technical approval for in-village infrastructure for consideration & acceptance by Village Panchayat, obtain statutory/ legal and other clearances for execution of works, wherever required;
- v. In case of MVS, TWAD Board shall be responsible to plan, design, implement, operate and manage bulk water transfer, treatment and transmission network including source development and ensure that water is transferred up to sump/OHT in village;
- vi. In the DPR, mapping of all existing and proposed components of this scheme should be included (i.e., source, pumpsets & pump room, OHT/sump, Pumping and distribution system, FHTC).
- vii. Based on the topography of the states, TWAD may suggest using of non-conventional energy sources after getting information from TEDA or other competent agencies during the preparation of DPR and incorporate in the DPR.

12. Test verification of list of works and the estimates for SVS and in-village infrastructures

- i. The Block Development Officer (VP) shall combine works identified in Contiguous Village Panchayats and to form a sizable package(s) at Block level and submit proposals to District Collector for according Administrative Sanction.
- ii. Before giving, Administrative sanction under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), the District Collector shall depute officials to test check the need and genuineness of the works identified and correctness of estimates prepared.
- iii. The District Collector shall himself inspect and super check at least 2% of the works before according administrative sanction.
- iv. The Project Director, DRDA and Executive Engineer (RD) will super check at least 10% of the works each and the Assistant Executive Engineers (RD) 40% and other Assistant Director level Officers shall each inspect at least 20% of the works independently and check the need and correctness of the estimates.
- v. Thus, the District Collectors should ensure 100% super check of the works proposed under the scheme.

13. Type Design/Cost estimates

- i. TWAD Board has developed Type design for OHTs, other storage reservoir, pump room. The same design shall be followed for all the works executed by RD&PR Departments under JJM.
- ii. The pipe policy issued by TWAD Board in force shall be followed in all works under JJM.
- iii. TWAD Board shall be responsible for Source identification for all works under JJM.
- iv. For all other in-village infrastructure works , the general technical guidelines shall be issued by the RD & PR

Department, so as to establish uniformity in all over the state.

- v. TWAD Board shall assist the RD & PR Department pertaining to rain water harvesting, for Source identification and all other works assigned by DWSM.
- vi. The cost for source identification for any SVS, locating and design of rain water harvesting and recharge structures shall be paid to TWAD Board by DWSM as fixed by the TWAD Board.

14. Convergence of funds

The District Water and Sanitation Mission is responsible for the convergence of available fund at the district level for the successful implementation of the mission.

As per JJM guidelines funds for infrastructure developments and sustainability can be converged from other sources apart from JJM fund. The following Strategy and methodology may be adopted for convergence:

- i. MPLAD/MLACD fund allocation to water supply works shall be done only for the works approved in the Annual Action Plan (AAP) of JJM by the DWSM.
- ii. The water supply works proposed under 15th Central Finance Commission Grant, 5th State Finance Commission Grants at District Panchayat, Block Panchayat and Village Panchayat shall be approved in the Annual Action Plan (AAP) of JJM by the DWSM.
- iii. The three tier Rural Local Bodies should undertake the water supply works only from the approved VAP by utilizing various grants like Central Finance Commission Grant, State Finance Commission Grants etc and from other schemes.
- iv. For Grey water management the works shall be identified village wise. The funds for creation of infrastructure for

development of Grey water management structures like Individual soak pits, vertical soak pits, Horizontal filter bed and construction of street drains shall be dovetailed from MGNREGS.

- v. Roof Water harvesting for Government Buildings, water harvesting structures, construction of Check dams, trench cutting works, individual and community farm pond works, etc., shall be done under MGNREGS, TAWDEVA, PMKSY, IWMP, DMDF, SSS, CSR and NGO as the case may be.
- vi. Afforestation works shall be done under MGNREGS and Compensatory Afforestation fund Management and Planning Authority.

15. Administrative Sanction:-

- i. The project involving two or more district, the Administrative Sanction will be issued by the Mission Director, JJM with approval of SLSSC. The project should be posed under JJM with technical clearance of TWAD Board (RSSFC, RTC, and SLTC) as per prevailing norms.
- ii. If the project is confined to a single district, the District Collector will issue the administrative sanction for the project value of up to Rs. 50.00 Crore after completing 100% test verification as prescribed in para 12 above and if the value is above Rs. 50.00 Crore the Administrative Sanction will be issued by the Mission Director, JJM.
- iii. For new CWSS formulated only for rural areas involving more than one Panchayat in single District, the Administrative Sanction will be issued by the District Collector for up to Rs. 50.00 Crore.

16. Technical Sanction:-

Technical Sanction for works executed by RD&PR Department will be accorded by the competent authority as per, amendment to the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (preparation of Plans

and Estimates for works and mode and conditions of Contracts) Rules 2007 and amendments issued vide G.O. (Ms) No. 111, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, dated: 21.08.2018.

Technical sanction of works executed by TWAD Board will be accorded by competent authority as per prevailing norms of TWAD Board.

17. Tendering

- i. The works under JJM will be executed following the Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act, 1998 and Rules, 2000.
- ii. RD&PR Department shall follow Table-I of Notification-II in the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Preparation of Plans and Estimate of works and mode and conditions of contracts) Rules, 2007 vide G.O. (Ms) No.203, RD&PR Department, dt.20.12.07 for tendering.
- iii. The BDO (VP) shall be the tender inviting authority and the Tender Accepting Authority shall be BDO (VP)/District Collector/DRD&PR as the case may be.
- iv. TWAD Board shall follow the tender documents and other procedures as per the prevailing methods for execution of water supply schemes.
- v. e-submission of bids shall be followed for the works under JJM.

17.1 Procedure for Tender

For works done by TWAD Board the existing procedures as per Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders (TTT) Act shall be followed. Work should be awarded as per the criteria adopted to assess the bidding capacity of contractor for that work.

For SVS works done by RD&PR Department, DPR for one or two SVS as a whole shall be given to a contractor and the

size of the package value will be of Rs. 1.00 Crore and the following conditions shall be incorporated

- i. Two cover tender systems will be followed for all tender under JJM. (ie), Technical Bid and Price Bid.
- ii. Package tender by compiling works of contiguous Village Panchayats. i.e. one or two Village Panchayat as a whole shall be given to a contractor and the size of the package will be of Rs. 1 Crore.
- iii. Bid capacity will be followed to assess the capacity of the bidder based on their financial capacity and working capacity.
- iv. Completion mile stone will be followed.
- v. Liquidated damages will be levied from defaulted contractors.
- vi. E-bid submission will be followed by following due procedures of TTTA – 1998 and TTT Rules - 2000.

17.2 Conditions for contracts

For the works done by both RD&PR Department and TWAD Board, the existing norms for the contracts shall be followed as the case may be.

18. Implementing agencies

- i. In-village infrastructure will be done by RD&PR Department.
- ii. Combined Water Supply Scheme will be done by TWAD Board.
- iii. 100% in village components will be maintained by the Village Panchayat/VWSC.
- iv. The CWSS will be maintained by TWAD up to OHT

19. Execution of works

- i. A Tripartite Agreement shall be executed between Village Panchayat, District Water and Sanitation Mission and Implementing Agency/Contractor.
- ii. In respect of works executed by RD&PR Department , the measurements will be recorded by the Union Overseer/Assistant Engineer and the Check Measurement will be done by the concerned Assistant Engineer/Assistant Executive Engineer (RD) as the case may be as specified in G.O. (Ms) No. 111, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, dated: 21.08.2018. The Executive Engineer (RD) shall super check the works as per the norms indicated in G.O. (Ms) No. 54, RD&PR (PR.1) Dept., dt. : 22.05.14.
- iii. In respect of works executed by TWAD Board, the existing rules and norms in respect of recording measurements, check measurements and super check shall be followed by TWAD Board.

20. Implementation Support Agency(ISA):

Implementation Support Agency, will play crucial role as partners in mobilizing and engaging the communities to plan, design, implement, manage, operate & maintain in-village water supply infrastructure.

The Panchayat Level federation (PLF) of the respective Village Panchayats may be engaged as ISAs in all the habitations of the Village Panchayat. In case if there are no suitable PLFs in some Village Panchayats, the District Collector is empowered to engage one of the best performing Self Help Groups (SHGs).

20.1 The Role of Implementation Support Agency (ISA):

- i. To support monitoring of effective implementation of JJM in the village Panchayat.

- ii. To support in resolving in-village disputes during execution.
- iii. To support in sensitizing the household for effective usage water and maintenance of FHTC.
- iv. To support the Department officials during execution of works.
- v. To act as coordination platform between DWSM and VWSC.
- vi. Mobilization of community contribution, O&M arrangement, Organizing Gram Sabha, facilitating sanitation and Grey water management activities etc.,
- vii. Need assessment of FHTCs and motivate communities to have FHTCs;
- viii. Use Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools for community mobilization and carry out need assessment
- ix. Assisting the community in water campaigns initiated by Government of India/state Government
- x. Build awareness on various aspects of water such as rain water harvesting, artificial recharge, water quality, water-borne disease, water saving, water handling, drinking water source augmentation/sustainability aspects etc.,
- xi. Document and upload success stories from villages
- xii. Ensure wall-paintings are done at the proper places in villages.
- xiii. Carryout Social Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) activities.

21. Monitoring:

- i. For works done by RD&PR Department, the guidelines as laid down in G.O. (Ms) No. 54, RD&PR (PR.1) Dept dt.: 22.05.2014 and vide G.O. (Ms) No. 111, RD&PR Dept, dated: 21.08.2018 shall be followed in regard to the

measurement, preparation of bills and release of payments to the executing agency concerned. The tendering, bills preparation and payments will be done at block level.

- ii. FHTC will be monitored by the Village Panchayat/VWSC and the same will be done by the DWSC and District level PMU.
- iii. This committee will meet once every fortnight to discuss on the quality issues both pertaining to the execution of works and nature of source.
- iv. This committee will also review the progress of the works taken under JJM and other works which have implications on the implementations of JJM.
- v. For works done by TWAD Board, the existing guidelines of TWAD Board will be followed in regard to the tendering, measurement, preparation of bills. The existing monitoring system can be adopted.
- vi. The payments to the executing agency concerned shall be made as per the procedures laid by SWSM through PFMS.
- vii. District level committee shall evolve a mechanism to ensure supply of adequate quantity of potable water to the house hold through house hold tap connection.

21.1 Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)-JJM National Portal

The IMIS shall be designed to capture every functional household tap connection (FHTC).

- i. Provision for uploading VAPs , DAPs, SAPs and state wise AAPs
- ii. Monitoring of constitution of village panchayat committee, Bank account opening, and community contribution.

- iii. Monitoring ISAs (Implementation support Agency) performance in allotted villages viz., resource mapping, PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) activities.
- iv. Monitoring of physical and financial progress of all schemes.
- v. Monitoring of water quality (Laboratory tests and Surveillance by communities using FTKs (Field Testing Kit)
- vi. Monitoring of capacity building through change management process
- vii. Monitoring of support activities etc.,

21.1.1 Real- time Dashboard:

A real time dashboard would capture all the essential monitoring parameters i.e., number of FHTCs provided so far, number of FHTCs remaining to be provided before 2024, Number of functional and non functional Tap connections. This data would be available in public domain

21.1.2 Geo-Tagging of Assets:

To ensure transparency and for monitoring, all the assets of water supply schemes under JJM should be Geo-tagged.

21.1.3 Linking FHTCs with Aadhaar

For targeted delivery and monitoring of specific outputs, it is proposed that FHTC is to be linked with the Aadhar number of the head of the household, subject to statutory provisions.

21.1.4 State Level Management Information System

The State Level MIS will be developed with the help of NIC, Chennai for detailed monitoring of works from proposal to completion of works

21.1.5 Surveillance by Community:

- i. Community will closely observe the functioning of their water supply scheme and will be responsible to

manage, operate and maintain their in-village water supply infrastructure.

- ii. The community will also undertake regular sanitary inspections and collectively decide on mechanisms to prevent misuse of water.
- iii. The community will be empowered to file grievances with respective DWSM/ SWSM through a dedicated toll free number, online portal, etc.
- iv. The community based user group shall be assigned by the VP for monitor the functioning of their water supply scheme and will be responsible to manage, operate and maintain their water supply infrastructure.

21.2 Functionality Assessment

The infrastructure for water supply schemes having household Tap Connection providing adequate quantity (55 LPCD) of potable water.

Functionality of tap connections will be categorized based on the parameters as tabulated below

	Fully functional	Partially functional	Non-Functional
Quantity	≥ 55 LPCD	> 40 LPCD < 55 LPCD	< 40 LPCD
Quality	potable	potable	Non potable
Regularity	12 Months or Daily basis	9-12 Months $<$ Daily basis	< 9 months $<$ Daily basis

21.3 Ensuring water quality

Village Panchayat can nominate a person who is responsible for testing the water quality through Field Test Kits. The nominated person will give the test report to the Village

Panchayat Secretary who will in turn maintain a register for the water quality. Block Development Officer (VP) shall super check 5% of the Village Panchayat every month and ensures the water quality is tested once in every 15 days and entered in the register given for that purpose.

21.4 Third party Inspection:

State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) will empanel Third Party verification agencies to check the quality of work executed by the agencies, Quality of materials used for construction and quality of machinery installed in each of the scheme.

A Tripartite Agreement shall be executed between Village Panchayat, District Water and Sanitation Mission and Implementing Agency/Contractor, including the third party inspection of schemes in respect of release of payment.

21.5 NABL Accreditation

TWAD Board State Level Water Testing Laboratory is NABL accredited . TWAD Board will take necessary measures for getting NABL accreditation of all District level Water Testing Laboratory labs in a phased manner.

21.6 Audit of Accounts

For the works carried out under JJM by RD&PR Department and TWAD Borad, apart from the existing audit, additional 3rd party audit of accounts engaged by Mission Director, JJM shall audit the accounts at regular interval and furnish audit certificate to file utilisation certificate to GoI

22. Payment

All transactions under JJM are to be made mandatorily through PFMS and instructions issued from time to time need to be followed. Payment for JJM works executed by Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, the Block Development Officer (VP) will make payment through PFMS after

getting the clearance from DWSM based on the Bills countersigned by Assistant Executive Engineer(RD).

TWAD Board divisions and Head Office will make payment through PFMS after getting the clearance from SWSM.

But both Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and TWAD Board for the bill will be paid after verification of Third party inspection agency report . The payment advice will be sent by authorized person at Block level, DWSM, TWAD Board Division, TWAD Board Head Office and SWSM in PFMS mode to make the payments from Single Nodal Account maintained at the state to the account of agency as authorized.

23. Operation & Maintenance:

Operation & Maintenance is important for ensuring sustainability and functionality of House Hold Tap connection, which involve following recurring cost

1. EB Charge
2. Repair of pipe line break down.
3. Other Maintenance.
4. Chlorination
5. Remuneration of pump operators.

The implementing agencies / Village Panchayats will be responsible for the Operation and Maintenance of the scheme and their components.

23.1 User Charges and O&M Account Maintenance

With regards to water tariff the amount mentioned as per G.O. 260 RD&PR Dept dt: 09.12.1998 shall be followed.

With regards to O&M of in-village components the Village Panchayat is empowered to undertake the activities of Operation and Maintenance. For this a separate account has to be opened by every Village Panchayat and the entire amount obtained for the scheme shall be deposited in to that account.

Operation and Maintenance has to be carried out from that account only.

23.2 Fund utilization for O& M

- i. Revolving fund received from Government.
- ii. Community would be rewarded in a phased manner after commissioning of the scheme to the tune of 10% of capital expenditure to meet emergency repair / maintenance, which will be replenished by the local community/ User group.
- iii. Any other funds at the disposal of Village Panchayat and community contribution collected for O & M activities.

23.3 O&M of Multi Village Scheme:

- i. All MVS (CWSS) are maintained by TWAD Board upto the OHT/sump of the habitations.
- ii. The Bulk water quantity transfer charges, at the tariff rate fixed by the government has to be paid by the respective village panchayat to TWAD Board.
- iii. The difference in the O&M expenditure and the demand raised shall be provided by the State Government through budgetary support to TWAD Board.

24. Capacity Building

State Institute of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj will be the nodal agency for undertaking capacity building programme to the Village Panchayat, user group, Technical and Administrative staff involved in JJM.

There will be three types of capacity building programmes in this mission which are as follows:

- i. Capacity building for the officials – the target audiences are the officials those who are involved in the implementation of the mission which includes

technical and administrative capacity building and will be done by TWAD Board and SIRD

- ii. Capacity building for the community – the target audiences are the community resource persons those who involve in the community mobilization for successful implementation of this programme and will done by SIRD
- iii. Technical skill training – the target audiences are the persons those who are needed for maintenance of the pipeline, pumps like plumber, motor winding technician, motor repair technician etc., and will be done by TWAD Board and SIRD.

24.1 IEC Activities

IEC activities can be taken under support activities of JJM with approval of proposal for educating user groups on judicious use of water, Rain Water Harvesting, water conservation, micro irrigation, and maintenance of assets, grey water management and any other related to water supply and will be done by TWAD Board and SIRD.

25. 100% FHTC Declaration

The following criteria will be followed for declaration of 100% coverage of FHTC in village, Block and District

- i. After all the proposed households based on baseline survey is provided with FHTC along with in village infrastructure.
- ii. After all the Households have been geo-tagged and entries have been made for this in IMIS of JJM portal.
- iii. The District Collector shall ensure 100% block verification by block Level Officials and random checking by engaging Inter Block officials and Super checking by Zonal Officials of concerned Blocks.

- iv. After obtaining necessary resolution from Village Panchayat.

In case of District, the DWSM has to send a proposal to the Mission Director, JJM along with all the details mentioned above to consider for declaration of 100% FHTCs in the District concerned, inturn the Mission Director, JJM can appoint a committee to visit the District to examine the proposal given by the District collector and send a report with his remarks to the State Nodal Officer for further action / declaration

26. Funding:

The fund sharing pattern for implementation of works to provide FHTC to rural household for Tamilnadu under JJM project is 50% Central and 50% State share. However, for support activities & WQM&S the sharing pattern is 60% central and 40% state

- i. In respect of support activities expenditure upto 5% of annual allocation is allowed.
- ii. In respect of Water quality Monitoring and Surveillance expenditure upto 2% of annual allocation is allowed
- iii. In respect of JE-AES component 0.5% of Annual allocation is allowed.
- iv. In respect of flexi fund, 5% of Annual allocation can be set aside to take care of unfore seen challenges/ issues arising out of natural disaster/calamities and internal disturbances. This fund may be used by the state for coverage at fag end of the financial year if remain un-utilized.

27. Inadmissible expenses under Centre Share of JJM as follows:

- i. "State Government/ SWSM will decide about the expenses which are not eligible to be funded under the

Central share of JJM, such as cost escalation, tender premium and other programme expenses which are inadmissible under central share.

- ii. Further, no centage will be charged from grant-in-aid to be provided by the Government of India. In case, such necessity arises, the same will be the responsibility of the State Government/UT Administration.
- iii. From Support activities, no 'salary' to regular employees will be paid and only remuneration/honorarium to personnel/ professional/ consultant hired on contract can be paid.
- iv. From Government of India fund provided under JJM, no expenditure on O&M, viz. payment of electricity bills related to water works, etc. will be made.
- v. Suggestive list of inadmissible expenses has follows;
 - a. Purchase of land, vehicle, etc.
 - b. Centage charges
 - c. Construction/ Renovation/ Repair of building, office building, extension of building, conference hall, guest house, residential building, etc.
 - d. Tender premium
 - e. Diversion of fund from JJM schemes to State schemes
 - f. Expenditure beyond estimated/ approved cost of the schemes
 - g. Payment of salary to permanent employee

The following expenditures which are related to Jal Jeevan Mission may be incurred under State Matching Share of JJM:

- i. Tender premium, cost escalation, Expenditure beyond estimated/ approved cost of the schemes and other programme expenses related to Jal Jeevan Mission

programme may be incurred under State Matching Share of JJM. In the Erstwhile NRDWP these expenditure were incurred under State Matching share of NRDWP.

ii. **Centage charges :**

In the Government order G.O.Ms. No.55 MA&WS(W.S2) Dept, dated.23.02.2011, from 01.04.2011 onwards , the State Government sanctioned 13% has centage charges for both "NRDWP GOI share" and "State Matching Share" for NRDWP schemes to TWAD Board and also ordered that proportionate centage charges (13%) released from State Matching Share.

Similarly, for Jal Jeevan Mission (Erstwhile NRDWP) schemes , the State Government may continued the sanction of 13% as centage charges for both "JJM(NRDWP) GOI share" and "State Matching Share" for JJM (NRDWP) schemes to TWAD Board and also that proportionate centage charges (13%) released from State Matching Share. Hence centage charges shall be borne by the State Government.

iii. Renovation/ Repair of building, office building and extension of building related to Jal Jeevan Mission programme may be incurred under State Matching Share of JJM.

iv. Hire charges of vehicles related to Jal Jeevan Mission programme may be incurred under State Matching Share of JJM.

28. Incentive and Disincentive mechanism

Based on the better operation and maintenance activities and based on the other parameters like reviving of water channels and water bodies, grey water management,

minimising wastage of water, creation of additional source of water (excepting additional borewell and open well) and use of conventional energy for supply of water, the incentives like certificates, cash, infrastructure development may be proposed to that particular Village Panchayat.

The incentives to the following Village Panchayats may be given for successful implementation of FHTC in their village Panchayat. The incentive may be in the form of cash and certificates, medals and awards. The cash components may be utilised for source strengthening, to support O&M activity and to utilise for infrastructure for value addition of the water quality in that village Panchayat:

- i. The village committee which are mobilising resources for O&M through donors, CSR etc.
- ii. Engaging dedicated O&M for successful implementation of FHTC.
- iii. Involving in source sustainability by way of protection of water body, rejuvenation of water body through community participation,
- iv. Community involvement in eviction of encroachments in the water body like Irrigation Tanks, ponds, Ooraries, temple tanks, supply channels, etc.
- v. Regular Cleaning and maintenance of OHTs, storage reservoirs.
- vi. Construction of 100% individual roof water harvesting system, community water harvesting structure either through community or through applicable MGNREGS funds.
- vii. Effective implementation of Grey water management.
- viii. Effective management of Solid waste.
- ix. Effective quality monitoring through community.

29. Unauthorised Connection

Existing unauthorised connections shall be converted in to authorised connection by adopting procedures as laid down in the G.O. 260 RD&PR Dept dt: 09.12.1998. Connections involved in over drawl and water used for other purposes other than drinking purpose and domestic use shall be imposed with fine and may be decided by the District Water and Sanitation Mission and also he/she may be penalised u/s 379 of Indian Penal Code.

30. Role of RD&PR Department, TWAD Board RD&PR Department

30.1 Role of RD&PR Department

- i. Design, Estimate preparation and implementation of single habitaiton scheme/single village panchayat scheme if the source is within the concerned village panchayat (SVS) including source creation, pumping main, OHTs and other storage reservoir, street distribution system and FHTCs
- ii. Design, Estimate preparation and implementation of in-village infrastructure including FHTC for completed and ongoing works of CWSS/Multi Village scheme (MVS) undertaken by TWAD Board which are designed for 55 lpcd and above.
- iii. Administrative sanction shall be obtained for the above works as per Chapter 15.
- iv. Finalization of Tender for the above works as per the Chapter 17 of this guideline
- v. Measurements and check measurements for the above works as per the Chapter 19 of this guideline
- vi. Operation and Maintenance in-village infrastructure works through Village Panchayat.
- vii. Preparation and Passing of Bills as per the existing procedures

- viii. Material should be tested by material testing labs maintained by RD&PR department at block level

30.2 Role of TWAD board

- i. Design, Estimate preparation and implementation of Multi Village scheme (MVS)/CWSS upto OHT of the habitation
- ii. Administrative sanction shall be obtained as per the Chapter 15 of this guideline
- iii. Finalization of Tender for the above works as per the Chapter of this guideline
- iv. Measurements and check measurements for the above works.
- v. Operation and Maintenance of infrastructure upto OHT in the habitation works.
- vi. Preparation and Passing of Bills Source identification for all works under JJM.
- vii. Water quality checking for all village Panchayat / habitations.
- viii. Material should be tested in material testing lab maintained by TWAD Board. If necessary Technical support may be provided to RD&PR department.

31. Documentation:

Proper documentation of the works should be done capturing various processes in the implementation of the scheme. Photograph of the site before under taking the work, during execution of the work and after completion of the work should be taken and properly documented and to be submitted to the Mission Director, JJM.

**HANS RAJ VERMA
ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO
GOVERNMENT**

// TRUE COPY //

17/6/2020
SECTION OFFICER

20/9/17