



Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban)

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Why in News

In the **Budget 2021-22**, **Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban)** has been announced under the **Housing and Urban Affairs Ministry to provide universal coverage of water supply to all households** through functional taps in all statutory towns in accordance with **Sustainable Development Goal- 6**.

It complements the **Jal Jeevan Mission (Rural)** which envisages supply of 55 litres of water per person per day to every rural household through **Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) by 2024**.

Key Points

- **Objectives of Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban):**
 - **Securing tap and sewer connections:**
 - To bridge the estimated gap of 2.68 crore **urban household functional water tap connections**.
 - To provide 2.64 crore sewer connections/septage in 500 **AMRUT cities**.
 - **Rejuvenation of water bodies:**

To **augment sustainable fresh water supply** and create **green spaces and sponge cities** to reduce floods and enhance amenity value through an **Urban Aquifer Management** plan.

Sponge city is a city that has the capacity to mainstream urban water management into the urban planning policies and designs.
 - **Creating circular water economy:**

To promote **circular economy** of water through development of the city **water balance plan for each city** focusing on recycle/reuse of treated sewage, rejuvenation of water bodies and water conservation.

- **Features of Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban):**
 - **Deploying Latest Technology:**

A **Technology Sub-Mission for water** is proposed to leverage latest global technologies in the field of water.
 - **Spreading Mass Awareness:**
 - **Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign** is proposed to spread awareness among masses about conservation of water.
 - JJM looks **to create a jan andolan for water**, thereby making it everyone's priority.
 - **Survey for equitable distribution:**

Pey Jal Survekshan will be conducted in cities to ascertain equitable distribution of water, reuse of wastewater and mapping of water bodies with respect to quantity and quality of water through a challenge process.
 - **Focus on strengthening urban local bodies:**
 - By reducing non-revenue water to below 20%.

Non-revenue water is the difference between the volume of water put into a water distribution system and the volume that is billed to customers.
 - Recycling used water to meet at least 20% of total city water demand and 40% for industrial water demand at State level.
 - Promoting dual piping systems.
 - Raising funds through issuance of **municipal bonds**.
 - Rejuvenation of water bodies.
 - **Promoting PPP Model:**

In order to promote **Public private partnership**, it has been mandated for cities having millions plus population to take up PPP projects worth minimum of 10% of their total project fund allocation.
 - **Funding:**
 - For **Union Territories**, there will be **100% central funding**.
 - For **North Eastern and Hill States**, central funding for projects will be **90%**.
 - **Central funding will be 50%** for **cities with less than 1 lakh population**, one third for cities with 1 lakh to 10 lakh population and 25% for cities with million plus population.
 - **Outcome based Funding:**
 - Funding from the Government for projects will be in **three tranches of 20:40:40**.
 - **Third instalment onwards will be released based on outcomes** achieved and credible exclusion will be exercised while funding.
- **Other Initiatives for Urban Development:**

Source: TH