



ANNUAL REPORT



2024-25



राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

सत्यमेव जयते



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2024-2025



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National Mission for Clean Ganga

An Authority (Under EPA wide notification dated: 07 October 2016)

Ministry of Jal Shakti Department of Water Resources,

River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation

Government of India

Table of Contents

1.	NAMAMI GANGE - Overview	6
1.1.	Background	6
1.2.	NAMAMI GANGE - An Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission	10
1.3.	Namami Gange Highlights in 2024-2025	11
2.	Project Monitoring, Financial Control, Budget & Audit, CGF	15
2.1.	Project Monitoring Tool	15
2.2.	Financial Structure and Controls	15
2.3.	Budget and Outlay	18
2.4.	Annual Accounts and its audit by the C&AG	21
2.5.	World Bank assistance for Namami Gange Mission	23
2.6.	Clean Ganga Fund (CGF)	24
3.	Sewerage Infrastructure	29
3.1.	Sewage Treatment	29
3.2.	Innovations in waste-water sector under Namami Gange Programme	31
3.3.	Sewerage Infrastructure related Activities carried out during 2024-2025	32
3.4.	Performance evaluation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) by CPCB	34
3.5.	Occupational Health and Safety Audit	35
4.	Industrial Pollution Surveillance & Abatement	36
4.1.	Compliance verification of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs)	36
4.2.	Charter Implementation	37
4.3.	Sector-specific Initiatives	37
4.4.	Pollution, Inventorization, Assessment & Surveillance on river Ganga by CPCB	38
4.5.	Capacity Building and Strengthening of Infrastructure for monitoring of Pollution in Ganga States	39

5.	Water Quality Monitoring Of River Ganga	41
5.1.	Manual Water Quality Monitoring of River Ganga	41
5.2.	Real Time Water Quality Monitoring of River Ganga	46
5.3.	Biomonitoring	48
6.	Environmental Flow	53
6.1.	The Concept of Environmental Flow	53
6.2.	Environmental Flow of River Ganga and its tributaries	53
7.	Ecology And Biodiversity Conservation Measures	55
7.1.	Project Highlights	55
7.2.	Biodiversity Park Projects	57
7.3.	Floral Diversity Project under NMCG (2024–25)	58
7.4.	Afforestation (Forestry Interventions) Projects	59
7.5.	Wetland Conservation Projects: Summary Report – FY 2024–25	60
7.6.	Ganga Task Force (137 Composite Ecological Task Force Battalion (TA) 39 Gorkha Rifles)	60
8.	Prayag And Ganga Knowledge Centre	62
8.1.	PRAYAG	62
8.2.	Ganga Knowledge Centre	65
9.	Communication and Public Outreach	67
9.1.	Workshops, Visits & Events	67
10.	Alliances and Networks	74
10.1.	The River Cities Alliance (RCA): Empowering Collaboration	74
10.2.	The Urban River Management Plan (URMP): Equipping Cities for Action	75
10.3.	Global River Cities Alliance (GRCA): Expanding Collaboration	77

11. International Support And Collaboration	78
11.1. India – World Bank Cooperation	78
11.2. India- Germany Cooperation	78
11.3. India-EU Strategic Partnership	79
11.4. Indo-Danish Collaboration	80
11.5. India- Netherlands Cooperation	81
11.6. India – Israel Cooperation	81
11.7. Global River Cities Alliance (GRCA)	82
12. Arth Ganga	83
12.1. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF)	83
12.2. Monetization and Reuse of Treated Wastewater and Sludge	84
12.3. Promotion of Cultural Heritage and Tourism	85
12.4. Livelihood Generation Opportunities	85
13. Development Of Ghats And Crematoria	87
13.1. Ghats and Crematoria	87
14. State Initiatives	89
14.1. SMCG Uttarakhand	89
14.2. SMCG Uttar Pradesh	92
14.3. SPMG Bihar	94
14.4. SPMG Jharkhand	96
14.5. SPMG West Bengal	98

Namami Gange Overview



1.1. Background

The River Ganga has been deeply intertwined with Indian civilization, serving as a crucial source for physical, economic, livelihood, and spiritual needs. It is not only a symbol of India's rich history and cultural heritage but also a representation of the collective faith and sentiments of the people. Covering 26% of India's land and supporting 43% of its population, the Ganga River Basin is the largest in the country, contributing significantly to its water resources and biodiversity.

Despite its immense value, the Ganga has been severely polluted over time due to industrialization, rapid population growth, and inadequate waste management. Municipal sewage, industrial effluents, agricultural runoff, and deforestation have all contributed to its deterioration, threatening the river's health and the livelihoods dependent on it. Although efforts to rejuvenate the Ganga began in the 1980s, the challenge remains daunting, requiring a more integrated approach.

The government, alongside public and private institutions, has launched various initiatives to restore the river's ecological and spiritual status while also harnessing its economic potential. The evolution of these conservation efforts reflects the ongoing struggle to preserve this vital national treasure.

Hence, the evolution of Ganga River Conservation programmes is depicted below:

1.1.1. Evolution of Ganga River Conservation Programmes

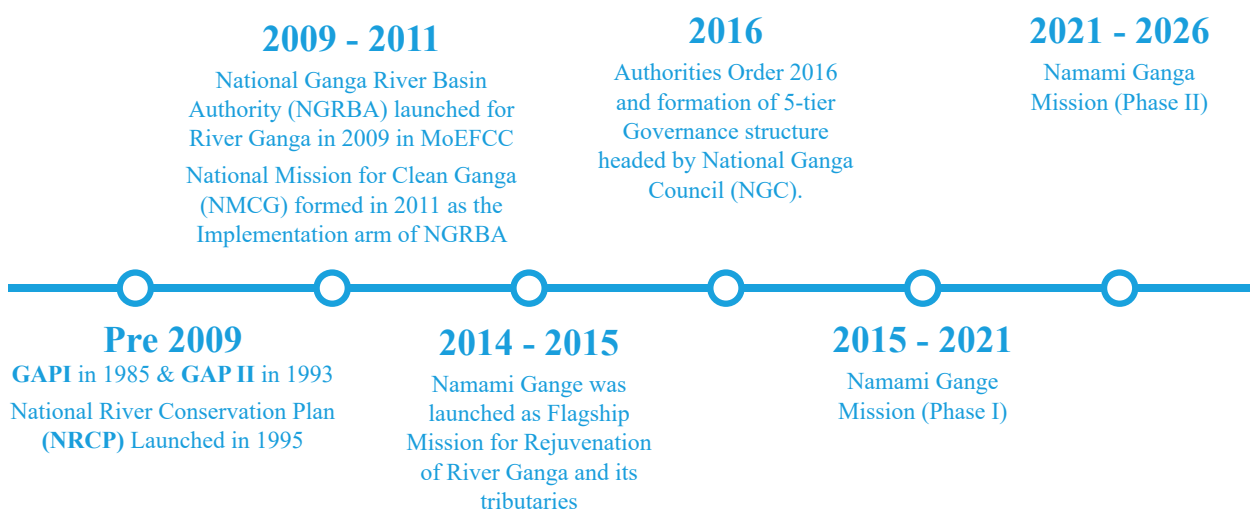


Figure: Evolution of Ganga River Conservation Programmes

a. Ganga Action Plan I and II

Cleaning of Ganga was initiated in 1985 by launching Ganga Action Plan (GAP) as a centrally funded scheme under Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF), which was followed by GAP Phase-II initiated in 1993. Various pollution abatement schemes including interception &

diversion of sewage and setting up of sewage treatment plants were taken up under GAP. Under both phases of GAP, a total of 575 schemes were sanctioned for undertaking pollution abatement activities in the identified polluted stretches of the river Ganga.

b. National Ganga River Basin Authority

In 2009, Government of India set up the ‘National Ganga River Basin Authority’ (NGRBA) as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring, and coordinating authority for the Ganga River, to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning.

1.1.2. National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG)

In 2011, National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) was registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act 1860. It acted as the implementation arm of NGRBA which was constituted under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act (EPA), 1986. On 31.7.2014, the Ministry of Water Resources was renamed as “Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation” (MoWR, RD & GR). The work of rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries was transferred with effect from 01.08.2014 from MoEF&CC to MoWR, RD & GR. NGRBA has since been dissolved with effect from 7.10.2016, consequent to constitution of **National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga (referred as National Ganga Council)** vide notification no. S.O. 3187(E) dt. 7-10-2016 under Environment Protection Act 1986.

River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016 was promulgated on 7th October 2016. The order includes various principles which are being followed for rejuvenation, protection, and management of River Ganga.

The Act envisages five tier structure at national, state and district level to take measures for prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution in river Ganga and to ensure continuous adequate flow of water so as to rejuvenate the river Ganga as below;

- i. National Ganga Council under chairmanship of Hon’ble Prime Minister of India.
- ii. Empowered Task Force (ETF) on river Ganga under chairmanship of Hon’ble Union Minister of Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation).
- iii. National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG).
- iv. State Ganga Committees and
- v. District Ganga Committees in every specified district abutting river Ganga and its tributaries in the states.

https://nmcg.nic.in/writereaddata/fileupload/15_ChangeinBussinessAllocation.pdf
https://nmcg.nic.in/writereaddata/fileupload/47_AuthorityNotification.pdf

The governance structure is given as below –

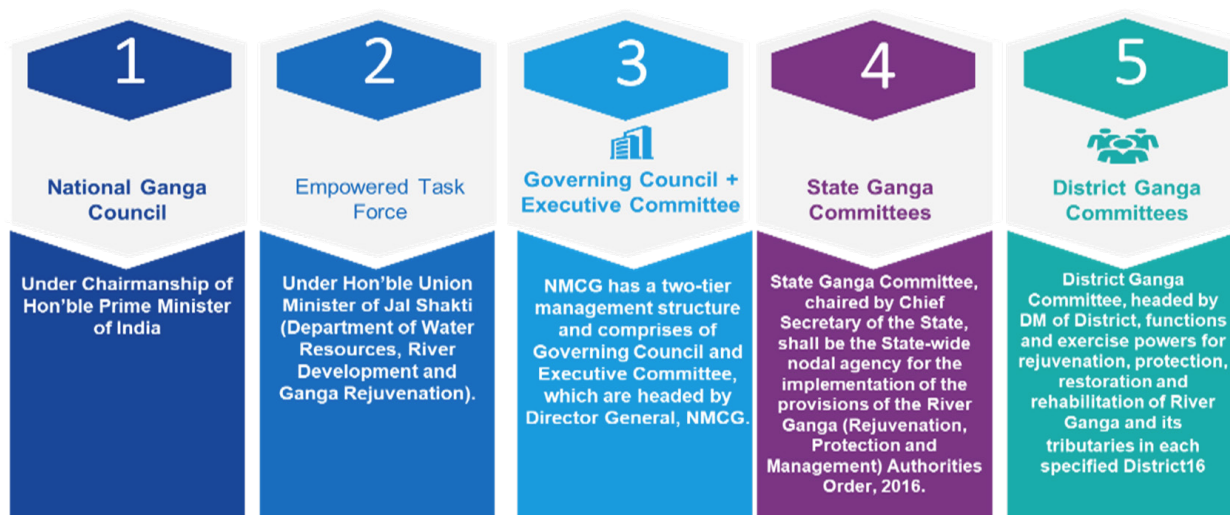


Figure: five tier structure at national, state and district level

NMCG has a two tier management structure and comprises of Governing Council and Executive Committee. Both of them are headed by Director General, NMCG. Executive Committee has been authorized to accord approval for all projects up to Rs.1000 crore. Similar to structure at national level, State Programme Management Groups (SPMGs) acts as implementing arm of State Ganga Committees. Thus the newly created structure attempts to bring all stakeholders on one platform to take a holistic approach towards the task of Ganga cleaning and rejuvenation.

a. **National Ganga Council**

The NGC is responsible for the ‘protection, prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution in River Ganga’, and for ‘its rejuvenation to its natural and pristine condition, and ‘to ensure continuous adequate flow of water in the River Ganga,’ and with connected matters.

i. **1st National Ganga Council Meeting**

The first National Ganga Council meeting was held on 14 December 2019 in Kanpur, chaired by the Hon’ble Prime Minister. Attended by Union Ministers and Chief Ministers of Ganga Basin States, discussions focused on accelerating sewerage projects, waste management, sustainable agriculture, forestry, youth engagement, Ganga Dolphin Project, and extending Namami Gange beyond 2020 for long-term impact.

ii. **2nd National Ganga Council Meeting:**

The 2nd National Ganga Council meeting was held on 30 December 2022, chaired by the Hon’ble Prime Minister via video conferencing. He praised NMCG’s efforts and highlighted Namami Gange’s recognition as a global eco-restoration flagship by UN agencies. He emphasized expanding sewage treatment in smaller towns, promoting herbal farming, and boosting tourism along the river.

b. Empowered Task Force

An Empowered Task Force under the Chairmanship of Union Minister for Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has been constituted to exercise the powers and discharge functions as specified in NMCG Authority Order and Environment Protection Act. The Committee has representation of Chief Secretaries of States on Ganga basin besides Secretaries from concerned departments of Government of India. The Empowered Task Force coordinates and advises on matters relating to Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of river Ganga and its tributaries and require the Ministries, Departments and State Government to frame Action Plan with specific activities timelines and mechanism for their implementation.

Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti chaired the 12th Meeting, 13th Meeting and 14th Meeting of the Empowered Task Force (ETF) of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) on 10th September 2024, 9th December 2024 and 11th March 2025 respectively.



Figures: Hon'ble Minister and MoS, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Sh C.R. Paatil chaired the 12th ETF (Top L), 13th ETF (Top R) and 14th ETF meetings (B) on 10th September 2024, 9th December 2024 and 11th March 2025.

c. Governing Council

The Governing Council is headed by Director General of NMCG, and comprises members from MoEF&CC, MoHUA, NMCG etc. The Governing Council may constitute a sub-committee from out of its members and also by associating some technical experts for appraisal of the projects. The Sub-Committee of the Governing Council shall appraise the project only after completion of Third Party Appraisal of the project by technical experts or consortium of recognized institutes or Indian Institutes of Technology, as the case may be.

d. Executive Committee

As per River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016, the National Mission for Clean Ganga have a two-tier management structure and Executive Committee is one of the two tiers. The Executive Committee is constituted out of the Governing Council and headed by Director General NMCG. The Executive Committee includes Joint Secretary, Department of Expenditure, Principal Secretaries of Ganga States, and all senior officials of NMCG. During the year, total 6 EC meetings (55th on 5th July, 2024, 56th on 13th August, 2024, 57th on 25th September, 2024, 58th on 13th November, 2024, 59th on 30th December, 2024, 60th on 10th February, 2025) were held.

i. State and District Ganga Committees

The State Ganga Committee, chaired by the Chief Secretary, includes Principal Secretaries and five experts nominated by the State Government. At the district level, the District Ganga Committee, led by the District Magistrate, comprises representatives from municipalities, gram panchayats, and relevant departments. Constituted with Ministerial approval, 52 DGCs on the Ganga main stem and 87 DGCs on tributaries have been notified.

1.2. NAMAMI GANGE - An Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission

Cabinet approved the Namami Gange programme on 13th May 2015 as a comprehensive approach to rejuvenate river Ganga and its tributaries under one umbrella. A total of ₹ 20,000 crores have been allocated for this project to be spent over the next five years (2020). This includes funds allocated for ongoing projects to clean river Ganga and new initiatives. In 2022, the Cabinet has approved Namami Gange II for ₹ 22,500 crores for the period 2021- 2026. The focus shall be on sewerage infrastructure creation in Ganga tributaries, scaling up of public private partnership efforts, circular water economy model and faecal sludge and septage management.

1.2.1. Pillars of Ganga Rejuvenation

This approach differentiates this from earlier attempts. Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) approach is followed with multi sectoral and multi-agency interventions such as:

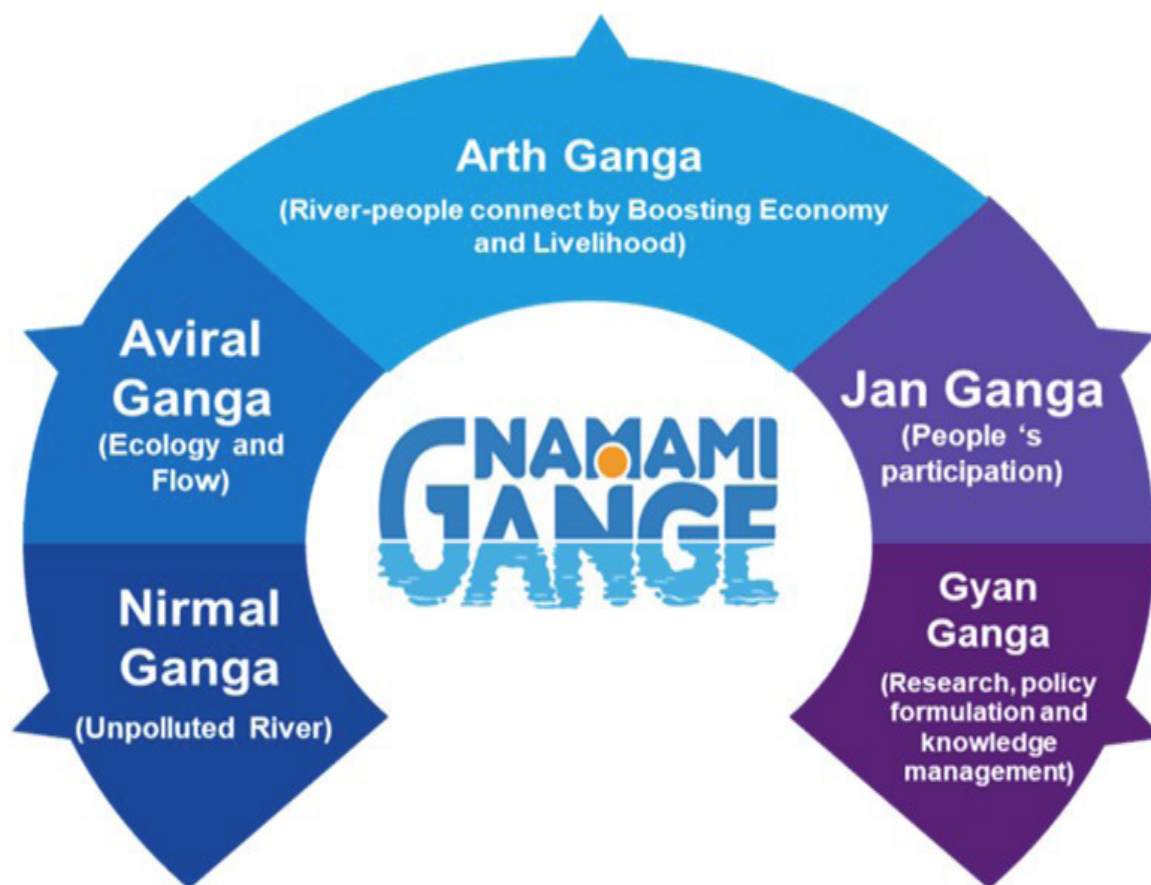


Figure: Five Programmatic Pillars of Namami Gange

(i) pollution abatement (**Nirmal Ganga**), (ii) improving ecology and flow (**Aviral Ganga**), (iii) strengthen people river connect (**Jan Ganga**) and (iv) facilitate diversified research, scientific mapping, studies, and evidence-based policy formulation (**Gyan Ganga**). Over the years, concerted efforts made by NMCG are beginning to find success in restoring the pristine glory of the river. One such effort is the **Arth Ganga** which was envisioned by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in 2019, during the National Ganga Council. The model is based on the symbiotic relationship between nature-society and aims to strengthen the people-river connect.

A total of **494 projects** have been sanctioned under Namami Gange programme at a cost of **₹ 40,482 crores**. 315 projects have been completed and the remaining are in progress. Pace of execution and consequently the expenditure has increased many folds with the expenditure for **FY 2024-25 being ₹ 2,396 crores as compared to ₹ 171 crores in FY 2014-15**.

Table 2: Projects under Namami Gange programme

Projects (as of March'25)	Sanctioned Projects	Sanctioned Cost (Rs in Cr)	Completed Projects
Nirmal Ganga	374	38,797	248
Aviral Ganga	70	955	46
Arth Ganga	11	46	2
Jan Ganga	17	427	11
Gyan Ganga	22	257	8
Grand Total	494	40,482	315

1.3. Namami Gange Highlights in 2024-2025

Some of the major activities carried out by NMCG during the span are as follows:

1.3.1. Completion of Projects and creation of additional treatment capacity

In FY 2024–25, the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) successfully completed 29 projects under the Namami Gange Programme, raising the total number of completed projects to 315. Among these, 17 sewerage infrastructure projects added 557 MLD of treatment capacity, which increased to 612 MLD when including three partially completed projects. This brought the cumulative treatment capacity under the programme to 3,722 MLD. Additionally, 12 other projects were completed during the year, covering areas such as ghats and crematoria (2), solid waste management (2), bioremediation (3), R&D (2), and other (3).

1.3.2. New Projects

In FY 2024-25, the NMCG sanctioned 36 projects at a total cost of ₹2,606 crore, including 13 sewerage infrastructure projects worth ₹2187.18crore, which will augment treatment capacity by 401 MLD. As on March 2025, a total of 494 projects worth ₹40,482 crore have been sanctioned under the Namami Gange programme for interventions such as wastewater treatment, solid waste management, riverfront management, e-flowassessment, afforestation, biodiversity conservation, and public participation etc. Among these, 208 sewerage infrastructure projects have been sanctioned in the Ganga Basin to create 6,420 MLD treatment capacity and 5,161 km sewer network.

On 2nd October 2024, the Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated and laid the foundation stone for 10 sewage treatment plant (STP) projects under the Namami Gange Programme, with a total investment of ₹1,555 crore. Of these, five projects worth ₹534 crore were inaugurated in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, including STPs in Kairana (15 MLD), Budhana (10 MLD with 1.0 km sewerage network), Muzaffarnagar (54.5 MLD with 5.91 km sewerage network), Maner Town (6.5 MLD with 5.5 km sewerage network), and Danapur (25 MLD). Additionally, foundation stones were laid for five more projects across Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh, amounting to ₹1,021 crore, which include STPs in Kahalgaon (6 MLD), Dehri-on-Sone (21 MLD), Ramgarh (40 MLD), Mathura (60 MLD), and Prayagraj (43 MLD). These initiatives mark a significant advancement in sewage infrastructure and river rejuvenation efforts.

Projects for which the foundation stone has been laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

1.3.4. Mahakumbh 2025: Milestone in Ganga Preservation and Sustainable Practices

Mahakumbh 2025 in Prayagraj served not only as a sacred spiritual gathering but also as a symbol of cultural heritage and environmental awareness. Millions of devotees visited the confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna, and Saraswati for the holy bath, while the event conveyed a powerful message of cleanliness and sustainability. It redefined collective commitment to river purity and ecological preservation, blending faith with environmental responsibility. The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has undertaken a series of transformative initiatives during Mahakumbh 2025, reinforcing its commitment to the cleanliness and conservation of the sacred river Ganga.

a. Namami Gange Pavilion: Center of Awareness and Innovation

The 'Namami Gange' Pavilion at Mahakumbh 2025 served as an engaging platform to showcase Ganga's biodiversity and conservation efforts through modern, interactive exhibits. Key attractions included a biodiversity tunnel depicting aquatic life, a digital showcase of cleanliness success stories, real-time water quality data via Prayag Manch, and models of riverfront development and sewage treatment. Replicas of Gangetic dolphins and turtles, along with a symbolic statue of Shri Ganesh and Mushak, added a cultural touch, reinforcing the message of purity and environmental responsibility.

b. Sewage Treatment and Waste Management

To ensure the uninterrupted purity of Ganga water during Mahakumbh 2025, the Namami Gange Mission implemented a series of robust measures. Ten sewage treatment plants (STPs) with a combined capacity of 340 MLD were made operational in Prayagraj, while additional STPs were under construction at Salori, Rasulabad, and Naini. Furthermore, 37 drains flowing into the Ganga and Yamuna were fully tapped and treated. Advanced systems for both solid and liquid waste management were also deployed to enhance overall water quality and environmental hygiene.

c. Cleanliness and Sustainability at the Fair

Mahakumbh 2025 established a new benchmark in environmental sustainability through comprehensive sanitation and waste management measures. A total of 12,000 FRP toilets, 16,100 prefabricated steel toilets, and 20,000 community urinals were installed across the fairgrounds. Additionally, 37.75 lakh liner bags and 20,000 garbage bins were deployed to ensure efficient and hygienic waste disposal, reinforcing the event's commitment to cleanliness and ecological responsibility.

d. Eco-Friendly Ghats and Urban Beautification

Under the Namami Gange initiative, modern and eco-friendly ghats were developed in Prayagraj, featuring solar lighting, changing rooms, and efficient waste management systems to enhance both convenience and sustainability. Complementing these efforts, the 'Paint My City' campaign revitalized urban spaces with vibrant murals that promote cleanliness and celebrate cultural heritage, giving the city a distinctive and inspiring visual identity.

e. Community Engagement and Awareness

During Mahakumbh 2025, 1,500 trained Ganga Sevadoots played a vital role in guiding devotees on cleanliness and responsible waste disposal. Complementing their efforts, the Ganga Swachhata Abhiyan mobilized daily cleaning drives, street plays, and active community participation, transforming faith into a shared commitment to environmental stewardship.

1.3.5. Participation of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) at 12th regional 3R and circular economy forum in Asia and the pacific, 3rd and 5th March 2025 (at International Center, Jaipur Rajasthan)

At the 12th Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum held in Jaipur from March 3–5, 2025, NMCG actively showcased its commitment to circular water economies and sustainable urban development. In collaboration with the Ministry of Jal Shakti, NMCG organized exhibitions and side events highlighting key initiatives under the Namami Gange Programme, including the River Cities Alliance (RCA), Urban River Management Plans (URMPs), and wastewater reuse technologies. The forum provided a platform to present successful PPP models such as Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) and discuss strategies for resilient, low-carbon cities. NMCG's participation emphasized the importance of treated wastewater reuse, biogas generation, and public engagement in water conservation. With over 200 participants engaging in NMCG's exhibition, the event reinforced the role of circular economy practices in achieving SDGs and carbon neutrality. The outcomes will inform future collaborations and policy frameworks to advance water circularity across Asia-Pacific.

Project Monitoring, Financial Control, Budget & Audit, CGF

2

This chapter provides a strategic framework for ensuring accountability and efficiency through integrated project monitoring, financial management, budgeting, auditing, and CGF governance.

2.1. Project Monitoring Tool (PMT)

A centralized cloud-based Project Monitoring Tool has been implemented in NMCG to monitor all the NMCG projects;

- **Project Monitoring Module:** A comprehensive project monitoring module which is used by operational resources to capture the key elements related to projects.
- **Overall Dashboard:** A visual representation of overall progress (Physical and Financial Progress) and performance of all the projects status with multiple filters such as state wise, town wise, river wise etc.

The overall dashboard consists of: The state-wise total number of projects chart, State-wise project status and how many projects in each state, State-wise financial progress for projects, Funding organizations and respective funded amount for each state, Sewer network, STP capacity.

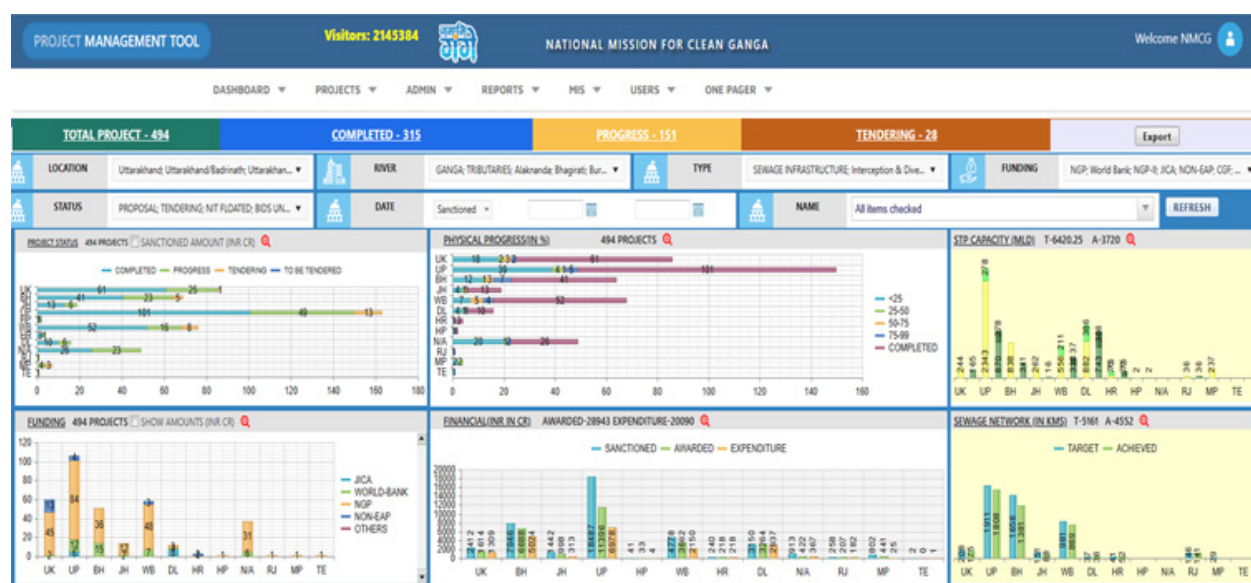


Figure: Snapshot of PMT Tool of Namami Gange Programme

2.2. Financial Structure and Controls

- Adoption of Hybrid Treasury Single Account (TSA) system-extension of TSA to executing agencies at third level and below, as well to private grantee.
- 7 Agencies, including 5 Private grantees on-boarded.
- 12 Third level Executing agencies also on-boarded.

- Increasing trend in disbursement sustained – 8 percent higher than last year.
- Utilization Certificates pending against grants released upto 31 March 2024 reduced by ₹ 300.00 crore.
- Audited Annual Accounts laid in the Parliament within stipulated time - all prescribed time lines adhered to for third year in succession.
- NMCG notified under Section 10(46A) of the Income Tax Act 1961 – “Authority” status now recognized by the Income Tax Department.
- ₹ 241.65 crores interests and unutilized grants refunded to the Consolidated Fund of India.
- Continuous guidance to Implementing/ Executing Agencies through review meetings, advisories on various financial matters including GST, Utilization Certificates, transition to Hybrid TSA, acceptance of Insurance Surety Bond as bid and performance security etc.
- Improving internal controls:
- Quarterly meetings of NMCG’s Audit/Budget Review Committees.
- Coordinated internal audit of NMCG and SMCGs through centrally engaged Auditor.

2.2.1. Overview of the Finance Unit of NMCG

NMCG’s Finance Wing is a combination of Integrated Finance and Pay and Accounts Divisions in a typical Ministry/ Department of the Government of India. It is also responsible for conducting all Audits of NMCG, and related coordination, as also the management of financial aspects of the Clean Ganga Fund. The Finance Wing undertakes financial scrutiny of proposals, ensuring adherence to Government of India rules and financial prudence, management the NMCG budget, release of funds to implementing agencies and vendors, and preparation of annual accounts. It oversees and ensures timely conducted of various audits by the C&AG such as audit of Annual Accounts, Inspection/Transaction audit, Performance audit and Certification audit for World Bank assisted projects. In addition, it also coordinates internal audits by the Internal Audit Wing of the Ministry of Jal Shakti, as well as by a Chartered Accountant Firm.

2.2.2. Fund Flow for Namami Gange Programme

a. Treasury Single Account (TSA)

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Expenditure Management Commission, a new fund flow system, i.e., Treasury Single Account (TSA), was piloted by the Department of Expenditure in February 2019 to improve fund flow efficiency to Autonomous Bodies (ABs). In May 2020, the TSA system was extended to 18 ABs, including the NMCG.

The allocation for Namami Gange is part of the approved budget of the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD&GR). Under the TSA, Central Nodal Agencies (CNA) such as the NMCG and executing/ implementing agencies (EAs/ IAs) in Government sector receiving funds from the NMCG are required to open programme specific assignment accounts in the Reserve Bank of India. The DoWR, RD&GR assigns limits to the NMCG on the basis of quarterly projections. The NMCG in turn assigns limits to State Missions for Clean Ganga (SMCGs) and EAs after assessing their fund requirements. Physical flow of funds happens on “Just in time” basis only at the time of final payments to the contractors/ vendors. Unused assignment limits lapse at the end of Financial Year. Executing Agencies are not allowed to transfer any limits to their Bank Accounts except for specified purposes, thus reducing possibility of parking of funds.

The NMCG started transition to the Treasury Single Account System in FY 2021-22.in addition to 30 Agencies on-boarded earlier. Now, 32 Government Agencies have been on-boarded on TSA.

b. Adoption to Hybrid TSA System

Initially, the TSA was applicable up to two levels (i.e., NMCG and implementing/ executing agencies one level below). Further, only Government agencies were covered. In May 2024, the Department of Expenditure extended TSA to third-level government and second level private sub-agencies under the Hybrid TSA Model (Model-1A). NMCG promptly adopted this model, issuing guidelines and supporting agencies through workshops and resources. With this, “Just in time” fund release principle has been extended throughout programme architecture.

Table: Circulars / Advisories & workshops/trainings on Hybrid TSA

- Circular dated 29.05.2024 on extension of TSA to Sub-Agencies at 3rd level and below.
- Guidance on Pre-requisite to be followed in implementation of Hybrid TSA
- Orientation training on Hybrid TSA System on 29 August 2024.
- Hands on workshop on implementation and payment process under Hybrid TSA System on 16 January 2025.

Table: Third Level Executing Agencies on-boarded Hybrid TSA in 2024-25

SMCG (No. of agencies)	Executive Agencies
Uttarakhand (2)	Uttarakhand Peyjal Nigam (6 Units)
	Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan (6 Units)
Uttar Pradesh (5)	Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam (Rural)
	Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam (Urban)
	Mela Pradhikaran
	Uttar Pradesh Project Corporation Limited
	Flood Work Division Balia
Bihar	Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (BUIDCO)
Jharkhand	Jharkhand Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (JUIDCO)
West Bengal	Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority
Central Pollution Control Board (2)	Regional Directorate - Kolkata
	Regional Directorate - Lucknow

Table: Private Agencies on-boarded Hybrid TSA in 2024-25

Sl. No.	Name of Agencies
1.	Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conservation Organization
2.	Turtle Survival Alliance
3.	Solidaridad Regional Expertise Centre
4.	Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH)
5.	Centre for Policy Research

c. Fund Flow for Projects implemented in Hybrid Annuity Mode

Apart from projects implemented through Implementing (SMCGs) and Executing Agencies, NMCG also implements projects on Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM), for which Concessionaires are paid through Escrow Accounts on achievement of agreed milestones. The Escrow Accounts are kept sufficiently funded for payment of next two milestone based payments during construction period to the HAM concessionaires, and with 8 quarters' O&M period payment requirements during the O&M period.

2.3. Budget and Outlay

2.3.1. Budget and Disbursement: FY 2024-25

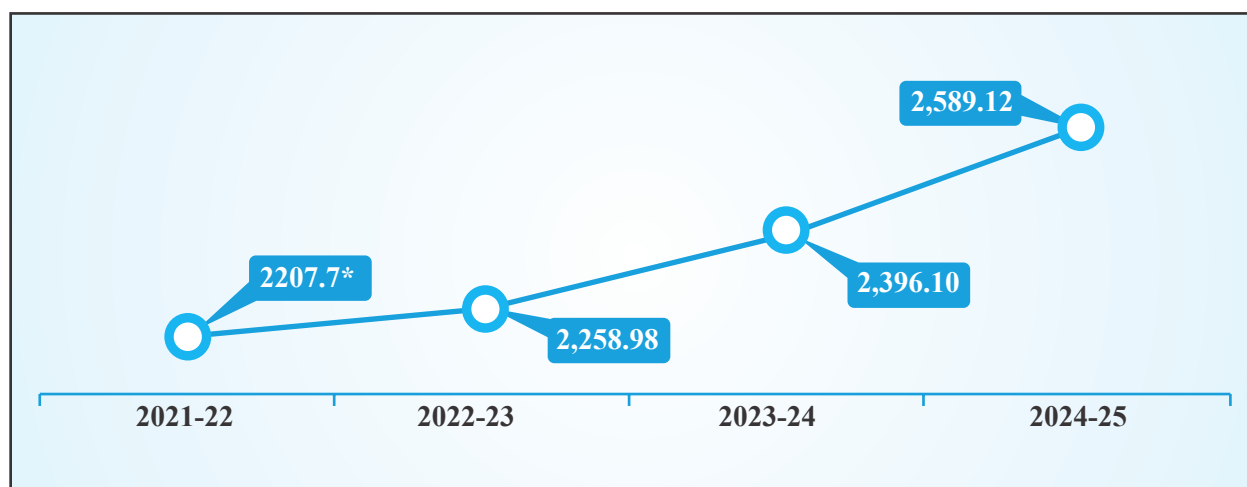
During FY 2024-25, the NMCG disbursed ₹ 2589.12 crore to various implementing/ executing agencies. The gross disbursement was higher (₹ 2744.35 crore), but an amount of ₹ 155.23 crore either lapsed with or refunded by various executing agencies. Even then, the NMCG has sustained the trend of increasing disbursement under the Namami Gange II, with this year's disbursement being 8 percent higher than last year. The NMCG utilized 86.30 percent of the budgetary provision (Revised Estimate).

Table: Summary of Budget and disbursements –FY 2024-25

₹ in crore			
	EAP	Non EAP	Total
Budget Estimates	1,000.00	2,345.70	3,345.70
Revised Estimate	600.00	2,400.00	3,000.00
Limits disbursed (Gross)	600.30*	2,144.05	2,744.35
Limit refunded/Surrendered by Executing Agencies	19.58	135.65	155.23
Net Disbursement / limits utilized	580.72	2,008.40	2,589.12

*EAP: Externally Aided Projects , Non EAP: Non Externally Aided Projects * Including reassignment of refunded limits.

₹ in crore



* Unspent grant of ₹315 crore of FY 2020-21 before operationalization of the Treasury Single Account (TSA) was utilized during FY 2021-22.

Figure: Disbursement by the NMCG under the Namami Gange II

A break-up of the disbursement among the 6 verticals of the Namami Gange Programme is given below:

Table: Break-up of disbursement amongst Namami Gange Verticals

₹ in crore

Vertical	EAP	Non-EAP	Total	% of Disbursement
Nirmal Ganga	576.79	1775.25	2352.04	90.84%
Aviral Ganga	0.00	58.08	58.08	2.24%
Arth Ganga	0.00	5.23	5.23	0.20%
Gyan Ganga	3.13	40.20	43.33	1.67%
Jan Ganga	0.00	38.13	38.13	1.47%
Institutional Development	0.80	91.51	92.31	3.57%
Total	580.72	2008.40	2589.12	-

2.3.2. Refund of unutilized grants with executing agencies to the Consolidated Fund of India

General Financial Rules {Rule 230(8)} require “All interests or other earnings against Grants in aid or advances (other than reimbursement) released to any Grantee institution should be mandatorily remitted to the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) immediately after finalisation of the accounts”. Further, the guidelines for implementation of TSA also require all unspent grants-in-aid received prior to the introduction of TSA be refunded to the CFI. NMCG has been pro-actively pursuing refund of unutilized grants-in-aid and accrued interests with all executing agencies since FY 2022-23. During FY 2024-25, well, ₹ 241.65 Crore interests and unutilized grants were refunded to the CFI.

2.3.3. Substantial reduction of pending Utilization Certificates (UCs)

Continuing with the improvement of last couple of years, there has been significant reduction of outstanding Utilization Certificates (UCs) during FY 2024-25 as well. During FY 2024-25, there has been a reduction of ₹ 301.15 crore in outstanding UCs against grants released up to 31.03.2024 as tabulated below:

Table: Reduction of UCs in FY 2024-25

	Pending UC on 31.03.2024	Pending UC as on 31.03.2025	Reduction during FY 2024-25
Against grants released upto FY 2022-23 (31.03.2023)	₹ 158.98 crore (including ₹ 130.98 crore pending from State Sanitation Missions)	₹ 61.64 crore (including ₹ 59.32 crore pending from State Sanitation Missions)	₹ 97.34 crore (of which ₹ 71.66 crore was against UCs pending from State Sanitation Missions)
Against grants released in FY 2023-24	₹ 215.45 crore	₹ 11.64 crore	₹ 203.81 crore
Total	₹ 374.43 crore	₹ 73.28 crore (including ₹ 59.32 crore from State Sanitation Missions)	₹ 301.15 crore

As is evident above, outstanding UCs against grants released upto 31 March 2024 are majorly from Sanitation Missions of 5 Ganga basin States. The NMCG had released a total of ₹ 953.00 crore to State Sanitation Missions during 2015-16 to 2018-19. However, UCs for ₹ 270.00 crore were still pending at end of FY 2022-23. Persistent follow-up at the highest level over the last couple of years has reduced the outstanding UCs significantly:

The UCs are now majorly pending only from 2 of the 5 Ganga basin States (Uttar Pradesh and Bihar). Other than State Sanitation Missions, UCs amounting to only ₹ 13.96 crore are pending against grants released up to 31 March 2024.

2.3.4. Streamlining the system of Utilization Certificates

Not only reduction in the volume of outstanding UCs, a lot of efforts have been made to improve the quality of UCs. The objective, inter alia, has been to ensure that in addition to expenditure progress, UCs also provide evidence of the corresponding outcome. A detailed guidance Note on preparation of UCs was circulated to all executing agencies on 17 May 2024. Separate advisories were also issued to Central Public Sector Enterprises and State Forest Departments on 24 October and 20 November 2024 respectively. An interactive session was organized with Proponent Units of the NMCG on 27 December 2024 to sensitize them about the essential features of Utilization Certificates, and a guidance note was issued internally. In addition to provisional quarterly/ annual UCs, Grantee Agencies have also been advised to furnish audited UCs. The audited UCs along with audited financial statements for FY 2023-24 have been received from the SMCGs. The process of obtaining the audited UCs and financial statements for FY 2024-25 is currently underway. The NMCG has issued an Advisory dated 20 May 2025 specifying timelines for submission of audited UCs.

Table: Advisories on Utilization Certificate

1. Advisory on preparation of Utilization Certificates dated 17.05.2024.
2. Advisory Dated 20 November 2024 on preparation of UCs by State Forest Department.
3. Advisory dated 24 October 2024 for preparation of UCs by Central Public Sector Enterprises.
4. DO letters dated 05 September 2024 on furnishing of “Outcome Achieved” report along with Utilization Certificates.
5. Advisory dated 20 May 2025 on submission of audited UCs.

2.4. Annual Accounts and its audit by the C&AG

Para 43(3) of the “The River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016” dated 07 October 2016, stipulates that the audit of the annual accounts of the NMCG shall be done by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and after completion of the annual audit, the audit agency shall furnish annual audit certificate. Further, Paragraph 43(5) of the said order also provides that the annual expenditure statement of the NMCG with the audit report shall be forwarded annually to the Empowered Task Force (ETF) and the Central Government for being laid before each House of the Parliament.

Accordingly, the audit of NMCG is carried out by the Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General every year. The NMCG is classified as an Autonomous Body. NMCG’s Annual Accounts for a Financial Year (FY) are required to be finalized and made available to the C&AG within 3 months of the closure of the FY (i.e. by 30th June), and the Audited Accounts are to be laid on the Table of the Parliament within 9 months (i.e., by 31st December). The NMCG has adhered to all specified timelines regarding the audit of annual accounts for FY 2023-24, as tabulated below:

Table: Preparation and Audit of Annual Accounts for FY 2023-24

Activity	Timeline specified in GFR / Authority Notification	Date of compliance
Preparation and submission of Annual Accounts to the C&AG	30 June 2024	22 June 2024
Audit by C&AG and receipt of Audit Report	31 October 2024	Audit conducted: 1 to 16 July 2024 Receipt of Audit Report: 30 October 2024
Submission of Audited Accounts to the Empowered Task Force	Before laying of Audited Accounts in the Parliament	9 December 2024
Laying of Audited Accounts in the Parliament	31 December 2024	Lok Sabha: 12 December 2024 Rajya Sabha: 16 December 2024

With this, for the third year in succession, NMCG fully complied with all relevant timelines with regard to preparation and audit of its annual financial statements.

2.4.1. Other Audit Activities

a. Audit of World Bank assisted Projects

The World Bank is assisting the Namami Gange Programme under the Second National Ganga River Basin Project (SNGRBP), for which a loan agreement was signed on 7 July 2020. As per the relevant loan documents, the Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) is required to issue Audit Report (Audited Project Financial Statements) for expenditures incurred by the NMCG under the SNGRBP, and State Accountant Generals for expenditures incurred by the SMCGs concerned. As per the loan terms, the Audit Reports for a financial year are due by the 31st December of the following year. A 4-month grace period is also available, after which disbursement of loans may be suspended.

The audit reports of NMCG and SMCGs of Uttarakhand, Jharkhand for the financial year 2023-24 were furnished to the World Bank within the time line i.e. 31 December 2024. The audit report of SMCGs of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were furnished on 05 March 2025, i.e. within the grace period of four months. In case of West Bengal, the audit was delayed as the C&AG advised a change in the name of the Auditee entity before commencement of the Audit. It was advised that the existing name (“West Bengal State NGRBA Programme Management Group”) should be changed to “State Mission for Clean Ganga West Bengal” to align it with the nomenclature used in the loan agreement. Although the name change was approved by the State Ganga Council on 6 November 2024, the formal notification was held up due to technical issues. The Audit Report was issued on 13 May 2025 and was immediately furnished to the World Bank. The name change has also since been notified.

b. Audit by the Internal Audit Wing of the DoWR,RD&GR

Audit of the NMCG was conducted in May 2024 by the Internal Audit Wing (IAW) covering the period April 2017 to March 2024. An action taken report on the observations pertaining to Finance Wing was submitted on 9 January 2025. The Audit observations and action taken were also reported to the NMCG’s Audit Review Committee in its 26th Meeting held on 7 February 2025.

c. Quarterly Internal Audit

Internal Audits are an important instrument of internal control. They provide independent opinions on the adequacy of internal safeguards to mitigate financial risks in the program. Internal Audits of NMCG and all SMCGs have been completed for all 4 quarters of FY 2024-25. Observations of Internal Audit are also regularly reported to the Audit Review Committee of the NMCG.

d. Improving Internal Control & financial discipline

A series of measures were initiated in FY 2022–23 & FY 2023-24 to enhance financial discipline and strengthen internal control mechanisms. These included regular monitoring of fund utilization, periodic reconciliation of accounts with major grantees, and ensuring refund of unspent balances and interest accrued. During FY 2024–25, these efforts were further reinforced through structured reviews, capacity-building of finance personnel, and improved coordination with executing agencies.

The initiatives taken during FY 2024-25, as summed up below: i) Transition to the Hybrid Treasury Single Account System ensuring “Just in time” fund release, ii) On-boarding of 7 Agencies on TSA/ Hybrid TSA, including 5 private grantees, iii) Improvement in reporting of fund utilization with Project-wise reporting by the SMCGs and reporting of outcome achieved, iv) Significant reduction in outstanding Ucs, v) Timely audit by the C&AG, and laying of Audit Report in the Parliament within stipulated time (third year in succession), vi) Internal Audit conducted by the Internal Audit Wing of the DoWR,RD&GR, vii) Regular Quarterly Internal Audit, viii) Quarterly meetings of Audit /Budget Review Committees, ix) Regular reviews

with State Finance Teams (12 reviews held) (02.04.2024, 31.05.2024, 01.07.2024, 11.07.2024, 01.08.2024, 25.10.2024, 27.11.2024, 15.01.2025, 27.01.2025, 27.02.2025, 27.03.2025, 28.03.2025).

2.4.2. Income Tax Matters

In FY 2024–25, NMCG resolved key income tax issues through close coordination with the Income Tax Department. The NMCG was notified under Section 10(46) in March 2024 for AYs 2021–22 to 2023–24 and was accorded permission to file revised returns. Subsequently, the CBDT has notified NMCG as an “Authority” under Section 10(46A) of the Income Tax Act on 22 April 2025, granting unconditional income tax exemption from AY 2024–25 onward. This recognition has also removed the requirement for tax audits. Revised returns under applicable Sections have since been filed for AYs 201-22 to 2024-25.

2.4.3. Acceptance of Insurance Surety Bonds as performance and bid security

In February 2022, GFR 2017 was amended to allow Insurance Surety Bonds (ISBs) as bid and performance security. NMCG adopted ISBs for DBOT and HAM projects under Namami Gange via a circular dated 13 February 2025, also permitting replacement of existing bank guarantees. ISBs, issued without collateral, enhance liquidity for contractors by freeing up working capital.

2.4.4. Audit Review Committee (ARC) and Budget Review Committee (BRC)

In line with the NGRBA Financial Management Manual, NMCG and each SMCG have constituted Audit Review Committees (ARC) and Budget Review Committees (BRC). At NMCG, both are chaired by the Director General, while at SMCGs, BRC includes heads of key wings and ARC is led by the Project Director. In FY 2024–25, quarterly meetings addressed issues like expenditure progress, pending UCs, budget provisions, audit findings, and income tax matters, ensuring robust financial oversight and compliance across the Namami Gange Programme.

Table: ARC/BRC Meetings held during FY 2024-25

Quarter	Date
Quarter-1 (23rd Meeting)	24 April 2024
Quarter-2 (24th Meeting)	12 July 2024
Quarter-3 (25th Meeting)	11 November 2024
Quarter-4 (26th Meeting)	7 February 2025

2.5. World Bank assistance for Namami Gange Mission

The Second National Ganga River Basin Project (SNGRBP), for which the loan agreement was signed on 7th July, 2020, was declared effective from 21.07.2020. The IBRD loan of USD 381 million consists of the following components:

Table: Components of IBRD Loan

Details	Amount
Infrastructure Investment	USD 345 million
Institutional development	USD 20 Million
Program communication and management	USD 16 Million

Apart from the above, there is a provision of innovative financing by way of IBRD guarantee for 3 HAM investments at Agra, Meerut and Saharanpur.

World Bank releases funds via reimbursement based on quarterly Interim Unaudited Financial Reports (IUFRs) submitted by SMCGs and consolidated by NMCG. These are forwarded to the Controller of Aid Accounts & Audit (CAAA), D/o Economic Affairs for reimbursement. In FY 2024–25, USD 36.21 million was disbursed, taking total disbursements under SNGRBP to USD 174.94 million.

Table: Summary of World Bank Finance

(In USD Million)	Loan	Disbursement	NRGBP
(June, 2011 to December, 2021)	IDA	199	199
	IBRD	340	334.83
	Total	539	533.83
SNRGBP (July, 2020 to December 2026)	IBRD Loan	381	174.94 (as on 30.05.2025)
	IBRD Guarantee	19	Not yet signed
	Total	400	174.94
	Grand Total	939	708.77

2.6. Clean Ganga Fund (CGF)

Table: Highlights of FY 2024-25

- ❑ Highest ever annual contributions received: ₹172.67 crore
 - 34% more than the previous high of ₹129.28 crore (FY 2021-22).
 - 60% higher than contributions received last year (FY 2023-24).
- ❑ Total corpus increased by ₹223.32 crore.
- ❑ Fund corpus surpassed ₹1000 crore reaching ₹1100.00 crore at the end of the financial year.
- ❑ Contribution received in FY 2024-25
 - ₹ 74.85 crore from 25 PSUs
 - ₹ 97.27 crore from 208 private companies
 - ₹ 0.55 crore from 8000 Individual donors

2.6.1. Inception of Clean Ganga Fund

In line with the Hon'ble Finance Minister's 2014 Budget announcement, the Clean Ganga Fund (CGF) was established in 2015 under the Indian Trusts Act to enable resident Indians, corporates, NRIs, and PIOs to contribute to Ganga conservation efforts. It is a unique platform enabling all stakeholders to contribute to Government's efforts in restoring the holy river to its pristine past.

Administered by a Board of Trustees chaired by the Finance Minister, the Board currently includes seven more Trustees, namely, Secretary (Economic Affairs), Secretary (CPV & OIA, Ministry of External Affairs),

Secretary (Environment, Forests & Climate Change), Secretary (Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation), Director General, National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) and Chief Secretaries of two Ganga Basin States by rotation. Currently, Chief Secretaries of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand are members of Board of Trustees. Director General, NMCG is also the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Trust.

2.6.2. Objectives of Clean Ganga Fund

The objective of the fund is to contribute to the national effort of improving the cleanliness of the River Ganga with contributions received from the residents of the country, NRIs/ PIO, and public and private companies. The specific purpose of CGF includes:

- To fund the work program of Ganga rejuvenation chosen from the Namami Gange program of Government of India.
- To coordinate and oversee the implementation of the projects sanctioned.
- To accept donations/ contributions from individuals, institutions, and corporates.
- To develop any suitable plan for achieving the main objective of improving the cleanliness of the river Ganga.

2.6.3. Contributions received in FY 2024-25

In FY 2024-25, the CGF attracted a record contribution of ₹ 172.67 crore, which is 34 percent more than the previous high of ₹ 129.28 crore received in FY 2021-22 and 60 percent higher than that of previous year (₹ 107.45 crore). With accrued interest of ₹ 50.64 crore, which is also highest ever, for the first time the CGF corpus appreciated by ₹ 200.00 crore (₹ 223.32 crore) in a single year. The Fund surpassed ₹ 1000 crore; reaching ₹ 1100 Crore by the end of the Financial Year. Break-up of contributions received during FY 2024-25 is given in Table.

Table: Contributions to CGF in FY 2024-25

S. No.	Donor Category	Amount (₹ in Cr.)
1	Public Sector Undertakings	74.85
2	Private Corporates	97.27
3	Individual donors	0.55
	Total	172.67

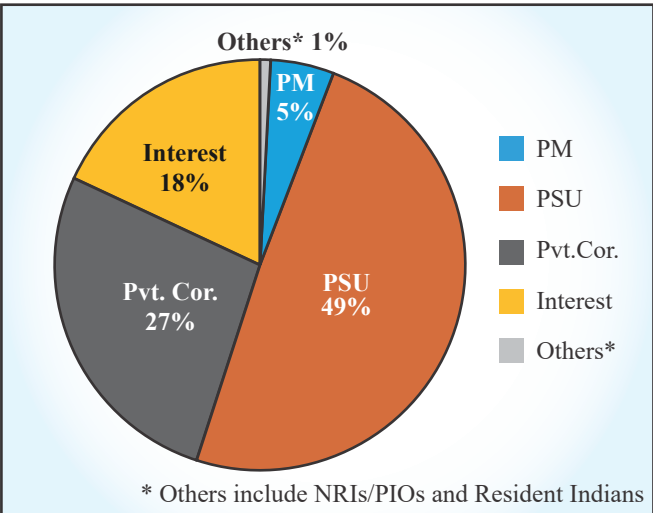
During FY 2024-25, contributions were received from 25 PSUs, 208 Private Sector Companies and more than 8000 individuals. The Citi Bank was the highest contributor (₹ 58.83 crore). The Top donors were felicitated in Haridwar by the Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti during Ganga Utsav on 4 November 2024.

2.6.4. Summary of Fund

The CGF corpus surpassed ₹ 1000 crore during FY 2024-25 reaching ₹ 1099.75 crore as on 31.03.2025. Break-up of the Fund is given in Table.

Table: The Clean Ganga Fund (as on 31.03.2025)

Sl. No.	Donor Category	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	Hon'ble Prime Minister	54.91
2.	Public Sector Units	540.92
3.	Private Corporates	292.73
4.	Resident Indians	10.25
5.	NRIs/PIOs*	4.02
6.	Interests	196.92
7.	Total	1099.75



* Others include NRIs/PIOs and Resident Indians

* Including contribution from the India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI), a not-for-profit Trust to facilitate Overseas Indian philanthropy.

2.6.5. Summary of Projects

The CGF has so far funded projects in 6 states broadly in following 4 areas: a. Afforestation, b. Riverfront Development (RFD)/Ghat works, d. Ghat works & Crematoria , e. In-situ Bioremediation. 19 CGF funded projects have been completed so far. 11 projects are at various stage of implementation. 2 projects have been dropped due to lack of regulatory clearances. Total release from the CGF (for completed and on-going projects together), as on 31.03.2025 is ₹ 248.72 crore [completed projects (₹ 195.64 crore) plus release for ongoing projects (₹ 53.08 crore)]. An amount of ₹ 27.47 crore was released for project execution during FY 2024-25. A summary of projects sanctioned under the CGF as on 31.03.2025 is below Table.

Table: Overview of CGF-funded Projects

S No.	Project Category	No of Projects			Sanctioned cost/Releases(₹ in crore)		
		Sanctioned	Completed	Ongoing	Completion costs (19 projects)	Sanctioned costs (11 ongoing projects)	Release for ongoing projects(11)
1.	Afforestation	5	5	-	65.08		-
2.	In-situ Bioremediation	2	2	-	1.90		-
3.	RFD/Ghat works	15	6	9	74.64	176.07	50.47
4.	Ghat works & Crematoria	8	6	2	54.02	8.25	2.61
	Total	30*	19	11	195.64	184.32	53.08

(* 2 projects dropped due to lack of regulatory clearance)

A summary of CGF funded projects State-wise is tabulated below:

Table: State-wise summary of projects sanctioned, completed and ongoing

State	Project Category	Sanctioned	Completed	Ongoing
Uttarakhand	Afforestation	1	1	--
	Ghat works & Crematoria	1	1	--
	RFD/Ghat works	6	1	5
	Total	8	3	5
Uttar Pradesh	Afforestation	1	1	--
	RFD/Ghat works	4	4	--
	Ghat works & Crematoria	2	2	--
	Total	7	7	--
Bihar	Afforestation	1	1	--
	In-situ Bioremediation	2	2	--
	Ghat works & Crematoria	2	2	--
	RFD/Ghat works	1	1	
	Total	6	6	--
Jharkhand	Afforestation	1	1	--
	Total	1	1	--
West Bengal	Afforestation	1	1	--
	Ghat works & Crematoria	1	1	--
	RFD/Ghat works	1	--	1
	Crematoria	2	--	2
	Total	5	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	RFD/Ghat works	3	--	3
	Total	3	--	3
	Total	30	19	11

Note: Two RFD and Crematoria projects namely (i) Development of Gauri Cremation Ghat at Bhogpur Talla, Yamkeshwar Block, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand and (ii) Development of Balu Ghat-1 at Sultanganj, Bihar were dropped due to lack of regulatory clearance.

2.6.6. Audit of CGF Accounts

Clause 18 of the Trust Deed of Clean Ganga Fund provides that the books of account of the trust shall be audited by a qualified auditor or a chartered Accountant/ Comptroller and Auditor General every year. Accordingly, the audit of the Clean Ganga Fund is being carried out by a Chartered Accountant Firm regularly. The Annual Accounts for FY 2024-25 have been prepared and audit will be completed as per prescribed time line. In addition, accounts of CGF are also audited by an Internal auditor every 4 months (thrice in a year).

2.6.7. Tax Concessions

Incomes of Clean Ganga Fund are exempt from Income Tax by virtue of the provision of Section 10(23C) (iiiaaa) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Domestic donors to CGF are eligible for 100% Income Tax exemption under Section 80G (1) (i) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Also, contributions to CGF fall within the purview of CSR activities as defined in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

2.6.8. How to Contribute to CGF

A saving account is being operated by the CGF with State Bank of India(SBI), New Delhi Main Branch for receiving donations. Contributions to the CGF can be made in following five modes:

1. Cheque / DD drawn in favour of “Clean Ganga Fund”,
2. CGF’s Saving Account No. 41680241128 with the New Delhi Main Branch of State Bank of India (IFSC Code: SBIN0000691, Swift Code: SBININBB104).
3. Payment gateway (SBI e-pay/SBI Collect also) provided in the portal of CGF NMCG website (<https://nmcg.nic.in> → Clean Ganga Fund → Contribute Now).
4. BHIM / UPI Mobile application.
5. A link for online payment has also been provided on the website of NMCG (<https://nmcg.nic.in> → Clean Ganga Fund → Contribute Now).

Sewerage Infrastructure

3

The approach towards sewage management – *the single biggest cause of pollution* – has been to first map the cities and towns comprehensively along Ganga, analyse the existing gaps in sewage treatment capacity through condition assessment of existing Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and then plan for need-based rehabilitation or up-gradation of the existing STPs and capacity creation for deficit infrastructure with the design period of 15 years (projected population in the year 2035).

Sewage from the habitations along the entire length of Ganga accounts for *70% of the pollution* flowing in the river. Hence, to achieve Nirmal Dhara, top priority has been accorded to creating sewage treating capacity along *towns and cities* along the main stem of the river Ganga and its many tributaries after carrying out a comprehensive feasibility assessment exercise. Details of progress made during the period are discussed in this chapter.

3.1. Sewage Treatment

Sewage treatment is being planned through a suite of solutions which include conventional as well as emerging technologies.

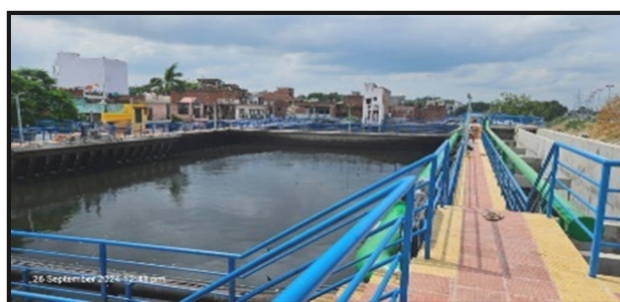
Under Municipal Sewage management component, a total of *208 projects* have been sanctioned till 31st March 2025 at a cumulative cost of *₹ 33,360.30 Crore* creating a total STP capacity of 6,420.19 MLD (5470.20 MLD (New) + 949.99 MLD (Rehabilitation)) and *5,160.87 Km of Sewerage network*. The projects are spread across 10 States – Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

Table: Status of STP & network development works under NMCG

S. No.	States	No. of Projects	Sanction Cost (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned STP Capacity (in MLD)	Capacity Created (in MLD)	Sewer Network to be laid (in Km)	Sewer Network laid (in Km)	Completed Projects
1	Uttarakhand	42	1,743	244	184.50	208	175	36
2	Uttar Pradesh	77	15,515	2,621	1,213	1,911	1808	48
3	Bihar	38	7,247	838	393	1,656	1383	21
4	Jharkhand	5	1,310	262	15.50	151	88	2
5	West Bengal	30	4,436	767	466	981	870	14
6	Haryana	2	218	145	145	41	52	2
7	Delhi	9	1,951	1,268	1,268	37	36	9
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	12	1.72	1.72	-	-	1

S. No.	States	No. of Projects	Sanction Cost (in Rs Cr.)	Sanctioned STP Capacity (in MLD)	Capacity Created (in MLD)	Sewer Network to be laid (in Km)	Sewer Network laid (in Km)	Completed Projects
9	Rajasthan	1	258	36	36	146	141	0
10	Madhya Pradesh	3	670	237	0	29	0	0
Grand Total		208	33,360	6,420	3,722	5,160	4,553	133

3.1.1. Glimpses of completed Sewerage Infrastructure Projects during 2024-2025



Figures: 8.5 MLD STP at Pakka Pokhara - Mirzapur, 30 MLD STP at Farukhabad, 42 MLD STP at Bisalpur Road, 20 MLD STP at Chaubari, 39 MLD STP at Lucknow, 21 MLD STP at Ghazipur, 33 MLD STP at Ayodhya, 30 MLD STP at Munger, 6.50 MLD STP at Patna – Maner, 8 MLD Mokama STP

Decentralized STP 3.1.2

Amid growing concerns over water scarcity, treated wastewater presents a viable alternative, especially through decentralized models that offer sustainable and cost-effective solutions. Decentralized Sewage Treatment Systems (DSTs) enable localized conveyance, treatment, and disposal of wastewater, particularly suited for small communities and remote areas. In line with this approach, NMCG has approved DSTPs and onsite treatment facilities in the towns of Nandprayag, Karanprayag, Devprayag, Kirtinagar, Chamoli–Gopeshwar, and Bithoor.

3.1.3. Septage Management

A significant portion of urban India remains without access to sewerage infrastructure, relying primarily on conventional septic tanks. As per Census 2011, approximately 30 million urban households (38%) use septic tanks. Recognizing the need for safe management of sludge from such on-site systems, the National Urban Sanitation Policy underscores the importance of proper collection, treatment, and disposal of septage—semi-solid waste settled at the bottom of septic tanks and pit latrines, characterized by high organic content and pathogenic load. A comprehensive Septage Management Plan addresses the entire service chain, including septic tank design, collection, conveyance, treatment, and safe reuse or disposal. In alignment with this, NMCG has sanctioned Faecal Sludge Management projects in Manikpur, Dalmau, and Uttarpara Kotrung for FY 2024–25.

3.2. Innovations in waste-water sector under Namami Gange Programme

Namami Gange is the first of its kind integrated program for rejuvenation of river in India and has set several milestones in this field. Two of these innovations are noteworthy.

3.2.1. Hybrid Annuity based PPP Mode (HAM) of Development for Namami Gange

The major challenges faced in the previous efforts to clean the river Ganga were lack of ownership, lesser support for sustainability of infrastructure, and sub-optimal performance of the treatment infrastructure created. Government of India, taking cognizance of these facts, has approved for the development of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) under Namami Gange Programme through Hybrid Annuity based Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode (HAM), with 100% central government funding for development and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) for 15 years. Unlike conventional DBOT / EPC mode, HAM offers various advantages such as assured & continued performance, distinct accountability, and ownership for performance over the project period. Under Hybrid Annuity based PPP model, a suitable Concessionaire for the development & operation of STPs will be procured through competitive process in line with the PPP procurement process of Government of India in other infrastructure segments.

The procurement is based on lowest bid project cost quoted by the selected bidder for developing and operating the treatment infrastructure for a period of 15 years. 40% of the Capital Cost is paid during construction and the balance 60% of the cost will be paid over a period of 15 years as annuities with interest on outstanding balance along with Operation & Maintenance (O&M) expenses.

Efforts are being made to integrate these new STPs with the existing / brown field sewerage infrastructure in these towns. It is expected that integration of the existing/ brown field and new/ green field treatment infrastructure would enhance the accountability, ownership, and long-term performance of these assets, thereby facilitating better control over preventing the flow of untreated sewage into the river from these towns/ cities.

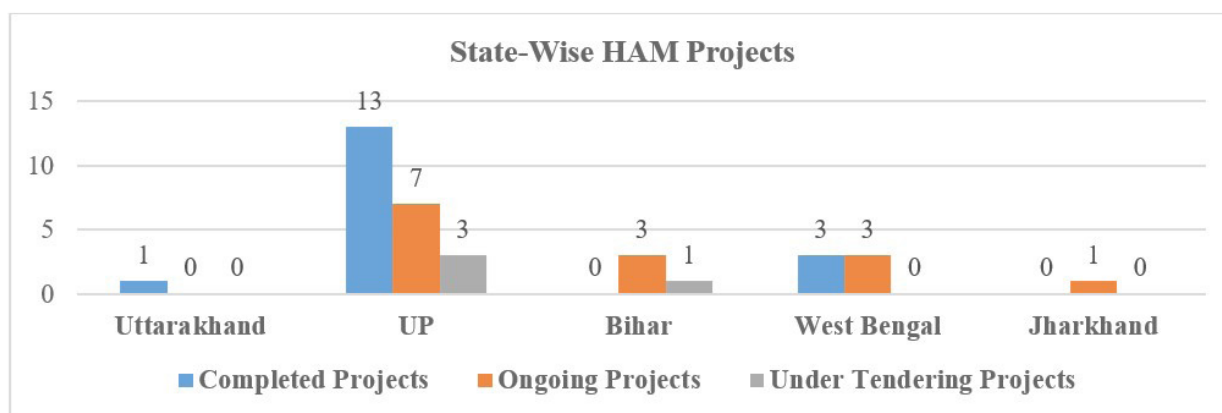


Figure 2: State-wise HAM Projects

3.2.2. One City One Operator

In addition to the HAM initiative, NMCG has also introduced the concept of ‘One City One Operator’ for major cities to improve governance and accountability in wastewater management with citywide approach. Under this, one operator takes over the O&M of existing assets, rehabilitates them as per need and constructs the required new assets. The aim was to integrate the development of new STPs with the existing treatment infrastructure in the city / town under HAM, with an aim of achieving “no untreated sewage shall enter into the river Ganga”. Existing STPs in towns such as Kanpur, Prayagraj, Mathura, Patna, Kolkata, Howrah – Bally – Kamarhati – Baranagar, Bhagalpur, Farrukhabad, Mirzapur, Ghazipur, Agra, Bareilly, Burdwan, Durgapur, Asansol are being integrated with newly sanctioned projects in these towns under Hybrid Annuity based PPP mode.

3.3. Sewerage Infrastructure related Activities carried out during 2024-2025

Several activities performed by NMCG in the Financial Year 2024-25 are as follows:

3.3.1. Key Meetings and Reviews held in FY 2024-25 under Namami Gange Programme

- The Executive Director (Projects), NMCG, along with officials from NMCG, Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam, and other stakeholders, conducted site inspections of the ongoing 63 MLD STP project in Bareilly and the 25 MLD STP project in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh on May 10, 2024. The visit was followed by a review meeting to assess progress and address implementation challenges.
- On May 31, 2024, the Executive Director (Projects), NMCG, along with officials from NMCG and Uttarakhand Jal Nigam, inspected the ongoing Interception and Diversion (I&D) and STP works in Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand. A review meeting followed to evaluate project progress.
- The Director General (DG), NMCG, along with senior officials from NMCG, UP Jal Nigam, and other stakeholders, conducted a site inspection of STPs, CETPs, and related projects in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, sanctioned under the Namami Gange Programme on June 4, 2024. The inspection was followed by a review meeting to assess project progress and address implementation challenges.
- On June 13, 2024, a review meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Hon’ble Minister of Jal Shakti and Hon’ble Minister of State for Jal Shakti, with participation from senior officials including the Secretary, DoWR, RD & GR, DG, NMCG, and other NMCG officers. The meeting focused on evaluating the progress of projects sanctioned under the Namami Gange Programme. During the session, the Hon’ble Minister of Jal Shakti launched the Environmental Flows (E-flows) Monitoring

System—developed by NMCG as part of the Aviral Ganga component—which is integrated into the PRAYAG Portal for real-time monitoring of project implementation, river water quality, and other key parameters.

- e. The 55th Executive Committee meeting of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) was held on July 5, 2024, under the chairmanship of the Director General, NMCG. The committee approved projects worth approximately ₹600 crore, including key sewerage infrastructure initiatives such as a 20 MLD STP with Interception and Diversion (I&D) in Deoband, Uttar Pradesh; a 7 MLD STP with I&D in Murshidabad, West Bengal; and a 14 MLD STP with I&D in Katwa, West Bengal.
- f. Meeting on World Bank Project Review held on August 7, 2024 reviewed progress and addressed key action items related to World Bank-funded projects under NMCG, including the project extensions, proposal updates from UP and Bihar, and strategic discussions on Namami Gange Mission Phase 3.
- g. The 56th Executive Committee meeting of NMCG was held on August 13, 2024, under the chairmanship of the Director General, NMCG. The committee approved eight new projects worth approximately ₹250 crore, including a 10 MLD STP with Interception and Diversion (I&D) in Gulaothi and an 8 KLD Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant in Dalmau, Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh.
- h. The 57th Executive Committee meeting of NMCG was held on September 25, 2024, under the chairmanship of the Director General, NMCG. Projects worth ₹1,062 crore were approved, including key initiatives such as 65 MLD and 48 MLD STPs with Interception and Diversion (I&D), a 30 KLD septage co-treatment facility in Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, and STPs of 35 MLD in Rojampur and 20.5 MLD in Sharifganj, Katihar, Bihar.
- i. A review meeting under the chairmanship of ED Projects, NMCG in presence of the World Bank was held on 24 October, 2024. The meeting focused on evaluating the progress of ongoing initiatives associated to the components of Institutional Studies, Infrastructure Investments, Procurement, E&S.
- j. A review meeting was conducted on December 5, 2024, to assess the implementation of sewerage infrastructure projects across the Ganga Basin States under the Namami Gange Programme. The meeting aimed to evaluate project progress and address implementation challenges.
- k. A meeting to review Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)-based sewerage infrastructure projects in the Ganga Basin States was convened on December 16, 2024.
- l. A review meeting was held on June 6, 2024, to assess the progress and implementation of sewerage infrastructure projects in Bihar under the Namami Gange Programme, with a focus on accelerating execution and ensuring alignment with the objectives of the NMCG.
- m. A comprehensive review meeting was convened on July 11, 2024, to evaluate the implementation status of sewerage infrastructure and ghat development projects across multiple Ganga Basin States—namely Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, and Rajasthan—under the Namami Gange Programme. The meeting aimed to assess progress, identify bottlenecks, and reinforce strategic interventions expediting the progress.
- n. A review meeting of World Bank - supported Projects was held on 7 January, 2025 to evaluate implementation progress and strengthen coordination mechanisms.
- o. A focused review meeting was held on February 15, 2025, to assess the implementation and progress of sewerage infrastructure projects in the State of Uttar Pradesh which also emphasized in resolving execution challenges.

- p. A presentation meeting was held on March 12, 2025, to discuss the project proposal under PBIG (Volume I) for Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand, focusing on the development of sewerage infrastructure under the Scope of the Second National Ganga River Basin Project (SNGRBP). The meeting aimed to evaluate the technical and financial aspects of the proposal in alignment with the strategic objectives of NMCG.
- q. A review meeting was convened on March 19, 2025, to assess the progress of Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)-based sewerage infrastructure projects in Moradabad, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, and Budhana, as well as the Design-Build-Operate-Transfer (DBOT) based 14 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) project in Bagpat, Uttar Pradesh. The meeting focused on evaluating implementation milestones and addressing operational challenges.

3.3.2. Seventh Implementation Support Mission of World Bank (September 2, 2024 - September 11, 2024)

The Seventh Implementation Support Mission of the World Bank for the Second National Ganga River Basin Project and its associated Guarantee held from September 2–12, 2024, aimed to comprehensively assess the progress and performance of investments and institutional development under the Namami Gange Programme. The mission included field visits to key project sites in Bihar—Bhagalpur, Munger, Begusarai, and Patna—to evaluate the implementation of sewerage infrastructure and environmental safeguards. Subsequent discussions at the NMCG headquarters in New Delhi focused on institutional strengthening, net-zero and cumulative impact studies, urban river management, and real-time water quality monitoring. Dedicated sessions also addressed infrastructure investments, procurement, disbursement planning, and performance-based incentives for Urban Local Bodies. The mission culminated in a wrap-up meeting that highlighted key findings and strategic recommendations, reinforcing the collaborative efforts between the World Bank, NMCG, State Program Management Groups (SPMGs), and executing agencies to ensure sustainable river basin management and effective project delivery.

3.3.3. Introducing a step towards Net Zero in the STPs built under Namami Gange

On August 19, 2024, the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) convened a meeting with World Bank energy consultant Dr. Konrad Buchauer to advance the agenda of achieving Net Zero in wastewater management. Chaired by the Executive Director (Projects), the session focused on reducing the energy and carbon footprint of pollution abatement interventions under the Namami Gange Programme. Building on an earlier stakeholder consultation held on July 24, the discussion emphasized strategies such as integrating renewable energy in sewage treatment plants (STPs), enhancing energy efficiency, establishing greenhouse gas (GHG) emission baselines, and identifying measures to reduce emissions and generate carbon credits. Dr. Konrad presented a framework covering STP selection, energy screening, detailed energy analysis, and GHG calculations. The World Bank committed to providing technical guidance, reference materials, and support for data stratification and energy audits. NMCG outlined next steps including stakeholder engagement, regulatory consultations, and planning a model STP visit to Austria. The meeting marked a significant step toward institutionalizing Net Zero principles in river basin management through collaborative efforts between NMCG and the World Bank. Furthermore, NMCG has directed the SPMGs/SMCGs to support in the journey of achieving Net zero through an initial step of filling the data related to STP's energy dependency.

3.4. Performance evaluation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) by CPCB

CPCB carries out tri-annual monitoring of 160 commissioned STPs (142 operational, 18 non-operational) and additional 19 under-construction/under-trial STPs located in Ganga front towns, under the Pollution Inventorization, Assessment and Surveillance (PIAS) project.

A total of 490 monitoring of commissioned and under-construction STPs were carried out during April 2024-March 2025. The latest status of STPs monitored is given as follows:

- Operational STPs- 142
- Operational capacity – 2791.1 MLD
- Utilized Capacity (of operational) – 1980.4 MLD

Action taken by CPCB

- Status of STPs monitored during December 2024-March 2025, communicated along with trend analysis of last four rounds data for monitored STPs.
- Operational and compliance status of April-July 2024, communicated to State government agencies of 5 Ganga states vide DO letter dated 31.01.2025 for needful action.
- Technical direction under section 5 of E(P)A, 1986 issued based on processing of reports for STPs monitored under SMS alerts, to concerned state Government agencies for Swargashram STP – 03.06.2024 and Gyansu STP – 01.01.2025.
- Letters issued to STP operating agencies of Kodra STP, Prayagraj and 18 MLD STP Sarai Jwalapur, Haridwar based on the inspection undertaken on the basis of the SMS alert generated for OCEMS.

3.5. Occupational Health & Safety Audit

The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) conducted the fifth and final OSHA, 2020 training session on 19th September 2024 at its office under the chairmanship of the Director (Projects). The session focused on enhancing awareness of occupational safety, health, and working conditions for workers, contractors, and project staff. Of the 100 participants, 97 joined via video conference and 3 attended in person. The Director emphasized the importance of implementing stringent safety measures at sewage treatment project sites in light of recent accidents, highlighting the need for consistent training, usage of protective gear, and adherence to OSHA guidelines. A presentation by the PMC team addressed hazards related to slips, trips, and falls, including OSHA regulations and preventive strategies. Participants were encouraged to share safety practices, report potential hazards, and provide feedback to improve workplace safety.

Industrial Pollution Surveillance & Abatement

4

Prevention of water pollution of river Ganga and monitoring of the water quality is one of the foremost responsibilities of NMCG. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) are the principal agencies for implementing the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and assist NMCG in this regard.

The CPCB and SPCBs are required to enforce discharge standards on the industries and take necessary action against the defaulting industries under powers delegated to them by the Central Government under relevant provisions of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Authority Order dated 7th October 2016 empowers NMCG and State Ganga Committees to assume powers under the provisions of Rule 5 of The Environment Protection Act, 1986.

4.1. Compliance verification of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs)

Principle Committee constituted by Hon'ble NGT, has identified 33 water polluting industrial sectors as Seriously Polluting Industries (SPIs). Inspection of GPIs through Third Party Technical Institutes (TPIs) is being carried out every year since 2017. Seventh round of annual inspections 2024 commenced w.e.f 28th March 2024 and inspections were carried out by 26 reputed technical institutes (TPIs). Actions were taken by seven respective SPCBs/PCC i.e., Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Jharkhand, Bihar & West Bengal. All the inspections were completed by 4th January 2025 and actions were also completed by concerned SPCBs/PCC. Compliance status of GPIs inspected during 2024 is as below:

State	Total no.	Operational	Complied	Non-Complied		Self-Closed	
	of GPIs			SCN	Closure	Temporary Closed	Permanent Closed
Bihar	105	86	67	19	0	18	1
Delhi	189	158	109	40	9	12	19
Haryana	1558	1335	1173	162	0	149	74
Jharkhand	20	17	5	12	0	3	0
Uttar Pradesh	2186	1631	1291	321	19	369	186
Uttarakhand	92	81	73	7	1	7	4
West Bengal	65	55	52	3	0	10	0
Total	4215	3363	2770	564	29	568	284

During 2025 (8th round of annual inspection of GPIs), an inventory of 3726 GPIs including 41 common effluent treatment plants (CETPs) operating in river Ganga & Yamuna main stem states has been updated in consultation with concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committee (PCC). State- & Sector-wise GPIs (3726 nos.) in river Ganga and Yamuna basin inventoried during 2025 is as below:

Sector	Bihar	Delhi	Haryana	Jharkhand	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal	Total
CETP	0	13	16	1	8	3	0	41
Chemical	2	0	98	3	66	5	10	184
Distillery	21	0	10	5	92	5	5	138
Food & Beverages	44	3	140	6	104	13	11	321
Others	9	113	519	10	286	6	11	954
Pulp & Paper	7	0	3	3	100	34	22	169
Slaughter House	6	1	14	0	63	10	0	94
Sugar	10	0	7	0	125	8	1	151
Tannery	2	0	18	0	400	0	0	420
Textile	3	34	647	0	563	2	5	1254
Total	104	164	1472	28	1807	86	65	3726

4.2. Charter Implementation

To promote sustainable industrial practices, a participatory framework in the form of sector-specific Charters has been developed and implemented for five major industries—pulp & paper (2015 & 2024), sugar (2018 & 2025), distillery (2018), textile (2019), and tannery (2022). These Charters aim to facilitate the adoption of cleaner technologies, upgrade process systems and Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs), and reduce freshwater consumption, wastewater discharge, and overall pollution load, thereby improving regulatory compliance.

Under the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), in collaboration with technical experts and industry associations, has led the formulation of these Charters. A core objective is to establish benchmarks for water and chemical usage, thereby optimizing resource efficiency across industrial processes.

4.3. Sector-specific Initiatives

Implementation of pollution abatement and water conservation measures in five key industrial sectors namely Pulp & Paper, Distillery, Sugar, Textile and Tannery located in 5 Ganga States have been initiated.

4.3.1. Pulp & Paper

- As per the inspection of GPIs in 2024, number of pulp and paper industries was 173 (Ganga basin – 106, operational – 90 and Yamuna basin – 67, operational – 61).
- Estimated reduction in specific freshwater consumption and specific effluent discharge in 2023 was about 42% & 40% as compared to estimates in 2017, through upgradation of process technology, ETP system, increased recycling/reuse of effluent and adoption of waste minimization process.

4.3.2. Distillery

- As per the inventorization of GPIs in 2024, number of distillery industries in Ganga and Yamuna basin are 96 and 30 (total 126), respectively.

- Installation of Condensate Polishing Unit (CPU) has led to reutilization of treated water in process and non-process activities causing reduction in freshwater consumption.
- Standard Operating Procedure for Bio-composting operations for molasses-based distilleries have been uploaded on CPCB website.
- A Charter for Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) in molasses-based distilleries has been implemented for upgradation of manufacturing process technology, ZLD system as well as adoption of best practices for implementation of the ZLD; the same is being implemented in the distillery sector.
- CPCB has also directed respective manufacturing distillery units to develop Environment Management cell in them to ensure key regulation and compliance to ZLD norms.

4.3.3. Sugar

- As per the inventorization of GPIs in 2024, number of sugar industries in Ganga and Yamuna basin are 126 and 28 (total 154), respectively.
- During 2024, out of 154 sugar industries in Ganga and Yamuna basin states, 146 were operational with total cane crushing capacity of 646447.8 tonne per day (TPD).
- Effluent generation has been reduced from 400 to 200 litres per tonne of cane crushed in 2024 w.r.t. 2017 with upgradation of process technology and adoption of waste minimization process.

4.3.4. Textile

As informed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), total 1486 textile units (170- Ganga, 1316- Yamuna) are being inspected by TPI s during 2024. There are 5 textile clusters on the main stem of river Ganga & its tributaries namely Bhadohi, Pilkhuwa, Rooma, Farrukhabad and Mathura. Out of these, two clusters, namely Mathura, and Rooma have CETPs which are non-compliant with stipulated discharge norms. Non-compliance is observed due to varying reason including sub-design operation/ new CETP norms.

In pursuance to the recommendation made by High Level Task Force (HLTF), NMCG has got prepared Detailed Project Report (DPR) of ZLD based CETP for Pilkhuwa, Rooma, Farrukhabad and Mathura. It was decided in stakeholder meeting & as per feasibility Report, the implementation of CETP at Bhadohi is not feasible. Accordingly, NMCG requested CPCB to issue directions to the Bhadohi industries to install ETPs to comply with stipulated norms. Close monitoring by SPCBs was also agreed for Bhadohi cluster.

As informed by CPCB, there are 03 tannery clusters on the main stem of river Ganga namely Jajmau, Banthar & Unnao; having total 380 units as member tanneries, 323 connected to CETP Jajmau Kanpur, 28 connected to Leather Technology Park (LTP) Banthar and 25 connected to Site-II Unnao respectively. Also, there are 4 individual tannery units (Kanpur: 02 and Bihar: 02) having their own Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs). All 3 CETPs are found non-complying w.r.t. the notified effluent discharge standards.

4.4. Pollution, Inventorization, Assessment & Surveillance on river Ganga by CPCB

An effective pollution Inventorization, assessment and surveillance are an imperative prerequisite to restore and maintain the water quality of river Ganga. For this purpose, a project on Pollution, Inventorization Assessment and Surveillance on river Ganga is being executed.

4.4.1. Performance evaluation

a. Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS)

CPCB has issued directions to all Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) to install Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) at their outlet of ETP for parameters pH, BOD, COD, TSS and flow to assess the compliance of effluent discharge w.r.t to notified standards. Those GPIs which operate on Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) or are Members of CETP are required to install flowmeter and web camera.

OCEMS connectivity of GPIs to CPCB server is 955 out of 1229 GPIs in river Ganga and 543 GPIs (out of 1957 GPIs) in river Yamuna basin.

b. Adequacy Assessment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)

There are 9 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) located on the river Ganga and its tributaries. The list of CETPs is given as follows:

- i. CETP at UEM-SIDCUL, Haridwar, Uttarakhand (Capacity: 9 MLD)
- ii. CETP Leather Technology Park, Banthar, Unnao (Capacity: 4.5 MLD)
- iii. CETP at UPSIDC Industrial Area, Site – II, Unnao, Uttar Pradesh (Capacity: 2.15 MLD)
- iv. CETP at Jajmau, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh (Capacity: 20 MLD)
- v. CETP Sitarganj, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand (Capacity: 4 MLD)
- vi. IIE SIDCUL CETP, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand (Capacity: 4 MLD)
- vii. CETP at Rooma Industrial Area, Kanpur (Capacity: 1.55 MLD)
- viii. CETP at Textile Center, Pilkhuwa, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh (Capacity: 2.1 MLD)

A total of 32 visits were conducted during April, 2024- March, 2025. As per the latest information, 01 CETP was found complying (i.e. CETP SIDCUL, Haridwar, Uttarakhand) while rest 08 CETPs were found non-complying.

4.5. Capacity Building and Strengthening of Infrastructure for monitoring of Pollution in Ganga States

Considering the mandate of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), the strengthening of laboratories of State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) is required to be carried out for the monitoring activities related to pollution assessment and water quality monitoring of river Ganga. The participating laboratories for this purpose are being equipped with required infrastructure and instrumentation. This includes (a) Procurement of instruments; (b) Laboratory development; (c) Procurement of Chemicals and Glassware; (d) Recruitment of staff; I Laboratory operational cost. Initiatives for skill development are being taken to have well trained scientific personnel.

These strengthened SPCB will also act as Ganga Monitoring Centres (GMCs) and will further strengthen the work of NMCG. For this purpose, a project “Strengthening of Laboratories of State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs)” has been sanctioned in 2018 to the 5 Ganga main stem states viz. Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal with total project cost of Rs 85.97 crores for a period of 5 years. Notice for in principle extension towards continuation of project was issued by NMCG to the concerned State Implementation / Execution Authorities on 27.07.2023. The project status of the 5 SPCBs is given as below:

4.5.1. Uttarakhand Pollution Control Board (UKPCB)

Laboratory infrastructure at Dehradun, Roorkee and Kashipur established with NMCG support of ₹16.21 crore. Central Laboratory, Dehradun fully developed and capable of analysing 25 general/core, 3 microbiological and 15 heavy metal parameters along with TOC and AOX.

4.5.2. Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB)

NMCG sanctioned ₹36.08 crore for establishing laboratory infrastructure at Lucknow, Bijnor, Bulandshahar, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Raebareli, Prayagraj and Varanasi. Recruitment is fully completed with 32 Research Fellows and 72 laboratory staff (24 JLA, 16 FA, 24 LA, 8 MTS) deployed across Regional Offices and the Central Laboratory. Laboratory development at Ghaziabad, Bijnor, Raebareli, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi and Bulandshahar stands completed.

Under the laboratory strengthening scheme, UPPCB has also established Control Rooms in 9 Regional Offices (Varanasi, Agra, Ghaziabad, Jhansi, Gorakhpur, Moradabad, Meerut, Lucknow & Ayodhya) for real-time monitoring of 14 polluted river stretches. Strengthened capacity now supports weekly monitoring of 20 rivers, sampling of 326 drains, and regular inspection of 123 STPs and 7 CETPs.

4.5.3. Bihar State Pollution Control Board (BSPCB)

NMCG has sanctioned ₹10.91 crore for establishing laboratory infrastructure at Patna and Barauni. Recruitment is completed, with 7 JRFs, 6 Lab Attendants, 5 JLAs and 2 MTS engaged; currently 19 project staff (including 5 JRFs) are deployed. Patna Central Laboratory, including the microbiology unit, is fully developed.

With strengthened infrastructure, BSPCB now conducts regular water quality monitoring of the Ganga at 34 locations, its tributaries at 64 locations, and 5 ponds/lakes. Monitoring frequency has increased from monthly to fortnightly since 2020. Advanced testing for E-coli, Faecal Streptococci, Total/Faecal Coliform and heavy metals has commenced. Procurement of chemicals and glassware is also in progress.

4.5.4. Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board (JSPCB)

NMCG has sanctioned ₹9.83 crore for establishing laboratory infrastructure at Ranchi and Dumka under JSPCB. A total of 20 project staff, including 7 JRFs, are currently engaged. Infrastructure development at both regional laboratories is underway along with procurement of chemicals and glassware. Procurement of 37 laboratory instruments is in progress; technical bids have been opened and are under evaluation. JSPCB has issued LoAs for five advanced instruments—AAS, Microwave Digester, UV-VIS Spectrophotometer, TOC Analyser and RO Water Purification System—under international bidding, and installation is ongoing. Retendering for five additional advanced instruments will be taken up separately.

4.5.5 West Bengal Pollution Control Board (WBPCB)

NMCG has sanctioned ₹12.93 crore for establishing and upgrading laboratory infrastructure at Kolkata, Barrackpore and Hooghly under WBPCB. As approved, the Central Laboratory and Regional Laboratories at Barrackpore and Malda/Bahrapur were to be upgraded; based on WBPCB's request, the Malda/Bahrapur lab has been replaced with the Hooghly Regional Laboratory. Procurement of utility and analytical instruments has commenced. WBPCB has recruited 11 JRFs along with 9 Junior Laboratory Assistants, 8 Attendants, 6 Laboratory Attendants and 3 MTS. All recruited staff are presently deployed across the Central Laboratory, Barrackpore Regional Laboratory and Hooghly Regional Laboratory.

Water quality monitoring of river ganga

5

Water quality monitoring is vital for assessing pollution levels and guiding effective control strategies. Under Namami Gange, CPCB and State Pollution Control Boards have established a monitoring network to evaluate pollution, track water quality trends, and assess the effectiveness of interventions. The goal is to meet MoEF&CC's bathing water standards for River Ganga, using both manual and sensor-based real-time monitoring systems.

5.1. Manual Water Quality Monitoring of River Ganga

Under Namami Gange, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is carrying out the manual water quality monitoring of River Ganga at 112 locations in five States viz. Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal in collaboration with State Pollution Control Boards.

The assessment of water quality is based on Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), which stipulates the methods for analysis of parameters and frequency. Water samples are analysed for 07 field parameters, 11 core parameters, 19 general parameters, 09 trace metals and set of pesticides with a frequency of fortnightly and monthly, quarterly & yearly basis for few locations.

SPCBs are conducting monitoring as per Guidelines for Water Quality Monitoring (GWQM, 2017). State-wise number of manual water quality monitoring stations is as below:

Table: State-wise distribution of Water Quality Monitoring Stations

S. No	State	Total No. of Stations
1	Uttarakhand	19
2	Uttar Pradesh	41
3	Bihar	33
4	Jharkhand	4
5	West Bengal	15
Total		112

River water quality is assessed for primary water quality criteria notified for outdoor bathing criteria in terms of pH (6.5-8.5), Dissolved Oxygen (DO) ($\geq 5\text{mg/L}$), Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) ($\leq 3\text{mg/L}$), Faecal Coliform (FC) ($\leq 2500\text{ MPN/100ml}$) and Faecal Streptococci (FS) ($\leq 500\text{ MPN/100ml}$).

5.1.1. River Ganga Water Quality in 2024

The analysis of data for the year 2024 indicates that the river water quality is meeting the bathing criteria

- **w.r.t. pH (Median)** at all the locations
- **w.r.t. DO (Median)** at all the locations
- **w.r.t. BOD (Median):** entire stretch of Uttarakhand; in Uttar Pradesh from Madhya Ganga barrage (Bijnor) to Kacchlaghat (Aligarh); a/c of river Pandu, Deomai (Fatehpur) to U/s Vindhyachal (Mirzapur); U/s Varanasi (Vishwa Sundari Bridge) & U/s Ghazipur (Zamania); entire stretch of Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

- **w.r.t. FC (Median):** entire stretch of Uttarakhand; in Uttar Pradesh from Madhya Ganga barrage (Bijnor) to Farrukhabad; a/c of river Pandu, Deomai (Fatehpur) to U/s Vindhyaachal (Mirzapur) & U/s Varanasi (Vishwa Sundari Bridge); U/s Doriganj, Chapra in Bihar; entire stretch of Jharkhand and in West Bengal from Farrakha, Murshidabad to Khagra Behrampore; Gorabazar to Shitlatala Palta and Diamond Harbour.

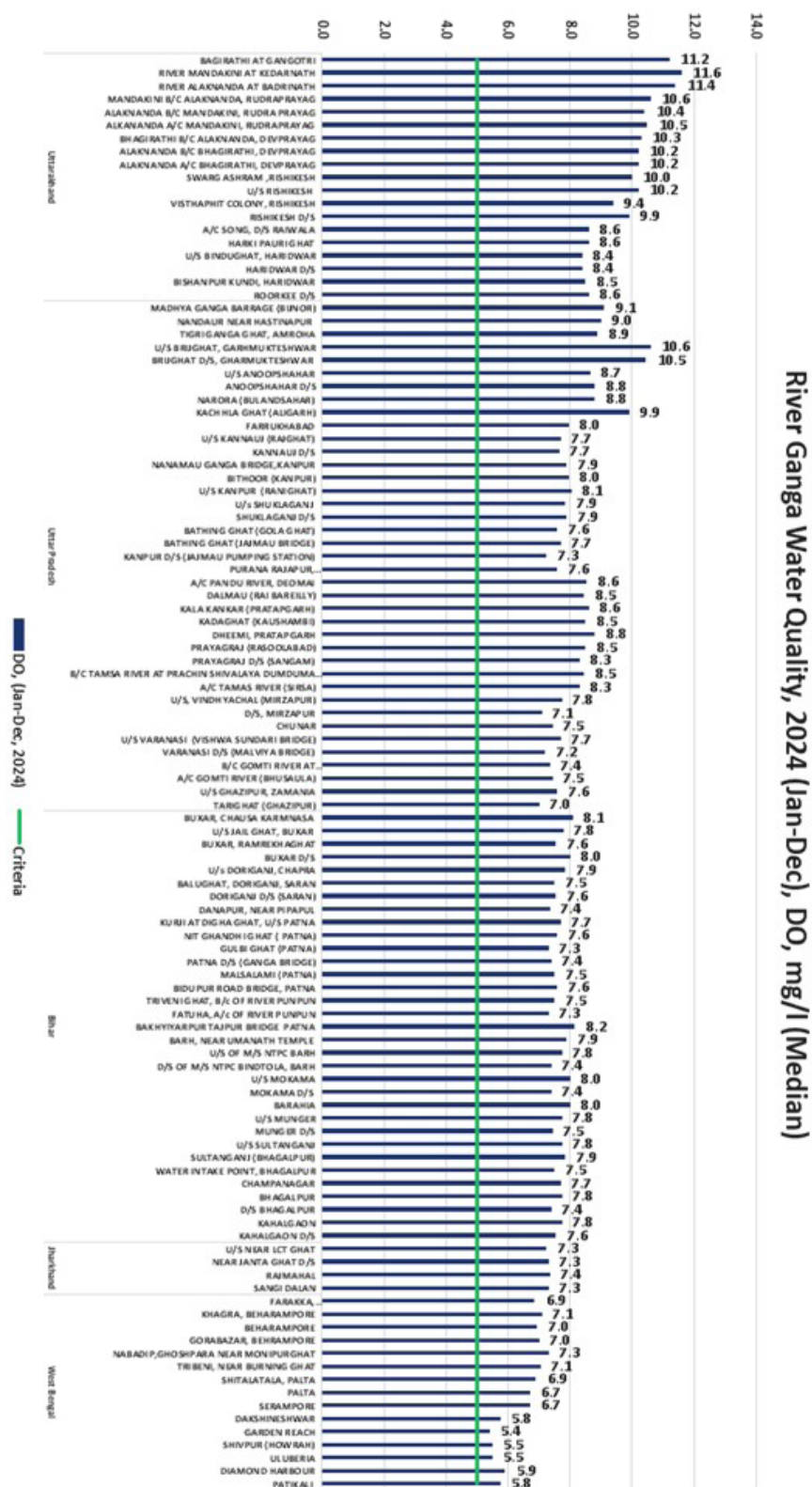


Figure: Water quality of River Ganga w.r.t. Dissolved Oxygen (DO) during 2024 (Total locations- 110; Complying- All locations)

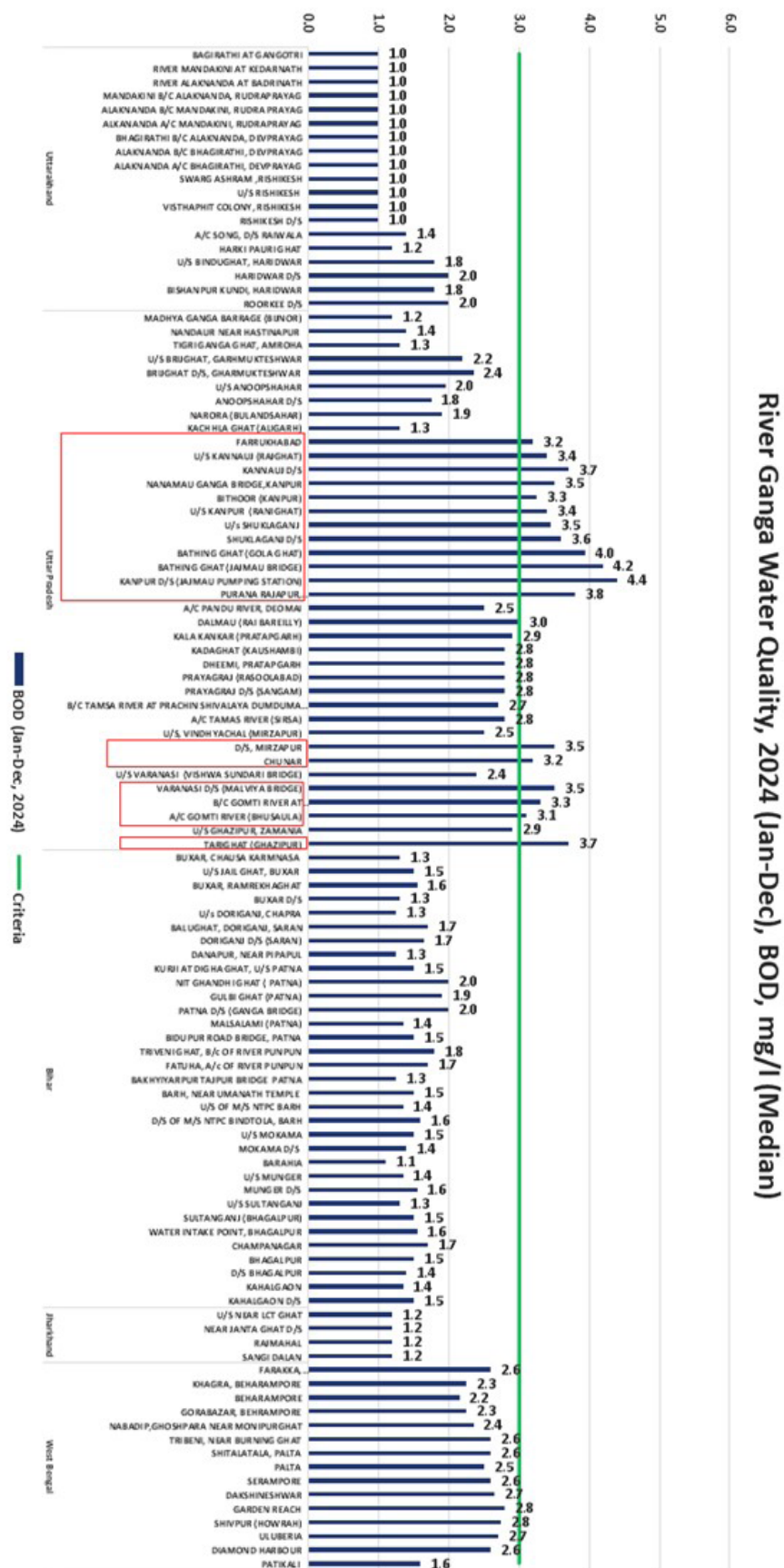


Figure: Water quality of River Ganga w.r.t. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) during 2024 (Total locations- 110; Complying- 92 locations Non-complying- 18 locations)

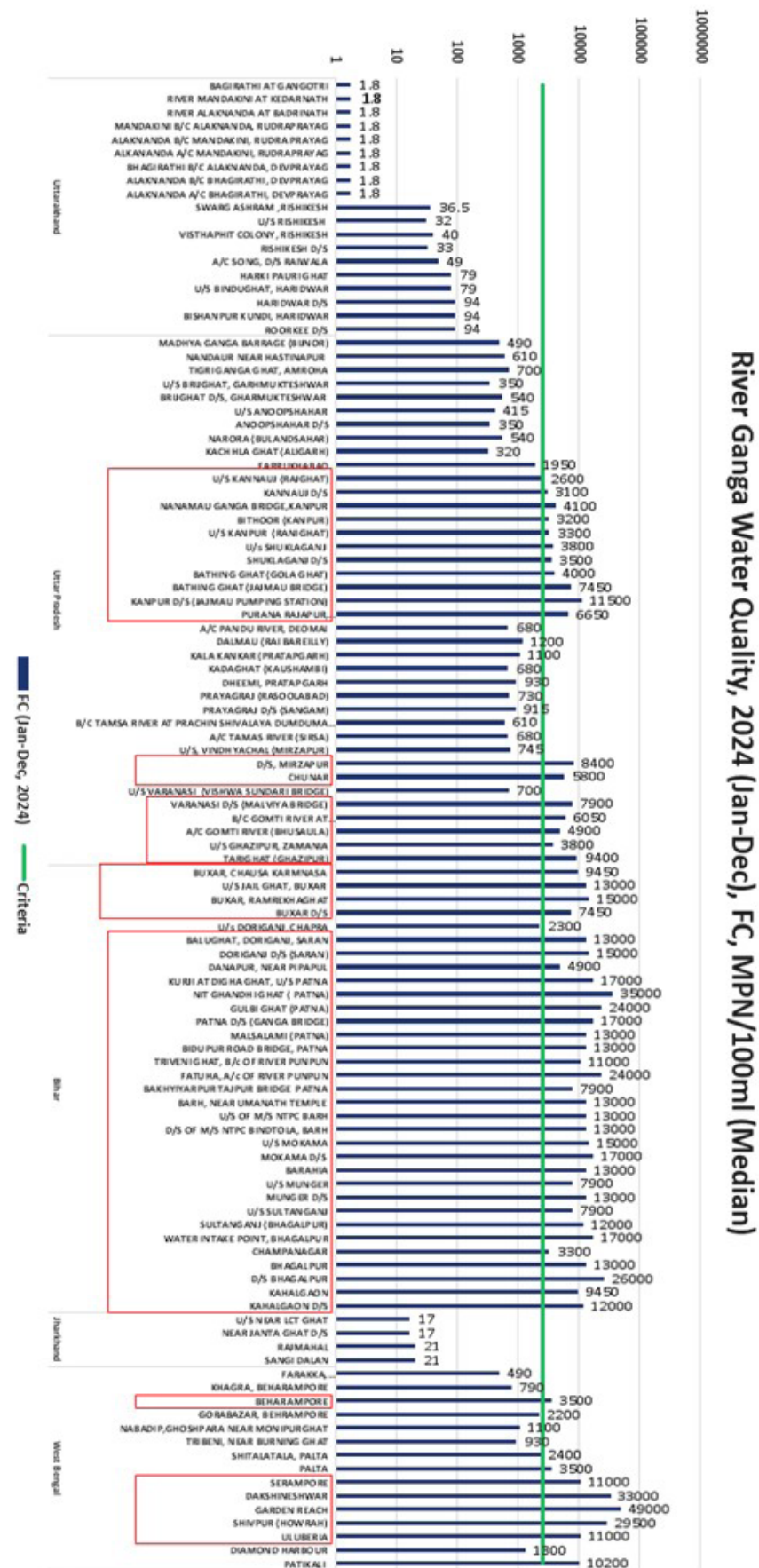


Figure: Water quality of River Ganga w.r.t. Faecal Coliform (FC) during 2024 (Total locations- 110; Complying- 52 locations; Non-complying- 58 locations)

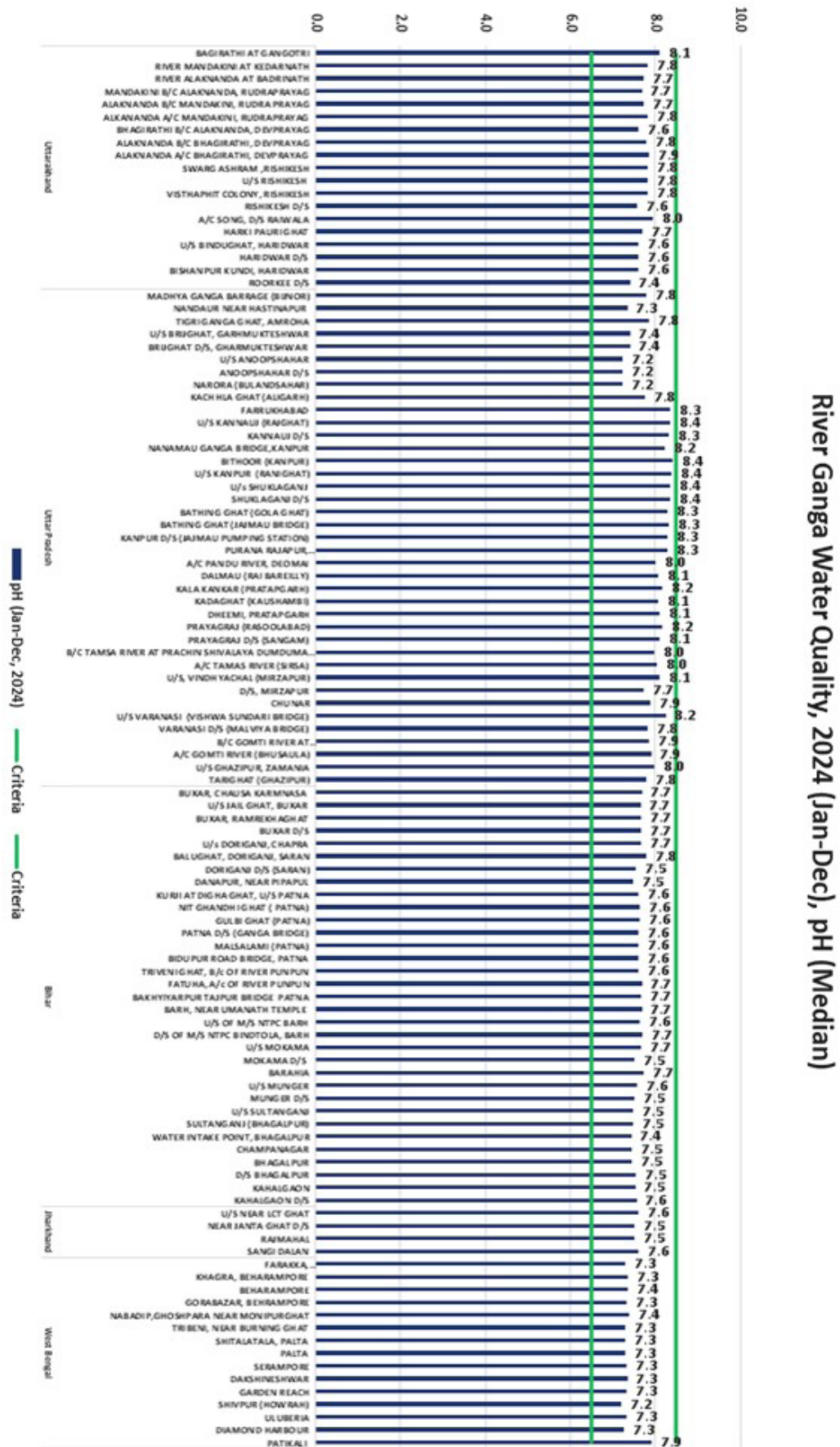


Figure: Water quality of River Ganga w.r.t. pH during 2024 (Total locations- 110; Complying- All location)

5.2. Real Time Water Quality Monitoring of River Ganga

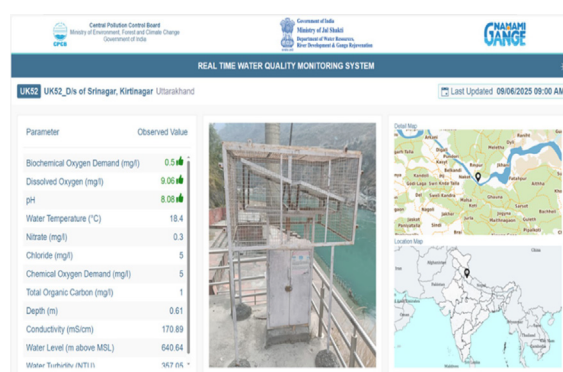
5.2.1. Real Time Water Quality Monitoring of River Ganga and its Tributaries at 40 stations

Apart from 36 Real Time Water Quality Monitoring Stations (RTWQMs), additional 40 RTWQM stations were set up on River Ganga following approval of the authorities in accordance with World Bank procurement process. The contract for providing real time water quality data from 40 stations was signed by CPCB in July 2020 for 5 years 8 months' duration. The eight months' time period was given to the Data Service Provider (DSP) for preparatory work on setting up stations as per contract document. Data commencement from 40 RTWQM stations commenced from 14th February 2022. Of the 40 RTWQM stations, 17 stations are on river Ganga (17), and 23 stations on tributaries, namely, Yamuna (06), Damodar (04), Kali-East (02), Hindon (02) and one station each at River Kosi, Ramganga, Ghaghra, Gandak, Koshi, Punpun, Burhi Gandak, Sone and Sai River.

5.2.2. Data Qualification Services Consultant (DQSC) for validation of RTWQM data

The DQSC is responsible for data qualification through automated software, performing calibration visits, generating Monthly Crediting Reports (MCR), communicating the hourly data gaps to the DSP on daily basis, and preparation of Reports.

The DQSC has developed a dashboard, on which, the real-time data generated by the RTWQM stations, can be accessed by anyone through the CPCB website. The snapshot of the RTWQM dashboard, which is displayed on public domain, is depicted.



a. Dissolved Oxygen (Primary water quality criteria for bathing: $DO \geq 5$ mg/l)

Dissolved Oxygen was found complying with primary water quality criteria for bathing at all monitored locations during the period from April 2024 to March 2025, as observed in figure below. The maximum value for DO was reported as 10.1 mg/l at Rudraprayag (UK-51), and the minimum value was reported at Bhagalpur Road (D/s) as 6.3 mg/l (BH-75). At all the stations, DO was found to be Compliant with the derired norms throught the year.

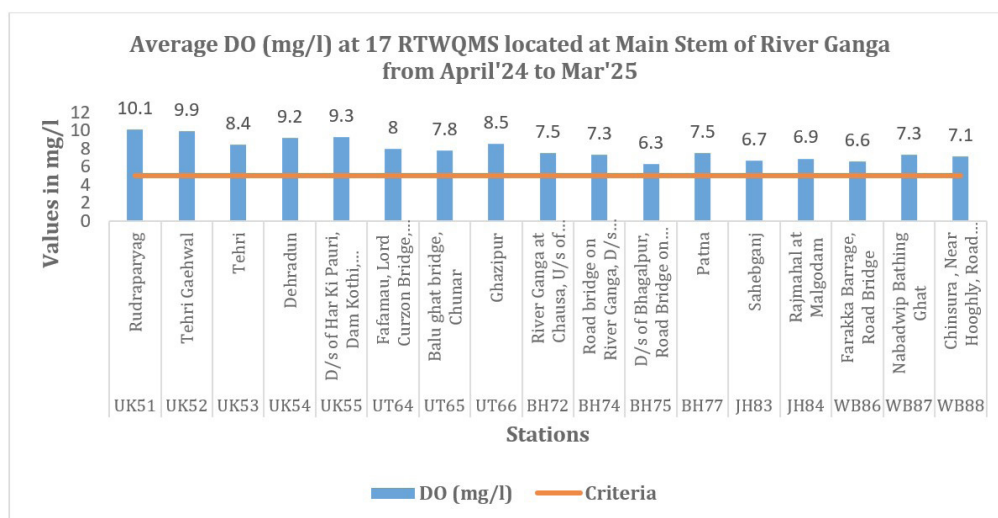


Figure: Average DO (mg/l) at 17 RTWQMs located at Main Stem of River Ganga from April'24 to March'25

b. Biological Oxygen Demand (Primary water quality criteria for bathing: $BOD \leq 3\text{mg/l}$)

BOD values were found meeting the criteria for bathing at 15 RTWQM stations except 2 locations as observed in figure below. The maximum value for BOD was reported as 5.4 mg/l at Fafamau, Lord Curzon Bridge, while the minimum value was observed at Tehri (UK-53) as 0.5 mg/l. Except for the two locations, rest were compliant.

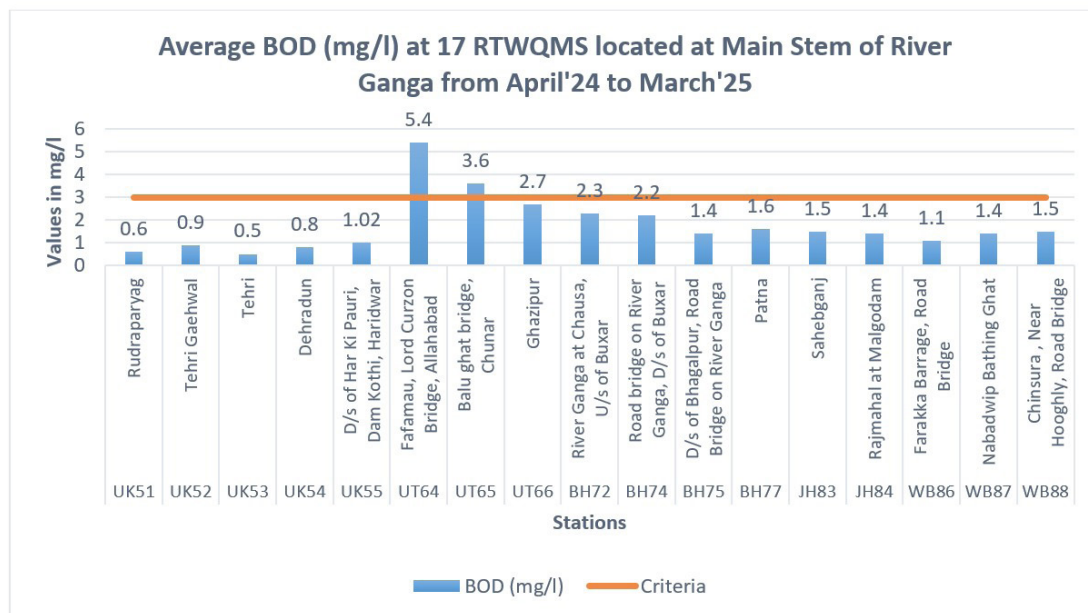


Figure: Average BOD (mg/l) at 17 RTWQMS located at Main Stem of River Ganga from April'24 to Mar'25

c. pH (Primary water quality criteria for bathing 6.5 to 8.5)

pH was found complying with primary water quality criteria for bathing at all monitored locations during the period from April 2024 to March 2025, as observed in figure below. The maximum value of pH was observed as 8.5 at Ghazipur (UT-66), while the minimum value of pH was observed as 7.7 at Tehri (UK-53), Road bridge on River Ganga, D/s of Buxar (BH-74) and D/s of Bhagalpur, Road Bridge on River Ganga (BH-75). At all the sampling points, it is within prescribed range.

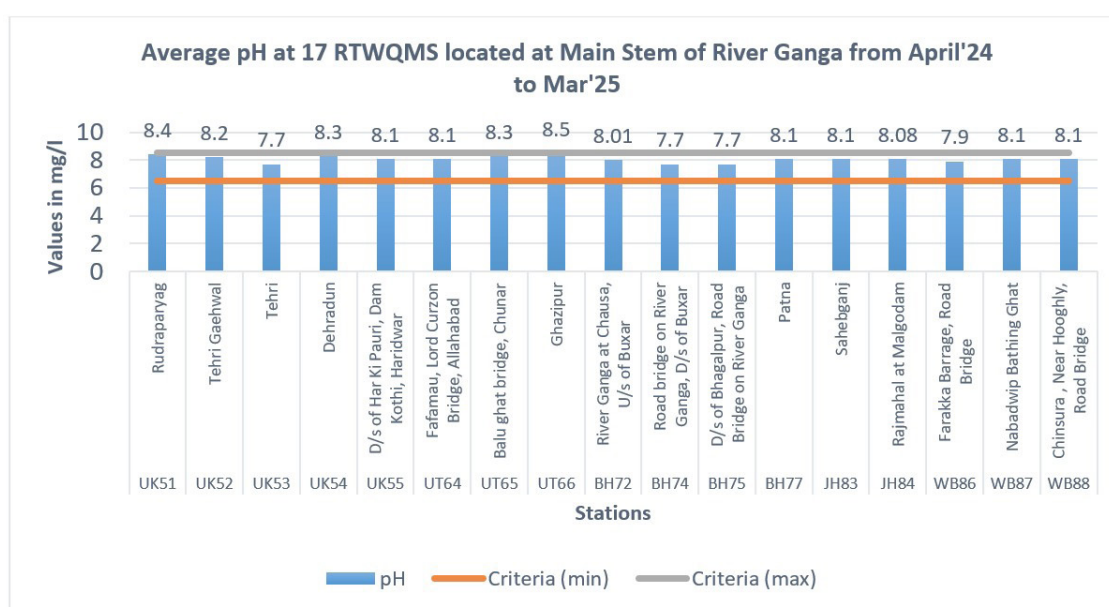


Figure: Average pH at 17 RTWQMS located at Main Stem of River Ganga from April'24 to Mar'25

d. Average COD (mg/l) during the period April 2024 to March 2025

The COD values varied between 5.5 mg/l to 24.3 mg/l. The minimum COD value of 5.5 mg/l was observed at Haridwar (UK-55), and the maximum value was observed at Fafamau, Lord Curzon Bridge (UT-64).

5.2.3. Comparative Analysis

The Levels of DO and BOD for the span (from April 2023 to March 2024 and April 2024 to March 2025) is as below:

a. DO from April 2023 to March 2024 and April 2024 to March 2025

During the period from April'23 to March '24 and April'24 to March'25, 10 stations, out of 17 stations on main stem of River Ganga were found operational. Comparative analysis reveals that DO values were higher or equivalent at all stations except UT-64, BH-74 , WB-86 and WB-88. Furthermore, the DO values at all stations met the primary water quality standards for bathing ($DO > 5$ mg/l).

b. Comparative Analysis of BOD from April 2023 to March 2024 and April 2024 to March 2025

Data analysis reveals that during the period between April'23 to March'24, BOD values varied in the range 1.4 mg/l to 7.9 mg/l , whereas during the period April'24 to March'25, BOD values varied in the range 1.0 mg/l to 5.4 mg/l. At all the locations, BOD has reduced as per the prescribed standards.

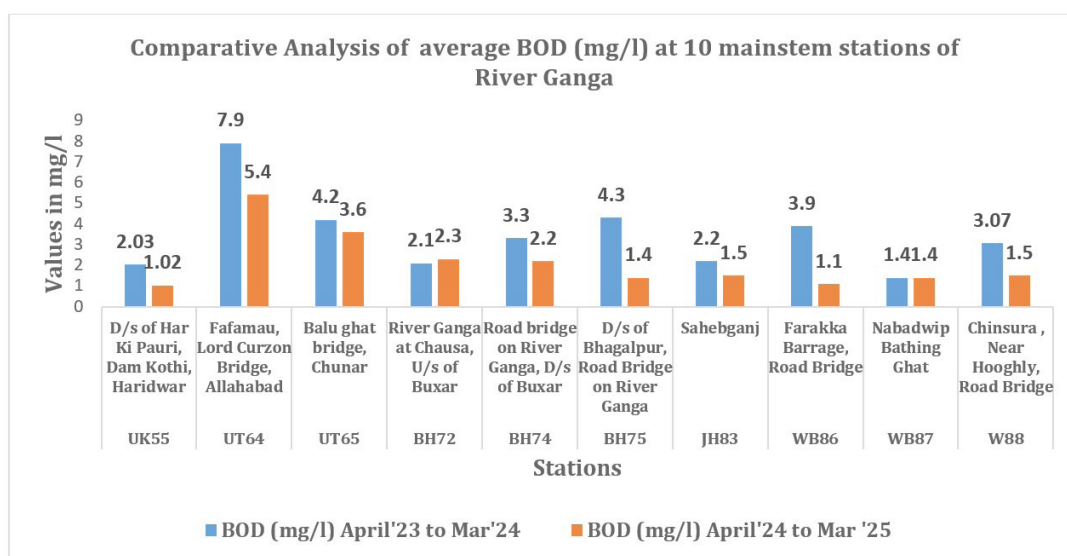


Figure: Comparative Analysis of average BOD (mg/l) at 10 main stem Stations of River Ganga

5.3. Biomonitoring

a. River Ganga

Biomonitoring of river Ganga and its tributaries is being carried out in the stretch from Gangotri (Uttarakhand) to Garden Reach (West Bengal) at 50 locations in the states of Uttarakhand (07) and Uttar Pradesh (25), Bihar (06), Jharkhand (02) and West Bengal (10) to assess the biological water quality using benthic macro-invertebrates. Out of 50 locations, 42 locations are on the main stream of river Ganga and 08 locations are on the tributaries. Biomonitoring at of river Ganga in Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal stretch is being carried out by Regional Directorate, Kolkata. Picture of few locations are shown in Figure below:

Few Sampling locations of Main stream & tributaries of River Ganga (Gangotri, Uttarkashi, Haridwar barrage, Prayagraj D/S)

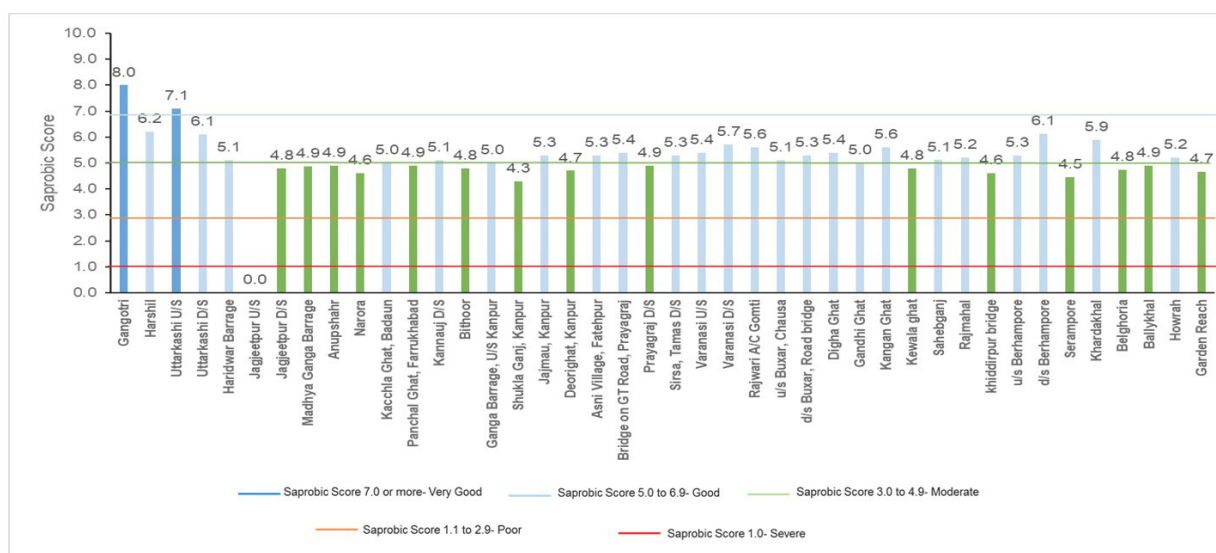


Figures: Macroinvertebrate Families of river Ganga & Tributaries

Biological Water Quality (BWQ) monitoring for Pre-monsoon 2024-25 (Apr–Jun 2024) recorded, in the stretch from Gangotri to Garden Reach, 5% (2/42) Very Good, 55% (23/42) Good, and 36% (15/42) Moderate. In tributaries, 38% (3/8) were Good and 50% (4/8) Moderate; BWQ at river Pandu could not be assessed due to high flow. For Post-monsoon 2024-25 (Nov 2024–Feb 2025), the same stretch showed 5% (2/42) Very Good, 48% (20/42) Good, and 43% (18/42) Moderate. At Narora, assessment was not possible due to disturbed substratum, and at GT Road Bridge, Prayagraj, due to MahaKumbh mela. In tributaries, 38% (3/8) were Good and 50% (4/8) Moderate; BWQ at river Varuna could not be assessed because of wastewater discharge.

5.3.1. Findings on Biological Water quality in Mainstream of river Ganga (Pre-monsoon 2023-24)

- The saprobic scores of 25 locations of river Ganga are given in Figure below. The BWQ map of the river Ganga during the studied period is displayed in Figure below. Out of 42 locations in main stream of river Ganga, Very good BWQ was observed at 2 locations, Good at 23 locations, while Moderate was observed at 15 locations.



**Insufficient collection of macroinvertebrates at Jageetpur u/s*

Figure: Location wise Saprobic Score of River Ganga (Pre-monsoon 2024-25)

- Comparing with the previous Pre-monsoon season (2023-24)** (Table below), saprobic score values increased at 22 locations, however, BWQ improved from Moderate to Good at 11 locations [Anupshahr, Kannauj D/S, Jajmau, Bridge on GT road (Prayagraj), Sirsa, U/S & D/S of Buxer, Digha ghat, Kangan ghat, Sahebganj, Howrah], while, deteriorated from Good to Moderate class at 06 locations (Madhya Ganga barrage, Bithoor, Prayagraj D/S, Ballykhal, Belgharia and Garden Reach).

Table: Comparative Data of Saprobic score of Main stream observed during Pre-monsoon (2023-24) & Pre-monsoon (2024-25)

S. No.	Location Name	Pre-monsoon (2023-24)		Pre-monsoon (2024-25)	
		Saprobic Score	Biological Water Quality	Saprobic Score	Biological Water Quality
1.	Gangotri	7.4	Very Good	8.0	Very Good
2.	Harshil	6.2	Good	6.2	Good
3.	Uttarkashi U/S	**	**	7.1	Very Good
4.	Uttarkashi D/S	4.5	Moderate	6.1	Good
5.	Haridwar Barrage	5.0	Good	5.1	Good
6.	Jagjeetpur U/S, Haridwar	4.9	Moderate	*	*
7.	Jagjeetpur D/S, Haridwar	4.1	Moderate	4.8	Moderate
Uttar Pradesh					
8.	Madhya Ganga Barrage, Bijnore	5.2	Good	4.9	Moderate
9.	Anupshahar	5.1	Good	4.9	Moderate
10.	Narora Barrage	4.8	Moderate	4.6	Moderate
11.	Kacchla Ghat, Badaun	5.4	Good	5.0	Good
12.	Panchal Ghat, Farrukhabad	4.9	Moderate	4.9	Moderate
13.	Kannauj D/S	4.9	Moderate	5.1	Good
14.	Bithoor, Kanpur	5.3	Good	4.8	Moderate
15.	Ganga Barrage U/S, Kanpur	5.3	Good	5.0	Good
16.	Shukla Ganj, Kanpur	4.9	Moderate	4.3	Moderate
17.	Jajmau, Kanpur	4.9	Moderate	5.3	Good
18.	Deorighat, Kanpur	4.7	Moderate	4.7	Moderate
19.	Asni Village, Fatehpur	5.0	Good	5.3	Good
20.	Bridge on GT Road, Prayagraj	4.7	Moderate	5.4	Good
21.	Prayagraj D/S	5.1	Good	4.9	Moderate
22.	Sirsa, Tamas D/S, Prayagraj	4.8	Moderate	5.3	Good
23.	Varanasi U/S	6.1	Good	5.4	Good
24.	Varanasi D/S	5.4	Good	5.7	Good
25.	Rajwari A/C River Gomti, Varanasi	5.1	Good	5.6	Good
Bihar					
26.	u/s Buxar, Chausa	4.9	Moderate	5.1	Good
27.	d/s Buxar, Road bridge	4.8	Moderate	5.3	Good
28.	Digha Ghat	4.4	Moderate	5.4	Good
29.	Gandhi Ghat	5.1	Good	5.0	Good
30.	Kangan Ghat	4.9	Moderate	5.6	Good
31.	Kewala ghat	4.5	Moderate	4.8	Moderate
Jharkhand					
32.	Sahebganj	4.9	Moderate	5.1	Good
33.	Rajmahal	5.0	Good	5.2	Good

S. No.	Location Name	Pre-monsoon (2023-24)		Pre-monsoon (2024-25)	
		Saprobic Score	Biological Water Quality	Saprobic Score	Biological Water Quality
West Bengal					
34.	Khiddirpur bridge	4.9	Moderate	4.6	Moderate
35.	u/s Berhampore	6.0	Good	5.3	Good
36.	d/s Berhampore	5.1	Good	6.1	Good
37.	Serampore	4.7	Moderate	4.5	Moderate
38.	Khardakhal	5.3	Good	5.9	Good
39.	Belghoria	5.5	Good	4.8	Moderate
40.	Ballykhal	5.7	Good	4.9	Moderate
41.	Howrah	4.7	Moderate	5.2	Good
42.	Garden Reach	5.3	Good	4.7	Moderate

*Insufficient collection at Jagjeetpur u/s; **Location was added in post-monsoon 2023-24

5.3.2. Findings on Biological Water quality in Mainstream of river Ganga (Post-monsoon 2024-25)

The saprobic scores at 42 locations of river Ganga in Post-monsoon season are given in Figure below. The BWQ map of the river Ganga during the studied period is displayed in Figure below. Out of 42 locations in main stream of river Ganga, Very Good BWQ was observed at 02 locations, Good quality was observed at 20 locations, while Moderate at 18 locations.

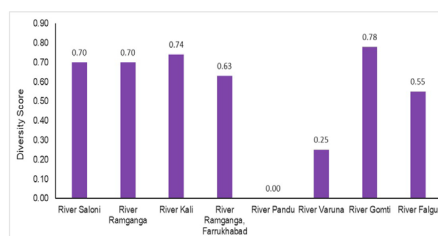
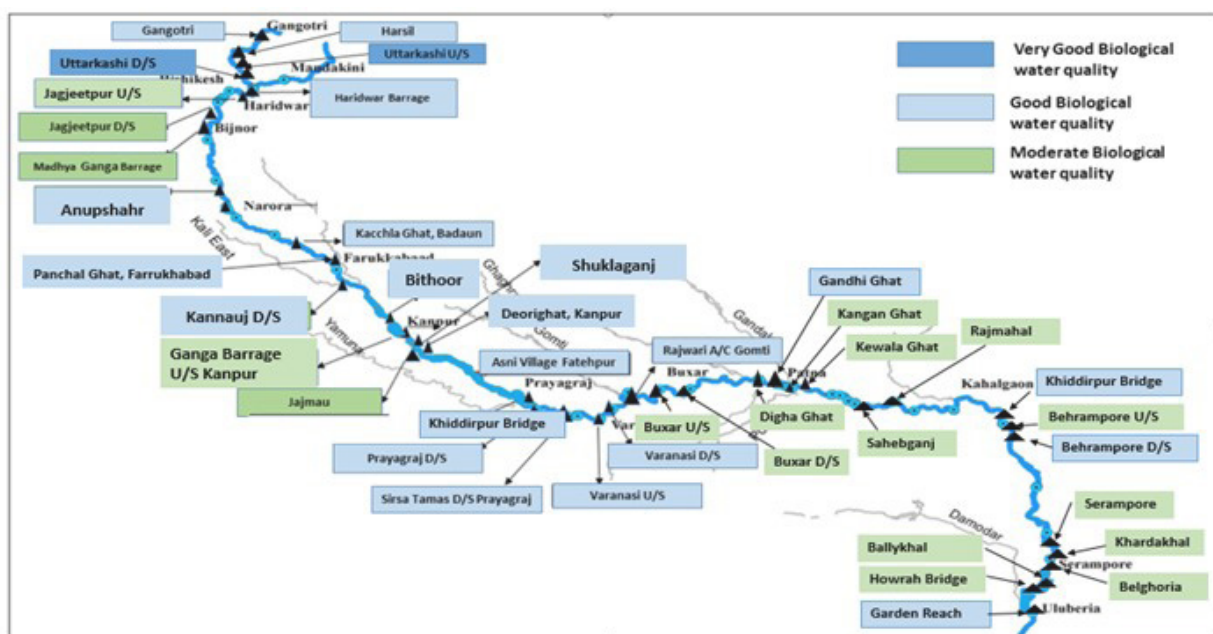


Figure: Pre-monsoon 2024-25: Diversity Scores -Ganga Tributaries



- During the post-monsoon period, 2024-25, diversity scores ranged from 0.08 to 0.92, with the minimum at Panchal Ghat Farrukhabad and maximum at Kewala Ghat. Diversity Score is an indicator of stability of ecosystem. High diversity score values indicated higher stability of benthic macro-invertebrates' assemblages to withstand environmental changes.

b. River Yamuna:

Biomonitoring of River Yamuna (Yamunotri–Prayagraj) was conducted at 26 mainstream locations across Uttarakhand (4), Himachal Pradesh (1), Haryana (6), Delhi (3) and Uttar Pradesh (12), along with 8 tributaries. Pre-monsoon 2024-25 (Apr–Jun): Mainstream results showed 8% (2/26) Very Good, 42% (11/26) Good, and 50% (13/26) Moderate BWQ, with no Poor/Severe class. Tributaries recorded 100% (7/7) Good, while assessment at River Hindon could not be done due to insufficient samples.

Post-monsoon 2024-25 (Nov–Feb): Monitoring could not be carried out at 7 mainstream sites in UP (Bateshwar–Bainda Ghat), 3 tributaries (Chambal, Ken, Betwa), Palwal, Panipat D/s, and at the Yamuna–Ganga confluence (Prayagraj) due to MahaKumbh. Of the 16 assessed mainstream sites, 12.5% (2/16) were Very Good, 37.5% (6/16) Good, and 50% (8/16) Moderate. Among tributaries, 20% (1/5) were Very Good, 60% (3/5) Good, and 20% (1/5) Moderate.

5.3.3. Findings on Biological Water Quality in Mainstream of river Yamuna (Pre- Monsoon 2024-25)

The saprobic score of all the 26 locations of river Yamuna are given in Figure below, followed by the BWQ map of the River Yamuna during the studied period is displayed in the Figure below. Out of 26 locations on main stream of river Yamuna, ‘Very Good’ BWQ was observed at 2 locations, ‘Good’ BWQ at 11 locations, while ‘Moderate’ quality was observed at 13 locations. None of the locations showed poor or severely polluted BWQ.

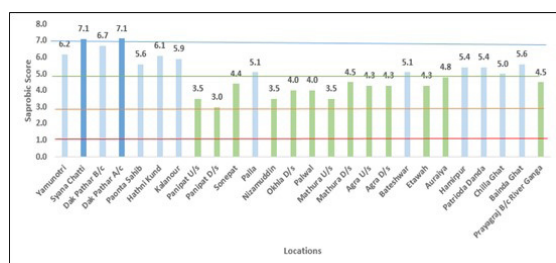


Figure: Location wise Saprobic Score of River Yamuna (Pre-monsoon, 2024-25)

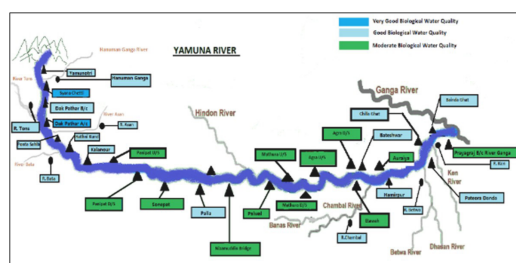


Figure: Bio- Map of River Ganga (Pre-monsoon, 2024-25)

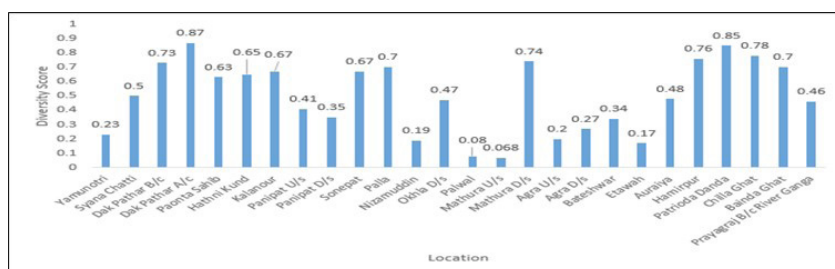


Figure: Location wise Diversity Score of River Yamuna (Pre-monsoon, 2024-25)

- Comparing with the previous pre-monsoon season (2023-24), the BWQ improved from ‘Good’ to ‘Very Good’ at two locations (Syana Chatti and Dak Pathar A/c in Uttarakhand), and from ‘Moderate’ to ‘Good’ at 2 locations (Palla in Delhi and Bateshwar in Uttar Pradesh) while it degraded from ‘Good’ to ‘Moderate’ at 4 locations (Panipat U/s and Sonepat in Haryana, Auraiya and Prayagraj B/c River Ganga) in Uttar Pradesh.

5.3.4. Findings on Biological Water Quality in Mainstream of river Yamuna (Post- Monsoon 2024-25)

The saprobic score of all the 16 locations of river Yamuna are given in Figure below. The BWQ map of the River Yamuna during the studied period is displayed in Figure below. Out of 16 locations on main stream of river Yamuna, ‘Very Good’ BWQ was observed at 2 locations, ‘Good’ BWQ at 6 locations, while ‘Moderate’ was observed at 8 locations.

6.1. The Concept of Environmental Flow

Flows of certain magnitude, timing, frequency, and duration are needed to sustain holistic flow regime for river dependent eco-systems. Also, balancing of requirements of various human usages and environmental needs of the river system is critical in all the river basins, and more so in the Himalayan River basins.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) (2003) defines ecological flows as “the water regime provided within a river, wetland or coastal zone to maintain ecosystems and their benefits where there are competing water uses and where flows are regulated”.

Thus, ecological/ environmental flows are the acceptable flow regime required to maintain the river in desired environmental condition or predetermined state where there are competing water uses. National Water Policy (2012) stipulates those ecological needs of the river should be determined through scientific study, duly accommodating development needs.

6.1.1. Environmental Flow assessment guideline

An environmental flow assessment guidelines has been brought out by GIZ under India- EU Water Partnership (IEWP) Action Phase II with National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) covering details of various approaches adopted in e flow assessment.

6.2. Environmental Flow of River Ganga and its tributaries

River Basin Management Plan – MoEF&CC signed an agreement with IIT Consortium (7 IITs) for preparation of Ganga River Basin Management Plan with an objective of maintenance and restoration of wholesomeness of river Ganga. The IIT consortium developed GRBMP, based on a holistic vision of river Ganga in terms of Aviral Dhara, Nirmal Dhara, Geological entity and Ecological entity.

6.2.1. E-flow Notification

For the first time, E-flow has been notified vide notification dated 9th October 2018 for river Ganga – starting from all the head streams of river Ganga up to Haridwar in Uttarakhand and from Haridwar to Unnao in Uttar Pradesh. This is a landmark policy initiative paving the way for recognizing the right of river on its own water.

The notification specifies minimum environmental flows to be maintained in river Ganga from its origin to Unnao (Uttar Pradesh) specifically at locations downstream of structures or projects meant for diversion of river flows for purposes like irrigation, hydropower, domestic, industrial, and other requirements.

An amendment to the aforesaid notification dated 09th October 2018 was issued in September 2019, wherein exemption provided to existing projects for implementation of notified environmental flow regime was reduced from 3 years to 3 months. Accordingly, existing projects were required to comply with e-flow regime by 15th December 2019.

The notification is applicable to all existing, under-construction and future projects. However, mini, and micro projects which do not alter the flow characteristics of the river or stream significantly are exempted from these environmental flows.

6.2.1 Mechanism to monitor E-flow

A mechanism for monitoring of e-flow regime has also been put in place with the help of Central Water Commission, which has been designated as authority and the custodian of the data and responsible for supervision, monitoring, regulation of flows.

Accordingly, Central Water Commission has formulated 'Standard Operating Procedures' for implementation of environmental flows in various seasons was approved by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) on 24.01.2020. The same is implemented for monitoring the e-flow.

Presently, CWC has identified 11 such structures/ projects meant for diversion of river flows for purposes like irrigation, hydropower, domestic and industrial and other requirements, which are monitored on hourly basis for compliance with notified environmental flows regime. The project currently being monitored by CWC are Maneri Bhali Stage –I, Maneri Bhali Stage –II, Tehri Dam, Singoli Bhatwari, Vishnuprayag HEP, Srinagar HEP, Pashulok barrage/ Chilla HEP, Bhimgoda barrage, Bijnor barrage, Narora barrage and Kanpur barrage.

Project Authorities have been directed to install automatic data acquisition and transmission system for real time monitoring of releases from the project. An online portal is also being developed for the same. CWC submits e-flow monitoring-cum-compliance report on quarterly basis to National Mission for Clean Ganga.

6.2.2. E –Flow of tributaries

- a. The National Institute of Hydrology (NIH, Roorkee has conducted a study on E-flow assessment for the Yamuna River from Hathnikund Barrage to Okhla Barrage in April 2020. However, e-flow in this stretch is maintained as per Agreement signed between riparian States in 1994.
- b. E-Flows Assessment in Ramganga River has been conducted by GIZ under India- EU Water Partnership (IEWP) Action Phase II with National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG);
- c. NMCG has sanctioned a proposal to National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee (December, 2024) for carrying out e flow assessment study of the four rivers i.e. Sone, Damodar, Chambal and Tons.

Ecology And Biodiversity Conservation Measures



Under its biodiversity conservation efforts, NMCG implemented a collaborative, science-based programme to protect flagship species across the Ganga Basin. Key outcomes included species rescue and rehabilitation, fish stock enhancement, and India's first M.Sc. in freshwater ecology. Pollution diagnostics, genetic studies, and community engagement strengthened river health and local conservation networks.

7.1. Project Highlights

Several Biodiversity conservation related Projects are as follows:

7.1.1. Wildlife Institute of India (WII)

As part of ecological monitoring across the Ganga Basin, 741 dolphins, 44 gharials, and over 120 fish species were recorded. Infrastructure upgrades at turtle rescue centres, pollution diagnostics at 133 sites, and genetic studies enhanced conservation efforts. Community engagement mobilized 5,972 Ganga Praharis, while training and outreach reached over 65,000 individuals.

7.1.2. ICAR-CIFRI

The project released 62.45 lakh fingerlings through 32 river ranching events and bred 76 lakh Indian Major Carp (IMC) spawns to strengthen fish stocks. Stock assessments across 16 tributaries and 6 wetlands informed resource management. Training 29,816 fishers and publishing 22 research articles advanced sustainable fisheries, nutrition planning, and community-led aquatic biodiversity conservation.

7.1.3. TSA Foundation India (TSAFI)

The deployment of India's first dolphin rescue ambulance marked a major milestone in wildlife conservation, enhancing emergency response for endangered river dolphins. Complemented by targeted training, turtle rehabilitation, SMART-based patrolling, and community engagement, these initiatives reflect NMCG's commitment to innovative, inclusive conservation and strengthened protection of aquatic biodiversity across the Ganga Basin.

7.1.4. Forest Departments

In Kukrail, targeted species rescue operations significantly enhanced protection of endangered wildlife. Strengthened patrolling curbed illegal activities, while extensive community engagement fostered conservation awareness. Capacity-building workshops improved skills of forest staff and volunteers. Collaborative efforts with TSAFI and WII amplified impact, reinforcing NMCG's commitment to inclusive and sustainable biodiversity conservation.

7.1.5. Cross-cutting Impacts

In 2024–25, NMCG advanced biodiversity conservation through science-based monitoring, pollution diagnostics, and genetic research. Over 5,000 Ganga Praharis engaged 43,000+ citizens, while 1,900 personnel were trained in species handling. Livelihood support reached 711 individuals, and 50+ knowledge products were disseminated—demonstrating NMCG's integrated approach to ecosystem restoration, capacity building, and inclusive river basin management.



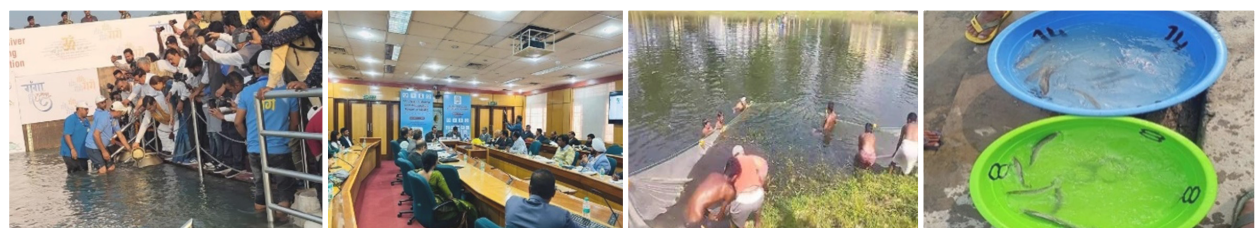
Figures (L-R): Ecological survey and sampling - Ghaghra River, Ecological survey and sampling - Sone River, Black-bellied tern, along river bank



Figures (L-R): Spearhead trainings–Biodiversity Conservation, Riparian vegetation along banks, Bal Ganga Prahari Sensitization



Collection of Mahseer fingerlings - Nayar River , IMC Broodstock -Stocking ponds, Maniknagar wetland- Nadia district, Kundipur wetland - Nadia district



Ranching at Haridwar - Uttarakhand, River dialogue: Fisheries and Ecology of Ganga, Hilsa pond for propagation, and netting, Hilsa fingerlings and young ones



Hilsa ranching at Farakka -West Bengal, Hilsa ranching and awareness - Farakka, Fishery awareness - Diamond Harbour -WB, Hilsa fishery awareness - Diamond Harbour- WB

Figures: Fish stock enhancement and livelihood improvement programme in Ganga



Capacity building and awareness for foresters, Rescue stranded dolphin, Rescue and handling river dolphin, Re-wilding Turtle species in UP



Hatchery along river banks of Chambal for Turtles, Releasing turtles in to the natural environment

Figure: Capacity building, rescue and handling and re-wilding aquatic species in river Ganga, UP

7.2. Biodiversity Park Projects

Coverage: 7 Sites | Total Area: 482 Ha | States Covered: Uttar Pradesh

Focus: Riverine Ecosystem Conservation, Eco-tourism, Livelihoods, Climate Resilience

Namami Gange supported the creation of seven Biodiversity Parks in ecologically sensitive riparian zones of Uttar Pradesh—at Mirzapur, Bijnor, Badaun, Bulandshahr, Ayodhya, Hapur, and Pratapgarh—to restore native ecosystems, conserve species, and promote environmental education. Each park comprises a Nature Conservation Zone and Visitor Facilities, supporting riverine biodiversity and community engagement.

7.2.1. Project Highlights

- Mirzapur (180 Ha) – Maa Vindhyavasini Biodiversity Park: Revitalized rocky terrain with butterfly garden, vermicompost, check dams, and plantations; Nilgai and peacock recorded.
- Badaun (50.3 Ha) – Ujhani Biodiversity Park: Herbal garden, sacred grove, butterfly park, nursery, and solar pumps established.
- Bijnor (41 Ha) – Mahatma Vidur Biodiversity Park: Eco-huts, watch towers, native plantations; invasive species removed.
- Bulandshahr (40 Ha) – Ramghat Biodiversity Park: 218 fauna, 190 flora species; eco-huts, wetland ponds, education programs.
- Ayodhya (80 Ha) – Maa Kamakhya Bhawani Biodiversity Park: Nature trail, butterfly garden, nursery, check dam.
- Hapur (51 Ha) – Alamgirpur Biodiversity Park: Floodplain restoration, water lily conservatory, vermicompost units.
- Pratapgarh (25 Ha) – Chilbila Biodiversity Park: Indigenous plantations, wetland maintenance, nature trails, interpretation centre.

7.2.2. Crosscutting Impacts

- Ecosystem Restoration: Through, native (indigenous) plantations, wetland creation, erosion control
- Species Conservation: Development of Birding sites, butterfly zones, nurseries for indigenous plants
- Community Engagement: Employment generation via eco-tourism, nurseries, maintenance work
- Education & Outreach: Eco-huts, nature trails, events (Van Mahotsav, Earth Day)
- Sustainability: Establishment of Solar pumps, vermicompost units, auction of produce, rainwater harvesting

These biodiversity parks act as living labs for ecological restoration, public education, and sustainable development. They enhance the resilience of the Ganga ecosystem while creating local value.

7.2.3. Planned Work

- Complete eco-gardens and wetlands across sites
- Strengthen educational & research facilities
- Foster self-sustaining management through eco-based income streams
- Monitor biodiversity indices for adaptive management

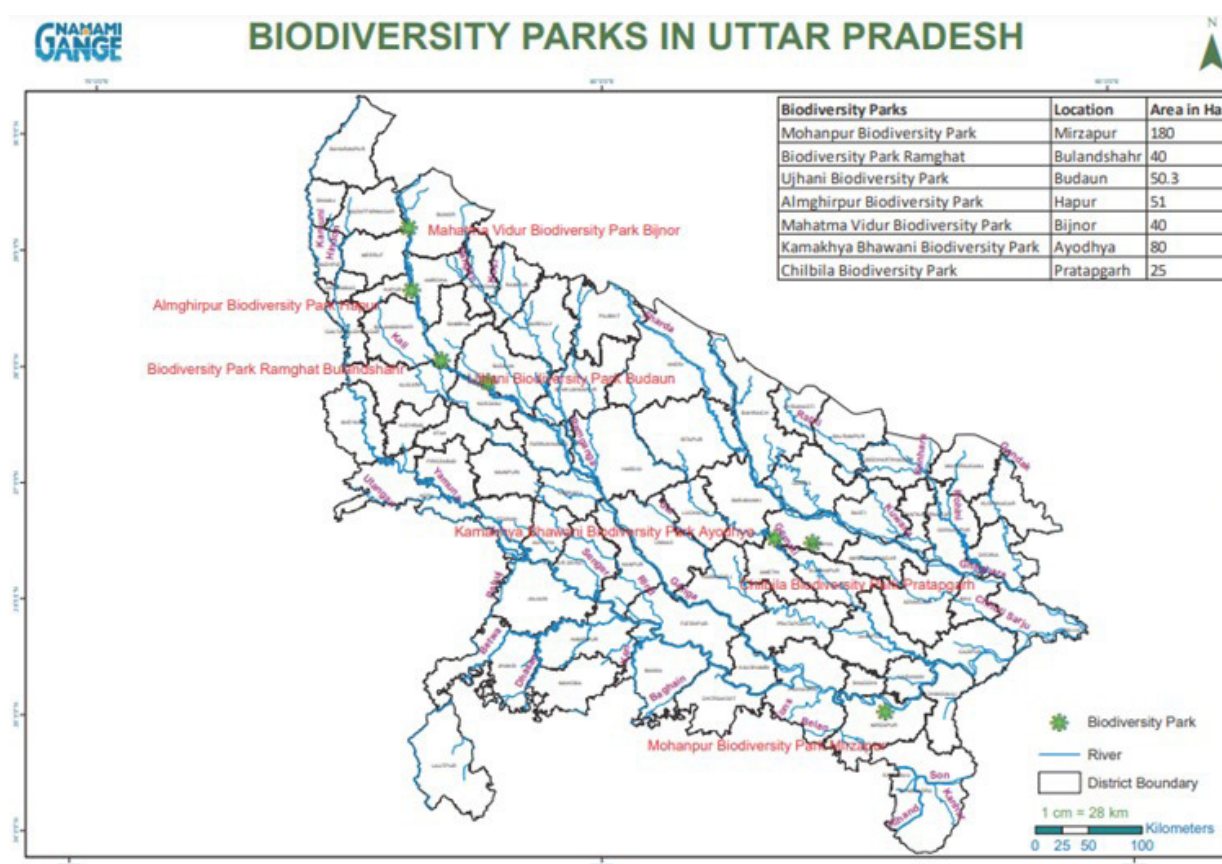


Figure: Seven Biodiversity Parks along floodplain of river Ganga in Uttar Pradesh

7.3. Floral Diversity Project under NMCG (2024–25)

The Floral Diversity Project Patanjali documented and conserved the Ganga River's biodiversity from Gaumukh to Ganga Sagar. Covering 26 sites across five states, it focused on floral diversity, soil and water quality, plant-microbe interactions, and community-led sustainable agriculture, contributing to ecological restoration and informed basin-level conservation planning.

7.3.1. Key Achievements

- **Floral Diversity Documentation:** Surveyed 26 sites across 5 Ganga basin states, documenting 1,117 plant species from 152 families, including 1,073 angiosperms—strengthening ecological monitoring and conservation planning.
- **Medicinal Plant Research:** Studied 10 high-potential species using phytochemical and in silico methods; findings suggest promising applications in cancer, neurological, and viral disease treatments.
- **Water Quality Assessment:** April–May 2023 samples showed 84% suitable for drinking, 54% for irrigation; only 3% met CPCB Class A standards, highlighting the need for continued improvement.
- **Soil Geochemistry Analysis:** Soil assessments revealed high potassium levels (1,098 kg/ha), supporting organic farming and sustainable agriculture strategies.
- **Plant-Microbe Interaction Studies:** Rhizospheric samples from 155 locations showed 74.3% beneficial bacteria; *Achyranthes aspera* identified as a key species enhancing microbial diversity.

Community Capacity Building: Conducted 42 training sessions involving 549 farmers and 82 traditional healers, promoting organic farming, soil health, and sustainable livelihoods. The project has established a critical ecological baseline for the Floral Diversity Ganga River basin, integrating scientific research with grassroots action.



Figure: Surveys conducted for floral diversity, ethnobotanical aspects and their economic values

7.4. Afforestation (Forestry Interventions) Projects

Under the Namami Gange Programme, afforestation activities were carried out across 33,024 hectares in five Ganga riverbank states, with ₹414 crore invested. In FY 2024–25, ₹18.425 crore was sanctioned for plantation maintenance. These efforts, supported by state schemes (such as Harela, Uttarakhand; Ganga Haritima Abhiyan, Uttar Pradesh; Har Parisar Hara Parisar, Bihar; and Van Mahotsav, Jharkhand /West Bengal and CAMPA), aim to enhance forest cover, biodiversity, and ecosystem health along the Ganga riverscape.



Plantation raised under Namami Gange, Pit preparation for plantation work, Forestry intervention under NGP II

Figure: Forestry intervention for Ganga rejuvenation in Ganga Bank States

7.5. Wetland Conservation Projects: Summary Report – FY 2024–25

The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), under the Ministry of Jal Shakti, has launched ecosystem-based wetland conservation initiatives in Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Bihar for FY 2024–25, recognizing wetlands' crucial role in hydrology, biodiversity, and livelihoods. These efforts include scientific mapping, invasive species removal, habitat restoration, biodiversity monitoring, and community involvement through Wetland Mitra networks, alongside promoting eco-tourism and sustainable livelihoods. The program addresses pollution and degradation while supporting India's Ramsar Convention commitments and contributing to SDGs 6 and 15.

7.5.1. Project Highlights

- a. Kalewala Jheel, Muzaffarnagar (UP): A total area of 88.36 hectares was revitalized through the installation of 97 geo-tagged pillars and the plantation of 22,000 trees, alongside the clearance of 20 hectares of water hyacinth and the creation of three People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs), with ₹50 lakh effectively utilized to support these conservation and restoration efforts.
- b. Dahtal Reoti, Ballia (UP): An area of 34.7 hectares was developed with clearly marked boundaries, the construction of ghats and informative signages, and vibrant outreach activities including Rath Yatras, wall art, and tree plantations, all accomplished with an effective utilization of ₹10.27 lakh.
- c. Numaiya Dahi Jheel, Prayagraj (UP): A total of 578.91 hectares was actively restored through the plantation of 1,800 saplings and the clearance of 20 hectares of invasive species, supported by 13 biodiversity and fisheries training programs, along with the procurement of boats and watch towers—all achieved with ₹74.9 lakh effectively utilized out of the allocated ₹102 lakh.
- d. Udhwa Lake Bird Sanctuary, Sahibganj (Jharkhand) (Declared Ramsar Site: Feb 2025): LiDAR and bathymetric mapping, along with the construction of seven check dams, have been successfully completed, while 38.4 hectares were dredged to support ecological restoration. Additionally, eco-tourism and vermicomposting initiatives have been launched, with ₹245.5 lakh sanctioned for phased execution of the project.
- e. Nathmalpur Bhagad, Bhojpur (Bihar) (Sanctioned, yet to commence): Covering approximately 870 hectares, including 39.5 hectares of open wetland, the site is severely eutrophic with dissolved oxygen levels below 4 mg/l and dominated by invasive water hyacinth. Traditionally used by local communities, it has been classified as an 'E' grade wetland, indicating an urgent need for ecological restoration and management interventions.

7.5.1 Cross-Cutting Impacts

- Ecological Restoration: Demarcation, afforestation, invasive species control
- Biodiversity: PBRs, species monitoring, water quality testing
- Community Engagement: Outreach, school programs, Wetland Mitra networks
- Sustainable Livelihoods: Fisheries, agriculture, eco-tourism via KVKs
- Technology Use: LiDAR, GPS, bio-monitoring kits, weather stations

NMCG's wetland interventions in FY 2024–25 mark a transformative shift toward community-led, scientifically guided wetland management across the Ganga Basin. These efforts are essential for ensuring the long-term health and resilience of wetlands as both ecological assets and socio-economic lifelines.

7.6. Ganga Task Force (137 Composite Ecological Task Force Battalion (TA) 39 Gorkha Rifles)

Established on 1 May 2019, the 137 CETF Battalion continues its pivotal role in rejuvenating River Ganga and conserving its ecosystem under the aegis of Ministry of Jal Shakti and National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG). Operating across Prayagraj, Kanpur, Varanasi, and Lucknow, the unit delivers afforestation, pollution monitoring, biodiversity protection, and disaster response.

7.6.1. Key Highlights

- Vetiver Plantation: 16.11 lakh slips planted covering 57,718 sq. m at riverbanks to prevent erosion.
- Public Awareness Campaigns: 269 campaigns in collaboration with NCC, Army, schools & NGOs; 90 held during Mahakumbh 2025.
- Patrolling: 779 foot & 117 river boat patrols to protect biodiversity and engage with public.
- Pollution Monitoring: 74 water samples collected from rivers/STPs; 50+ polluting drains mapped and reported.
- Wetland Rejuvenation: Restoration of Macpherson Lake & Nivi Kalan Pond through clean-up and bio-remediation.
- Tree Plantation: 81,530 saplings planted during TA Platinum Jubilee at key sites across three cities.

7.6.2. Major Events

- Mahakumbh 2025: Extensive support in logistics, boat rescue ops, foot patrolling, water testing & awareness for 66 crore pilgrims.
- Exhibitions & Campaigns: Participation in Ganga Utsav, Vijay Diwas, and Cyclothon with Atulya Ganga Trust.
- Training & Capacity Building: Drone handling and ESM orientation for enhanced surveillance and ecological operations.

7.6.3. Crosscutting Impact

- Community-led environmental stewardship
- Protection of riverine biodiversity
- Enhanced monitoring through technology
- Recognition from dignitaries incl. Hon'ble Jal Shakti Minister, NMCG leadership, Armed Forces HQ

The unit's multidisciplinary efforts this year set a benchmark in eco-task force operations—combining military discipline with ecological vision—towards a cleaner, safer, and more sustainable Ganga Basin.



Vetiver plantation along erosion prone areas, Vetiver plantation for river bank stabilization, Arail ghat Praygraj river awareness derive, Kali ghat Praygraj facilitating ranching-CIFRI



Awareness for plantation, 54 NCC Bn , Restoration of Macpherson Lake, Foot patrol along river banks, Boat patrol in river Ganga for its monitoring

Figures: Activities for rejuvenation of river Ganga under GTF project

NMCG Authority Order of October 2016, pollution in the River Ganga and its tributaries is to be monitored using satellite imagery and other remote sensing technologies. Given the vast geographical expanse and diverse landscape of the Ganga River basin, the adoption of GEO-ICT (Geographical Information System integrated with Information and Communication Technology) is critical for continuous monitoring and management by NMCG. Geospatial technologies play a pivotal role in ensuring effective planning, implementation, and decision-making for Ganga River basin management.

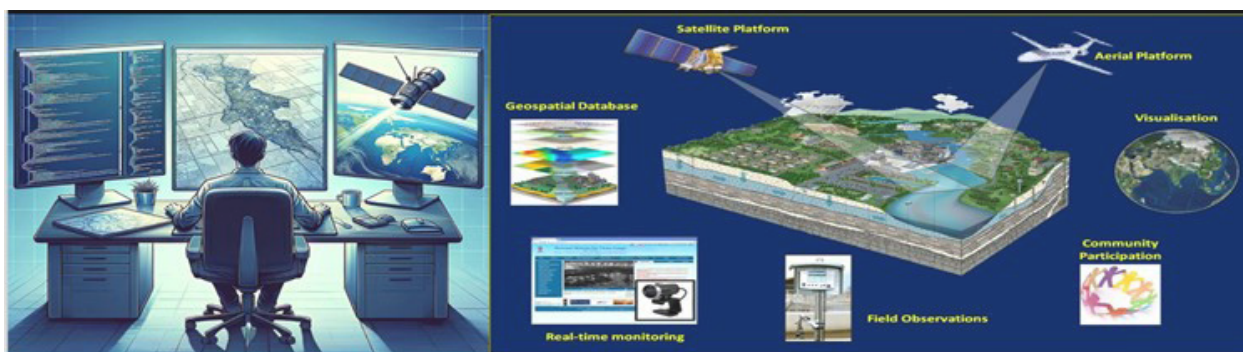


Figure: Geo- ICT

8.1 PRAYAG

PRAYAG (Platform for Real-time Monitoring of Yamuna and Ganga) has been developed under the Ganga Knowledge Centre (GKC) as an integrated digital system to facilitate real-time monitoring. It encompasses data related to:

- STP monitoring through web cameras
- STP and river water quality
- Effluent monitoring of grossly polluting industries
- Project management tools
- Ganga District Performance Monitoring System
- JALAJ monitoring
- Geo Prayag (Layer Stack)

The significance of PRAYAG lies in its ability to bring a paradigm shift in visualizing critical spatial and non-spatial information across the Ganga basin, thereby enabling accurate and transparent decision-making. It serves as a collaborative platform providing access to data, information, maps, applications, and dashboards developed by NMCG.

Additionally, PRAYAG hosts online dashboards for real-time project planning and monitoring, such as the Project Management Tool (PMT) Dashboard and Ganga District Performance Monitoring System



Figure: Briefing of Prayag Portal

It also has on-line dashboards for planning and monitoring of project progress through real time feeds, PMT Tool Dashboard, Ganga Districts Performance Monitoring System, etc.

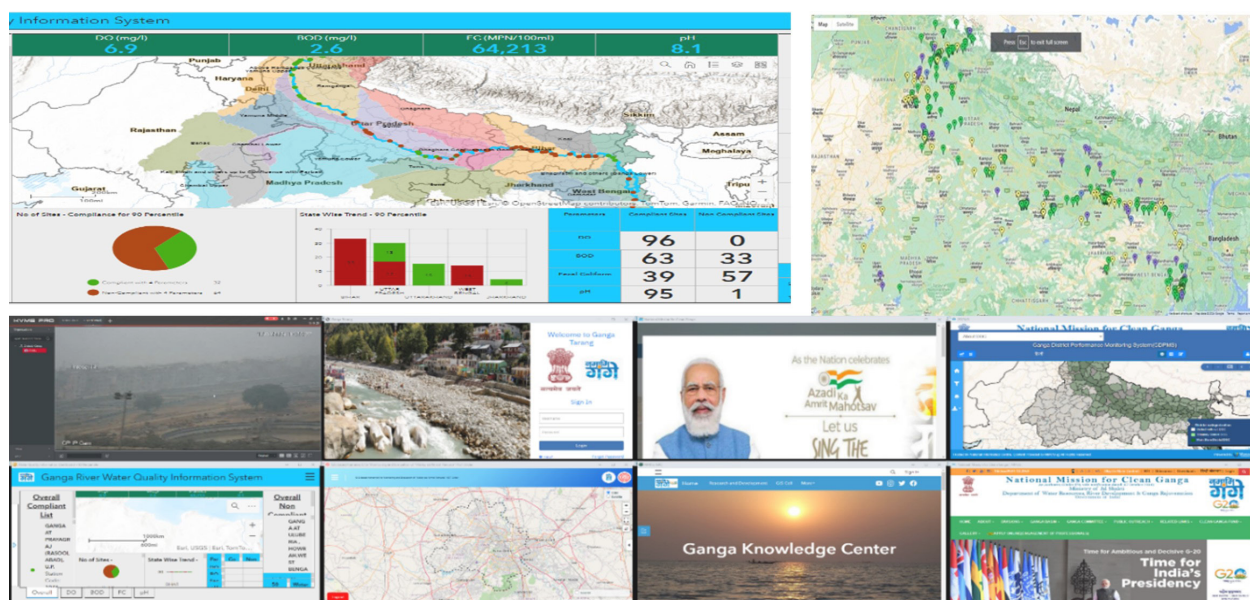


Figure: PRAYAG – Dashboard

8.1.1 Geo PRAYAG is an interactive GIS-based platform developed by NMCG that integrates multi-source spatial and non-spatial data for real-time monitoring and decision-making in the Ganga basin. The layer stack combines satellite imagery, water quality stations, STPs, drains, pollution sources, and project interventions, allowing users to visualize, analyze, and track changes across the river system. It supports hotspot identification, progress monitoring, and transparent data sharing, thus enhancing informed planning and adaptive management under the Namami Gange programme.

8.1.2 Drain Dashboard provides real-time visualisation and tracking of major trunk drains and associated wastewater flows entering the River Ganga basin. It overlays geotagged inputs—such as sewage outlets, industrial effluents, and STP discharge points—with infrastructure data and performance metrics, thereby enabling state and district-level stakeholders to monitor, prioritise, and respond to pollution sources efficiently. The dashboard strengthens accountability, supports hotspot identification, and aligns operational interventions with the broader goals of the Namami Gange Programme.

The project involves aerial surveys using helicopters and UAVs to map and monitor drainage systems along major rivers. For the Ganga mainstem (~2,200 sq. km in Uttar Pradesh), advanced photogrammetry, GIS dashboards, and geotagged videography will help identify and analyze all drains discharging into the river, leading to a Drain Decision Support System (DSS) for pollution monitoring. Similarly, UAV surveys over the Yamuna, Sahibi, Shahadara, and Supplementary rivers (~80 sq. km in Delhi) will generate geotagged videos and 2D/3D imagery for visualizing and assessing drain inflows to support targeted river pollution management.

8.1.3 Ganga Water Quality information system using enterprise GIS

The GIS-based Web-Centric Water Quality Dashboard visualizes the status of Ganga River water quality through monitoring station-wise indicators. Using data from 2014–2025 across four key parameters—DO, BOD, FC, and pH—the dashboard employs percentile-based analysis (10th, 50th, and 90th percentiles) to evaluate compliance with water quality standards.

Users can interactively explore:

- Compliance/non-compliance of monitoring stations across states
- Trends of individual parameters over time
- Dynamic indicators for average percentile values

This portal supports scientific analysis and decision-making for achieving a “Nirmal Ganga”.

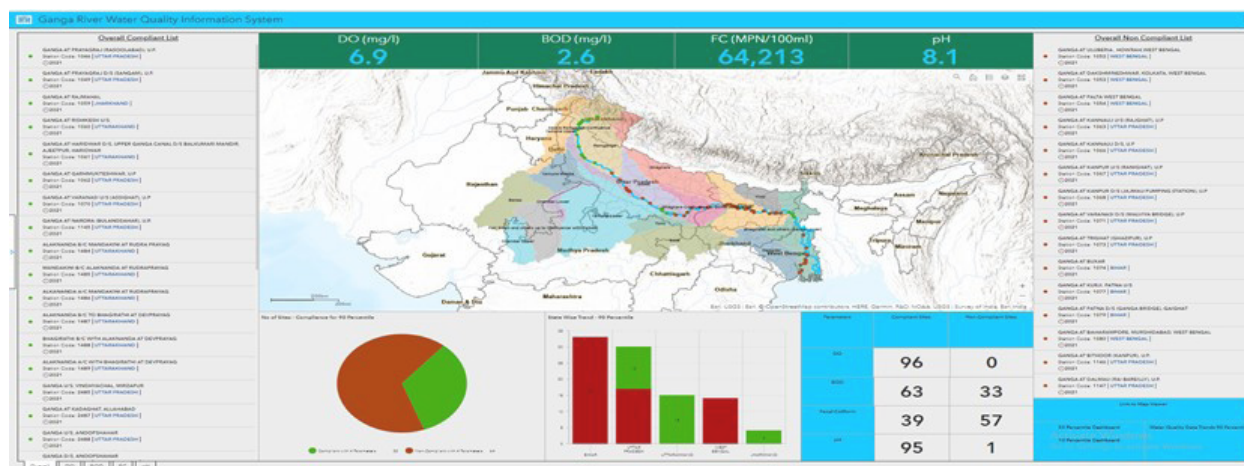


Figure: Manual Ganga River Water Quality Monitoring Dashboard

8.1.4 GIS-based framework for decision making in the present status of water supply, sewage generation, and sewage treatment in space and time for NCT of Delhi

A GIS-based decision-making framework for assessing water supply, sewage generation, and sewage treatment in Delhi has been developed in collaboration with NMCG and IIT Delhi. This initiative, part of the “Mailey Se Nirmal Yamuna” program under NGT directives, enhances clarity, transparency, and efficiency in monitoring and reporting.

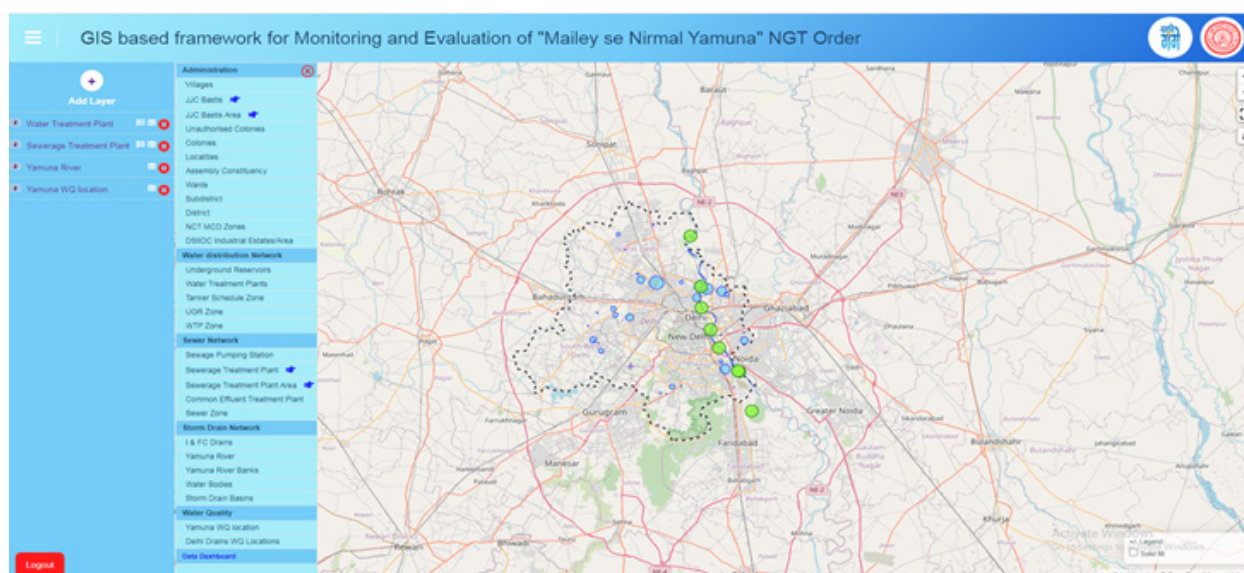


Figure: GIS Framework for Yamuna River Monitoring and Evaluation

8.1.5 Bhuvan Ganga-National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad

Under an MoU signed in 2015, NMCG and NRSC/ISRO collaborate to apply geospatial technologies for Ganga basin management. The Bhuvan Ganga Geoportal allows users to access, visualize, and analyze spatial and non-spatial data supporting NMCG's environmental objectives.

The Bhuvan Ganga Mobile App enables citizens to geotag pollution sources such as industrial discharges, drains, solid waste disposal, and sewage outlets. Over 3,000 geotagged locations have been recorded, aiding in DPR preparation and pollution hotspot identification. NMCG actively promotes the platform through social media, newsletters, webinars, and public campaigns.

8.2 Ganga Knowledge Centre

8.2.1 Ganga Knowledge Portal

The Ganga Knowledge Portal (www.gyanganga.ai), developed in-house by NMCG, is a pioneering AI-driven platform under the Ministry of Jal Shakti. It serves as a centralized repository for water resource management, offering access to journals, publications, technical articles, research reports, district river maps, and STP performance data. Designed for students, researchers, stakeholders, and the public, the portal enhances awareness and supports informed decision-making. By integrating advanced AI technologies, it sets a benchmark for digital innovation in water resource research and policy development.

8.2.2 Research and Development Projects

Some Research and Development Projects are as follows:

a) **LiDAR Mapping- Survey of India, Dehradun**

NMCG has collaborated with Survey of India to facilitate the Ganga rejuvenation task by using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology for mapping the Ganga basin in high resolution generating Digital Elevation Models (DEM). This technology enables identification of entire topography of an area making it easy for policy makers to analyse the available data and improve decision-making process. Critical pollution hotspots are also easily identified through this technology. Mapping Area is 43,084 km² along the 10 Km buffer of River. Data acquisition has been completed.

b) **Sand Mining Mapping using UAV Technology by IIT K**

IIT Kanpur's project, "Geomorphic and Ecological Impacts of Sand Mining in Large Rivers", employs UAVs and remote sensing to study the impacts of excessive sand and gravel extraction on river morphology and ecosystems. Output of the project is guiding sustainable mining practices and restoration strategies.

c) **Corona Spy Satellite using Remote Sensing Technique by IIT K**

The "Reconstructing the Ganga of the Past from Corona Archival Imagery" project by IIT Kanpur analyzes historical satellite data from the 1960s to assess morphological and land-use changes. Outputs include an Atlas of the Ganga River and policy recommendations for sustainable land use.

d) **Spring Rejuvenation using Remote Sensing, GIS & UAV technology**

The project in Tokoli Gad catchment, Tehri Garhwal, focuses on rejuvenating dying springs using geochemical and geophysical techniques. It supports spring-shed management and local water governance.

e) **Aquifer Mapping using Heliborn Survey by NGRI, Hyderabad**

NGRI's project maps aquifers and paleo-channels in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab region to enhance groundwater recharge and river base flow. The discovery of a 200 km-long buried paleochannel between Prayagraj and Kanpur offers potential for managed aquifer recharge and river rejuvenation.

- f) Climate Change scenario mapping using Weather Research and Forecasting Model by IIT D
- High resolution climate scenarios for basin scale water resource management applications - under IIT Delhi is developing high-resolution climate models (10 km × 10 km) for basin-scale water management. Preliminary results indicate:
- Temperature increase of 2–5°C across seasons
 - Precipitation rise up to 20 mm/month during monsoon
 - Increase in evapotranspiration (ET) by up to 10 mm
- These findings highlight potential impacts on Ganga basin hydrology and support climate-resilient water planning.
- g) Environmental Flow Assessment using GIS, RS, Survey by NIH, Roorkee
- The project on Yamuna River (Hathnikund to Okhla Barrage) by NIH Roorkee assesses environmental flow requirements to maintain river health and ecological balance.
- h) Satellite Image-derived Water Quality Research using Remote Sensing by WRI
- The pilot project on ‘Satellite Image-derived Water Quality Research (SIWAR)–River Ganges’ was executed by World Resources Institute (WRI) India to understand if satellite image-derived water quality measurements can effectively supplement in-situ water quality monitoring.
- i) Geo-Ganga: Space Based Mapping & Monitoring of Ganga River
- NMCG awarded a research project titled “Geo-Ganga: Space Based Mapping & Monitoring of Ganga River” to IIRS, Dehradun under the “Namami Gange Program”. The funds for the project have also been sanctioned by NMCG on August 11, 2023.
- j) IPSA Kumbh: Mapping Impact of Floating Population on Sewerage during Maha Kumbh 2025
- IPSA-Kumbh Project assesses interactions between infrastructure, human activity, and water quality in the Ganga and Yamuna during Maha Kumbh 2025. It integrates geospatial mapping, water quality monitoring, and socio-cultural analysis to support sustainable river management during large gatherings. By combining geospatial analytics, environmental monitoring, and socio-cultural insights, the project enables real-time water quality assessment, hotspot identification, and data-driven interventions for sustainable management of river systems during mass gatherings.

Communication and Public Outreach

9

As part of its Communication and Public Outreach initiatives, NMCG organized several workshops, visits and events.

9.1 Workshops, Visits & Events

Several Workshops, visits and events during the Financial Year 2024-25 are as follows:

9.1.1 Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) Campaign & World Environment Day- 26th May to 5th June 2024

NMCG organized Mission LiFE Campaign in various districts along 5 Ganga Basin States. A wide array of community-driven public outreach activities such as- awareness rallies, Prabhat pheri's, nukkad natak, swachhta shapath, quiz, essay, drawing & painting competitions, workshops & seminars etc. were organized involving the key stakeholders, students, youth groups and the communities at large. Special activities were also conducted on the occasion of the World Environment Day. The campaign witnessed active participation in the activities and strengthened the people-river connect.



Figures: Activities conducted on the occasion of the World Environment Day

9.1.2 International Day of Yoga-June 2024

On the occasion of the International Day of Yoga, the National Mission for Clean Ganga organized 'Ghat Par Yoga' based on the theme of 'Yoga for Self & Society' on 21st June 2024 at the BSF kayaking Camp, Sonia Vihar, on the banks of the River Yamuna. The event saw active engagement from approximately 1,000 participants, including officials and staff from the National Mission for Clean Ganga, NGOs under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP-III) of the Delhi Jal Board (DJB), the Border Security Force (BSF), Ganga Vichar Manch, various other NGOs, as well as students and children. Under the Namami Gange Programme, Yoga sessions were organized at 139 locations across Ganga Basin by District Ganga Committees in coordination with State Mission for Clean Ganga (SMCG), Yoga trainers, Ganga Praharis, Ganga Vichar Manch, Ganga Task Force, Ganga Doots, students, officials from district administration, local people, etc. took part in the Yoga sessions organized on the banks of River Ganga and its tributaries.



Figures: International Day of Yoga-2024: 'Ghat Par Yoga'

9.1.3 8th India Water Week-2024

NMCG participated in the 8th India Water Week (IWW) held from 17th to 20th September 2024 at Bharat Mandapam, Pragati Maidan, Delhi under the aegis of Ministry of Jal Shakti. Namami Gange pavilion was set up for three days during the event. The exhibition displayed various facets of Namami Gange programme and was inaugurated by Shri C.R. Paatil, Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti; and visited by Shri Raj Bhushan Chaudhary, Hon'ble Minister of State, Ministry of Jal Shakti and Ms. Debashree Mukherjee, Secretary, DoWR, RD & GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti; Mr. Morten Bodskov, Hon'ble Minister for Industry, Business & Financial Affairs of Denmark and Mr. Svane Freddy, Ambassador, Denmark and other prominent guests and dignitaries.



Figures: Exhibition at India Water Week inaugurated by Shri C.R. Paatil, Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti

9.1.4 Swachhta He Seva Campaign and Swachhta Divas- September & October 2024

With the aim to promote environmental awareness and strengthen public-river connect, NMCG annually organizes 'Swachhta He Seva' Campaign from 15th September to 2nd October (Swachhta Divas) across various towns & cities of the 5 main stem Ganga Basin States. The campaign was led by the District Ganga Committees under close coordination with State Missions for Clean Ganga. It encapsulates several activities including swachhta rallies, shram daan, pad yatra, quiz & competitions, sport activities, run & marathons, cultural events and Ganga Aarti etc. to engage the school students, youth, women groups, volunteers, local communities and other key stakeholders. Special events for massive community mobilisation were also organized at 5 States and Delhi to mark the occasion of Swachhta Divas.



Figures: Swachhta he Seva Campaign

9.1.5 UP International Trade Show

The second edition of the UP International Trade Show-2024 was held from 25th to 29th September 2024 at India Expo Centre, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh. Based on the theme of 'Unique Platform of Sourcing', the exhibition and event was attended by Shri Jagdeep Dhankar, Hon'ble Vice-President and Shri Yogi Adityanath, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. NMCG jointly with SMCG-UP participated in the UP International Trade Show and highlighted the importance and varied interventions of sustainable water management and river rejuvenation under Namami Gange programme.



Figures: UP International Trade Show

9.1.6 Ek Ped Maa K Naam

NMCG conducted ‘Ek Ped Maa K Naam’ Campaign for plantation drives across 5 Ganga Basin States. The campaign was made successful through the combined efforts of the District Administration, State Forest Departments, and active participation of academic institutions, youth groups and local communities which resulted in amplified impact and enhanced environmental awareness and public consciousness.



Figures: Campaign for plantation drive ‘Ek Ped Maa K Naam’

9.1.7 Ganga Utsav -November 2024

The Hon’ble Union Minister for Jal Shakti, Shri C. R. Paatil inaugurated the 8th edition of Ganga Utsav on 4th November at Chandi Ghat in Haridwar in august presence of Hon’ble Minister of State for Jal Shakti, Shri Raj Bhushan Chaudhary and Hon’ble Uttarakhand Minister for Women & Child Welfare, Smt. Rekha Arya. The Secretary of the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Mrs. Debashree Mukherjee was also present on the occasion. Chief Minister of Uttarakhand, Shri Pushkar Singh Dhami had also conveyed through video message for conservation of Maa Ganga. The eighth edition of the event was the first to be held on the riverbank, with celebrations extending across 139 districts in the Ganga basin states. Each state hosted a main event organized by District Ganga Committees. Hon’ble Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri Paatil also interacted and had a discussion with spiritual leaders and gurus present in the Utsav under a session titled ‘Ganga Samvad’.

Shri Paatil also flagged off ‘Ganga Women River Rafting Expedition’. The 50-day long expedition concluding at Ganga Sagar traversing through 9 major cities & towns across the Ganga River. This historic expedition coincides with various activities organized across several districts in the five key states of the Ganga basin. The BSF River Rafting team was felicitated on the occasion.

Hon’ble Union Minister of State, Shri Raj Bhushan Choudhary flagged off the ‘Ganga Pustak Parikrama’, a moving library to cover major cities/towns of Ganga Basin States. This project entitled ‘Ganges through the ages: A Literary Bioscope’ is a joint venture of NMCG & National Book Trust.



Figures: Ganga Pustak Parikrama

The event featured a “Ghat Par Haat” market along with stalls from local departments to highlight various aspects of the Namami Gange initiative. A range of engaging activities for children, including quizzes, nukkad natak, film screenings, magic shows, puppet shows, and drawing & painting competitions were conducted. The event also included an exhibition on Namami Gange, showcasing the diverse facets of this important initiative. Hon’ble Minister of State for Jal Shakti, Shri Raj Bhushan Choudhary and other dignitaries participated in Ganga Arti at Haridwar.



Figures: Ganga Utsav

9.1.8 Ganga River Rafting Expedition

NMCG collaborated with Border Security Force (BSF) to launch ‘All Women Ganga River Rafting Expedition’ spanning approximately 2,500 kms. from Gangotri to Ganga Sagar. With the powerful messages of ‘Ganga River Rejuvenation’ and ‘Women Empowerment’ this expedition aimed to raise awareness about equal rights and opportunities for women, fostering their progress and development in society and spread public awareness towards river rejuvenation & environmental sustainability. The expedition was flagged off by Shri C.R.Paatil, Hon’ble Minister of Jal Shakti in august presence of various seniors officers of the Ministry and other dignitaries. The 53-days long expedition halted at 9 key locations namely- Garhmukteshwar, Kannauj, Kanpur, Prayagraj and Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh); Patna (Bihar); Farakka, Kolkata and Diamond Harbour (West Bengal). A series of mega thematic events were organized at wide level through District Administration, State Missions for Clean Ganga and Border Security Force.



Figures: Activites under Ganga River Rafting Expedition: All Women Ganga River Rafting Expedition

9.1.9 9th India Water Impact Summit

NMCG and c-Ganga organized the 9th India Water Impact Summit (IWIS) and the 2nd Climate Investment and Technology Impact Summit (CITIS) from 4th to 6th December 2024 at the Bharat Mandapam Convention Centre in Delhi. Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti, Shri C.R. Paatil; Slovenian Minister of Higher Education, Science, and Innovation, Igor Papic and senior officials from the Ministry and various other dignitaries attended the event. During the event, the 2nd Climate Investment and Technology Impact Summit was also held. It provided a platform for experts, innovators and policymakers from various sectors to address the growing urgency of tackling climate change.



Figures: 9th India Water Impact Summit

9.1.10 Maha- Kumbh January 2025

Namami Gange Pavilion: A Hub of Awareness and Innovation

One of the major highlights of Mahakumbh-2025 has been the Namami Gange Pavilion, a unique exhibition dedicated to educating and engaging visitors on the critical mission of Ganga conservation. Designed as an interactive and immersive space, the pavilion played a vital role in raising awareness about the achievements of the Namami Gange Programme and its vision for a cleaner, healthier river ecosystem. The Namami Gange pavilion highlighted various features including the immersive & interactive biodiversity tunnel (to showcase river's rich biodiversity, diverse aquatic species and showcasing ongoing efforts to restore ecological balance); digital exhibition (to showcase the key milestones of the programme through digital displays, informative videos & virtual storytelling); sand art; aadi yogi at mount kailsah; 3D projection of Ganesha on Ghat; STP working and riverfront development demo models; reading corner by NBT; and stalls of other associated organisations.



Figures: Shri CR Paatil, Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti taking holy dip at Mahakumbh

Paint-My-City Campaign

Under the 'Paint My City' campaign, the walls of Prayagraj were transformed into a vast artistic canvas. The artworks on the city's walls included pictures of sages, images of devotees taking a holy dip in the Ganga, Vedic rituals, historical depictions of Mahakumbh & Ganga Avtaran, symbolic illustrations related to yoga and meditation etc. which showcased the spirituality & cultural grandeur of Ganga and Mahakumbh and strengthen the people connect.



Figures: Paint-My-City Campaign at Mahakumbh

a. Cleaning & Sensitisation through volunteer cadre of Ganga Seva Doots

A force of 1,500 trained ‘Ganga Seva Doots’ (River Conservation Volunteers) played a vital role in maintaining cleanliness in Kumbh Mela area, educating devotees on proper waste disposal, preventing plastic pollution at riverbanks and encouraging participation in cleanliness drives.

b. Daily Ganga Cleaning Drives and Public Participation

Daily river clean-up activities were also organized in the mela area which saw participation from various school and college students, NGOs, local communities, visitors and volunteers of Ganga Task Force and Ganga Vichar Manch. Additionally, street plays, awareness rallies, and interactive sessions further strengthened the message of river conservation, turning it into a collective mission rather than just an administrative effort.



Figures: Ganga Cleaning Drives

9.1.11 DAVOS Summit

The session titled “Global Collaboration for a Water-Secure Future” organized by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, showcased India’s remarkable success in water management on the global stage during the World Economic Forum from 15th to 19th Jan. 2025 (WEF 2025) in Davos, Switzerland. The session was graced by esteemed dignitaries, including Union Minister Shri C.R. Paatil and Maharashtra Chief Minister Shri Devendra Fadnavis. Distinguished experts like Shri Rajeev Kumar Mital, Director General of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCg); Shri Nicolaj Bang, Deputy Mayor of Aarhus City, Denmark; Shri Michael Webster, Head of the World Bank’s 2030 Water Resources Group; Dr. James Wescoat, Professor at MIT; and Dr. Sujay V. Kumar, Scientist at NASA, shared their insights on innovation and global cooperation in water management. From the pride of Ganga to grassroots innovations like rainwater harvesting in Surat, RCA benefitting Indian cities, India’s water revolution emerged as a benchmark for the world demonstrated the sustainable solutions for water management, power of innovation, collaboration, and visionary leadership in ensuring a water-secure future.



9.1.12 Bharat Parv

Bharat Parv, a six-day celebration of India’s cultural heritage and tourism, has been organized annually by the Ministry of Tourism as part of the Republic Day celebrations. The event took place from 26th to 31st January 2025 at the Lawns and Gyan Path of the Red Fort.

The Namami Gange Pavilion, a key feature of Bharat Parv, attracted significant attention as a platform for spreading awareness about the



program and Governments' efforts to clean and conserve River Ganga. The exhibition represented various interventions and achievements of the program in preserving a critical ecosystem while promoting the economic development of local communities. The pavilion draws a large crowd, providing a different experience through informative panels and digital displays

9.1.13 Ganga Swachhta Pakhwada

The community-led Ganga Swachhta Pakhwada- from 16th to 31st March 2025 was observed in various towns and cities across five States with a slew of activities including awareness rallies, shram daan, cleanliness drives, plantation drives, swachhta abhiyaan, prabhat pheri, quiz & competitions, nukkad nataks, signature campaigns, swachhta shapath, cultural events and Ganga Aarti. Led by local District Ganga Committees, over 600 events held across more than 100 locations under the campaign. The campaign saw a record-breaking participation of over 75,000 citizens, government officials, students, spiritual leaders, Eco Clubs, NCC Cadets, Youth Clubs, NGOs and volunteers united by one mission — a cleaner, healthier, and more vibrant Ganga.



Figures: Ganga Swachhta Pakhwada

a. Swachhta Divas at Yamuna

The cleaning of tributaries of river Ganga, especially, Yamuna, is one of the focus areas of Namami Gange programme. As part of the Ganga Swachhta Pakhwada and to mark the occasion of World Water Day, a mega cleanliness drive led under the leadership of Shri Nalin Kumar Srivastava, Deputy Director General- NMCG was organized at Chhath Ghat in Delhi. The event witnessed large participation from students, youth groups, NGOs, volunteers and local communities.



Figures: Ganga Swachhta Pakhwada Initiatives at River Yamuna

Under 'Blended Capacity Building Programme for Stakeholders of River Ganga: Phase II' project, IIPA has organized 30 school capacity building programmes reaching over 8,500 students, 31 master trainer sessions training 1,000 professionals, 5 college training programmes engaging 1,200+ participants, and 20 mass community programmes involving 4,000 individuals.

The National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has established a robust network of alliances to support its mission of rejuvenating the Ganga River. Key among these is the River Cities Alliance (RCA), a collaborative platform that brings together cities along rivers to share best practices and promote river-sensitive urban development.

Inspired Vision

In his address at the National Ganga Council in 2019, the Hon'ble Prime Minister highlighted the need for a transformative shift in mindset—urging “River Cities to reflect not on what rivers can do for them, but on what they can do for rivers”. In response, the Namami Gange programme has initiated a forward-looking approach that places rivers at the heart of urban planning, aiming to integrate river health and sustainability into the core of city development strategies.

“There is a need for new thinking for ‘River Cities’. There is need for the residents of these cities to ask, ‘What can we do for the rivers?’ There is a need for a new river centric thinking in planning for cities on the banks of rivers. The river health needs to be mainstreamed into urban planning process by developing Urban River Management Plans. Cities should be responsible for rejuvenating their rivers. It has to be done not just with the regulatory mindset but also with developmental and facilitatory outlook.”

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

10.1. The River Cities Alliance (RCA): Empowering Collaboration

Launched in November 2021, the RCA serves as a collaborative platform for over 145 river cities across India. Through this exchange, cities gain valuable insights and best practices to develop and implement effective river-sensitive development plans. Out of 145 members of RCA, 106 are from main stem Ganga States. In this regard an AA&ES was sanctioned in December 2024 to NIUA for implementing the project titled “Strengthening River Cities Alliance for Achieving Healthy Urban Rivers” under Namami Gange Mission – II at an estimated cost of 39.55 Crore. The key objectives of the RCA are as below:

- Promoting the incorporation of river consideration in Master Plans of member cities
- Facilitating the development of URMPs in member cities
- Promoting basin-linked thinking and encouraging the development of basin-connected cities
- Creating demand-driven knowledge products and decision support tools
- Providing technical advice to member cities for planned and ongoing interventions related to river management
- Providing a platform for exchange of knowledge and good practices for managing urban rivers
- Developing a cadre of river sensitive urban planning professionals
- Building and improving the governance capacities on river-sensitive urban management in member cities
- Documenting and encouraging on-ground evidence of good practices on urban river management in member cities

- Promoting river-sensitive behaviour through public awareness and sensitization programs
- Providing advice for securing finances for river-related interventions and matchmaking wherever possible
- Benchmarking cities on various aspects of urban river management vis-à-vis the URMP framework

The major activities and achievements under RCA initiative are as follows:

a. Capacity Building & Planning

With implementation support by the NIUA, significant efforts were made to strengthen institutional capacities for river-sensitive planning. A key workshop was held in Ahmedabad in February 2025 on “Contemporary Models for Waterfront Development,” which introduced eco-friendly riverfront design principles and nature-based solutions. This event brought together officials from multiple RCA cities and showcased best practices from India and abroad.

b. Knowledge Products & Digital Outreach

Two knowledge videos were developed to explain the objectives and rationale of the River Cities Alliance (RCA). Additionally, the first quarterly RCA newsletter for 2025 was launched in April, disseminating updates and resources through the RCA website and WhatsApp groups for member cities.

c. Technical Support to Cities

Under the RCA initiatives, NIUA provided technical assistance to Kolkata Port Trust for developing an eco-friendly riverfront along a 1.2 km stretch of the Hooghly River. The conceptual plan included nature-based solutions for bank stabilization (vegetated ripraps, bioengineering techniques) and sustainable design elements like permeable walkways, native landscaping, and inclusive public spaces. This initiative is significant as one of India’s first eco-sensitive riverfront models, offering replicable lessons for other cities.

d. National & Global Positioning

India’s leadership in water security was showcased at the World Economic Forum (WEF) 2025 in Davos on 22 January 2025 through the session “Global Collaboration for a Water-Secure Future”. The event highlighted flagship programs such as Namami Gange, River Cities Alliance, and Jal Jeevan Mission, positioning RCA as a global model for collaborative water management. The session featured dignitaries and experts from India and international organizations, reinforcing India’s commitment to innovation and inclusivity in water governance.

e. Academic & Youth Engagement

The Student Thesis Competition (STC) – Season 5 continued during this annual year. A virtual onboarding session for 18 finalists was held on 31 January 2025, followed by a workshop in Delhi from 20–22 March 2025. Students engaged in brainstorming exercises, learned about the URMP framework, and visited NMCG headquarters and Asita Park in Delhi to promote awareness and informed choices in river management.

These activities advanced NMCG’s vision by embedding river-sensitive planning into urban development, promoting eco-friendly riverfront models, and strengthening knowledge ecosystems. The global positioning of RCA at WEF and youth engagement through STC reinforced India’s leadership in sustainable water management making RCA a significant pioneering agenda towards river sensitive development in India.

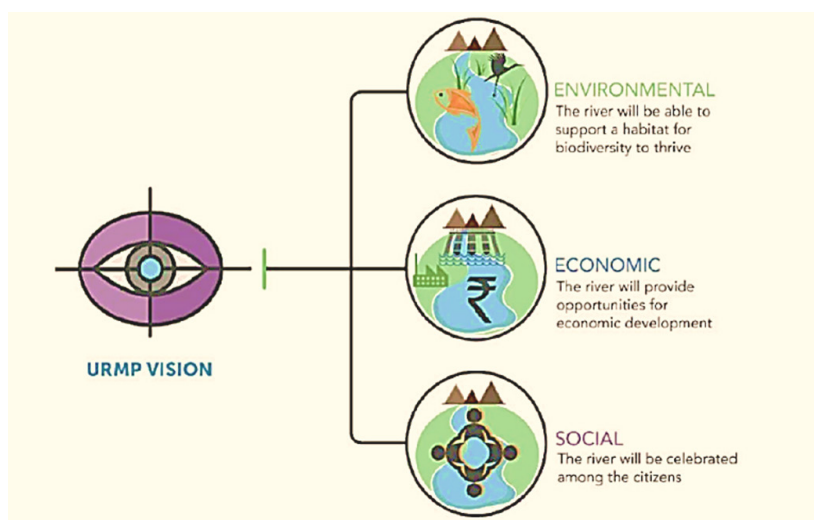
10.2. The Urban River Management Plan (URMP): Equipping Cities for Action

Building upon the collaborative spirit promoted by the RCA, NMCG, in partnership with the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), developed the URMP framework around March 2020. This practical guide equips city planners and officials with the necessary tools and knowledge to integrate river health into

urban development strategies. URMP focuses to develop a dedicated strategy for managing the extent of the urban rivers based on the three pillars of sustainable development as below:

a. Environmental benefits:

These include rich biodiversity, clean air, clean water, improved groundwater levels. This vision of the URMP seeks to change this trend by developing healthy rivers that are able to provide an environment for diverse species of flora and fauna to flourish in their natural states.



b. Economic benefits:

These include Improved livelihood opportunities, tourism growth, attractive external investment. Rivers support the livelihoods of several communities, through the various ecosystem services it provides. The vision for this element of the URMP seeks to enhance this aspect in a sustainable and river-friendly manner.

c. Social benefits:

These include vibrant places for religious, cultural and recreational events, serene and scenic picnic spots. This vision of the URMP for this element, therefore, seeks to create an environment to make the citizens treasure the river and celebrate it as a valuable common asset.

Framework for URMP



An **integrated** approach to manage the river and its **associated** elements in a city **sustainably**

Figure: Framework for URMP

Three URMPs have been developed in accordance to the framework developed by NMCG and NIUA for the cities of Ayodhya, Kanpur and Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar. It is envisaged that over a period of two years, a total of 62 URMPs shall be prepared. The same shall be done in two phases. During the first Phase, a total of 27 URMPs are being prepared and 35 URMPs shall be prepared during the second Phase.

The list of Phase I URMP Cities are as below:

- i. Gangotri & Yamunotri, Badrinathpuri, Rishikesh, Ramnagar & Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam (Uttarakhand)
- ii. Bijnor, Gorakhpur, Mirzapur, Mathura-Vrindavan, and Shahjahanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
- iii. Gaya, Bhagalpur, Munger, Chapra, Muzaffarpur & Buxar (Bihar)
- iv. Ranchi, Adityapur, Sahibganj, Dhanbad, Chas (Jharkhand)
- v. Asansol, Durgapur, Siliguri, Nabadwip & Howrah (West Bengal)

10.3. Global River Cities Alliance (GRCA): Expanding Collaboration

The Global River Cities Alliance (GRCA), led by the NMCG under the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, was launched at COP28 on 10th December 2023 at the United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 28 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates with countries namely India, Egypt, Netherlands, Denmark, Ghana, Australia, Bhutan, Cambodia, Japan and river-cities of The Hague (Den Haag) from the Netherlands, Adelaide from Australia, and Szolnok of Hungary and International funding agencies, The World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and knowledge management institution like KPMG entering into a partnership, widely expanding the reach of the existing River Cities Alliance (RCA), formed by NMCG in association with National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) in 2021.

Subsequently, at the **World Economic Forum (WEF) 2025**, the Ministry of Jal Shakti, led by Hon'ble Minister Shri C. R. Patil, showcased India's leadership in sustainable water management under the broader theme **"Global Collaboration for a Water Secure Future"**. With active participation from Union Ministers, Chief Ministers, and international experts, the session emphasized India's strategic initiatives like Jal Jeevan Mission, Namami Gange, and the River Cities Alliance. These platforms reflected India's commitment to achieving the SDGs through integrated water governance, river rejuvenation, and innovative technological solutions, while also highlighting the spiritual and cultural ethos tied to water through symbolic rituals like the Jal Kalash ceremony.



Key discussions focused on leveraging space technology, watershed management, and cross-city collaborations for building resilient water ecosystems. India's scalable models and public-private partnerships were presented as global best practices, reinforcing its role as a knowledge-sharing hub. Bilateral meetings with global firms explored financing models and advanced purification technologies, while panelists from MIT, NASA, and the World Bank underscored the value of cooperation and data-driven strategies in tackling water challenges. The event positioned India not just as a leader in WASH initiatives but as a catalyst for global transformation in water sustainability.

International Support and Collaboration

11

Ganga's revered status and strong brand appeal have drawn interest from countries, corporates, and institutions eager to support its rejuvenation. Multiple offers of cooperation have been received, resulting in formal agreements and advanced discussions. The World Bank is extending a \$400 million loan under Phase II, while JICA supports projects in Varanasi and Yamuna Action Plan. Nations like the Netherlands, Japan, Germany, UK, and Israel are progressing toward formal collaboration mechanisms. A brief scope of cooperation with different countries/ agencies with which discussions are being held or finalized is as under:

11.1. India – World Bank Cooperation

The World Bank supports India's Ganga rejuvenation efforts through infrastructure financing in five key states via IDA and IBRD. Phase II of the Namami Gange Programme, effective from July 2020, includes a \$400 million IBRD loan covering institutional development, infrastructure, innovative financing, and program management. Phase I concluded in December 2021. The second National Ganga River Basin Project focuses on sewage networks and treatment plants in select urban areas to reduce pollution.

11.2. India- Germany Cooperation

Following Indo-German Development Cooperation negotiations in 2022 and 2023, and Technical Cooperation Agreements signed in 2023 and 2024, GIZ began implementing Phase III of the Support to Ganga Rejuvenation Project (SGR III) with the India-EU Water Initiative from 1 March 2024 to 29 February 2028. The €8.5 million project is supported by BMZ and the EU. The Ministry of Jal Shakti is the political partner, with NMCG as the implementation partner.

11.2.1. Major activities undertaken during 2024-2025

- A strategic meeting was held between DG-NMCG and Ms Caren Blume, Deputy Councilor, German Embassy to further the ongoing collaboration.
- Training and Handholding support to 11 District Ganga Committees (4 from UP and 9 from Uttarakhand) was provided to develop their respective District Ganga Plans.
- State Policies on Safe Reuse of Treated Water were developed together with the respective SMCGs for the state of Uttarakhand and Pradesh
- A Two days' national workshop on institutionalizing the integrated RBM in NMCG and SMCG's functioning was implemented.
- Support towards the successful organization of Ganga Utsav 2025 was provided.



Figure: Major Activities and initiatives of the year 2024-2025

11.2.2. NMCG-PTB Indo-German Technical Cooperation Project (Phase-II): “Strengthening Quality Infrastructure for Water Monitoring of the Ganga River II”

To strengthen water quality monitoring infrastructure, the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), in collaboration with Germany’s Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB), is implementing Phase II of the Indo-German bilateral technical cooperation project titled “Strengthening Quality Infrastructure for Water Monitoring of the Ganga River II.” Effective from 1 May 2023 to 30 April 2026, the project aims to enhance laboratory systems in Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh, ensuring internationally recognized quality assurance standards through multi-agency support and regulatory alignment.

The Indo-German bilateral technical cooperation project, funded by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany with a budget of €1 million, supports strengthening laboratory infrastructure, enhancing personnel competency, and adopting harmonized, traceable practices for reliable water quality monitoring. Key focus areas include improved data management, validation mechanisms, Training of Trainers, and integration with national quality and metrology systems. Phase-II covers 14 laboratories—10 in Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Prayagraj, Moradabad, Bareilly, Bulandshahr, Bijnore, Ghaziabad, and Muzaffarnagar) (UPPCB) and 4 in Uttarakhand (Dehradun, Roorkee, Kashipur, and Haldwani) (UKPCB)—as of 2025.

11.2.3. Major Activities and Outcomes

- Laboratory Assessments conducted across 10 SPCB labs in UKPCB and UPPCB; expert reports shared for gap analysis and capacity-building interventions.
- Onboarding of new labs under Phase-II: Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr, Bijnor, Haldwani, and Muzaffarnagar (2025).
- A total of **14+ specialized trainings, 10+ webinars, and multiple workshops** have been organized under the project to strengthen technical capacities and institutional practices. The trainings, conducted by CSIR-NPL, QCI, and PTB, have focused on core laboratory competencies including



Figure: NMCG-PTB on-site assessment of river Monitoring by SPCB



Figure: NMCG-PTB on-site assessment of river Monitoring by SPCB

Analytical Method Validation, ISO/IEC 17025:2017, Internal Audit Procedures, Risk Management, Measurement Uncertainty, and Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) Systems. The webinars have addressed evolving and cross-cutting subjects such as Microplastics Detection, Laboratory Management Strategies, Sensor-Laboratory Data Alignment, and European Water Framework Directive Implementation. The workshops have engaged multi-stakeholder groups to explore topics such as

Optimization of Water Quality Monitoring Programmes (WQMP), Communication and Data Management Strategies, Stakeholder Mapping, and Collaborative Approaches for Reliable Data Flow across institutions involved in water quality monitoring.

11.3. India-EU Strategic Partnership

In alignment with the India-EU Strategic Partnership and pursuant to the Joint Declaration and Memorandum of Understanding on Water Cooperation signed in 2016, the European Union and the Government of India established the India-EU Water Partnership (IEWP) as a formal political dialogue. Phase I (July 2017–October 2020) and Phase II (November 2020–September 2023) have been succeeded by Phase III, now titled the India-EU Water Initiative (IEWI), which commenced in March 2024 and will continue until February 2027. Under previous phases, the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) led key initiatives including Environmental Flows Assessment in the Ramganga River, promotion of safe reuse of treated water, and basin planning for the Ramganga and Tapi rivers, leveraging EU technical expertise. In the current phase,

NMCG is undertaking an assessment of water-use efficiency and reuse of treated water in the thermal power sector. The findings will inform policy and operational frameworks to advance sustainable and circular water management practices, in line with national priorities and EU best practices.

11.3.1. Major activities undertaken during 2023-2024

The 6th India-EU Water Forum, held under the India-EU Water Initiative (IEWI), provided a high-level platform for senior officials, experts, and stakeholders from India and the EU to advance cooperation on sustainable water management. NMCG showcased river basin management efforts for Ganga rejuvenation, while discussions focused on policy coherence, climate-resilient planning, and the EU Water Framework Directive, reaffirming mutual commitment to long-term collaboration.



Figure: Shri Raj Bhushan Choudhary, Hon'ble Minister of State of Jal Shakti and DG, NMCG addressing the 6th India-EU Water Forum

11.4. Indo-Danish Collaboration

Under the Indo-Danish Green Strategic Partnership, established through an agreement between the Hon'ble Prime Ministers of India and Denmark, two key action points emerged during the Danish Prime Minister's visit to India in October 2021: (i) the establishment of a Centre of Excellence for Smart Water Resource Management (CoESWaRM), and (ii) the creation of a Clean Rivers Lab in Varanasi, modeled on the Smart City Lab in Panaji.

11.4.1. SLCR

The Smart Laboratory for Clean Rivers (SLCR) in Varanasi, established under the Indo-Danish Green Strategic Partnership, is a collaborative initiative aimed at rejuvenating the Varuna River through sustainable and innovative approaches. It brings together government agencies, academic institutions, and local communities to co-develop and test solutions for clean river management. SLCR operates through a hybrid model comprising a technical lab at IIT-BHU and a living lab on the Varuna River, enabling real-time experimentation and scaling of context-specific interventions. The initiative prioritizes small rivers and tributaries, recognizing their critical role in maintaining the ecological integrity of larger river basins.

SLCR is governed by a multi-tiered institutional framework, including a National Joint Steering Committee (bilateral), a Project Review Committee at NMCG, and a Multi-Stakeholder Working Group supported by a secretariat at IIT-BHU. Key activities under SLCR include the development of a Holistic River Plan, Decision Support System (DSS), smart monitoring using emerging technologies, innovative treatment methods, sustainable groundwater management, carbon-neutral and water-positive principles, and capacity-building programmes. The first Project Review Meeting held on 29 July 2024 at NMCG recommended four proposals for approval. Subsequently, the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) meeting on 20 August 2024, co-chaired by DG, NMCG and the Urban Sector Counsellor from Denmark, approved three proposals: (i) DSS for Water Resource Management, (ii) Characterization of Emerging Pollutants and Fingerprint Analysis, and (iii) Hydrogeological Modeling of the Varuna Basin for Recharge Site Identification.

Progress reviews have been held regularly. The first review meeting on 11 December 2024 led to the formation of project-specific steering committees for each approved proposal. The second review on 31 January

2025 focused on DSS manpower recruitment, finalization of five key modules, and STP prioritization. The emerging pollutants study, in collaboration with CPCB, targets ten industrial sectors and includes toxicity assessments and regulatory recommendations. The Varuna Basin project has initiated well identification for water level monitoring. A virtual meeting on 25 February 2025, chaired by DDG, NMCG, addressed the need for regulatory standards for emerging pollutants, bioassay-based toxicity assessments, and the study of banned pesticides. CPCB was tasked with sharing protocols and relevant documentation, while SLCR was to contribute its models. A follow-up visit to CPCB on 11 February 2025 discussed adherence to the Stockholm Conference Protocol for pollutant identification and treatment.

The third review meeting on 10 March 2025, chaired by DG, NMCG, reported progress on DSS module development and integration of socio-economic dimensions by IIT Madras. The emerging pollutants study is now aligned with international standards and SOP development. SLCR has partnered with Aarhus University for TEM data collection to support aquifer recharge assessments. The meeting also explored adaptation of global case studies on river restoration, floating wetlands, and sludge management for Indian conditions. All three Project-Specific Review Committees and the Multi-Stakeholder Working Group have been formally notified, with meetings expected to be convened shortly to advance implementation.

11.5. India- Netherlands Cooperation

In 2017, India and the Netherlands signed an MoU to enhance cooperation in water management, leading to the formation of a Joint Working Group (JWG). Elevated to a ministerial-level ‘Strategic Partnership on Water’ in 2021, it focuses on SDGs, water safety, quality, and availability. As part of this, an India-Dutch Centre of Excellence (CoE) is proposed to serve as a hub for identifying, showcasing, and implementing advanced water technologies.

11.5.1. Major activities undertaken during 2024-2025

- a. Den Hague city from Netherlands and Netherlands Minister participated in the launch of Global River Cities Alliance during COP 28 at Dubai. Netherlands has also nominated nodal for GRCA.
- b. Under Program Area II, Netherlands is supporting to develop URMP for Prayagraj with integration of Water as Leverage Program. At Present, Netherlands team conducted Hotspot Analysis in Prayagraj. The Analysis will assist in baseline assessment for developing URMP (Water as Leverage) for Prayagraj city.
- c. NMCG has developed in partnership with Netherlands and IIT-Delhi, a joint concept notes for establishing a CoE at IIT Delhi on the lines of Smart Lab on Clean Rivers established at IIT-BHU, Varanasi. The concept note has been approved by the Secretary MJS in the presence of Ambassador of Netherlands on 21st March 2025.
- d. The proposal of CoE was approved in 61st EC meeting at NMCG.

11.6. India – Israel Cooperation

On 11 November 2016, the Ministry of Jal Shakti and Israel’s Ministry of National Infrastructure signed an MoU to enhance cooperation in water resource management. A Joint Working Group (JWG), chaired by DG, NMCG, was formed in 2017 to oversee implementation, with biennial meetings planned. Two meetings have been held, and the third is proposed in Israel. Advancing this partnership, a Joint Statement of Intent was signed in May 2023 by NMCG, MASHAV, and IIT Roorkee to establish a Centre of Water Technology (CoWT) focused on advanced water solutions. A Joint Review Committee (JRC), later renamed the Steering Committee, was formed in February 2024 to monitor progress, chaired by DG, NMCG and co-chaired by IIT Roorkee’s Director. It includes experts from MEA, CWC, CGWB, NRCD, and IIT Roorkee. The committee evaluates projects on water recycling, smart monitoring, and AI-based management. Funding is shared, with India supporting CoWT’s setup and Israel funding capacity-building. IIT Roorkee proposed CoWT at Greater Noida with a ₹30 crore budget over five years. A concept note is being prepared with Israeli inputs. The Steering Committee now approves CoWT activities and reports to the JWG, ensuring structured collaboration and innovation in water resource management.

11.7. Global River Cities Alliance (GRCA)

The Key components of GRCA are mentioned as below:

11.7.1. Background

Since 2019, the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) and the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) have collaborated to promote river-sensitive development in Indian cities, following the Prime Minister's call for innovative urban river governance. This led to the launch of the River Cities Alliance (RCA) in 2021—a platform bringing together 30 Indian cities to exchange knowledge and collaborate on sustainable urban river management. RCA exemplifies multi-level governance by fostering cooperation across central, state, and city governments. Its evolution aligns with the broader objectives of integrating river health into city planning frameworks. The initiative has gained international recognition, with the UN naming the 'Namami Gange' programme among the top 10 global ecosystem restoration efforts. At the UN Water Conference in 2023, several countries and organizations endorsed RCA's global outreach, supporting its role in shaping river-sensitive cities worldwide. A seminar held in May 2023, featuring cities like Manchester and Copenhagen, called for a dedicated international network of national governments and river cities. Stakeholders emphasized that India, with its experience and leadership, is well-positioned to serve as a global bridge—uniting developed and developing nations around a shared vision for river-centric urban sustainability.

11.7.2. Operationalization of GRCA

The Global River Cities Alliance (GRCA) was launched on 10 December 2023 at COP28 in UAE, with nine founding countries—Australia, Bhutan, Cambodia, Denmark, Egypt, Ghana, India, Japan, and the Netherlands—committing to promote sustainable, river-centric urban development. India, leveraging its leadership in RCA and NMCG's expertise, is positioned to lead this global initiative.

11.7.3. GRCA at the World Economic Forum (WEF), Davos

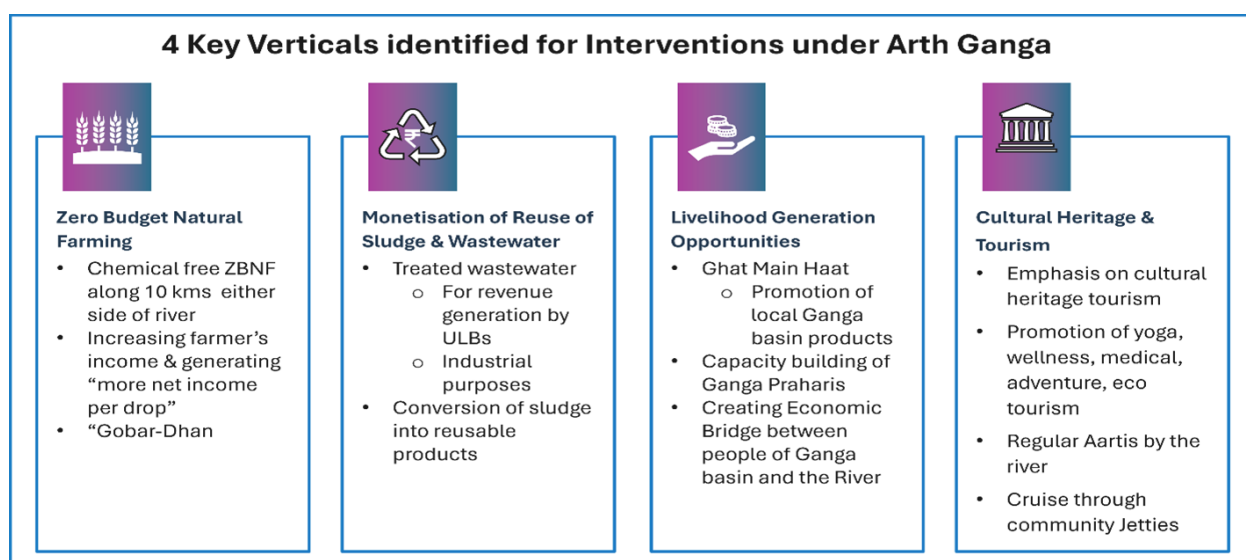
On 22 January 2025, the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, hosted a high-level event titled “Global Collaboration for a Water-Secure Future” at the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos. The event brought together global leaders, policymakers, and experts to highlight India's achievements in water management and promote international cooperation on sustainable water practices. Representing the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti showcased India's transformative initiatives in water security, sustainable development, and investment opportunities in the sector. The session witnessed active participation from renowned institutions including NASA, MIT, and the World Bank. Experts drew inspiration from India's water journey, engaging in discussions on shared global challenges and innovative solutions for effective water resource management. The distinguished panel featured the Hon'ble Minister of Jal Shakti, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra Shri Devendra Fadnavis, Vice Mayor of Aarhus City Shri Nicolaj Bang, Dr. James L. Wescoat (MIT), Dr. Sujay V. Kumar (NASA), Mr. Michael Webster (World Bank's 2030 Water Resources Group), and Mr. Akhilesh Tuteja (KPMG India). The dialogue culminated in a collective commitment to advancing global collaboration for a water-secure future.



In the National Ganga Council meeting held on 14th December 2019 in Kanpur, the Hon'ble Prime Minister gave the concept of Arth Ganga, a sustainable and viable economic development concept to strengthen the river-people connect through an economic bridge. Arth Ganga is now one of the verticals of Namami Gange Program, in addition to the four verticals – Nirmal Ganga, Aviral Ganga, Jan Ganga and Gyan Ganga.

The self-sustainable economic concept is based on the symbiotic relationship between nature and society by primarily strengthening people-river connect and adopting an ecologically conscious sustainable development framework. It comprises of multi-sectoral interventions ranging from development of natural farming to livelihood interventions; to be achieved through synergies at different institutional levels, coupled with adoption of decentralized governance practices.

Arth Ganga focuses on economic development and livelihood creation without affecting river health and ecology. It aims to garner people's participation for Ganga conservation and achieve this by strengthening the local economy, enhancing resource use efficiency, water conservation, strengthening capacity and public awareness.



12.1. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF)

NMCG is promoting ZBNF in Ganga basin through:

- Natural Farming Farmers' Training Workshops:** During FY 2024–25, a total of 33 were conducted in collaboration with the State and District Agricultural Departments, District Ganga Committees, State Programme Management Groups (SPMGs), and the National Centre for Organic and Natural Farming (NCONF), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare.
- Established two Natural Farming Model Farms:** One at Gurukula Kangri University, Haridwar (Uttarakhand) and another at Sambhal (Uttar Pradesh)



Figure: Natural Farming workshops at Haridwar (Uttarakhand) and Katihar (Bihar)



Figure: NF Model Farm at Gurukula Kangri, Haridwar (UK) and OISCA Farm, Sambhal (UP)



Figure: Crop production at NF model farm Gurukula Kangri Haridwar (UK) and OISCA Farm, Sambhal (UP)

12.2. Monetization and Reuse of Treated Wastewater and Sludge

- 20 MLD Mathura Tertiary Treatment Plant commissioned for supply of treated wastewater to IOCL's Mathura Refinery
- Published "National Framework for Safe Reuse of Treated Water"
- State Reuse Policies and City Action Plans have been undertaken in 5 main stem States.



Figure: Tertiary Treatment Plant, Mathura

12.3. Promotion of Cultural Heritage and Tourism

- **Dolphin Safaris and Ecotourism Sites:** Established at 16 locations, under the NMCG-WII project for enhancing environmental awareness and promoting responsible wildlife tourism.
- **Homestay Initiatives to Boost Local Economy:** Developed 12 homestays under NMCG-WII and NMCG-HESCO projects, providing sustainable livelihood opportunities for local communities whilst offering authentic cultural experiences to visitors.
- **Community Engagement through Cultural Activities:** Regular organization of Ghat par Yoga, Ghat par Haat, and Ghat pe Aarti events contribute to local tourism by promoting wellness, local crafts, and spiritual rituals, thereby supporting the local economy.
- **Capacity Building and Awareness Workshops:** 8 Ganga Awareness and Aarti Workshops were conducted at Parmarth Niketan, Rishikesh, Uttarakhand aimed at enhancing community participation and cultural stewardship.



Figure: Jalaj dolphin safari sites and homestays across Ganga basin



Figure: Yoga day celebration in Darbhanga, Bihar and Ghat pe Haat in Rishikesh (Uttarakhand)



Figure: Ganga Aarti Training at Parmarth Niketan, Rishikesh (UK) and Ghat pe Aarti at Samastipur (Bihar)

12.4. Livelihood Generation Opportunities

- Under 'Jalaj: Connecting River and People to Realize Arth Ganga' project, Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun has set up Jalaj centres based on various models such as Dolphin Safaris, Homestays, Livelihood Centers, and Awareness & Sale Points etc.

- Various trainings provided for making prasad, incense sticks, mats, jute bags, millet laddoo, juices as well as skilling for beautician and stitching etc. to locals.
- Under ‘Capacity Building Programme for Leveraging Community and Local Resources Based on Technology’ project, one Arth Ganga Centre at Dehradun (UK) and three Ganga Resource Centres set up at Prayagraj (UP), Digwara (Bihar) and Sahebganj (Jharkhand). Approximately 8,000 people have been trained in FY 2024–25 by HESCO through various livelihood programs.
- NMCG developed one Arth Ganga Centre at Railway Station Chheoki, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh. This center is operated by HESCO since Mahakumbh 2025.
- One Jalaj Awareness and Marketing Centre is operational at Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi to promote awareness on Namami Gange interventions and provide market linkages to various Jalajs/ SHGs /NGOs of Ganga basin.



Figure: Livelihood training activities of Jam & Pickle making and Basket making



Figure: Products prepared by Jalaj livelihood centres



Figure: Arth Ganga Centre, Prayagraj and Jalaj Awareness & Marketing Centre, Delhi

Development of Ghats and Crematoria

13

13.1. Ghats and Crematoria

Development of Ghats and Crematoria encourages cleanliness of riverbanks, improved infrastructure for social and cultural events, and better infrastructure for cremation, preventing the discharge of unburnt dead bodies into the river Ganga. They encourage People River connectivity, economic activity, alternate modes of transportation, and the sustainable economic growth of those living along riverbanks.

Under Namami Gange Programme development of 240 ghats, 63 crematoria and 9 kunds have been taken up at sanction cost of ₹ 1604.58 Crores (including RFD Patna). Out of these, 217 ghats, 53 Crematoria and 9 kunds have been completed.

13.1.1. Uttarakhand

The works for development of 33 ghats and 27 crematoria in Uttarakhand at an estimated cost of ₹ 329.74 Crores are at different stages of completion. As on date 26 ghats and 26 crematoria have been completed.

13.1.2. Uttar Pradesh

The works for development of 113 ghats, 15 crematoria and 9 kunds in Uttar Pradesh have been taken up at an estimated cost of ₹ 481.79 Crores and are also under different stages of execution. Out of these, 111 ghats, 15 crematoria and 9 kunds have been completed.

13.1.3. Bihar

The works for development of 61 ghats and 10 crematoria in Bihar taken up at an estimated cost for ₹ 521.81 Crores (including RFD Patna). 54 Ghats and 6 Crematoria have been completed.

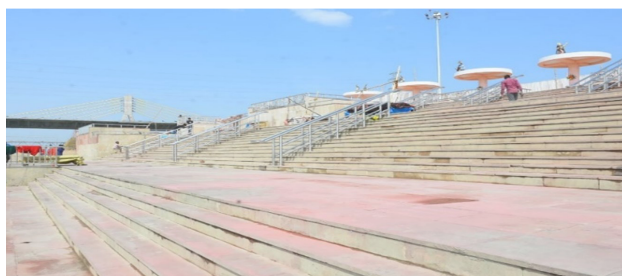


Figure: Simariya Ghat, Barauni and Balu Ghat, Sultanganj

13.1.4. Jharkhand

Development of 13 ghats and 3 crematoria have been taken up in Jharkhand at an estimated cost of ₹ 62.07 Crores and as on date all ghats and crematoria are completed and handed over to concerned ULB.



Figure: Mangal Haat Ghat, Sahibganj and Maskalaiya Crematorium, Sahibganj

13.1.5. West Bengal

Development of 14 ghats and 6 crematoria have been taken up at an estimated cost for ₹ 46.78 Crores. Out of these 13 Ghats and 3 crematoria have been completed.

13.1.6. Madhya Pradesh

Development of 5 ghats and 1 crematorium have been taken up at an estimated cost for ₹ 132.47 Crores. The projects are under execution stage.

13.1.7. Himachal Pradesh

Development of 1 ghat and 1 crematorium have been taken up at an estimated cost for ₹ 29.92 Crores. The projects are under execution stage.

The section outlines key state-level initiatives under the SMCG and SPMG frameworks, detailing contributions from Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal.

14.1. SMCG Uttarakhand

As part of Namami Gange Program, the status of various projects of Uttarakhand for the period April 2024 to March 2025.

a. Sewerage Projects

i) Interception & Diversion (I&D) and STP work of 06 nos. Polluted River Stretches to Rejuvenate River Bhela, Dhela, Kichha, Kosi, Nandhore, Pilakhar and Kashipur Sewerage (I&D) Scheme (Dhela River) Phase-I of District Udham Singh Nagar

There are a total of 09 STPs which have been sanctioned with capacity of 30.30 MLD. Accordingly, Out of the total 30.30 MLD STP capacity, 10.50 MLD (02 STPs) has been completed, and the balance 19.80 MLD (07 STPs) are expected to be completed by July 2025.



Figures: 10 MLD STP, Kashipur; 500 KLD STP Beljuri

ii) I&D and STP project at Gaurikund & Tilwada, District Rudraprayag

As per NMCG sanction, the 488 mtr sewer line work installation has been completed at Gaurikund and 105 mtr Carrier sewer line for nala tapping at Tilwada has been laid. The STP Fabrication work of Johkasou are in progress, The project is targeted to complete in FY 2025-26.

iii) Interception & Diversion (I&D) and STP works for Muni Ki Reti Dhalwala (8.0 MLD STP), Neelkanth Mahadev (1.5MLD STP), Jonk -Swargashram (3.0 MLD STP)

The project has achieved 20 % physical progress till March 2025 and targeted to complete till Dec 2025. Work on all 03 STPs - 08 MLD at Muni ki Reti, 03 MLD Jonk Swargashram and 1.50 MLD Neelkanth Mahadev is ongoing. Total 1500 mtr sewer line laying work has been completed.



Figures: Muni Ki Reti Dhalwala (8.0 MLD STP) Jonk -Swargashram (3.0 MLD STP), Neelkanth Mahadev (1.5MLD STP)

iv) I& D Work of Rispana and sewage Treatment plant work at Sapera Basti, Dehradun Under Namami Gange Programme (Bindal River)

There is 01 STP of 15 MLD capacity has been sanctioned in this project with Interception and Diversion works. The project has achieved 30 % physical progress till March 2025 and expected to complete by Dec 2025 which is 03 months prior to the scheduled completion date.



Figure: I& D Work of Rispana and STP work at Sapera Basti

v) Co-treatment of Septage at existing STPs of under NGP

Under the project, co-treatment capacity is being developed for five existing STPs in Uttarakhand: Haridwar (150 KLD), Rishikesh (50 KLD), Srinagar (30 KLD), and Devprayag (5 KLD).

vi) Pollution Abatement Works (I&D with STP) for Khoh River at Kotdwar

There is 01(one) no STP of 21 MLD capacity has been sanctioned. The other components which have been sanctioned under this project are as follows: a) I&D of Nala tapping works - 09 Nos., b) Carrier line– 11.75 Km., c) Pumping Station - 02 Nos., d) SPS 0.13 MLD at Gadighaat.

vii) Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant for bahadarabad block of Haridwar

A pilot project for installation of FSTP at bahadarabad block of Haridwar has been sanctioned by NMCG with provision of 05 nos transfer stations. The Electro-mechanical equipment's are already mobilized.



Figure: (FSTP) in Bahadradab, Haridwar

b. River front development projects in uttarakhand state

i) Development of Bathing Ghats in Badrinath

Under the Namami Gange programme, five centrally funded Riverfront Development projects are underway at Badrinath Dham, Chamoli district—four executed by PWD Uttarakhand (Parts A, C, F-1, and G-1) and one by WAPCOS Ltd—with Part D nearing completion and the remaining expected to conclude in FY 2025–26, supported by the Clean Ganga Fund with a total sanctioned cost exceeding ₹59 crore, while tendering is complete for Parts F-1 and G-1 and Part C faced delays due to winter snowfall.

- ii) **Development of Mata Balkumari Bathing Ghat and 1 IWC system at Village Ajeetpur, Haridwar**
The project achieved 81% physical progress as on March 2025.
- iii) **Construction of Akhand Param Dham Ashram Ghat at Haridwar, Uttarakhand**
The project work has achieved 85 % physical progress as on March 2025.

c. **District Ganga Plan**

The District Ganga Plan (DGP) initiative aims to strengthen local-level planning for river rejuvenation through active engagement with District Ganga Committees (DGCs). The finalized DGP for Udham Singh Nagar has been approved by NMCG, while upscaling efforts include workshops, training, and handholding sessions across multiple districts to support DGP preparation.

d. **Public Outreach**

Ganga Utsav- Technical Sessions Organized during Ganga Utsav. An interactive Exhibition and children's area created providing a fun and educational experience for all ages during Ganga Utsav at Chandi Ghat Haridwar on 04-11-2024.



Figure: Visit of the Hon'ble Minister of state, Jal Shakti Shri CR Patil at the GIZ stall, Ganga Utsav



Figure: Technical Sessions during Ganga Utsav

e. **Other Activities Supported-Pollution Abatement**

Implementation support for septage management protocol and Co-treatment of septage in STPs. Support in DPR preparation on integrated sanitation approach for Uttarkashi under PBIG-World Bank Support to SMCG in conducting Social & Environmental Audit of STPs in Uttarakhand.

i) **District Ganga Committee**

The current status of all the DGCs minutes of meeting uploaded over GDPMS portal during Financial Year 2023-24 is as below:

Table : Details of Uttarakhand DGCs Meetings conducted in 2024-25

S.No.	Attributes	Numbers
1	Total No. of DGCs constituted and notified	13
2	Total number of meetings held by DGCs during 2023-24	146

ii) **Event/IEC Activities-2024-25 Organized by SPMG Uttarakhand**

SPMG Uttarakhand carried out impactful IEC activities under Namami Gange, including yoga sessions, tree plantations, patriotic campaigns, and awareness drives through cultural events, educational tours, and Ganga Aartis.



14.2. SMCG Uttar Pradesh

The State Mission for Clean Ganga–Uttar Pradesh (SMCG-UP), under the State Ganga Committee, implements the Namami Gange Programme by planning, coordinating, and monitoring river conservation projects. Originating from UPSGRCA, it promotes pollution abatement, ecological restoration, stakeholder engagement, and capacity building, aiming for “Aviral Dhara” and “Nirmal Dhara.”

a) Interception & Diversion (I&D) and Sewage Treatment Plants

Interception and Diversion (I&D) projects in Uttar Pradesh aim to prevent untreated sewage discharge into rivers by diverting wastewater to STPs. Of 71 projects, 39 are completed, 22 are ongoing, and others are under tendering. A total of 103 STPs are planned, adding 3,437.1 MLD capacity under Namami Gange.

- i) A large number of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are being constructed under the Namami Gange program to treat the sewage generated in the towns and cities located on the banks of River Ganga and its tributaries.
- ii) The Glimpses of projects undertaken under the Namami Gange program is shown below.
 - Total Projects undertaken by UPJN (R): 71 (Rs. 15492.19 Cr)
 - Total Projects Completed: 39 (Rs. 8269.41 Cr)
 - Ongoing Projects: 22 (939.3 Cr)
 - Under tendering: 05 (Rs. 1118.36 Cr)
 - Newly Sanctioned Projects: 05 (rs. 1165.12 Cr)
 - Total Number of STPs/Capacity Created under Namami Gange: 51 (1441 MLD)
 - Total Number STPs under Construction under Namami Gange: 32 (900.10 MLD)
 - Total Number of STPs under Tendering: 04 (265 MLD)
 - Newly Sanctioned STPs under Namami Gange: 07 (243 MLD)
 - Total Number of STPS proposed under Namami Gange: 09 (588 MLD)
 - Total STPs Constructed/Under Construction/Under Tendering/Planned: 103 (3437.1 MLD)
- iii) List of Sewerage projects completed during 2024-25

Table: Sewerage projects completed during 2024-25

Sl. No.	Details of STP completed in 2024-25	Number of STP	Capacity of STP (MLD)
1	Farrukhabad - Fatehgarh	2	47.70
2	Unnnao - Shuklaganj	1	5
3	Moradabad	1	25
4	Lucknow	1	39
5	Ayodhya	1	33
6	Agra	2	66
	Total No of STP	8	215.70

b) Ghat Cleaning Projects

Mechanised Ghat cleaning works have been taken up to ensure cleanliness of Ghats at important pilgrimage cities. The details of these works are given below.

S.No	City/Nagar Panchayat	No of Ghats being cleaned on daily basis	Date of Start of Works
1	Bithhor	19	1 June 2019
2	Kanpur	20	1 June 2019
3	Mathura Vrindawan	27	10 June 2019
4	Varanasi	88	13 Sep 2019
5	Prayagraj	21	10 June 2019
Total Ghats	5 Cities	175	66

c) Biodiversity Parks

The project aims to restore degraded reserve forest ecosystems into biodiversity parks to support Ganga river rejuvenation. It focuses on conserving aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity, improving soil and water health, promoting stakeholder awareness, and creating sustainable livelihoods for local communities.

d) Conservation of Gangetic River Dolphin in Uttar Pradesh

The Species Revival Plan (SRP) under the Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat (IDWH), in consultation with the Wildlife Institute of India, aims to conserve the Gangetic Dolphin in Uttar Pradesh from 2022–27 with a sanctioned cost of ₹3.66 crore. Conservation efforts include protection under wildlife sanctuaries and designation of key habitats as Ramsar Sites under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

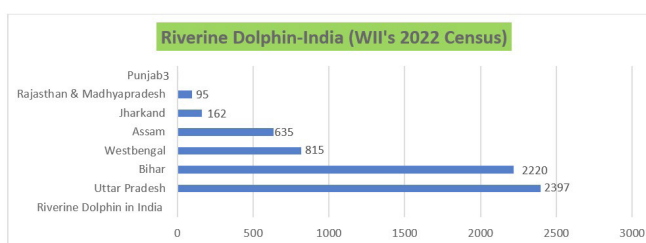


Figure: Status of Riverine Dolphin-India

e) District Ganga Plan

To support the preparation of District Ganga Plans (DGPs), handbooks and model plans have been shared with all districts. Plans for Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, and Moradabad are under implementation, while drafts for Bijnor, Amroha, Rampur, and Sambhal are being finalized. Of 75 districts in Uttar Pradesh, 43 have been taken up, with GIZ supporting 30 and IIPA assisting 10. Remaining districts will be covered by May 2026 through identified academic/training institutions.

f) Summary of District Ganga Committee notified under the Chairmanship of District Magistrates

District Ganga Committees (DGCs) have been constituted in all 75 districts of the State.

Attributes	Numbers
No. of DGCs to be constituted in U.P	75
Total No. of DGCs constituted and notified	75
Total Number of meetings to be held by DGC in UP in year 2024-25	900
Total number of meetings held by DGCs in Uttar Pradesh during 2024-25	763 (84.77%)

g) IEC Projects

Key Activities undertaken by the State Mission for Clean Ganga, Uttar Pradesh during 2024-25 is are mentioned below:

The State Mission for Clean Ganga, Uttar Pradesh, undertook a series of impactful activities to promote river conservation, public engagement, and infrastructure development. It showcased its initiatives at the

International Trade Show in Greater Noida (Sept 2024), and organized a three-day residential workshop (March 2025) for District Project Officers to review progress and build capacity. On World Water Day (22 March 2025), awareness programs were conducted to promote water conservation and hygiene, complemented by school campaigns in five districts to educate students on Ganga protection.

A two-day national seminar was held in collaboration with Allahabad University, focusing on the cultural and historical significance of the Ganga River. River Dialogues were organized with The Times of India, engaging experts and stakeholders on rejuvenation strategies. The Swachhta Pakhwada campaign and Gomti Aarti were also conducted to reinforce public participation. A major achievement was the successful organization of Maha Kumbh 2025 in Prayagraj, supported by ₹238 crore under Namami Gange for sanitation, sewage, and outreach. Seven new ghats were constructed, 22 untapped drains treated, and over 48,000 sanitation units and 20,000 waste bins installed. River water quality was rigorously monitored, and IEC activities were conducted in coordination with the Mela Authority.

Additional efforts included the “Paint My City” campaign covering 50,000 sq ft with thematic artwork, exhibitions showcasing STPs and cultural models, and deployment of 1,500 Ganga Doots for cleanliness monitoring. A month-long radio campaign further amplified public awareness about the Namami Gange program.

h) Reuse of Treated Waste Water: Draft State Policy

The State of Uttar Pradesh has initiated the development of its State Reuse of Treated Water (SRTW) Policy in alignment with the National Framework released in late 2024. The process began with the first stakeholder consultation held on 13 December 2024. Key steps include notification of working group members, completion of the first expert review, and preparation for the initial working group meeting to integrate ongoing policy versions and relevant research. A draft policy has been shared with members for feedback, and feasibility assessments are planned to evaluate treated water availability and potential use sectors, supported by site visits.

A final consultation workshop will be held to finalize the policy. The second stakeholder consultation took place during the workshop titled “Waste to Worth: Safe Reuse of Treated Water in Uttar Pradesh”, jointly organized by the Centre for Science and Environment and the State Mission for Clean Ganga (SMCG-UP) on 21 March 2025. As part of implementation efforts, arrangements for reuse of treated wastewater have been made: Panki Thermal Power Plant will receive water from Bingawan STP, and IOCL’s Petroleum Refinery in Mathura will source treated water from Laxmi Nagar STP. These developments mark significant progress in promoting sustainable water reuse practices across the state.

14.3 SPMG Bihar

BUIDCO is currently executing a total of 45 projects sanctioned under the Namami Gange Programme, reflecting a robust commitment to improving urban sanitation and river rejuvenation across Bihar. This portfolio includes 34 comprehensive sewerage infrastructure projects encompassing sewage treatment plants (STPs), sewerage networks, and interception & diversion (I&D) works. In addition, 4 standalone STP projects are being implemented to enhance wastewater treatment capacity. The initiative also features 6 riverfront development (RFD) projects, 1 dedicated ghats development project, and a crematoria project, all aimed at promoting environmental sustainability and cultural preservation along the Ganga river basin.

a) Status of 45 Projects

- **Completed**– The comprehensive scope of work encompasses 23 key infrastructure initiatives aimed at enhancing sewage treatment and riverfront development across various regions. These include the development and augmentation of sewage treatment plants (STPs) and sewerage networks at Beur, Saidpur, Karmalichak, and Pahari, along with associated infrastructure in Zone-IV. Additional STPs and interception & diversion (I&D) works are being undertaken in Barh, Maner, Sonapur, Naugachia, Chhapra, Sultanganj, Munger, Danapur, Phulwarisharif, Mokama, Fatuha, and Bakhtiyarpur. The initiative also includes the revitalization of riverfronts, with significant progress in Patna—where 16

out of 20 ghats have been developed—alongside ongoing riverfront development projects in Gopalganj and Muzaffarpur.

- **Ongoing**— A total of 18 infrastructure projects are currently ongoing, focusing on the development and enhancement of sewage treatment and riverfront facilities. These include the Pahari Sewerage Network in Zone V, along with integrated STP and sewerage network works in Begusarai, Hajipur, Digha, and Kankarbagh. Additional STP and I&D initiatives are underway in Bhagalpur, Kahalgaon, Dehri-on-Sone, Barahiya, Supaul, Jamui, Daudnagar, Motihari, and Raxaul. Riverfront development efforts continue with three ghats in Patna under active construction, including the Atal Manjhi Ghat, as well as projects in Manihari and the Gopalganj Crematoria.
- **Under Tendering** – Four key infrastructure projects are presently in the tendering phase, aimed at expanding sewage treatment and interception & diversion (I&D) capabilities. These include the proposed STP and I&D works in Lakhisarai, Katihar, Buxar, and Ara.

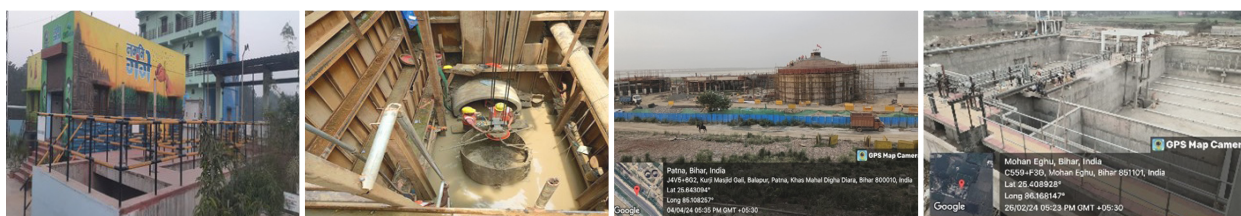
Under the Namami Gange Programme, in the State of Bihar, a total of 38 projects have been sanctioned up to March 2025 at a cost of ₹7,245 crore for the creation of 838 MLD of sewage treatment capacity. Of these, 21 projects have been completed, resulting in the creation of 393 MLD of STP capacity, and 17 projects are at various stages of implementation.

Table 1: NMCG's Projects updated Tender status ending March 2025

Sl. No.	Project Name	Sanctioned Cost (in Cr.)	STP Capacity (in MLD)	Remarks
1	Lakhisarai I&D and STP	94.12	2 STP (11 & 11 MLD)	Tender Process
2	Katihar I&D and STP	356.99 Cr.	55.5 MLD	Tender Process
3	Buxar I&D and STP	257.03 Cr.	50 MLD	Tender Process
4	Ara I&D and STP	328.29 Cr	47MLD	Tender Process



Figures: 43 MLD Beur STP, 37 MLD Karmalichak STP, Saidpur Sewerage Network, 60 MLD Pahari STP



Figures: Pahari Sewerage Network Zone IV, Pahari Sewerage Network Zone V, 100 MLD Digha STP and Sewerage Network, Kankarbagh Sewerage Network and STP



Figures: 17 MLD Begusarai STP & Sewerage Network, 11MLD Barh STP and I&D work, 8 MLD Mokama STP and I&D work, 9 MLD Naugachia STP and I&D work



Figures: 10 MLD Sultanganj STP and I&D work, 3.5 MLD Sonapur STP and I&D work, 32 MLD Chhapra STP and I&D work,



Figures: 6.5 MLD Maner I&D and STP, : 25 MLD Danapur I&D and STP, 6 MLD Phulwarisharif I&D and STP, 7 MLD Fatuha I&D and STP

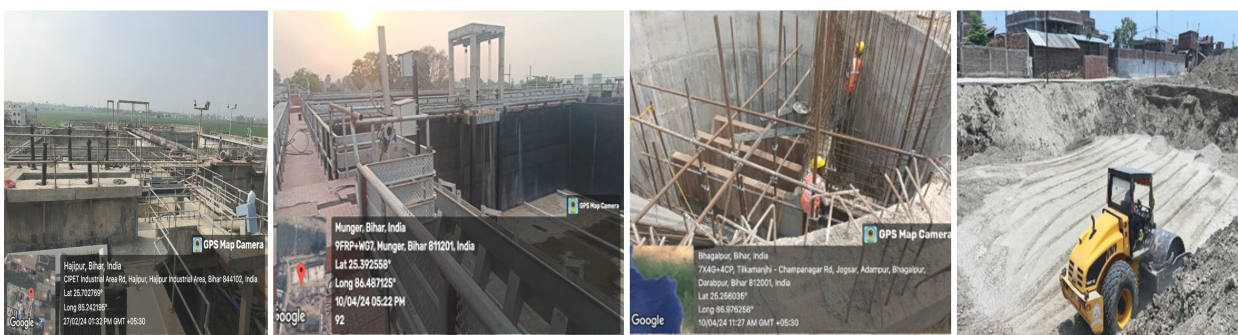


Figure: 22 MLD Hajipur STP and Sewerage Network, 30 MLD Munger STP and Sewerage Network, 45 MLD Bhagalpur I&D and STP, Barahiya I&D and STP



Figures: Supaul I&D and STP, Ganga RFD Patna - Gopalganj Ghat, Muzaffarpur Ghat - Anta Ghat RFD, Patna

14.4 SPMG Jharkhand

Jharkhand Urban Infrastructure Development Company Limited (JUIDCO) is one of the State Program Management Groups (SPMGs) working under the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG). It plays an important role in improving wastewater management in several towns across Jharkhand. JUIDCO has carried out various sewerage and sewage treatment projects, supported by both international funding and national programs. Key projects include those in Sahibganj and Rajmahal, funded by the World Bank, with treatment capacities of 12 MLD and 3.5 MLD. Other major projects in Phusro, Ramgarh, and Dhanbad have added 246 MLD of capacity. The total approved cost for these projects is ₹1310.30 crore, with ₹961.81 crore already awarded. These efforts show JUIDCO's strong commitment to clean water and better sanitation, in line with NMCG's goals.

a) Activities/Programs

A series of impactful outreach activities were conducted across various locations under Namami Gange, including daily yoga sessions and Ganga Aartis at Mukteshwar Dham, thematic campaigns like International Yoga Day, Har Ghar Tiranga, and Swachhata Hi Sewa, as well as cultural and awareness events such as Ganga Utsav, Durga Puja and Chhath Puja drives, workshops, cleanliness initiatives, and festivals—spanning April 2024 to March 2025.

i) World Environment day & International Yoga Day: Celebrating the Unity of Body, Mind, and Spirit

The State Mission for Clean Ganga, Ranchi, organized a state-level celebration of World Environment Day and International Yoga Day from June 5–8, 2024, promoting environmental awareness and holistic health. Events included yoga sessions, awareness campaigns, and community participation across districts, with over 6,500 individuals engaged in Ramgarh alone.



Figures: International Yoga Day Celebration

ii) Workshop on promoting zero budget natural farming

As part of Arth Ganga and Namami Gange, Zero Budget Natural Farming workshops were held in Sahibganj and Bokaro to promote eco-friendly agriculture. Led by experts including ATMA, the sessions engaged over 500 participants through training, study materials, and interactive discussions, emphasizing soil health, water conservation, and sustainable livelihoods.



Figures: Workshop on promoting zero budget natural farming

iii) Other Activities performed during the Year





Figures: Har Ghar Har Ghat Tiranga initiatives, Ek ped Maa ke Naam Initiative, Swachhata Initiatives, Awareness Initiatives at Durga Puja Pandals, Cleanliness Drive Initiatives of SPMG Jharkhand, Ganga Swachhta Pakhwada

14.5 SPMG West Bengal

In the State of West Bengal, 43 towns along both sides of the bank of river Ganga were chosen and identified to be the towns/ ULBs for implementation of different schemes and program. The organizational framework for urban development and municipal services in Kolkata is structured around key institutions that collaborate to ensure effective governance and infrastructure management. The Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA) plays a central role in planning and implementing development projects across the metropolitan region. The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) is responsible for the administration and delivery of civic services within the city limits. Complementing these efforts, the Municipal Engineering Directorate (MED) provides technical expertise and support for engineering and infrastructure-related initiatives. Together, these entities form a cohesive structure aimed at fostering sustainable urban growth and efficient service delivery.



Figure: List of Ganga Towns

a) Progress towards completion of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) over last Six years

- The Department of UD & MA is closely monitoring the work of pollution abatement in the river Ganga with due care and concern. Review Meetings are being held by the highest authorities at every month to ensure timely completion of each project. Meetings were held under Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary, Member Secretary WBPCB, and Program Director, WBSPMG on several occasions.

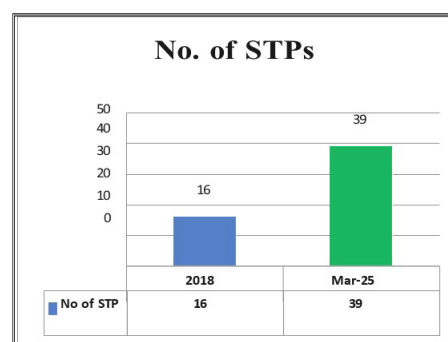


Figure: Progress of STPs

- ii. STP at Santragachi Jheel (1.5 MLD Capacity) is under construction with funding from the State head to prevent discharge of untreated Sewage into the lake under directives of Special Bench of HNGT, New Delhi under OA No: 06/2016/EZ. Treated Effluent of this STP will be discharged into the Nazirganj Canal, Howrah (CPCB identified Big Khal) which leads to the river Ganga.
- iii. During 2024-25, Howrah-Bally-Barangar & Kamarhati STPs with a capacity of 187 MLD, Two STPs on River Churni at Ranaghat, Nadia, with a capacity of 6.6 MLD and the Hooghly-Chinsurah STP with a capacity of 26.5 MLD have been successfully commissioned, thereby adding a total capacity of 220.1 MLD of Sewage treatment under the Pollution Abatement Programme of the State.

Over the last seven years, West Bengal has successfully completed and commissioned Twenty-Three (23) STPs. Thereby, increasing its sewage treatment capacity by 406 MLD which has contributed to reduction in the BOD level in the river Ganga.

Diagram showing progress in completion of Sewage Treatment Plant as well as enhancement in the Sewage Treatment Capacity over last 7 years (2018 – March, 2025).

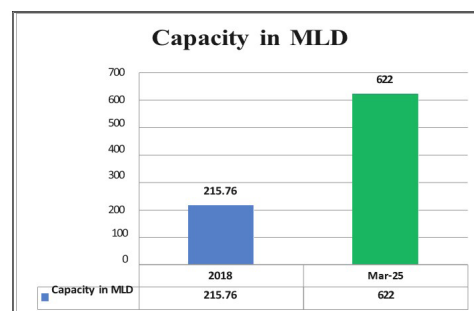


Figure: List of Ganga Towns

b) Status of Faecal Sludge & Septage Management

To support effective sewage and septage management and reduce faecal coliform levels in the Ganga, West Bengal notified its Faecal Sludge and Septage Management Policy in May 2022. As per current data, 11 ULBs are co-treating over 13,500 KL of sludge through functional STPs, while two dedicated FSTPs (30 KLD each) are operational in Promodnagar Cluster, North 24 Parganas.

Currently, septage and sewage are being co-treated at operational Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) in the ULBs of Gayeshpur, Nabadwip, Halisahar, Budge Budge, Barrackpore, Chandannagar, Chinsurah, Naihati, Kalyani, Bhatpara, Panihati, and Howrah. As of March 31, 2025, a total of 12,537.35 KL of septage has been co-treated, comprising 2,538.20 KL emptied up to March 2024 and an incremental progress of 10,999.15 KL between April 2024 and March 2025.

c) Status of On-going STP projects

i) STP at Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipal Area Hooghly District with the capacity of 26.5 MLD

Under the Namami Gange Programme, a DBOT-based project for Interception, Diversion, and STP development in Hooghly-Chinsurah Municipal Area, West Bengal, is progressing steadily. Initiated in January 2022, the STP was partially commissioned with 8 MLD flow on April 1, 2024. As of March 31, 2025, the project has achieved 92% physical progress.



Figure: 26.5 MLD STP at Hooghly-Chinsurah

ii) STP at Maheshtala Municipality in the State of West Bengal with the capacity of 35 MLD

Pollution Abatement Interception and Diversion with network and STP Works for River Ganga at Maheshtala Municipal Town in the State of West Bengal including 15 years of Operation & Maintenance under Hybrid Annuity based PPP Mode with capacity of 35 MLD is under progress. Project Started on June 2022; overall physical progress of the project as on 31st March, 2025 is 96.40%.



Figure: 35 MLD STP at Maheshtala

iii) STPs at Howrah, Bally and Kamarhati & Baranagar under HAM mode with capacity of 65 MLD, 62 MLD and 60 MLD

Pollution Abatement Works for River Ganga at Howrah, Bally and Kamarhati & Baranagar under Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) with capacity of 65 MLD, 62 MLD and 60 MLD respectively having total cost of RS. 595.72 Core are in progress. The Project started on March 2021; Hon'ble Prime Minister has inaugurated the project on 01.03.2024.



Figure: Bally STP



Figure: Baranagar STP

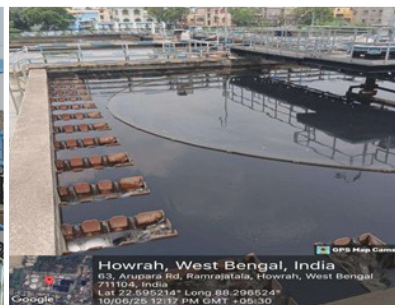


Figure: Arupara STP

iv) Berhampore STP with the capacity of 3.5 MLD

Development of I&D with Network and Waste Water Treatment facility on a “Design-Build-Operation-Transfer” (DBOT) Model for Berhampore Municipal Town with 15 Years of Maintenance is under Progress. Overall physical progress of the project as on 31st March, 2025 is 75%.

v) Jangipur & Raghunathganj STPs with the capacity of 8 MLD & 5 MLD

Development of Interception and Diversion with Network and Waste Water Treatment facility on a “Design-Build-Operation-Transfer” (DBOT) Model for Jangipur & Raghunathganj Municipal Town with 15 Years of Maintenance is under Progress. Project Started on February 2020; overall physical progress of the project as on 31st March, 2025 is 70%.



Figure: 8 MLD & 5 MLD STPs of Jangipur & Raghunathganj respectively

vi) STP at Chakdah Municipal Town (15MLD)

Pollution Abatement Interception and Diversion with network and STP Works for River Ganga at Chakdah Municipal Town in the State of West Bengal including 15 years of Operation & Maintenance under DBOT Mode with capacity of 15 MLD has started w.e.f March, 2024; overall physical progress of the project as on 31st March, 2025 is 66.12%.



Figure: 15MLD STP at Chakdah Municipal Town

vii) STP at North Barrackpore Municipality in the State of West Bengal with the capacity of 30 MLD at Babanpur and 8 MLD STP at Monirampur

Pollution Abatement Interception and Diversion with network and STP Works for River Ganga at Babanpur in North Barrackpore Municipal Town in the State of West Bengal including 15 years of Operation & Maintenance under Hybrid Annuity based PPP Mode with capacity of 30 MLD under in progress. Project Started on Oct, 2023; overall physical progress of the project as on 31st March, 2025 is 75.04%.



Figure: 30 MLD at Babanpur and 8 MLD STP at Monirampur

viii) STP at Krishnanagar Municipal Town (14 MLD)

Development of Interception and Diversion Network and STP with wastewater Treatment Facility on a “Design-Build-Operation (DBOT)” Model for Krishnanagar Municipal area in Nadia District, West Bengal with 15 years of Operation & Maintenance under Namami Gange Programme. Project Started on March, 2025. Overall physical progress of the project as on 31st March, 2025 is 0.5%.

ix) STP at Garden Reach, Kolkata Municipal Corporation (65 MLD)

Pollution Abatement Interception and Diversion with Network and STP Works for River Ganga at Kolkata (Garden Reach), West Bengal including Operation & Maintenance period of 15 years through Hybrid Annuity based PPP Mode under Namami Gange Programme. Project Started on October, 2024. Overall physical progress of the project as on 31st March, 2025 is 32.84%.

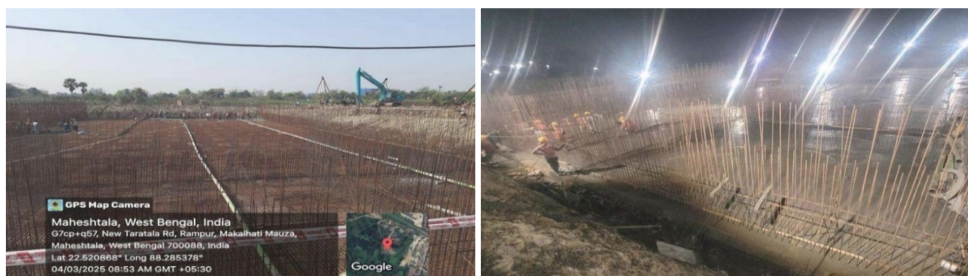


Figure: 65 MLD STP at Garden Reach

d) Status of upcoming STP projects

i) Under Tendering Stage

- Pollution Abatement Works for River Ganga at Kolkata Municipal Corporation (Rehabilitation of existing 50 MLD STP at Keorapukur and other allied works at Kolkata).
- Pollution Abatement & Rejuvenation of River Adi Ganga (25.1 MLD), Kolkata, West Bengal (under Namami Gange Programme).
- Pollution Abatement Sewerage Project (Interception and Diversion with STP) at Murshidabad Municipal Town”, West Bengal under Namami Gange Mission – II.
- Pollution Abatement Sewerage Project (Interception and Diversion (with 14 MLD STP) at Katwa Municipal Town”, West Bengal under Namami Gange Mission – II.

ii) DPR under further Revision at KMDA

- Interception & Diversion (I&D) network for existing drain falling in Kestopur canal starting from Durgapur Bridge upto Kantatala, Bhangor, South 24 Parganas.

- Augmentation/ Upgradation of existing STP with Interception & Diversion of CPCB Identified polluted khals/drains in Serampore Municipal Town, District Hooghly, West Bengal.
- Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), package STP, Integrated Septage Treatment Plant (ISTP), Asansol & Durgapur Municipal area, West Bengal
- Pollution Abatement Sewerage Project (Interception and Diversion with 18.10 MLD STP) at Santipur Municipal Town”, West Bengal under Namami Gange Mission – II.

e) Status of FSTP projects Upcoming FSTP Projects

i) Under Tendering Stage

- Integrated Septage Treatment Plant for Burdwan Municipality (50 KLD), West Bengal” under Namami Gange Mission - II
- Integrated Septage Treatment Plant for Uttarpara 7Kotrung Municipality (22 KLD), Hooghly District, West Bengal” under Namami Gange Mission - II
- Integrated Septage Treatment Plant for Bansberia Municipality (15 KLD), Hooghly District, West Bengal” under Namami Gange Mission – II

ii) DPR under Revision Stage at KMDA

- Integrated Faecal Septage Treatment Plant for Bhadreswar Municipality (10 KLD), Hooghly District, West Bengal” under PBIG.
- Integrated Faecal Septage Treatment Plant for Garulia Municipality (15 KLD), North 24 Parganas District, West Bengal” under PBIG.

f) Development of Ghats & Crematoria

i) On-going Ghat Development Work

Ghat Development of Prabhupada Ghat at Heritage city of ISKCON at Mayapur is under construction. Overall physical progress of the project as on March, 2025 is 79%. Target date of completion of the Project is April, 2025.



Figure: Ghat Development of Prabhupada Ghat at Heritage city of ISKCON at Mayapur

ii) On-going Crematoria Project

- a. New Electric Crematorium at Kalyani, Nadia district is under progress. Overall physical progress of the project as on March, 2025 is 65%. Target date for completion of the project is April, 2025.
- b. Construction of Electric Crematorium at Barrackpore is under progress. Overall physical progress of the project as on March, 2025 is 90%.
- c. Construction of New Electric Crematorium at Kaliganj, Murshabad, West Bengal is under progress. Overall physical progress of the project as on March, 2025 is 4%.



Figure: Electric Crematorium at Kalyani



Figure: Electric Crematorium at Barrackpore

iii) Up-coming Crematoria projects (Under Tendering Stage)

Renovation of Electric Crematorium at Shantipur, Garulia & Chakdah (under PBIG).

g) Re-use of Treated Waste Water

The Department of Urban Development & Municipal Affairs, Government of West Bengal, notified a policy in June 2020 for the reuse of treated wastewater in urban areas. Currently, treated water is utilized for pisciculture, horticulture, and road cleaning, with East Kolkata Wetlands naturally treating 910 MLD of sewage for fishery use. Proposed STPs at Asansol and Durgapur aim to support industrial reuse at DSTPS. Remaining treated water is discharged into the Ganga and later used in water treatment plants for urban supply. The state is reviewing its policy to align with NMCG's 2022 national framework, with a committee already constituted for this purpose.

h) Communication and Public Outreach

Between April and May 2024, no Communication and IEC activities were undertaken. June marked the observance of the Mission LiFE Campaign and International Day of Yoga. In August, the Har Ghar-Har Ghat Tiranga Campaign was conducted, followed by a mass awareness stall at the 27th National Exhibition and the Swachhta Hi Seva initiative in September. October featured Swachhta Hi Seva, Special Campaign 4.0, and outreach efforts during Durga and Kali Puja across various districts.



Figures: Mission Life Campaign (June, 2024), International Day of Yoga, Ganga Utsav 2024, Ganga Quiz for Mass Awareness at 48th International Kolkata Book Fair, 2025, Ganga Swachhta Pakhwada

National Mission for Clean Ganga

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