Hindustan Times- 23- March-2023

{ ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS }

Punjab, Haryana hit out at HP water cess

HT Correspondents
letters@hindustantimes.com

THE RESOLUTIONS SAID THE MOVE TO IMPOSE WATER CESS WAS ILLEGAL

CHANDIGARH: The Punjab and Haryana assemblies on Wednesday unanimously passed separate resolutions against a move by the Himachal Pradesh government to impose water cess on hydropower projects in the hill state.

The two resolutions said the move was illegal and should be withdrawn. It also urged the Centre to prevail upon the Himachal Pradesh government to withdraw the legislation as it was violative of the Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

On March 14, the Congress-led Himachal government had promulgated an ordinance to impose water cess on hydropower projects for non-consumptive use of water for power generation. The ordinance was last week replaced by a replica bill, which was passed by the assembly.

In Punjab, the resolution was introduced on the last day of the budget session by water resources minister Gurmeet Singh Meet Hayer, who called the neighbouring state's move "senseless".

Hayer also questioned the absence of state Congress MLAs from the House. "They ran away because this resolution was coming up in the state assembly against the decision of their government in Himachal," he said.

Chief minister Bhagwant Mann said the Himachal Pradesh government's move was "illegitimate and irrational". "We will not pay even a single penny for the water flowing through our land," he asserted.

In Haryana, chief minister Manohar Lal Khattar moved the resolution in the assembly.

"The levy is not only an infringement of the exclusive rights of the state over its natural resources, but will also result in additional financial burden for generation of power resulting in the higher cost of generation of electricity," Khattar said.

State Congress MLAs supported the resolution.

Meanwhile, Himachal Pradesh deputy chief minister Mukesh Agnihotri, at an event in Shimla, said the state is legally competent to levy this cess.

The Economics Times- 23- March-2023

An impending water crisis can cripple our agriculture sector if collaborative action isn't taken ASAP

It's Still World Water Day

Sanjiv Mehta

The world is heating up as climate change looms large, destroying lives and livelihoods. From a significant drop in food and water security, to energy crises and erosion of natural life, global warming is a bane impacting every aspect of human life. According to an India-specific fact derived from data in an October 2022 Lancet report, between 2000-04 and 2017-21, India saw a 55% increase in annual heat-related deaths of people older than 65 due to extreme heat. Globally, heat-related mortality for the same vulnerable cohort rose by about 68% during the same period.

Then there is the dual issue of frequent floods and extreme droughts that has seen the subcontinent's poor suffer the most as most recently witnessed in Pakistan's devastating floods last year. In India, this twin menace directly affects over 60% of its population dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. All this makes it critical for nations to take concrete action to tackle climate change. And a large part of that action is focused on water resources.

Consuming over 80% of the country's freshwater, agriculture in India is one of the key areas being disrupted by climate change. Farmers often rely on groundwater resources to secure their crops against uncertain weather patterns. According to the Water Resources Group (WRG), by 2030, India will only have 50% of the water it needs. This imminent crisis is likely to be the worst in India's history and will disproportionately impact agriculture.

GoI has already taken up several initiatives to address this approaching crisis. It has launched initiatives ranging from national action schemes such as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and National Water Mission, groundwater management programmes like the Atal Bhujal Yojana, and schemes to promote responsible water use in agriculture such as the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

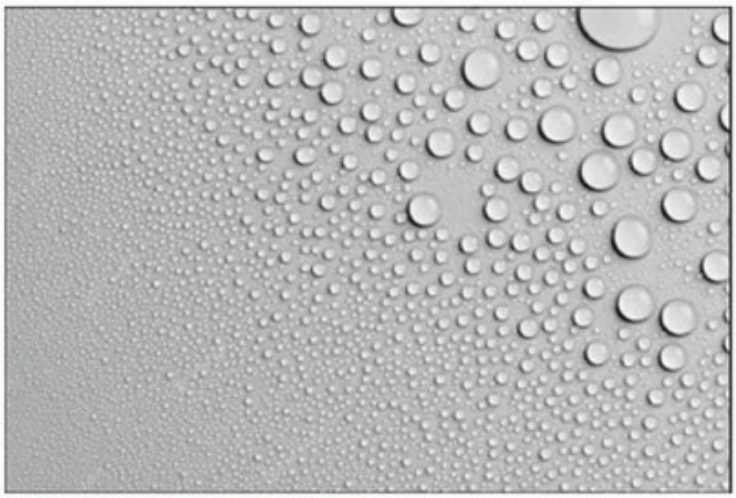
Businesses, too, are increasingly adopting responsible and sustainable practices to lessen their environmental and water footprint. Hindustan Unilever Limited (HUL), through the Hindustan Unilever Foundation (HUF) and its partners, for instance, is working with farmers in agriculture and water-dependent communities, and has created nearly 693 billion litres of water potential in 2021-22.

While this is a small step towards securing a water future in agriculture, a lot more needs to be done. Significant action must be taken to drive behaviour change among communities. Helping promote regenerative farming systems is another way to achieve large-scale benefits and deliver better outcomes, especially to small farmers.

About 2.5 million farmers in India are already practising regenerative agriculture, which reduces dependence on external inputs by adopting indigenous and locally relevant farming techniques. Industry and the private sector need to back up government schemes by developing and sustaining local markets where farmers produce crops ecologically suited to the region.

Any work done around water and food security requires farmers and village communities to change their behaviour and approach to cultivation. This takes time. But the impact it leaves behind is lasting. If we de-risk farmers' produce and help them get a good price, they will be more willing to adopt sustainable practices and technologies, reduce water intake and make agriculture viable in the long term. The concerted focus on crops such as millets, which are known to be hardy, nutritious and water-efficient, is a step in this direction.

Globally, heat-related mortality for people above 65 rose by about 68% between 2000-04 and 2017-21



High on the moist-do list

According to the Water Resources Group, by 2030, India will only have 50% of the water it needs for agriculture

Collaborative action involving multiple stakeholders, right from government departments to grassroots-level organisations, is necessary for building scale around models that have been effective in regional contexts. For instance, the MGNREGA scheme approach of leveraging technology through Bhuvan, the Indian Space Research Organisation (Isro)-developed web-based utility that allows users to explore a set of map-based content, using remote sensing (RS) and global information systems (GIS) to plan water conservation structures along with effective government and community engagement models needs to be replicated across the country.

The startup ecosystem is nimble and throws up innovative solutions that directly impact water consumption in farming. An Internet-of-Things (IoT)-enabled soil moisture tool, for instance, switches off pumps when the desired level of saturation is reached. Industry, which often has a close involvement with relevant local stakeholders, can help these startups reach the farmers with their solution.

Finally, there is immense wisdom in many indigenous practices. Marrying these with best practices and technology has been a potent mix of enhancing productivity while consuming significantly lower levels of water. With concerted, integrated efforts, we will be able to help and support our farmers to make informed choices on what they produce and *how*, alongside enabling the right networks that fetch them fair prices for their produce.

Let's work towards ensuring that WRG's 2030 projection remains just that — a projection, and not dire, impending reality.

The writer is CEO-managing director, Hindustan Unilever Limited (HUL)

Business Line- 23- March-2023

Rejuvenate small water bodies

REVERSE THE TREND. Due to encroachments, these easy to access and low cost sources of water are fast vanishing

A Narayanamoorthy

Water is paramount for economic development and poverty reduction. But the water-related news coming from different quarters in recent years is worrisome. The United Nation's water website mentions that in the early to mid-2010s, 1.9 billion people or 27 per cent of the global population lived in severely water-scarce areas. But this number will increase to 2.7- 3.2 billion people by 2050.

The *Water and Related Statistics* (2021), published by the Central Water Commission of India, mentions that one out of three people will live in a water-stressed area by 2025. These suggest that there is an urgent need to augment the water supply wherever possible to avert the looming water crisis.

But unfortunately, the small water bodies (tanks and others) which have been supporting the agriculture and domestic requirement of water for many years in India are fast vanishing now.

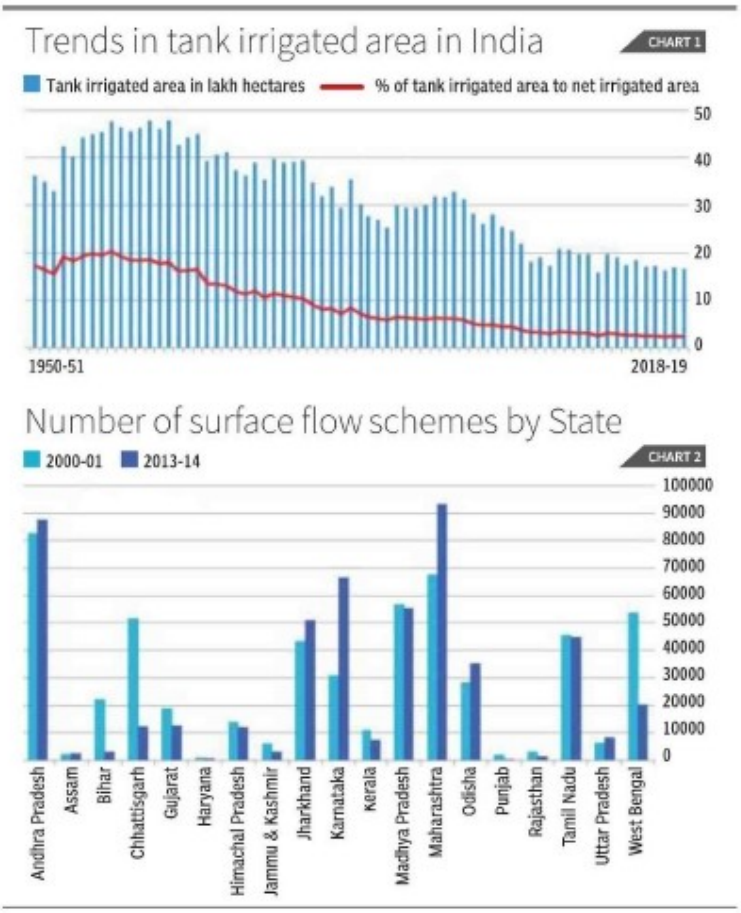
What is the state of small water bodies (SWBs)? Why is the area irrigated by SWBs declining at a faster pace? Given the increased demand for water, can we afford to ignore SWBs?

Though small in size, the benefits derived from SWBs are enormous. Since these are spread in all parts of the country, they provide easy access to water for all purposes — domestic needs, animal husbandry, drinking water and agriculture. SWBs have several distinct features from other water sources (canal and groundwater). Because of their small size, they can be easily managed.

The maintenance cost of this water source is low compared to that of canal irrigation, which has increased phenomenally over time.

The command area of most SWBs is normally small, irrigating 100-500 acres. This allows distribution of water effectively, without any conflicts between tail-end and head-reach farmers, which is common in canal command areas. It helps reduce the poverty of resource-poor small and marginal farmers who are the main beneficiaries of SWBs.

Policymakers must understand that if small water bodies continue to be neglected, the recharge mechanism of wells will collapse



The increased water storage from SWBs also helps increase groundwater recharge. Importantly, as SWBs are located in every village, women do not have to walk far to fetch water for their drinking needs.

CURRENT STATUS

These SWBs, which have met all the water needs for centuries, are now rapidly declining in terms of numbers and area irrigated. Studies show that rainfall is not the main reason for this. Continuous encroachment on catchment areas and flow canals that carry rainwater to tanks, lack of annual maintenance of tanks by allocating adequate funds, etc., are some of the reasons for the reduction of irrigated area by SWBs.

From 46.30 lakh hectares (lha) in 1960-61, the area irrigated by tanks in India declined to 16.68 lha in 2019-20. As a result, the share of tank area in India's net irrigated area (NIA) declined from 20 per cent to 2 per cent during this period (Chart 1). In States like Tamil Nadu, where tank irrigation accounted for one-third of irrigated area in the 1960s and 1970s, the area under tank irrigation declined from 9.36 lha to 3.72 lha during this period.

Due to this, the farmers who were completely relying on tank irrigation for the cultivation of crops have left agriculture or kept the land fallow. Surprisingly, even in years with good rainfall, the area irrigated by tanks has not increased in Tami Nadu. The same trend is seen in other States too.

The urban agglomeration witnessed from the 1990s has severely impacted SWBs, turning many of them into dumping grounds. The Standing Committee on Water Resources (2012-13) underlined in its 16th report that most of the water bodies in the country were encroached upon by State agencies themselves.

The civic body at large remains silent when encroachments of water bodies happen under its very nose. Besides reducing the water storage capacity of the SWBs, the continuously increasing encroachments also lead to widespread flooding during the monsoon season.

The 5th Minor Irrigation Census, published in 2017 by the Ministry of Water Resources, underlines that the number of surface minor irrigation schemes has declined from 6,01,000 in 2006-07 to 5,92,000 in 2013-14; reduction in the number of SWBs is observed in most States (Chart 2). According to the Standing Committee on Water Resources (2012-13), about one million hectares of irrigation potential was lost due to encroachment and other reasons.

LOOKING AHEAD

Policymakers must understand that if SWBs continue to be neglected, the recharge mechanism of wells will collapse. In such a case, even wells will not have water. Already, there is a warning signal from the Central Groundwater Board which tells that the number of blocks classified as over-exploited/critical/semi-critical has increased from 1,645 in 2004 to 2,538 in 2020.

All these indicate that the small water bodies need to be repaired, restored and renovated. First of all, considering the ever-increasing encroachments, strong legislation should urgently be enacted to make encroachment on water bodies a cognisable offence.

Following the judgment of September 6, 2014, by the Madras High Court Madurai Bench, approval for the layout or building plan on lands located on SWBs should not be given. Understanding the dying state of SWBs, a separate Ministry for Small Water Bodies should be created with adequate funding to conduct periodic repair and rehabilitation works. Without the participation of farmers who are the main beneficiaries of SWBs, it is difficult to improve the performance of these age-old oases.

Therefore, farmers must voluntarily come forward to set up a tank users' organisation and undertake the repairing of SWBs, as followed earlier under the age-old *Kudimaramathu* system. Since corporates are increasingly using water for various purposes, they should be asked to repair and renovate SWBs under the ambit of corporate social responsibility. If swift actions are not taken to save SWBs, they will slowly disappear and the water woes will aggravate.

The writer is former full-time Member (Official), Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, New Delhi. The views are personal

Millennium Post- 23- March-2023

1.5 LAKH VILLAGES HAVE POTABLE WATER SUPPLY

11.5 cr households now have tap water connections: Govt data

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: As many as 11.49 crore households now have tap water connections and over 1.53 lakh villages have potable water supply as the government doubles down on its efforts to make drinking water available to all, according to latest official data.

The data as of March 21 showed massive jumps in piped water supply to schools, anganwadi centres and aspirational districts after the government allocated Rs 70,000 crore for the purpose in the current financial year ending March 31, (2022-23). This was 12 times more than the Rs 5,500 crore allotted in 2018-19.

The statistics came on a day that is marked as World Water Day with the UN World Water Development Report 2023 saying 26 per cent of the world's population do not have access to safe drinking water and 46 per cent lack access to basic sanitation.

The government is implementing various schemes including Jal Jeevan Mission, Atal Bhujal Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Namami Gange and National Aquifer Mapping and Managing programme for water conservation and for raising the level of ground water. Under Jal Jeevan Mission that targets to make provision of potable tap water supply to every rural household at the service level of 55 litre per capita per day by 2024, over 11.49 crore households have been provided tap water connections and over 1.53 villages have become Har Ghar Jal as of March 21, according to the data.

Highlights

- Piped water supply to anganwadi centres has increased 37 times to 9.34 lakh in less than three years
- Similarly, piped water supply to schools has jumped 18 times to 9.02 lakh, and six times to aspirational districts

Piped water supply to anganwadi centres has increased 37 times to 9.34 lakh in less than three years. Similarly, piped water supply to schools has jumped 18 times to 9.02 lakh, and six times to aspirational districts.

Atal Bhujal Yojana, with an outlay of Rs 6,000 crore, is being implemented in 8,220 water-stressed gram panchayats in 80 districts of seven states of Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for a period of 5 years for sustainable groundwater management.

Under Namami Gange - the interventions for cleaning and rejuvenation of river Ganga, a total of 409 projects have been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs 32,912.40 crore, of which 232 projects such as sewage treatment projects have been completed and made operational.

The government launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) on October 2, 2014 to make the rural areas open defecation free (ODF). Under this, over 11 crore individual household latrines (IHHLs) have been built across all States/UTs, and over 2.23 lakh community sanitary complexes (CSCs) constructed.

The Tribune- 23- March-2023

Form panel to check industrial discharge in Markanda: NGT

Has sought report within three months

NITISH SHARMA
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

AMBALA, MARCH 22

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has ordered the constitution of another joint committee to look into the discharge of untreated domestic sewage or industrial effluent in Markanda river, operational efficiency of treatment plants and remedial measures required.

The committee will comprise of representatives of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Central Pollution Control Board's ACS/Principal Secretaries, Departments of Jal Shakti, Environment and Industry, Pollution Control Boards of Himachal Pradesh and Haryana, and DCs of Nahan (Himachal Pradesh) and Ambala and Kurukshetra. The NGT has sought a report within three months.

Dharamvir, a resident of Ambala, had approached the NGT last year and submitted that polluted industrial waste from the industrial area at Kala Amb, Himachal Pradesh, was being discharged through Kaimi drain into the Markanda, thereby polluting the holy river and hurting the religious sentiments as well as posing health risk to villagers and cattle. One paper mill was also causing environmental pollution by discharging its wastewater through an illegally constructed drain.

On the complaint, a joint committee of senior officials of both states was formed to submit a factual report. It visited the site in September and October last year and in its report, the committee submitted that no untreated wastewater discharge by any industrial unit through illegally constructed drain/by-pass structure into Markanda was observed. The paper mill was found complying to the discharge norms. The water quality of Markanda was meeting the primary water quality criteria for bathing (used for organised outdoor bathing).

After the last hearing held on March 14, the NGT ordered, "In view of the facts and circumstances of the case and nature and magnitude of the issues involved regarding the pollution of Markanda, we consider it appropriate to constitute and accordingly set up another joint committee to look into all issues involved regarding the notification of the flood plain zone (FZP) of river Markanda, encroachments made and action taken for the removal thereof, discharge of untreated domestic sewage or industrial effluent, operational efficacy of the sewage treatment plants/effluent treatment plants/common effluent treatment plants already set up, proposals for setting up of plants, dredging if any required, rejuvenation/remedial measures required and to submit its report within three months with suggestions for remedial action." The next hearing will be held on July 18.

FILE PHOTO

WILL COMPLY WITH DIRECTIONS

"The NGT has constituted another committee to look into the functioning of the STPs and discharge of effluent in the river from industries at Kala Amb. We will comply with the directions received.

Nitin Mehta, RECIONAL OFFICER, HARYANA STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Telangana Today- 23- March-2023

Stark picture

ACCORDING TO THE UN WORLD WATER DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023, 26% OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION DOESN'T HAVE ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND 46 PER CENT LACK ACCESS TO BASIC SANITATION

Richard Connor, editor-in-chief of the report says there's a huge gap that needs to be filled to meet UN goals to ensure all people have access to clean water and sanitation by 2030

$600 billion to $1 trillion
Estimated cost of meeting the goals

- Water use increasing globally by roughly 1% per year over the last 40 years
- It is expected to grow at a similar rate through 2050
- Demand due to industrial growth and rapid increase in population of cities

- Agriculture uses **70 per cent** of all water globally
- Due to climate change, seasonal water scarcity will increase in regions where it is currently abundant
- Regions include Central Africa, East Asia and parts of South America — and worsen in regions where water is already in short supply, such as the Middle East and the Sahara in Africa
- On average, **10%** of global population lives in countries with high or critical water stress
- **3.5 bn** people live under conditions of water stress at least one month a year
- Since **2000,** floods in the tropics have quadrupled while floods in the north mid-latitudes have increased **2.5-fold**
- Globally, **80%** of wastewater is released to the environment without any treatment

Source: AP

The Times of India- 23- March-2023

Kol water table dips 2m in 5 years, experts flag rise in arsenic, salinity

Krishnendu.Bandyopadhyay
@timesgroup.com

Kolkata: Scientists have sounded the alarm over the rapid depletion of groundwater in the city and warned that unless corrective measures are adopted immediately, the water table could decline by nearly half when the five-yearly study is conducted next in 2025. Besides triggering a water crisis, this will aggravate arsenic contamination, increase salinity and leave the city subsidence-prone, they say.

An analysis of the Central Ground Water Board's data on groundwater for 2017-21 has revealed a 2.1m drop in Kolkata's groundwater level, a decline of 18.6% over the level recorded five years ago. For South 24 Parganas, the drop is 2.5m, or 27.8% from what it was five years ago. If left unchecked, the depletion for Kolkata could be 44% by 2025, say researchers. This is particularly worrisome since depletion in water level raises the possibility of arsenic contamination and increases salinity. Higher arsenic contamination has already been reported in Kolkata and South 24 Parganas.

"The groundwater forecast based on the current rate of rainfall, flooding and drought-like situations coupled with indiscriminate withdrawal indicates a 44% reduction in Kolkata's water table by 2025. This will almost certainly trigger a water crisis in the city," said Dr Nirmala K, a senior researcher at SwitchON Foundation, who has analysed the CGWB data to arrive at the ominous forecast.

▶'Monitor usage', P 2

EXPERTS' GUIDE TO REVIVAL

- **Conservation** of traditional wetlands for groundwater recharge
- **Desiltation/dredging** of water bodies like streams, rivers and canals for better percolation and recharge of aquifers during monsoons
- **Rejuvenation** of dried up/deteriorated traditional water storage units like ponds, tanks etc
- **Construction** of artificial recharge structures based on research
- **Awareness programmes** to promote sustainable water use, avoid wastage in agri sector, homes & during supply and distribution

'Groundwater usage should be monitored'

Krishnendu.Bandyopadhyay
@timesgroup.com

Kolkata: Groundwater levels in Kolkata and South 24 Parganas are dipping at an alarming rate, scientists have warned. In Kolkata, homes are primarily responsible for groundwater depletion while in the districts, it is the agriculture sector that withdraws the maximum quantity of ground water.

"The withdrawal is much higher than replenishment. This is why critical areas are increasing. This also accentuates the arsenic and salinity level of water," said S P Sinha Roy, former director of CGWB and member of the central groundwater authority. Groundwater depletion will also hasten the death of the rivers, said river expert and Pollution Control Board chairman Kalyan Rudra. "During the lean months, the groundwater maintains the base flow of the rivers and keeps them alive. If the groundwater gets depleted to a dangerous level, many rivers will die permanently," he said.

TIMES VIEW: Most of the districts seem to be fine but some districts, especially South 24 Parganas and Kolkata, show a drastic drop. This is critical as the regions overlap with the "arsenic zone". Experts should be consulted and their recommendations implemented before it is too late.

MAXIMUM USE IN KOLKATA HOUSES

"As per the initial findings, groundwater usage across Bengal should be carefully monitored using multi-source data to assess actual groundwater use and recharge across the region. It is of utmost importance given the fact that groundwater use across Bengal is rising, especially post 2011 when regulations were relaxed," said Prof Pennan Chinnasamy, faculty at Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and founder director of Rural Data Research and Analysis (RuDRA) Labs.

Vinay Jaju of SwitchON Foundation said, "We have technology solutions and with awareness and change in habits, we can work on conserving water on a war footing mode."

Dainik Bhaskar- 23- March-2023

अब केंद्र की निगरानी में बनेगा पिछले साल बारिश में फूटने वाला कारम डेम

भोपाल | पिछले साल मानसूनी बारिश में तबाह हुए कारम डेम (कोठेरा बांध) का नए सिरे से निर्माण अब केंद्रीय जल आयोग (सीडब्ल्यूसी) की निगरानी में होगा। अप्रैल में आयोग की एक टीम धार में बने इस डेम का दौरा कर सकती है। वो डेम की डिजाइन और निर्माण तकनीक में भी बदलाव कर सकती है। मप्र जल संसाधन विभाग के इएनसी एमएस डाबर के मुताबिक डेम से जुड़ी तकनीकी जानकारी आयोग को भेज दी है। विभाग ने आयोग को एक्सपर्ट कंसल्टेंट बनाने के लिए एक एमओयू भी साइन किया है। गारंटी पीरियड में ही बांध टूटने के कारण दोबारा निर्माण पर आने वाला सारा खर्च पुराना ठेकेदार एएनएस कंस्ट्रक्शन ही उठाएगा।

Dainik Jagran- 23- March-2023

सीवरेज प्रबंधन से साफ होगी यमुना

दिल्ली सरकार यमुना नदी की सफाई के लिए छह सूत्रीय योजनाओं पर कर रही है काम

राज्य ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली: यमुना की सफाई के लिए दिल्ली सरकार ने सीवरेज प्रबंधन पर जोर दिया है। बजट में दिल्ली सरकार ने घोषणा की है कि यमुना की सफाई के लिए छह सूत्रीय योजनाओं पर काम किया जा रहा है। दिल्ली में प्रतिदिन 768 एमजीडी सीवरेज उत्पन्न होता है। इसमें से 242 एमजीडी सीवरेज बगैर शोधन के नालों के जरिये यमुना में पहुंच रहा है। इस वजह से यमुना मैली बनी हुई है। इसका कारण यह भी है कि अब भी दिल्ली के एक बड़े इलाके में सीवर का नेटवर्क नहीं बन सका है। ज्यादातर अनधिकृत कालोनियों का सीवरेज बगैर शोधन के यमुना में गिरता है। सरकार का दावा है कि सीवर प्रबंधन को बेहतर किया जाएगा। उल्लेखनीय है कि दिल्ली सरकार ने वर्ष 2025 तक यमुना को स्वच्छ बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा है। इसके लिए लगातार प्रयास किए जाने का दावा किया गया है। सिर्फ यमुना की सफाई ही नहीं बल्कि इसके किनारों के सुंदरीकरण का भी प्रस्ताव है।

768 एमजीडी सीवरेज उत्पन्न होता है दिल्ली की सभी कालोनियों से

242 एमजीडी जल बगैर शोधन के नालों के जरिये यमुना में डाला जा रहा है

2025 तक सरकार ने यमुना को स्वच्छ बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा है

यमुना नदी का कुदेसिया घाट ● जागरण

यमुना सफाई की छह सूत्रीय योजना

एसटीपी की बढ़ेगी शोधन क्षमता: सीवरेज शोधन संयंत्रों (एसटीपी) की शोधन क्षमता 258 एमजीडी बढ़ाई जाएगी। मौजूदा समय में सीवरेज शोधन संयंत्रों की शोधन क्षमता 632 एमजीडी है। मार्च 2024 तक 890 होगी।

हर घर को निशुल्क सीवर कनेक्शन: मुख्यमंत्री मुफ्त सीवर कनेक्शन योजना के तहत अनधिकृत कालोनियों के हर घर को निश्शुल्क सीवर कनेक्शन दिया जाएगा। मौजूदा समय में सिर्फ 747 अनधिकृत कालोनियां सीवर लाइन से जुड़ी हुई हैं।

सीवर लाइनों की सफाई: ट्रंक व पेरिफेरल सीवर लाइनों की सफाई नहीं होने से पूरा सीवरेज एसटीपी में नहीं पहुंच पाता। शोधन संयंत्रों से क्षमता के अनुरूप सीवरेज का शोधन नहीं हो पाता। वर्तमान में एसटीपी से 526 एमजीडी का ही शोधन हो पाता है, जो क्षमता से 17 .7 एमजीडी कम है।

नालों को ट्रैप व डायवर्ट करना: झुग्गियों से निकलकर नालों में गिरने वाले सीवरेज युक्त पानी को डायवर्ट कर सीवर नेटवर्क से जोड़ा जाएगा।

औद्योगिक इकाइयां होंगी स्थानांतरित: प्रदूषण फैलाने वाली औद्योगिक इकाईयों को कंफर्मिंग एरिया में स्थानांतरित किया जाएगा।

बड़े नालों के पानी को ट्रैप करना: यमुना में प्रदूषण कम करने के लिए नजफगढ़, साप्लीमेंट्री व शाहदरा नाले के पानी को सीवर लाइन से ट्रैप कर एसटीपी ले जाया जा रहा है। मार्च 2015 में 373 एमजीडी सीवरेज की तुलना में मार्च 2024 तक सीवरेज शोधन क्षमता 250 प्रतिशत बढ़ेगी।