

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2155
ANSWERED ON 20.03.2023.

Recycling of greywater

2155 Smt. Vandana Chavan:

Will the Minister of **JAL SHAKTI** be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of greywater generated in urban areas annually in the past five years, State-wise;
- (b) the amount of greywater recycled annually, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government is providing any incentives to residential apartments and industries to set up greywater recycling plants; and
- (d) whether any other steps are being taken to promote and increase the recycling of greywater?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL)

(a) and (b) Greywater and sewerage & septage management in urban areas are important components under Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0 (SBM-U) and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) which are administered by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA). As per the information received from MoHUA, the details of greywater generated in urban areas annually in the past five years and the greywater recycled are not available at national level.

(c) and (d) As informed by MoHUA, under SBM-U 2.0 which has been launched on 1st October, 2021 across all the States, a new component 'Used Water Management (UWM)' is included in the scheme for waste water management for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) with population less than 1 lakh. The objectives of UWM component are as under:

- Holistic sanitation, with end-to-end solutions (from discharge, containment, evacuation, transportation to safe disposal of all effluents from toilets)
- Treatment of wastewater before discharge into water bodies, and maximum reuse of treated wastewater
- Eradication of hazardous entry into sewers and septic tanks, and sustaining elimination of manual scavenging.

Under UWM component, Central Financial Assistance is provided to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for taking up following activities:

- Setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)/STP-cum-Faecal Sludge Treatment plants (FSTP); for used water treatment.
- Laying Interception and Diversion (I&D) structures including provision of pumping stations and pumping main/gravity main upto STP;
- Procuring adequate numbers of septic tank desludging equipment;
- Deploying Digital (IT enabled) tools for real time monitoring of efficiency parameters during the operational phase of STPs and allied equipment.

MoHUA has also taken several initiatives towards sewerage/septage management sector in urban areas under AMRUT & AMRUT 2.0. AMRUT focuses on development of basic urban infrastructure in the 500 selected cities including sewerage & septage management. Of the approved plan size of ₹77,640 crore, a significant amount of ₹32,456 crore (42%) has been allocated for sewerage sector. So far, 859 projects have been grounded worth ₹34,155 crore including 542 completed projects worth ₹13,404 crore. Through Sewerage & Septage Management projects, STPs capacity of 2,840 MLD have been created, from that 1,437 MLD have been developed for reuse/recycle purpose. Taking it forward, AMRUT 2.0 aims to provide universal coverage of sewerage & septage management in 500 AMRUT cities. So far, 447 projects worth ₹37,636 crore (including O&M cost) of 20 States have been approved; through these projects STPs capacity of 2,794 MLD with recycle & reuse capacity of 1,126 MLD have been proposed. Under AMRUT 2.0, following steps have been taken to support treated water recycling and reuse projects for the non-drinking water needs of industries & agricultural purposes:

- Reuse of treated used water, tertiary treatment with end-to-end reuse plan (preferably in PPP mode), provision/augmentation and rehabilitation of sewerage systems with end-to-end treatment and reuse, identifying the bulk users of recycled used water and facilitating sale of used water to potential users etc. are admissible elements under AMRUT 2.0 water supply projects.
- AMRUT 2.0 has a reform agenda focused on financial sustainability and water security of ULBs.
- In a bid to become Aatma Nirbhar, cities target to create a ‘new tap of water’ by meeting 20% of State’s and 40% of Industrial water demand through recycle of treated used water.
- Issue of Policy Guidelines by State for Recycling and Reuse of treated used water and its resolution by ULBs is also a State level reform. Under this, mechanism of institutionalization to check the quality, treatment capacity of STP, treated used water recycled, percentage of recycled water used by city, industrial, agriculture and other demand, whether the treated used water is released in water bodies also be assessed.
