

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1023
ANSWERED ON 09/02/2026

AMRUT 2.0

1023. SHRI LAHAR SINGH SIROYA:
SHRI KESRIDEVSINH JHALA:
SMT. SANGEETA YADAV:
SHRI SUBHASH BARALA:
SHRI BABUBHAI JESANGBHAI DESAI:
SMT. MAMATA MOHANTA:
SHRI NARHARI AMIN:
DR. MEDHA VISHRAM KULKARNI:
SHRI CHUNNILAL GARASIYA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cities where AMRUT 2.0 water supply and sewerage projects have commenced since January, 2025;
- (b) the manner in which progress is being measured in terms of tap connections, non-revenue water reduction, and service quality;
- (c) the steps adopted to promote water reuse and sustainable urban water management;
- (d) whether any projects have faced delays due to technical or financial constraints;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the measures being taken to ensure long-term operation and maintenance by Urban Local Bodies?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI TOKHAN SAHU)

(a) to (f): Water and sanitation is State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States through various Mission/ Schemes such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0).

AMRUT 2.0 has been launched on 1st October, 2021 in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ cities, enabling the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. Providing universal coverage of sewerage and septage management in 500 AMRUT cities is one of the major focus areas of AMRUT 2.0. Under AMRUT 2.0, States/ Union Territories (UTs) are empowered to select, appraise, prioritise and implement the projects.

State Water Action Plans (SWAPs) comprising of 3,528 water supply projects worth ₹1,19,636.49 crore have been approved so far by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) in 2,484 ULBs across the country. Approved projects cover development of 11,160 Million Litres per Day (MLD) water treatment capacity (new/ augmentation), 178 lakh new household tap connections and laying of 1.26 lakh km of pipelines (new & replacement).

Further, under this Mission, SWAPs comprising of 583 sewerage/ septage projects worth ₹66,117.69 crore have been approved so far in 255 AMRUT cities. Approved projects cover 6,649 MLD sewage treatment capacity (new/augmentation) of which 1,931 MLD sewage treatment capacity is for recycle/reuse, 65 lakh household sewer connections and laying of 34,548 km of sewer lines.

As per the information updated by States in AMRUT 2.0 portal, a total of 2,933 water supply projects worth ₹79,764.95 crore and 443 sewerage and septage management projects worth ₹41,695.49 crore have been awarded so far. Since January, 2025, a total of 908 water supply projects worth ₹20,187.75 crore in 717 ULBs and 110 sewerage and septage management projects worth ₹15,283.07 crore in 64 AMRUT cities have been awarded.

The progress is measured in terms of household coverage in terms of water supply and sewerage connections. Through AMRUT/ AMRUT 2.0 and in convergence with the States, 238 lakh water tap connections in the urban areas have been provided so far. 175 lakh sewer connections (including households covered through Fecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM)) have been provided through AMRUT/ AMRUT 2.0 and in convergence in AMRUT Cities. 90,457.51 km of water pipeline network has been laid/ replaced and 26,271 km of sewer network has been laid/ replaced. Around 6,535 MLD of treated water are reused by the States in industries, horticulture, agriculture, etc.

Under AMRUT 2.0, cities have prepared City Water Balance Plans (CWBPs), which include as-is assessment of water supply systems which help cities/ ULBs for sustainable urban water management. Water body rejuvenation is one of the major components of AMRUT 2.0. So far, 3,016 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹6,223.48 crore have been approved under this Mission. Further, to promote groundwater recharge, demonstration of variety of recharge structures and creating awareness among city officials and citizens on importance of aquifer management, Shallow Aquifer Management (SAM) initiative under AMRUT 2.0 was launched as a pilot project across 9 diverse Indian cities. This has been further scaled up under SAM 2.0 to 75 additional cities.

For addressing non-revenue water issues, States have taken up Drink from Tap (DfT) projects and Smart Monitoring Systems such as Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA), meters, pressure valves, etc. under AMRUT 2.0 to strengthen maintenance systems, digital monitoring, energy efficiency, etc. States are encouraged to implement at least one DfT project in a District Metered Area (DMA) or ward within each AMRUT city. 408 project with 1,153 DMAs benefitting 16.72 lakh Households have been approved under AMRUT 2.0. 258 water supply schemes under AMRUT have SCADA system and 1,422 water supply projects under AMRUT 2.0 has provision for SCADA system. Mission has provision of ₹3,000 per connection to enhance last mile connectivity.

AMRUT 2.0 has been envisaged to promote circular economy of water through development of city water balance plan for each city focusing on recycle/ reuse of treated sewage, rejuvenation of water bodies and water conservation, etc. Under Sewerage component of the AMRUT 2.0 for 500 AMRUT cities, tertiary treatment with end-to-end reuse plan (preferably in Public Private Partnership mode); provision/ augmentation and rehabilitation of sewerage systems with end-to-end treatment and reuse; tapping of used water for recycling; identifying the bulk users of recycled used water and facilitating sale of used water to potential users (e.g. industrial clusters such as textile/ leather/ paper/ power plants/ railways, etc.) are admissible components.

Further, MoHUA has launched "Jal Hi AMRIT" initiative under AMRUT 2.0 reforms, which aims to incentivize States and Union Territories (UTs) to efficiently manage sewage treatment plants for recyclable treated water meeting environmental standards on sustained basis. The focus of this initiative is building capacity and incentivizing qualitative improvements in the treated discharge effluent. To institutionalize circularity, Water Resource Recovery Cells (WRRCs) have been established in 25 States/ Union Territories under this initiative to plan, monitor, and scale resource recovery interventions.

Under AMRUT 2.0, Central assistance for projects are provided on real time basis as per submission of claims by the States through SNA-SPARSH. Funds are released to the States through Mother Sanctions.

The projects taken up under AMRUT 2.0 are large infrastructure projects with long gestation periods. As reported by the States from time to time, some delay in projects occur due to delay in preparation and approval of Detailed Project Reports, statutory clearances, land issues, etc.

AMRUT guidelines advocates taking up projects with Operation and Maintenance (O & M) cost for at least five years, funded by way of levy of user charges or other revenue streams. The Mission framework also emphasizes reforms such as levy and collection of user charges, reduction of non-revenue water, reuse and recycling of treated wastewater and improvement in financial management practices to enhance the capacity of ULBs to sustainably operate and maintain assets. Further under AMRUT 2.0 through various reform initiatives such as Jal Hi Amrit and AMRUT Mitra, the Mission is supporting the States/ ULBs in management of Water Treatment Plants and Sewage Treatment Plants.
