



Namami Gange Programme

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KEY HIGHLIGHTS

-  The Namami Gange programme was launched in June 2014 and has been extended up to 31 March 2026, with a total budgetary outlay of ₹42,500 crore. It has 5 core pillars i.e. Nirmal Ganga, Aviral Ganga, Jan Ganga, Gyan Ganga and Arth Ganga.
-  In FY 26-27 Budget Estimates (BEs), ₹3,100 crore was allocated to the scheme, 15 per cent more than 25-26 REs but 9 per cent lower than the previous year's BE. The scheme accounted for 16 per cent of the department's overall budget.
-  States receiving funds under the programme are the 5 Ganga basin states (Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal) and other states like Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and, Madhya Pradesh.
-  As of 30 November 2025, the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) disbursed ₹20,430 crore i.e. 76 per cent of the total cumulative Gol allocations to state executing agencies. Of this, 90 per cent was disbursed to the 5 Ganga Basin states, while the remaining 10 per cent was disbursed to the others.
-  To date, 522 projects have been sanctioned under the scheme, with a cost of ₹42,926 crore. Of these, 66 per cent (345 projects) have been completed. Expenditure incurred on completed projects amounts to ₹20,769 crore i.e. 48 per cent of the sanctioned costs.
-  Pollution abatement (under the Nirmal Ganga pillar) accounts for 73 per cent of the total projects, sanctioned. This is followed by ecological projects under Aviral Ganga (77 projects or 15 per cent). Remaining projects are distributed across Gyan Ganga (6 per cent), Jan Ganga (4 per cent), and Arth Ganga (2 per cent).

OVERVIEW

- The Namami Gange programme was launched by the Government of India (GoI) in June 2014 as a Central Sector Scheme (CS), with the objective of rejuvenating the river Ganga and its tributaries.¹ It was initially approved up to 31 March 2021, with a budgetary outlay of ₹20,000 crore.²
- The programme was subsequently extended up to 31 March 2026, with an outlay of ₹22,500 crore, comprising ₹11,225 crore to meet existing liabilities and ₹11,275 crore for new projects/ interventions.³
- The programme is administered by the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD & GR) under the Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS), in coordination with state departments. The NMCG which functions under the National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga (National Ganga Council), serves as the implementation arm.⁴

- Namami Gange encompasses a range of interventions, including the creation of sewerage treatment infrastructure, riverfront development, river surface cleaning, biodiversity conservation, afforestation, public awareness, industrial effluent monitoring and village development.⁵ Given the scale and complexity of river rejuvenation, activities were structured as short,⁶ medium⁷ and long⁸ term. It was envisaged that short-and medium-term activities would be completed by 2020.⁹
- Programme interventions are organised under 5 core pillars:¹⁰
 - **Nirmal Ganga:** focuses on pollution abatement, through the identification and reduction of pollution sources.
 - **Aviral Ganga:** aims to ensure the continuous and adequate flow of the river, while enhancing its ecological health.
 - **Jan Ganga:** strengthens people-river linkages by fostering community participation and public awareness.
 - **Gyan Ganga:** supports evidence-based policy making through scientific mapping, research and studies.
 - **Arth Ganga:** enhances livelihoods and economic opportunities linked to the river.
- To strengthen transparency and enable real-time oversight of river water quality and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) performance, an online monitoring dashboard, "PRAYAG", has been operationalised.¹¹

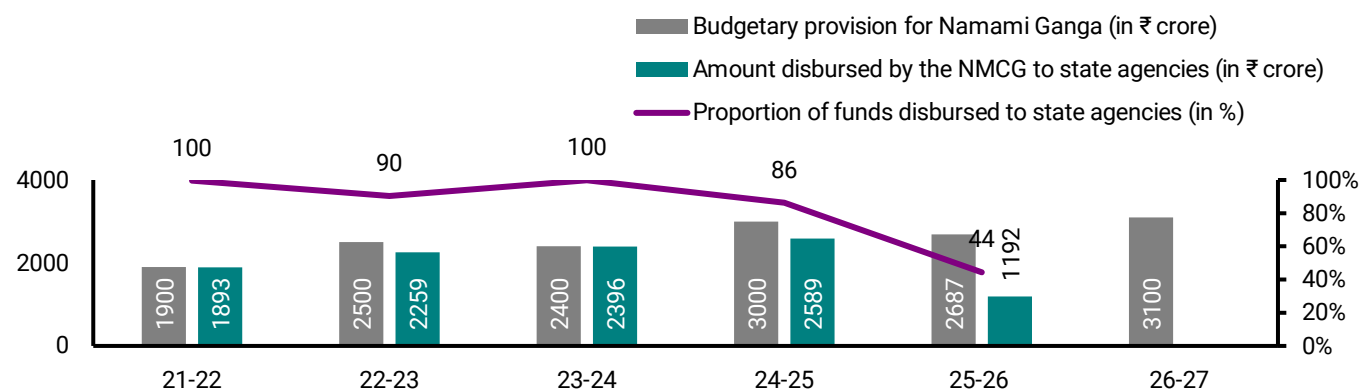
FUNDING AND GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

- Funding for the scheme comes from multiple sources. While Gol provides bulk of the funding, the programme also receives funding from Externally Aided Programmes including loans from the World Bank and Japan International Co-operation Agency.¹²
- Moreover, capital investments to create sewerage and treatment infrastructure, as well as operation and maintenance costs (O&M) for the first five years are shared between the Gol and state governments in a 70:30 ratio. State governments are also expected to encourage ULBs to generate revenue for this.¹³
- Donations to the Clean Ganga Fund (CGF) are also received and used to finance river rejuvenation efforts.

OVERALL TRENDS IN GOI ALLOCATION AND RELEASES

- In FY 26-27 BEs, the DoWR, RD & GR was allocated ₹19,913 crore, up from ₹18,406 crore in FY 25-26 REs. Namami Gange Programme accounted for 16 per cent of the Department's budget.
- Since inception and up to FY 26-27 BEs, ₹29,212 crore has been allocated by Gol for the programme.
- There are however, year wise variations. Allocations for Namami Gange have nearly doubled from FY 21-22 to FY 26-27 BEs. They increased by 32 per cent from ₹1,900 crore to ₹2,500 crore in FY 22-23. After a marginal decline of 4 per cent in FY 23-24, the upward trend resumed.
- In FY 26-27 BEs, ₹3,100 crore was allocated to the scheme, 15 per cent more than FY 25-26 REs but 9 per cent less than the previous year's BEs.
- Funds are released by the Gol to the NMCG which has been designated as the central nodal agency for receipt and onward disbursement of funds to state executing agencies.¹⁴ NMCG fully transitioned to the Treasury Single Account (TSA) system in FY 22-23.¹⁵ Prior to the transition, releases were non lapsable and unspent balances from previous years were carried forward and disbursed in subsequent years.¹⁶
- As of 30 November 2025, the NMCG had disbursed ₹20,430 crore, (or 70 per cent of the total cumulative Gol allocations) to state executing agencies for the implementation of projects/ interventions to rejuvenate the river Ganga and its tributaries.
- During the first phase of the programme i.e. from FY 14-15 to FY 20-21, total allocations were ₹13,625 crore. Of this, 75 per cent (₹10,217 crore) was released by the Gol to the NMCG. The NMCG, in turn, disbursed 99 per cent (₹10,101 crore) of the funds received to state executing agencies.
- In the second phase of the programme i.e. from FY 21-22 to FY 26-27, allocations were ₹15,587 crore. Of this, 66 per cent (₹10,329 crore) had been disbursed by the NMCG to state executing agencies, as of 30 November 2025.

Figure 1: Trends in Gol allocations for Namami Gange



Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2020 (11 December 2025) [url](#). Union expenditure budget, DoWR, RD & GR, FY 21-22 to FY 26-27.

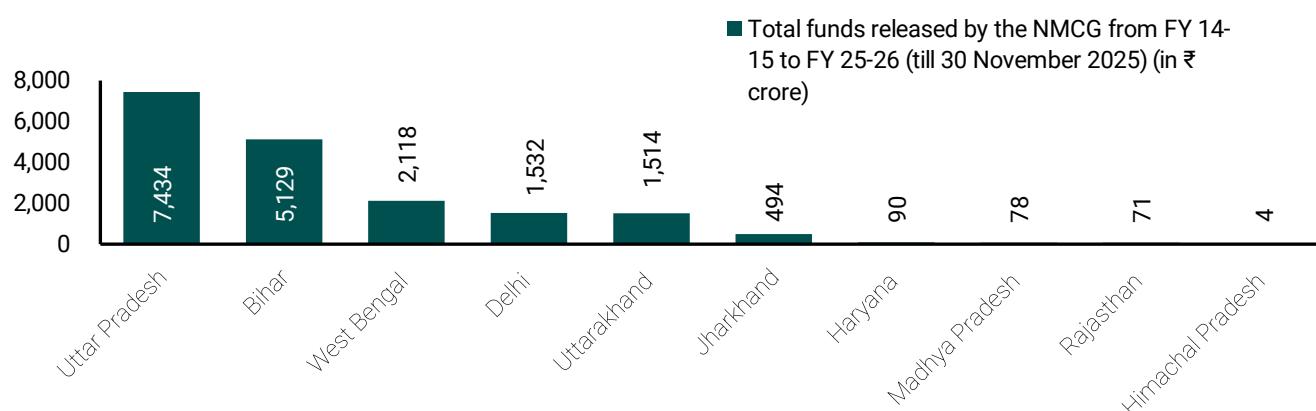
Note: Releases in FY 25-26 are up to 30 November 2025. Budgetary provision is RE for all years, except for FY 26-27 where it is the BE.

- In FY 21-22 and FY 23-24 the entire allocation was disbursed by the NMCG to state executing agencies. However, disbursement fell to 86 per cent in FY 24-25. In FY 25-26, as of 30 November 2025, only ₹1,192 crore i.e. 44 per cent of the allocation has been disbursed by the NMCG to states.
- As of 3 March 2025, Gol released 93 per cent of the budgetary provision to NMCG. There is no updated data on how much was released by Gol to NMCG in FY 25-26.

TRENDS IN RELEASES TO STATES

- Funds under the Namami Gange Programme are released to state executing authorities by NMCG at quarterly intervals based on the projected fund requirements for each quarter, approved by DoWR, RD & GR.¹⁷ In turn, the NMCG approves assignment limits for state executing agencies, after assessing their projected needs.¹⁸
- The 5 main Ganga basin states receiving funds under the programme are Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.¹⁹ In addition, other states like Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh also receive funds. A portion of the funds are retained and utilised directly by the NMCG for basin-wide interventions and operational expenses.
- Disbursements to states covers a range of agencies and activities. These include releases to state missions for clean Ganga for STPs and associated infrastructure, state forest departments for afforestation and biodiversity conservation, central public sector enterprises for riverfront development/ ghat projects, STP projects implemented under the hybrid annuity mode, departments of drinking water and sanitation and rural sanitation missions for Swachh Bharat Mission and Open Defecation Free (ODF) interventions in villages and industrial pollution abatement projects.²⁰
- Between FY 14-15 and FY 25-26 (up to 30 November 2025), the NMCG released ₹18,463 crore²¹ to 10 states. Of this, 90 per cent was disbursed to the 5 Ganga Basin states, while the remaining 10 per cent was disbursed to the others. During this period unspent grants of ₹867 crore were refunded to the Consolidated Fund of India.

Figure 2: Releases to states between FY 14-15 and FY 25-26 (till 30 November 2025)



Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2020 (11 December 2025) [url](#).

- Uttar Pradesh received the largest share of funds (40 per cent of total releases), followed by Bihar which received 28 per cent.
- Himachal Pradesh received the lowest funds i.e. 0.02 per cent of total releases. Funds received by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were also low at 0.4 per cent each.

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE NAMAMI GANGE PROGRAMME

- To date, 522 projects have been sanctioned under the scheme, with a cost of ₹42,926 crore. Of these, 66 per cent (345 projects) have been completed, 152 projects (29 per cent) are under progress, while 25 projects (5 per cent) are at the tendering stage. Expenditure incurred on completed projects amounts to ₹20,769 crore. Hence, 48 per cent of the sanctioned costs has been utilised so far.
- Most projects (381) accounting for 73 per cent of the total, have been sanctioned under the Nirmal Ganga pillar for pollution abatement. This is followed by ecological projects under Aviral Ganga (77 projects or 15 per cent). Remaining projects are distributed across Gyan Ganga (6 per cent), Jan Ganga (4 per cent) and Arth Ganga (2 per cent).
- Trends are similar for sanctioned project costs. Most (96 per cent) of the total sanctioned costs have been for Nirmal Ganga projects. Aviral Ganga accounts for 2 per cent of sanctioned cost, Jan Ganga for 1 per cent, while Gyan Ganga and Arth Ganga account for less than 1 per cent.
- Fund utilisation varies across pillars. Utilisation has been highest for Jan Ganga projects at 62 per cent, followed by Aviral Ganga (59 per cent) and Arth Ganga (51 per cent). Gyan Ganga projects recorded the lowest utilisation at 27 per cent.

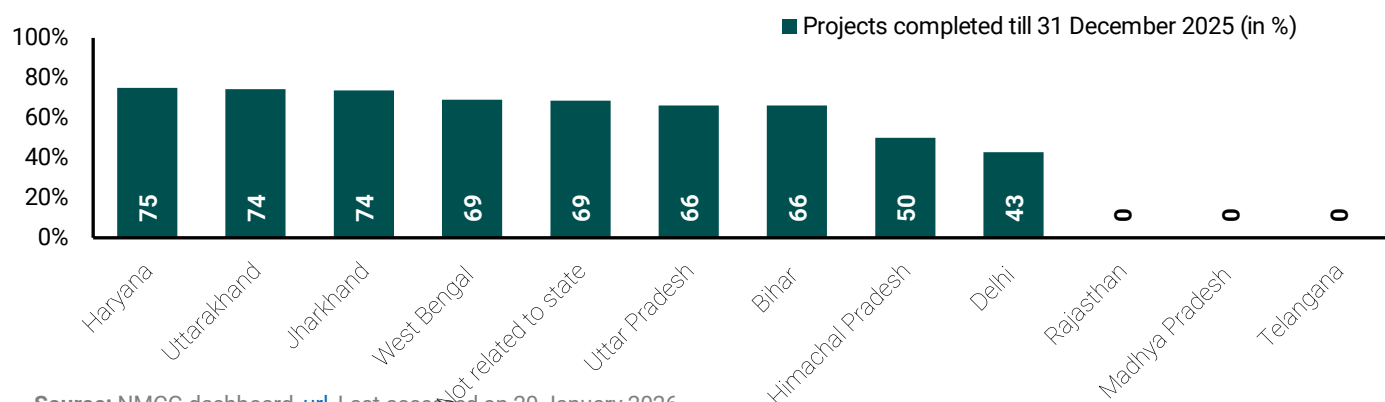
Table 1: Details of projects under the 5 pillars of the Namami Gange Programme

Pillar	Total projects	Completed projects (in %)	Sanctioned cost (in ₹ crore)	Total expenditure (in ₹ crore)	Fund utilisation (in %)
Nirmal Ganga i.e. Pollution abatement	381	70%	41,131	19,800	48%
Aviral Ganga i.e. ecological projects	77	64%	985	582	59%
Arth Ganga i.e. livelihood projects	12	42%	47	24	51%
Jan Ganga i.e. public outreach projects	19	68%	447	278	62%
Gyan Ganga i.e. knowledge projects	33	39%	318	86	27%

Source: Monthly Progress Report (December 2025) [url](#).

- Low fund utilisation can be attributed to institutional and procedural delays in the initial years as systems for project approval were still being established until FY 17-18.²²
- These 522 sanctioned projects are spread across 11 states. A majority are concentrated in the Ganga basin states, with Uttar Pradesh having the highest number (166), followed by Uttarakhand (90) West Bengal (81), Bihar (71), and Jharkhand (19).
- Projects in other states are much lower. Delhi accounts for 28 projects, Madhya Pradesh (8) and Haryana (4), while Rajasthan and Telangana have only 1 sanctioned project each. In addition, 51 projects are not state-specific and pertain to cross-cutting activities such as capacity building, GIS mapping, and public outreach.
- Overall project completion across states has been uneven. While 75 per cent of sanctioned projects have been completed in Haryana, none of the sanctioned projects in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana have been completed to date.

Figure 3: Project completion across states till 31 December 2025



Source: NMCG dashboard, [url](#). Last accessed on 20 January 2026.

The following sections outline the main achievements of projects undertaken under the Nirmal Ganga and Aviral Ganga pillars.

PROJECTS UNDER NIRMAL GANGA FOR ABATEMENT OF POLLUTION

- Projects aimed at pollution abatement under the Nirmal Ganga pillar are of 5 types:
 - Sewage treatment** projects focus on the creation and augmentation of sewage infrastructure, bioremediation and sewerage treatment.
 - Solid waste management** interventions include *ghat* cleaning, river surface cleaning, constructing toilets, upgrading *ghats* and crematoria and building new *ghats* and crematoria.
 - Industrial effluent treatment** involves upgrading common effluent treatment plants (CETP) and adoption of innovative solutions to manage industrial pollution.
 - Surveillance and monitoring** activities involve river water quality monitoring, strengthening laboratory infrastructure and industrial surveillance.
 - R&D Projects** relate to research on water quality and sewage treatment technologies.
- The table below has details of the projects undertaken under the Nirmal Ganga pillar. The subsequent sections delve into the types of projects in greater detail.

Table 2: Details of projects under Nirmal Ganga

Project type	Total projects	Completed projects (in %)	Sanctioned cost (in ₹ crore)	Total expenditure (in ₹ crore)	Fund utilisation (in %)
Sewage Treatment	233	64%	36,001	16,481	46%
Solid Waste Management	123	81%	3,280	2,517	77%
Industrial effluent treatment	7	57%	983	522	53%
Surveillance and monitoring	14	71%	859	278	32%
R&D Projects	4	25%	8	2	26%

Source: Monthly Progress Report (December 2025) [url](#).

SEWAGE TREATMENT PROJECTS

- Sewage treatment account for a majority of projects i.e. 61 per cent of total projects (233 projects). This is because untreated domestic and industrial wastewater is the primary source of river pollution.²³ However, only 64 per cent of projects have been completed, with overall fund utilisation also remaining low (46 per cent). Majority of the projects (218 or 94 per cent) pertain to the creation of sewage infrastructure, 10 projects (4 per cent) relate to bioremediation while 5 projects (2 per cent) are innovations on sewerage treatment.
- Projects have faced delays due to difficulties in identifying suitable land for new STPs and delays in obtaining statutory clearances such as right of way for sewer networks, permissions for road cutting and no-objection certificates from forest and revenue departments.²⁴

Creation of sewage infrastructure

- The total sewage generated across the 5 Ganga states is estimated at 10,160 million litres per day (MLD).²⁵ The NMCG targets a sewage treatment capacity of 7,000 MLD by December 2026²⁶ through creation of new STPs and rehabilitation of old STPs. Sewage infrastructure projects with a cumulative capacity of 6610 MLD and a sewerage network of 5,238 km have been approved.
- However, as of 31 December 2025, 87 per cent (4,571 km) of the approved sewage network has been laid and 60 per cent of the targeted STP capacity (3,977 MLD) has been achieved.²⁷
- The maximum STP projects have been approved in Uttar Pradesh (41 per cent or, 2701 MTP), followed by Delhi (19 per cent or, 1273 MTP), Bihar (14 per cent or, 894 MTP) and West Bengal (12 per cent or, 816 MTP). Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were also to have the largest sewerage network, with the target being 1,951 km and 1,674 km, respectively.
- In Jharkhand, however, completion is low- the state had only achieved 6 per cent of the approved STP capacity till 31 December 2025. With the exception of Haryana, no state has achieved its sewerage network target. Haryana stands out because it has laid down more than the targeted sewerage network.

Table 3: State-wise variation in sewerage infrastructure projects

State	Target STP Capacity (in MLD)	STP completed (in %)	Target sewer network (in km)	Sewer network completed (in %)
Uttar Pradesh	2,701	50	1,951	93
Delhi	1,273	100	44	81
Bihar	894	46	1,674	83
West Bengal	816	67	992	89
Jharkhand	262	6	151	58
Madhya Pradesh	237	0	29	4
Uttarakhand	244	80	208	86
Haryana	145	100	41	126
Rajasthan	36	100	146	1
Himachal Pradesh	2	100	-	-

Source: Monthly Progress Report (December 2025) [url](#).

Bio-remediation

- All bio-remediation projects have been completed. The maximum number of projects were undertaken in Uttar Pradesh (5) followed by Bihar (2). 1 project each was taken up in Delhi, Uttarakhand and, Haryana.
- Though ₹147 crore was approved for such projects, across all states, only ₹41 crore (28 per cent) was released by Gol. Of total releases, 98 per cent (₹40 crore) was utilised by states.

Innovative projects

- Innovative approaches to sewerage treatment were implemented across Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Delhi.
- 2 projects in Uttar Pradesh and the project in Uttarakhand are currently ongoing. Though ₹156 crore was approved as project costs across these states, only ₹28 crore (18 per cent) has been released by the Gol. Of this, ₹3 crore (17 per cent) has been utilised till 31 December 2025.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Solid waste management accounts for 32 per cent of the total projects. Projects undertaken include the construction/ renovation of *ghats* and crematoria, cleaning of *ghats* and river surfaces, solid waste management/ sanitation activities and construction of toilets across gram panchayats. The highest number of project completions i.e. 81 per cent are of solid waste management.
- Since 2015, 85 projects have been sanctioned, covering the construction of 241 *ghats*/ river fronts, 66 crematoria and rejuvenation of 9 *kunds*/ ponds. Work on 218 *ghats*/ river fronts, 55 crematoria and all 9 *kunds*/ ponds have been completed.²⁸
- Ghat cleaning activities have been concentrated primarily in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Since 2016, cleaning has been undertaken at 259 *ghats* in Uttar Pradesh and 80 *ghats* in Uttarakhand.²⁹
- A 3-year river surface cleaning project was launched in December 2016 across six states—Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Delhi—to remove floating waste from the Ganga. The initiative involved the use of trash skimmers to collect debris such as flowers, coconuts, plastic bottles, and other solid waste. A total of ₹34 crore was sanctioned for the project, of which ₹19.5 crore was released by the Gol.³⁰ The entire released amount was utilised.
- In January 2025, approval was granted for the procurement of an additional trash skimmer for river surface cleaning at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. However, as of December 2025, this procurement remained at the tendering stage, and the project had not yet been completed
- Complementing these efforts, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has constructed 12,38,075 individual household latrines across the 5 Ganga basin states and 4,507 villages located along the Ganga have been declared ODF.³¹

INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT TREATMENT

- Only 57 per cent of sanctioned projects have been completed. Fund utilisation is also low at 53 per cent. To address industrial pollution, 4 CETP have been sanctioned under the programme: Jajmau CETP (20 MLD), Banther CETP (4.5 MLD), Unnao CETP (2.65 MLD) and Mathura CETP (6.25 MLD).
- Of these, 2 i.e. Mathura and Jajmau had been completed as of December 2025.³²

SURVEILLANCE AND MONITORING

- Though 71 per cent of sanctioned projects have been completed, only 32 per cent of funds have been utilised as of December 2025.
- Annual inspection of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) commenced in 2017. A total of 3,726 GPIs were identified during the 8th round of inspection in 2025 and 3,023 GPIs were inspected. Of these, 204 were found to have closed and 1,347 were operational. Of the operational GPIs, 966 were compliant with environmental norms while 381 were non-compliant. Show cause notices were issued to 379 non-compliant GPIs and closure directions issued to 2.³³

- The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) manually monitors water quality of the Ganga river at 112 locations across the 5 main Ganga basin states: Uttarakhand (19 locations), Uttar Pradesh (41 locations), Bihar (33 locations), Jharkhand (4 locations) and West Bengal (15 locations).³⁴ In addition, real time water quality monitoring is carried out at 76 stations.³⁵
- River pollution levels are assessed primarily based on Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), dissolved oxygen, and faecal coliform.³⁶ Elevated BOD levels indicate higher bacterial activity, rendering the water unsuitable for aquatic life. A BOD level below 3 mg/l is considered safe; stretches exceeding this threshold are classified as polluted.³⁷ The river stretches are given a priority rating based on the BOD levels- priority V is the lowest.³⁸
- A comparison of Polluted River Stretches (PRS) between 2018 and 2025 indicates an overall improvement in water quality.³⁹

Table 4: Polluted River Stretches between 2018 and 2025

State	2018 polluted stretch	Priority (2018)	2025 polluted stretch	Priority (2025)	Trend/ observation
Uttarakhand	Haridwar -> Sultanpur	IV	No PRS	-	Improved and PRS stretch removed
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj -> Varanasi	V	Bijnor -> Tarighat	IV/V	Partially improved
Bihar	Buxar -> Bhagalpur	V	Bhagalpur D/S Khalgaon D/S ->	V	Marginal pollution remains
Jharkhand	No PRS	-	No PRS	-	-
West Bengal	Triveni -> Diamond Harbour	III	Baharampore -> Diamond Harbour	V	Improved

Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 825 (4 December 2025) [url](#).

- Additionally, observations between January and August 2025 indicate that water quality across several stretches met prescribed bathing norms, with conditions generally ranging from moderate to good.⁴⁰
- Other indicators also reflect positive trends. The population of dolphins in the Ganga has increased from an estimated 2,500-3,000 individuals in 2009, to 3,500 in 2015 and 6,327 as per a nationwide survey conducted in 2021-23.⁴¹

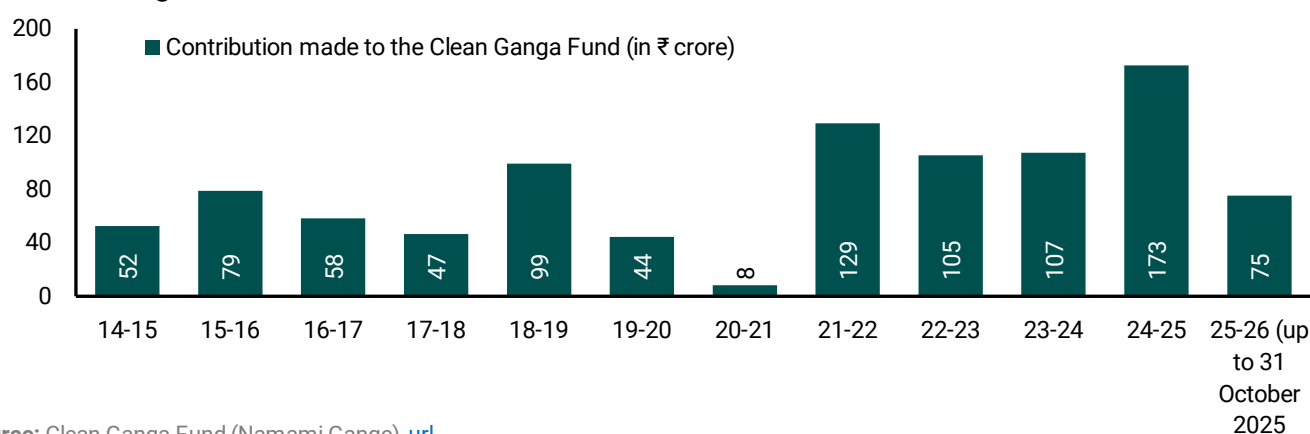
PROJECTS UNDER AVIRAL GANGA FOR MAINTAINING ECOLOGY

- A total of 77 projects have been sanctioned under the Aviral Ganga pillar, comprising 17 R&D projects and 60 projects focused on biodiversity and afforestation.
- The biodiversity and afforestation portfolio comprises 5 fishery projects, 7 aquatic wildlife projects, 5 wetland projects, 1 constructed wetland project, 1 spring rejuvenation project, 3 biodiversity parks and, 38 afforestation projects.
- In terms of progress, 4 fisheries projects and 3 aquatic wildlife projects have been completed. All wetland-related projects, along with other biodiversity interventions, are currently under various stages of implementation.
- Among afforestation initiatives, 32 out of the 38 sanctioned projects have been completed. An equal number of afforestation projects have been completed in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

CLEAN GANGA FUND

- The CGF was established in 2015 as a trust to facilitate voluntary contributions from resident Indians, domestic and overseas corporates/ trusts as well as NRIs (non-resident Indians) and PIOs (Persons of Indian Origin), for the conservation and rejuvenation of the river Ganga.⁴²
- As of 31 October 2025, total contributions to the CGF, including accumulated interest, were ₹1,188 crore.⁴³ Public sector units (PSUs) accounted for the largest share, contributing 50 per cent of the corpus. This was followed by donations from private corporates (27 per cent). Interest earned on the principal amount constituted 17 per cent of the corpus (₹207 crore). Donations by the Prime Minister accounted for 5 per cent, while contributions by individuals were modest: resident Indians contributed 1 per cent, while donations from NRIs, PIOs and the India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians⁴⁴ together amounted to just 0.3 per cent.
- Contributions to the CGF have fluctuated over the years. The highest inflows were recorded in FY 24-25 (₹173 crore), followed by FY 21-22 (₹129 crore). Contributions were notably low in FY 20-21 presumably on account of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Declines in contribution can be seen from FY 15-16 to FY 17-18, from FY 18-19 to FY 20-21 and again from FY 21-22 to FY 22-23. In FY 25-26, up to 31 October 2025, ₹75 crore has been donated to the fund.

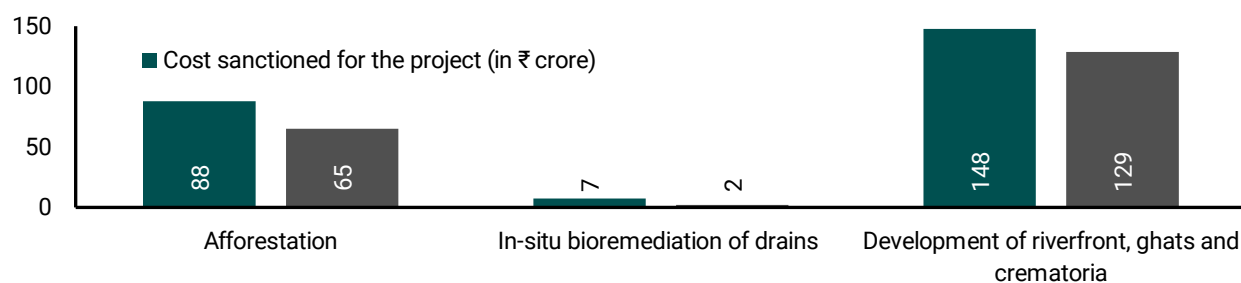
Figure 4: Trend in contributions made to the CGF between FY 14-15 and FY 25-26



Source: Clean Ganga Fund (Namami Gange), [url](#).

- Utilisation of the CGF has been low. As on 31 October 2025, 29 projects with a sanctioned value of ₹369 crore i.e. 31 per cent of the total CGF corpus have been approved. Of these, 19 projects worth ₹196 crore have been completed, while 10 projects worth ₹152 crore are at various stages of implementation.
- Among the 19 completed projects, 11 pertained to development of riverfronts, *ghats* and crematoria, 5 were afforestation projects, and 3 involved in-situ bioremediation.
- Completion costs for finished projects have been significantly lower than the sanctioned amounts. The largest variance can be seen in the in-situ bioremediation projects where completion costs were 73 per cent lower than what was sanctioned. In the case of afforestation projects and development of riverfront *ghats* and crematoria, completion costs were 26 per cent and 13 per cent lower, respectively, than the cost sanctioned.

Figure 5: Gap between the sanctioned and completion costs for projects undertaken using the CGF



Source: Clean Ganga Fund (Namami Gange), [url](#).

- State-wise the highest number of projects have been sanctioned in Uttarakhand (8), followed by Uttar Pradesh (7). Uttarakhand also received the largest sanction amount totalling ₹120 crore.
- While 100 per cent of sanctioned projects in Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh have been completed, none of the projects sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh have been completed till date.

Table 5: Projects undertaken using CGF, state-wise

State	Total number of projects sanctioned	Total costs sanctioned (in ₹ crore)	Proportion of projects completed (in %)
Bihar	6	57	100
Jharkhand	1	4	100
Madhya Pradesh	2	68	0
Uttar Pradesh	7	65	100
Uttarakhand	8	120	38
West Bengal	5	60	40

Source: Clean Ganga Fund (Namami Gange), [url](#).

- 2 projects relating to river front development in Madhya Pradesh and construction of an STP in Delhi have been recommended for CGF funding and will be considered in the next meeting of the NMCG Committee.⁴⁵
- Further, 2 projects previously approved in Uttarakhand and Bihar had to be dropped due to non-receipt of forest clearances.⁴⁶

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²Namami Gange Mission-II approved with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 22,500 crore till 2026 (13 February 2023) [url](#).

³*Ibid*.

⁴Annual Report (2024-25) Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Gol, [url](#).

⁵Namami Gange Programme, About, [url](#).

⁶Entry level interventions that would generate immediate and visible improvement like the development of ghat crematoria and river surface cleaning.

⁷Activities to be implemented within 5 years including the upgradation of existing sewage and effluent treatment plants, establishment of new treatment facilities and implementation of rural sanitation initiatives in villages located along the banks of the Ganga.

⁸Activities with a 10-year implementation horizon, aimed at restoring the wholesomeness of the river and maintaining its ecological and geological integrity.

⁹Foreign aid for Namami Gange Mission (3 August 2017) [url](#).

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- ¹⁴Namami Gange Annual Report (2023-24) [url](#).
- ¹⁵*Ibid.*
- ¹⁶Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2020 (11 December 2025) [url](#).
- ¹⁷Public Accounts Committee (2023-24) One Hundred and Twenty Fifth Report: Rejuvenation of River Ganga (Namami Gange) (February 2024) [url](#); Namami Gange Mission-II approved with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 22,500 crore till 2026 (13 February 2023) [url](#).
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- ¹⁹Projects under Namami Gange Programme (28 July 2022) [url](#).
- ²⁰Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2020 (11 December 2025) [url](#).
- ²¹*Ibid.* Though the total disbursement by the NMCG is ₹20,430 crore in Annexure 1, the state wise releases mentioned in Annexure 2 only amount to ₹18,463 crore. While ₹720 crore appears to have been retained as administrative expenses of the NMCG/ SMCG there still remains a difference between the two numbers.
- ²²Public Accounts Committee (2023-24) One Hundred and Twenty Fifth Report: Rejuvenation of River Ganga (Namami Gange) (February 2024) [url](#).
- ²³Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3209 (7 August 2025) [url](#).
- ²⁴*Ibid.*
- ²⁵Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 825 (4 December 2025) [url](#).
- ²⁶National Mission for Clean Ganga Targets Cumulative Sewerage Treatment Capacity of 7,000MLD by December 2026 (14 December 2023) [url](#).
- ²⁷Monthly Progress Report (December 2025) [url](#).
- ²⁸*Ibid.*
- ²⁹*Ibid.*
- ³⁰*Ibid.*
- ³¹*Ibid.*
- ³²Annual Report (2024-25) Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, GoI, [url](#).
- ³³Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1859 (11 December 2025) [url](#).
- ³⁴Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 825 (4 December 2025) [url](#).
- ³⁵Annual Report (2024-25) Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, GoI, [url](#).
- ³⁶Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1859 (11 December 2025) [url](#).
- ³⁷Allocation of funds under NMCG (31 July 2025) [url](#).
- ³⁸*Ibid.*
- ³⁹Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 825 (4 December 2025) [url](#).
- ⁴⁰*Ibid.*
- ⁴¹Allocation of funds under NMCG (31 July 2025) [url](#).
- ⁴²Clean Ganga Fund, [url](#).
- ⁴³Clean Ganga Fund (Namami Gange), [url](#).
- ⁴⁴This is a trust set up by GoI in 2008 to facilitate overseas Indian philanthropy into social/ development projects.
- ⁴⁵Clean Ganga Fund (Namami Gange), [url](#).
- ⁴⁶*Ibid.*

About ResGov

The Foundation for Responsive Governance (ResGov) is a Section 8 not-for-profit working to strengthen the capabilities of government and communities to ensure public initiatives reach the most vulnerable.

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