



**cGanga**  
Centre for Ganga River Basin  
Management and Studies  
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur



NITI Aayog  
National Institution for Transforming India



**NMCG**  
National Mission for Clean Ganga  
Ministry of Jal Shakti  
Government of India

**Valuing Water | Transforming Ganga**

*Twin Summits*

**9<sup>th</sup> India Water Impact Summit  
[IWIS]**

**River Rejuvenation and Conservation:  
Learning from the Past and Strategizing for the Future**

**&**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Climate Investments and Technology Impact Summit  
[CITIS]**

**First-of-a-kind (FOAK) as an Asset Class, Nth-of-a-kind (NOAK)  
As the scaling Model**

**December 4-6, 2024**

**Bharat Mandapam – Convention Centre, New Delhi**

**National River Conservation Directorate [NRCD]  
Condition Assessment and Management Plan [CAMP]  
Command Centre at cGanga, IIT Kanpur**

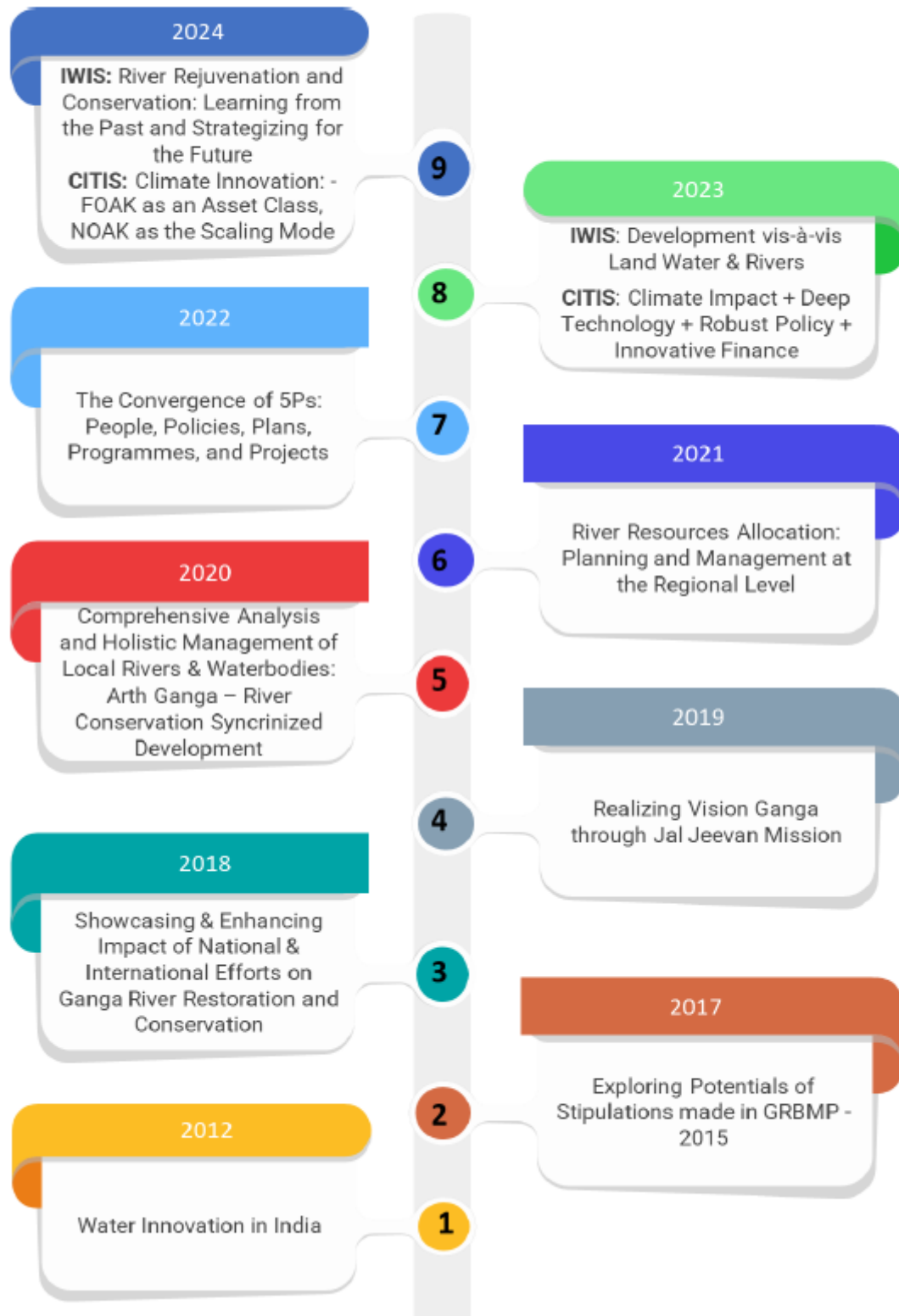


Welcome to National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) and the 12 other institutions engaged in CAMP-Condition Assessment and Management Plan studies for 6 river basins, namely IITs at Indore, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad and Palakkad, NITs at Rourkela, Raipur, Warangal, Surathkal, Trichy and Calicut, CSIR-NEERI at Nagpur, and IISc at Bengaluru, who have joined us in organising this IWIS & CITIS.

## THEMES of IWIS

The theme of this year's IWIS is “*River Rejuvenation and Conservation: Learning from the Past and Strategizing for the Future*”. The theme for CITIS is “*Climate Innovation: FOAK as an Asset Class, NOAK as the Scaling Model*”.

### Themes of 1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> India Water Impact Summit



## **River Rejuvenation and Conservation: Learning from the Past and Strategizing for the Future**

The India Water Impact Summit (IWIS) was first launched in 2012 during the evolution of the Ganga River Basin Management Plan (GRBMP) by the Consortium of 7 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs). It aimed to bring clarity to the myriad scientific, technological, socio-cultural, legal, policy and governance issues pertaining to river basin management in India in the context of highly diverse and divergent stakeholder interests, perceptions and understanding of river processes. On completion of the GRBMP in 2015, six more Summits were held annually since 2017 to further probe the unclear or contentious issues and build consensus for scientific understanding, assessment of analytical tools, evaluating data requirements, implementation and monitoring mechanisms, policy interventions, synergy and convergence in government and private efforts, and adopting technological innovations for managing India's water environment holistically and economically.

IWIS has now turned out to be a much sought-after annual event wherein scientific experts, key stakeholders and government representatives discuss threadbare the dynamic challenges and opportunities in India's water and related sectors. Separate sessions are held to brainstorm over key science, technology and policy issues, elucidate the views of central and state governments, review new promising technologies, and synchronize the interests of technology providers financiers, economists, policy makers, and regulators to build a robust technological culture for comprehensive water management in India.

In consequence of the above initiatives, an imperative need has grown to incorporate climate change mitigation and adaptation for the water and environmental sector through technological innovations. Thus, the present Summit is a coupled system of twin summits – the India Water Impact Summit (IWIS) and the Climate Investment and Technology Impact Summit (CITIS), wherein the latter summit is streamlined to bind potential investors with technology providers after review and testing of new technologies and innovative business models, implementation of proven new technologies, adopting suitable financing mechanisms, and collaborating within multiple sectors such as energy, agriculture, urban management, transport, and infrastructure development that are intricately linked with climate, air, land, rivers and water management.

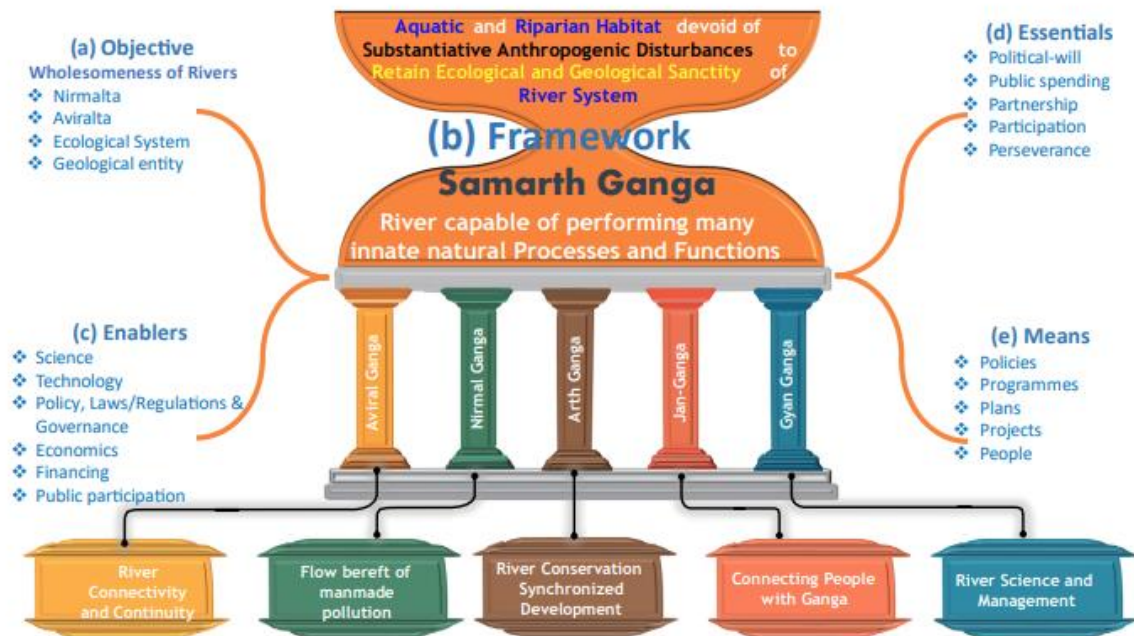
The 9<sup>th</sup> India Water Impact Summit (IWIS) will present an exhibition of past achievements of IWIS and hold intensive expert discussions on the main theme of learning from the earlier policies, plans, programmes, projects, and activities on ground for river rejuvenation and conservation, and strategizing for the future. Concerted efforts towards river cleanup in India were initiated in 1985 with the launch of Ganga Action Plan (GAP). Later, GAP was extended

to river Yamuna (YAP), and then to other rivers through National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). After a thorough review of GAP, YAP and NRCP, a comprehensive Ganga River Basin Management Plan (GRBMP) was submitted by the Consortium of 7 IITs (IITC) in 2015 with an objective of restoring wholesomeness of the Ganga River. Several aspects mentioned in GRBMP served as a basis for evolving the comprehensive river rejuvenation and conservation programme referred to as “Namami Gange”. At the outset of this programme it was realized that implementation of GRBMP would require expert advice, and the plan itself will have to be dynamically evolved. For this purpose, a specific body referred as Centre for Ganga River Basin Management and Studies (in short cGanga) led by IIT Kanpur – with membership of many national institutes (IITs, NITs, IISERs, IIMs, etc.) and partnering with many national and international organisations – was set up by the National Mission for Clean Ganga, the principal executive agency of the Namami Gange Programme.

River rejuvenation and conservation is an interplay amongst several aspects represented in Figure 1 that include (a) setting the objective; (b) evolving river basin management plan with an appropriate framework; (c) developing, evolving and activating enablers for action on ground through science, technology, policies, laws, governance, economics, financing, and people participation; (d) ensuring that essentials 5 Ps such as political will, public spending, partnerships, participation and perseverance are in place; and most importantly (e) achieving convergence amongst another 5 Ps namely, policies, programmes, plans, projects and people’s action that serve as means for activities in the field.

Several activities, tasks, projects, etc. by various central, state, local governments as well as many civil society organisations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private organisations and citizens as part of many governmental and non-governmental programmes and schemes [such as Swachh Bharat Mission, Jal Jeevan Mission, Ganga Action Plan (GAP), Yamuna Action Plan (YAP), National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), Namami Ganga Programme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Atal Bhoo Jal Yojana, PMKY, Amrut Sarovars, Revival of Lost Rivers and Water Bodies, Cauvery Calling, Rally for Rivers, etc.] have been undertaken that could be directly and/or indirectly linked to river rejuvenation and conservation. The central theme of the 9th IWIS is to assess the efficacy of river rejuvenation and conservation efforts of the past several decades as an interplay amongst several aspects schematically outlined above with the objective to strategize future efforts.





**Figure 1: Representation of River Rejuvenation and Conservation Efficacy as an Interplay Amongst Several Aspects**

## GLIMPSE OF IWIS 2024

### Inauguration ceremony of 9<sup>th</sup> IWIS & 2<sup>nd</sup> CITIS



### Cauvery River at a glance





Special Plenary Session: Indian Rivers – Similarities & the Peculiarities

