Ballia has made significant strides under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase II. The primary goal is to transition villages into ODF Plus status by managing liquid waste (greywater) effectively.

Villages with GWM Arrangements: Approximately 1,822 villages (99%) have already initiated or completed liquid waste management (LWM) arrangements.

Saturation Level: The district is approaching full "saturation," meaning almost all villages have a functional plan or infrastructure for greywater.

Target for 2026-27: The focus for the upcoming financial year (as shown in your document) is on residual villages—those few that were left out—and ensuring the O&M (Operation & Maintenance) of existing systems.

Key GWM Arrangements in Ballia

The management strategy follows a decentralized approach, categorizing villages by size and population:

Household Level (Individual):

Soak Pits/Leach Pits: The most common arrangement for individual households to manage kitchen and bathroom runoff.

Magic Pits: Used in areas with lower absorption capacity to prevent water stagnation in lanes.

Community Level (Village-wide):

Community Soak Pits: Constructed at the end of drainage lines where individual pits aren't feasible.

WSP (Waste Stabilization Ponds): Used in larger villages to treat greywater through natural processes before it is reused for irrigation.

Filter Chambers: Installed in drainage networks to remove solid waste and silt before the water enters a pond.

Implementation & Funding

As noted in the Part-B section of the planning documents:

Funding Ratio: 70% of funds come from SBM(G) and 30% from the 15th Finance Commission grants.

Per Capita Cost: The government provides up to ₹280 per capita for villages under 5,000 population and up to ₹660 per capita for larger villages to build advanced systems like DEWATS (Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems) or Constructed Wetlands.

Challenges in Ballia

Arsenic Contamination: Since Ballia is a high-arsenic zone, GWM plans often prioritize keeping greywater separate from deep groundwater sources to prevent further contamination.

High Water Table: In areas near the Ganges, traditional soak pits can sometimes saturate quickly, requiring more frequent maintenance or different technical designs like "Elevated Filter Beds."