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CHIEF SECRETARY

F. No. EFS01-ENVOPEST (COVC)/3/2019-Sec.I 1873 Dt: 29.01.2020

✓ To

The Registrar General,
Hon'ble National Green Tribunal,
Faridkot House, Copernicus Marg,
New Delhi – 110001.
Email:judicial.ngt@gmail.com,

Sir,

Sub:- NGT – OA. No. 606 of 2018 - Tribunal order dt.26.04.2019 – 3rd
Quarterly Report of the State of Andhra Pradesh –Submitted – Reg.

- Ref:-
1. Hon'ble NGT Order dt. 26.04.2019 in O.A. No. 606 of 2018.
 2. 1st Quarterly report submitted on 29.07.2019.
 3. 2nd quarterly report submitted on 30.10.2019.
 4. Hon'ble NGT Order dt. 12.09.2019 in O.A. No. 606 of 2018.

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In compliance to the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal Orders dated 26.04.2019 &
12.09.2019 in O. A. No. 606 of 2018, the 3rd quarterly report of the State of Andhra
Pradesh is herewith submitted.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: Status Report.

Nilam Sawhney

CHIEF SECRETARY

Ld. P.G. 5/2/2020

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1.0 INTRODUCTION:

In compliance to the orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi order dated 16.01.2019, the Chief Secretary to Govt., Andhra Pradesh State has appeared in person before the Hon'ble NGT at New Delhi on 26.04.2019 and submitted Status Report on implementation of Waste Management Rules & other directions issued. The Hon'ble NGT in its' order dated 26.04.2019 and 12.09.2019 has issued certain further directions and directed to submit the quarterly reports.

The Hon'ble NGT constituted State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Justice Sri B. Seshasayana Reddy, Former Judge of AP High Court vide order dated 16.01.2019 for reviewing the implementation status of Waste Management Rules in the State of Andhra Pradesh for a period of 6 months. The State of Andhra Pradesh has extended the tenure of State Level Committee for a further period of 6 months vide G.O. Rt. No. 79, dated 30.07.2019. The State Level Committee has conducted 12 meetings under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Justice Sri B. Seshasayana Reddy, Former Judge of AP High Court and the last meeting was held on 09.01.2020.

Under the Hon'ble NGT directions, the State of Andhra Pradesh has submitted 1st & 2nd quarterly reports in July & October, 2019.

The 3rd quarterly report for the State of Andhra Pradesh is prepared with the information furnished in 12th State Level Committee meeting, information obtained from Stakeholder Depts., and District Environment Plans furnished for preparation of State Environment Plan, is submitted as below:

2.0. COMPLIANCE TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016 INCLUDING LEGACY WASTE.

There are 110 ULBs consisting of 14 Municipal Corporations and 96 Municipalities existing in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The total solid waste generation from all ULBs is about 6766 TPD.

About 82.9 Lakh Tons of legacy waste is accumulated in the existing dump yards.

The Status of management of Solid Waste including legacy waste in all 110 ULBs is reported hereunder:

2.1. Identification of suitable sites for Waste Processing Facilities and Landfills:

- **Current Status:** Out of total 110 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), sites are identified in 110 ULBs.
- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes:** To be complied by 30.06.2018, as per the Hon'ble NGT order dt. 22.12.2016 in OA No. 199/2014.
- **Gap between current status and desired levels:** Sites are identified for all 110 ULBs.
- **Proposals of attending the gap with time lines:** 100% complied.

2.2. Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio degradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source and ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities.

- **Current Status:** At present, door to door garbage collection is happening from 36.17 Lakh households (99.00%), out of 36.54 Lakhs households in 110 ULBs.
 - The percentage of segregation of waste at source, at present is 79%, covering 28.86 Lakh households from out of 36.54 Lac Households.
 - It is submitted that directions issued to all the ULBs to conduct Special Drives in the identified localities to achieve 100% collection of segregated waste. Awareness among the Public is being organized to handover Segregated Waste, through Ward Volunteers & Ward Secretaries appointed very recently.
 - Regular Information Education & Communication (IEC) activities are being conducted in public and also street vendors on Segregation of Waste and handing over of it to the PH

Workers. Awareness among the PH Workers is also, taken up to collect only the Segregated Waste.

- Primary garbage collection is done through Push Carts/Autos. In addition to the vehicles engaged by the ULBs for transportation of Waste i.e., for secondary transportation, 140 Nos. 14 cum Refuse Compactor Vehicles, 340 Nos. 6 cum Refuse Compactor Vehicles have been supplied to the ULBs through Swachh Andhra Corporation & garbage is being transported in covered compartmentalized vehicles. Transfer Stations are also established instead of Secondary Storage bins.
- A Dash Board is also developed (Online Waste Management System) to monitor gate-to-gate garbage collection, quantities of Wet & Dry waste collected, transport vehicles' movement etc., at Micro-pocket level, Cluster level and at ULB level. Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Tags have been fixed to almost 24.40 lacks gates, supplied 12,856 Nos. scanners to read the tags, 926 Nos weighing scales and 746 vehicles tracking devices fixed to the vehicles to track the movement. This is to ensure 100% coverage, to improve the garbage collection system.
- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of statues:** As per SWM Rules, 2016, 100% source segregation and door to door collection to be achieved by 08.04.2018 (2 years).
- **Gap between current status and desired levels:** 1% of door to door garbage collection and 21% of collection of segregated waste to be achieved.
- **Proposals of attending the gap with time lines:** 100% segregated waste collection will be achieved by end of March, 2020. It is also

proposed to procure 7000 Nos of e-Autos to reduce the drudgery of PH Workers for primary collection of garbage from gate to gate.

2.3. Setting up of solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities:

➤ Waste to Energy Plants:

- **Current Status:** Two Waste to Energy Plants under PPP mode are under construction by M/s. Jindal Urban Waste Management Ltd. 77% of work completed in the WtE Plant in Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC Cluster with 4 ULBs to process 1133 TPD Solid Waste) and 90% of work completed in Guntur Municipal Corporation (Guntur Cluster with 9 ULBs to process 1202 TPD Solid Waste) and these two plants are expected to be commissioned by August, 2020 and April, 2020 respectively.

With regard to development of Sanitary Land Fills, the responsibility fixed on the Developer of Waste to Energy Plants and made it a part of the agreement.

- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes:** As per SWM Rules, 2016, processing facilities and landfills have to be provided by 32 ULBs, which have more than 100000 population by 31.03.2018 (2 years) and remaining 78 ULBs, which have less than 100000 population by 31.03.2019 (3 years). Guntur & Visakhapatnam Waste to Energy Plants shall be commissioned by 31.10.2019 and 31.12.2019 respectively.
- **Gap between status and desired levels:** Since the other Developers in remaining 7 clusters did not commence the work, orders are issued for cancellation of agreements and re-structuring process. Thus, it is proposed to establish Waste to Compost Plants, where Waste to Energy Plants were cancelled (covering 48 ULBs).
- **Proposals of attending the gap with time lines:** Two Waste to Energy Plants, which are under construction at Guntur &

Visakhapatnam are likely to be commissioned by April 2020 & August 2020 respectively.

Waste to Compost plants:

- **Current Status:** Out of 50 Waste to Compost Plants awarded, covering 54 ULBs, 27 Waste to Compost Plants, covering 30 ULBs are under operation and 23 Waste to Compost Plants will be commissioned by May, 2020. For the 47 ULBs, which were earlier formed into 7 clusters, for establishment of Waste to Energy Plants, restructuring is under process to go for Waste to Compost Plants/Bio-Methanation Plants.

With regard to development of Sanitary Land Fills, the responsibility fixed on the Developer of Waste to Compost Plants and made it a part of the agreement. 1905 Bulk Waste Generators were identified in the State and Wet Waste Processing Facilities are provided by 721 Bulk Waste Generators, processing 63.4 Tons of wet waste per day.

With regard to practice of Home Composting, so far 8,886 Paryavarana Mitras & 360 Master Trainers are engaged to bring awareness and to see Home Composting is practiced at house to house level. Demonstrations in 6.83 lakhs house-holds were completed and about 1.91 lakh house-holds are currently Practicing Home Composting in the ULBs (about 5.2% of total house-holds in 110 ULBs).

- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of statues:** As per SWM Rules, 2016, processing facilities and landfills have to be provided by 31.03.2019 (3 years).
- **Gap between current status and desired levels:** Out of 52 Waste to Compost plants proposed for 54 ULBs, balance 25 Waste to Compost Plants have to be commissioned.

For the 47 ULBs, which were previously made into 7 clusters for establishment of Waste to Energy Plants, are now restructured to establish Waste to Compost Plants.

1184 Bulk Waste Generators have to practice onsite wet waste processing facilities.

- **Proposals of attending the gap with time lines:** It is submitted that, the balance 25 WtC Plants will be commissioned by May, 2020.

Re-structuring process for the 47 ULBs, covered in the 7 clusters of Waste to Energy Plants, which were cancelled, was completed. DPRs will be completed by February, 2020. By end of March, 2020 tenders will be finalized and work orders will be issued to the successful bidders & by September, 2020 these plants are expected to be commissioned.

2.4. Bio-remediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites.

- **Current Status:** With regard to treatment of 82.9 Lac MTs (Approx) Legacy Waste identified in 110 ULBs, all the ULBs were instructed to investigate & analyze to take up bio-remediation/ bio-mining (at least some portion initially on pilot basis).

Bio-mining is taken up in Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, Vijayawada, Tanuku and Tirupati Municipal Corporations. So far, 2.50 Lakh MTs of Waste is treated in Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, 2.8 Lakh MTs waste treated in Vijayawada, 500 MTs of waste treated in Tanuku & 1.56 Lakh MTs waste treated in Tirupati and Work Orders issued for 7 ULBs and in 9 ULBs are under tender stage and in 23 ULBs are in DPR stage and in remaining 67 ULBs work will be initiated in due course.

Bio Capping of dump site has already been completed in Kadapa Municipal Corporation and developed into a beautiful green space.

- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of statues:** As per SWM Rules, 2016, bio-remediation of legacy waste to be achieved by 08.04.2021.
- **Gap between current status and desired levels:** The Bio-remediation shall be take up in remaining 67 ULBs.
- **Proposals of attending the gap with time lines:** Initiate process for treatment of legacy waste in the ULBs by March 2020 by requesting finances from GoI under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM).

3.0. Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition waste:

- **Current Status:** Total estimated C&D waste generation from all 110 ULBs in the State of Andhra Pradesh is about 436.35 TPD.
Out of 110 ULBs, Construction & Demolition Waste Processing Facilities are provided at 3 ULBs i.e. Visakhapatnam, Tirupati and Vijayawada with total capacity of 480 TPD. In all ULBs, C&D Waste Call Centers established and 71 ULBs established C&D Waste Collection Centers. The ULBs generating above 50 TPD will go for C&D Plants and below 50 TPD for Crushing Units, under cluster approach, considering viability. The end product of sand and gravel from the Construction & Demolition Waste Processing Facilities is being supplied to industries and also used for construction of roads.
- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of status:** As per C&D Rules, 2016, ensuring separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes by 29.03.2019 (3 years).
- **Gap between current status and desired levels:** Collection Centers of C&D Waste have to be established in 39 ULBs.
- **Proposals of attending the gap with time lines:** Collection Centers in balance 39 ULBs will be established by 31st March, 2020.

➤ **STATUS OF THE IDENTIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MODEL CITIES AND TOWNS:**

- **Current Status:** The Municipal Administration & Urban Development Dept., has identified Visakhapatnam, Tirupati & Kakinada, as 3 model cities in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The status of these model cities in implementation of waste management rules is as follows.

- Door to Door Garbage Collection is undertaken in all the three cities. So far, 100% of households are covered under the Door to Door collection in Visakhapatnam, 99% households in Kakinada and 100% households in Tirupati.
- Source Segregation of municipal waste at household level is being enforced. So far, 87% of the households in Visakhapatnam, 60% of the households in Kakinada and 100% households in Tirupati are segregating waste at household level.
- Waste to Energy Plant in Visakhapatnam will be commissioned by August, 2020.
- In Tirupati Bio-methanation Plant with 50 TPD Capacity is in operation.
- Bulk Waste Generators are identified and instructed to carry out onsite composting of wet waste. 189 BWGs identified at Visakhapatnam, 33 at Kakinada and 27 at Tirupati. Out of this, the 189 BWGs at Visakhapatnam and 27 BWGs at Tirupati are practicing on-site composting of wet waste.
- Bio-mining of legacy waste is taken up in Visakhapatnam and Tirupati. In Visakhapatnam, 2.50 lakh MT of legacy waste is processed out of the 10 lakh MT legacy waste. In Tirupati, 1.56 lakh MT of legacy waste is processed out of the 2 lakh MT legacy waste. Sanitary Landfill is established at Visakhapatnam.

- Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) established in Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Tirupathi.
- Construction & Demolition (C&D) Waste processing plant established in Visakhapatnam & C&D crushing unit in Tirupathi is in progress.
- Committees are constituted in all the three towns for monitoring of implementation of waste management rules.
- In Tirupati, STP with 50 MLD Capacity is functioning to treat the 33 MLD sewage generated. In Visakhapatnam, the expected sewage generation is 181.84 MLD and in Kakinada, the sewage generation is 36 MLD & 17 Nos STPs with a capacity of 162 MLD are functioning.
- Waste water is being reused in Visakhapatnam & Tirupati for industrial use & plantation.
- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes:** As per the directions of the Hon'ble NGT these three model towns have to be fully compliant by end of October, 2019 and other ULBs by April, 2020.
- **Proposals of attending the gap with time lines:** It is submitted that, since some of the activities mentioned in the Waste Management Rules and directions of Hon'ble NGT are yet to be complied fully in these model towns, it is requested to allow another 18 months' time, in the interim report submitted in October, 2019 to the Hon'ble NGT to comply them.

Status on compliance of directions of Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 606/2018, dt. 26.04.2019 is enclosed as Annexure-I.

Latest compliance report on the issues raised by CPCB vide letter dt. 27.12.2019, while furnishing status report to the Hon'ble NGT on its orders and quarterly reports, is enclosed as Annexure-II.

- **Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statutes:**

S.No	Department	Designated Officer for ensuring compliance
i.	MA&UD	Secretary, A.P. Secretariat, Velagapudi.
ii.	APPCB	Member Secretary.

3.1. Solid Waste Management in Census towns & Villages:

- Current Status:** Out of total 112 Census Towns identified, 29 are merged into Municipalities or converted into Nagar Panchayats: 88 MTs of solid waste is generated from these 83 Census Towns. 39 census towns were selected @ 3 Per District to make fully compliance to Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Solid Waste Processing Centers were constructed in 36 Model Villages and construction of remaining 3 SWPC is under process. Door to Door collection of waste is being practiced in 39 model villages. Vermi Seeding is done in 36 model villages. Apart from 39 Model Villages, in the remaining 44 census towns, Solid Waste Processing Centers constructed in 31 census towns and door to door collection is being carried out in 27 census towns. Apart from the census towns Solid Waste Management activity is being practiced in rural villages in the entire State. In 9913 Grampanchayats Solid Waste Processing Center sheds constructed and in 5176 Grampanchayats door to door collection initiated and in 5744 Grampanchayats vermi seeding is done.
- Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes:** Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 100000 populations with 3 years time line i.e. by 08.04.2019. All 39 model villages have to be fully complied to SWM Rules, 2016 by 31st October, 2019. Implementation of SWM Rules, 2016 in the remaining 44 villages have to be ensured in full compliance by 30th April, 2020, as per Hon'ble NGT order dt. 26.04.2019 in OA No. 606/2018.
- Gap between current status and desired levels:** In 3 Model Villages construction of SWPC Sheds to be completed. Ensuring segregation at source and 100% of door to door collection of segregated waste and transportation in covered vehicles for processing and disposal waste and

setting up of solid waste processing facilities by census towns below 100000 population.

- **Proposals of attending the gap with time lines:** Construction of SWPC sheds in the 3 villages will be completed by 31st January, 2020. Implementation of SWM Rules and PWM Rules in the remaining 44 census towns of Phase-II will be ensured by 30th April, 2020. The Government of Andhra Pradesh aimed to implement SWM activity in all villages by March, 2021.

- **Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statute:**

S.No	Department	Designated Officer for ensuring compliance
i.	PR&RD	Additional Commissioner
ii.	APPCB	Member Secretary.

4.0. BIO- MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016:

- **Current Status:** In the state of Andhra Pradesh, total no. of Health Care Facilities (HCFs) are 9,505 among which 8,907 Health Care Facilities (HCFs) are having valid Bio-medical Waste (BMW) Authorization which is 93.7% & 8,977 HCFs (94.44%) have tied up with Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs). The Government of Andhra Pradesh released Administrative sanction for obtaining authorization from the APPCB for AYUSH stand alone Dispensaries and Teaching Hospitals and to get tie up with agencies for treatment and disposal of the Biomedical Waste in accordance with the Bio - Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016. AYUSH Hospitals in the State are being pursued for obtaining Authorization and tie up. All AYUSH Hospitals are non-bedded only.
- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes:** Target to achieve 100% Authorization and 100% tie up by 31.03.2020.
- **Gap between current status and desired levels:** 598 HCFs shall obtain Authorization and 528 HCFs shall tie-up with CBWTFs.
- **Proposals of attending the gap with time lines:** All the HCFs including Veterinary, AYUSH shall operate with valid Bio-Medical Waste

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Authorization (BMWA), tie-up with CBWTFs within 2 months. All the HCFs are being reviewed in the State Level Committee meeting chaired by Hon'ble Justice Sri B. Seshasayana Reddy.

For further improvement of the monitoring of Bio-Medical Waste, APPCB floated e-tender for development of Bar Code/ QR code based Bio-medical waste management system for tracking of Bio-medical waste from the Healthcare Facility to Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility for which the pre-bid meeting was convened and the last date of submission of bids is 12.02.2020.

The Gap Analysis was conducted for the districts of Srikakulam and Vizianagaram in 2018 and APPCB is under process of conducting Gap analysis study in all districts.

- **Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statute:**

S.No	Department	Designated Officer for ensuring compliance
i.	HM&FW	Principal Secretary, A.P. Secretariat, Velagapudi.
ii.	APPCB	Member Secretary.

5.0. Compliance to Hazardous Waste Rules:

- **Current Status:** There are 2683 Hazardous Waste Generating Industries in the State of AP as per 2018-19 HW Inventory. About 147388 MT of Landfillable waste, 3025 MT of Incinerable waste, 23078 MT of Recyclable waste and 3, 42, 312 MT of Utilizable waste was generated as per the HWM Inventory 2018-19. APPCB is encouraging the co-processing of Hazardous Waste in the Cement Kilns. There are 6 cement plants in the State of AP having co-processing facility. There are 3 Pre-Processing facilities in the State of AP. There are two Common Treatment Storage & Disposal Facility (TSDF) existing in the State of Andhra Pradesh namely M/s. Coastal Waste Management Project, Pharmacity, Parawada, Visakhapatnam & M/s. Coastal Waste Management Project (Unit-2) by M/s. Mumbai Waste Management Limited, (A Subsidiary of M/s. Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd.,) SPS Nellore District. APPCB is granting authorization to the facility with a

copy of the field inspection report duly indicating the adequacy of facilities for collection, storage, packaging, transportation, treatment, processing, use, destruction, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, co-processing, utilization, offering for sale, transfer or disposal of the hazardous and other wastes. APPCB is not permitting the import and transboundary movement of the hazardous and other wastes from any country to the State of AP for its disposal. APPCB has developed Hazardous Waste Online Manifest Application and Vehicle Tracking System for hazardous and other wastes and is being implemented.

- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes:** The HW Inventory for the year 2018-19 was submitted to CPCB within the time i.e. before 30th Sep, 2019. The Landfillable waste was disposed in the TSDF, Visakhapatnam and in 5 Captive landfills. The incinerable waste is being disposed in incinerator located at TSDF, Parawada, Visakhapatnam and in 7 Captive incinerators. The Recyclable waste like Brass dross, zinc and copper bearing wastes, lead waste, used and waste oil, etc is sent to recyclable HW industries. The utilizable waste is managed in Co-processing in Cement plant, Solvent Recovery Unit, etc.
- **Gap between current status and desired levels:** The disposal of Hazardous & Other Waste generated by the industries will be reviewed in the EC / CFE / CFO Committee meetings during their establishment and operational phase and it is a continuous activity. All Hazardous Waste generating industries are covered under TSDF, Cement plants, co-processing, recycling existing in the state.
- **Proposals of attending the gap with time lines:** The proposal of disposal mode of Hazardous waste will be decided based on the recommendation of the Committees and such industries are being regularly monitored by the Board.
- **Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statutes:**

Member Secretary, A.P. Pollution Control Board.

6.0. Compliance to e-Waste Rules:

- **Current Status:** APPCB submitted annual report to the CPCB on 26.08.2019 in Form-V for the year 2018-19. As per annual report, total e-Waste processed by Authorized dismantler facilities existing in the state is 59328.4 Kgs/annum. APPCB issued authorization to the recycle/dismantling facilities to handle the e-waste as per E-Waste Management Rules namely M/s. Green waves Environmental Solutions, M/s. Veera Waste Management, Visakhapatnam and M/s. Apna Bhoomi, Srikakulam. APPCB has issued consents to two e-waste dismantling units at Visakhapatnam and Anantapur. 210 e-waste collection centers authorized by CPCB are existing in the State of AP. All the EPR Producer's authorized Collection Centers, dismantling / recycling units were inspected by APPCB and status reports are being furnished to CPCB time to time.

Checking of informal trading, dismantling and recycling of waste: APPCB vide letter dated 22.08.2019 requested the Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration, GoAP to issue necessary instructions to all Commissioners for conducting quarterly drive for checking of informal trading, dismantling & recycling activities and for channelizing the e-Waste to authorized dismantlers & recyclers in obedience to the Hon'ble NGT directions issued in OA No. 512/2018 dated 12.02.2019. The APPCB is implementing the action plan mentioned vide Hon'ble NGT directions issued in OA No. 512/2018, dated 12.02.2019. The Board is co-ordinating with district administration to carryout quarterly drive for checking informal trading, and also creating awareness by conducting programmes.

Facilitate collection and disposal of e-waste: There are 3 Recycling / Dismantling units in operation in the State of Andhra Pradesh and consents issued 2 more units.

Governance frame work for monitoring compliance: Govt. of A.P. appointed nodal officers at state, city and district level for monitoring the compliance of implementation of status of e-waste management rules vide G.O. Rt. No. 87, dt. 14.10.2019.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Plan be firmed up and executed: The Board is conducting awareness programmes. The Board conducted a meeting on 13.09.2019 with all the bulk consumers of electronic equipments and major industries to motivate to comply the provisions of e-waste management rules and also to furnish annual returns regularly. The Board also conducted a workshop on 08.11.2019 at Vijayawada with all the stake holders, EPR authorized representatives, recyclers, dismantlers, government departments etc., to share their experiences and views to bring a awareness for effective implementation of e-waste management rules in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Strengthen system of enforcement: APPCB has been carrying out periodical verification of collection centers and dismantling / recycling units and coordinating with district Collector for better implementation of e-waste management rules and also conducting quarterly review meetings at district level.

- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes:** As per the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, collection target for producer shall comply 50% during 5th year i.e. by March, 2021 and 70% by March, 2023 for collection of e-Waste, either in number or weight.
- **Gap between current status and desired levels:** Action Plan will be implemented to meet the desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes.

Proposals of attending the gap with time lines: The Board is coordinating with district administration to carryout quarterly drive for

checking informal trading, and also creating awareness by conducting programmes.

The Board is in the process of developing a mobile app to create awareness and facilitate for effective collection and disposal of e-waste, in accordance with e-Waste Management Rules, 2016.

- **Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statutes:**

Nodal officers are fixed under G.O. Rt.No. 87, dt. 14.10.2019

i.	State Level	Special Chief Secretary to Govt., Environment, Forest, Science & Technology Dept., assisted by Member Secretary, APPCB.
ii.	Municipal Corporation and Municipalities	Municipal Commissioners of Municipal Corporation and Municipalities.
iii.	District	District Collectors assisted by Regional Officer, APPCB, District Panchayat Officers and all Municipal Commissioners.

7.0. STATUS OF STPS AND RE-USE OF TREATED WASTE WATER:

- **Current Status:** The estimated sewage generation from 110 ULBs is 1463.20 MLD. 41 STPs are existing in 11 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for treating 531.45 MLD of sewage. 38 STPs with a treatment capacity of 417.2 MLD sewage are under construction. A Preliminary Project Report has been submitted to Government of India, to sanction funds under National River Conservation Project for construction of STPs with a capacity of 242 MLD.

In 10 ULBs were STPs are existing 139.77 MLD (26.3%) of treated waste water is being utilized for industrial/agriculture/plantation etc.

- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes:** All ULBs shall ensure 100% treatment of sewage by 01.04.2020, as per Hon'ble NGT Order dt. 28.08.2019 in OA No. 593/2017.
- **Gap between current status and desired levels:** 931.75 MLD of sewage is being discharged without treatment.
- **Proposals of attending the gap with time lines:** 39 STPs with a treatment capacity of 417.2 MLD sewage, taken up under various schemes are expected to be completed by December, 2020 and

Preliminary Project Report prepared and submitted to Govt., of India, for construction of STPs with a capacity 242 MLD.

It is proposed to supply 46 MLD to RINL (Visakhapatnam Steel Plant) & 33 MLD to Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited by Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation.

It is respectfully submitted that owing to financial constraints only, no substantial progress made in these activities and therefore, from internal resources/external funding this will be taken up and completed.

- **Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statute:**

S.No	Department	Designated Officer for ensuring compliance
i.	MA&UD	Secretary, A.P. Secretariat, Velagapudi.
ii.	APPCB	Member Secretary.

8.0. COMMON EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLANTS (CETPs):

- **Current Status:** There are 7 no. of CETPs existing in the state of Capacity 30.0 MLD. Out of 7 no of CETPs, 6 CETPs are in operation (29.47 MLD) and one has obtained CFO in the month September, 2019 and not started operations. 6 CETPs namely Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited, Ramky Pharma City (india) Ltd, Visakhapatnam, M/s. Machilipatnam Imitation Jewellery Park Pvt. Ltd., Vijyawada Auto Cluster Development Company, Vijayawada, Krishna, Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) Nagari, Chittoor, and Kondapally CETP is working properly. The officers of APPCB has been regularly monitoring the CETPs on monthly basis, 2 no of CETPs namely Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited, Ramky Pharma City (India) Ltd, Visakhapatnam, the treated water is being discharged into sea through marine outfall in the presence of APPCB officials under the lock and key system.
- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes:** All 7 CETPs shall comply with the norms stipulated by APPCB.

- **Gap between current status and desired levels:** One CETP i.e. CETP, AP SEZ, Actchutapuram, Visakhapatnam yet to be commissioned.
- **Proposals of attending the gap with time lines:** Atchutapuram Effluent Treatment Ltd., (AETL), Visakhapatnam is another CETP with marine out fall disposal facility and is likely to commence its operations by 31.03.2020.
- **Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statute:**
Member Secretary, A.P. Pollution Control Board.

9.0. POLLUTED RIVER STRETCHES (O.A. No 673 of 2018):

- **Current Status:** Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Delhi has identified 351 river stretches as polluted river stretches in the Country for not meeting the prescribed water quality standards. Among them five river stretches namely Godavari River (Rayanpeta to Rajamahendravaram), Krishna River (Amaravati to Hamsala Deevi), Tungabhadra (Manthralayam to Bavapuram), Kundu (Nandyal to Madduru) and Nagavali (along Thotapally) have been identified in Andhra Pradesh for exceeding the prescribed standard limit of 3 mg/lit of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), during the period related to 2016 & 2017. APPCB has been monitoring all five polluted river stretches on monthly basis under National Water Quality Monitoring Program (NWMP). As per Hon'ble NGT directions, the EFS & T Dept., Govt. of AP, vide G. O. Rt. No. 177, dated 05.12.2018 constituted RRC. So far, 4 RRC meetings were convened with stakeholders to review the progress and submitted the action plans to CPCB.

APPCB has been monitoring the 5 polluted river stretches at 27 locations on monthly basis and the data is being uploaded in RRC Website <https://rrc.ap.gov.in/Views/Monitoring.aspx> time to time.

As per the data of Water Quality Monitoring Reports of 2019, the parameters of BOD & Faecal Coliform are meeting the National Water Quality Standards in the 5 polluted river stretches.

- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes:** As per the National Water Quality Standards, river stretches shall meet the parameters namely Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) – 3 mg/l & Faecal Coliform - 500 MPN / 100 ml.
- **Proposals of attending the gap with time lines:** The status and the proposals for STPs are as follows:

	SKLM	RJY	VJA	KNL	Tadepalli	Nandyal
Expected Sewage Generation	22	61	250	76	12.6	35
Capacity of Existing STPs	0	30	130	0	0.4	0
Capacity of STPs under construction	10	5	20	9	0.2	10
Total Capacity (In MLD)	10	61	150	9	0.6	10
Proposed Capacity (In MLD)	12	26	100	67	12	25

A Preliminary Project Report has been submitted to Government of India, to sanction funds under National River Conservation Project for construction of STPs with 242 MLD capacity.

The Government of AP is in the process of execution of performance guarantee of Rs. 10.00 Crore in compliance to the Hon'ble NGT order dt. 08.04.2019 on O.A No. 673 of 2018.

- **Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statutes:**

S.No	Department	Designated Officer for ensuring compliance
i.	MA&UD	Secretary, A.P. Secretariat, Velagapudi.
ii.	APPCB	Member Secretary.

10.0. 122 NON ATTAINMENT CITIES WITH REFERENCE TO AMBIENT AIR QUALITY (O.A. No 681 of 2018):

- **Current Status:** The APPCB has been monitoring air quality at 81 locations in 18 cities & towns in AP under National Air Monitoring Program on monthly basis as per CPCB protocol. Central Pollution

Control Board (CPCB), Delhi has identified 122 cities and towns in India as non-attainment in respect of air pollution for not meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Thirteen of them, namely, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Rajahmundry, Eluru, Ongole, Chittoor, Kadapa & Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh have been identified as non-attainment cities in respect of Particulate Matter (PM₁₀). Out of 13 non-attainment cities, action plan was prepared by 6-member Air Quality Monitoring committee (AQMC) for 5 non-attainment cities and approved by CPCB for implementation. The Short Term (6 months), Medium term (1 year) and long term (2years) were prepared to implement action plan by all the stakeholders departments to reduce the gap to meet the desired levels. The matter is being reviewed by the Air Quality Monitoring committee (AQMC) on quarterly basis. Draft action plan for the additional new 8 non-attainment cities identified by CPCB are prepared and same would be furnished to CPCB for final approval, duly after placing the draft action plan before the Air Quality Monitoring committee. As per the data of National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Reports of 2019, out of 13 non-attainment cities, 3 cities namely Guntur, Rajahmundry & Ongole are meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes:** The desirable level of compliance in terms of statues as per National Ambient Air Quality standards for annual averages of PM₁₀ is 60 µg/m³
- **Gap between current status and desired levels:** 10 non-attainment cities namely Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Nellore, Kurnool, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Eluru, Chittoor, Kadapa & Anantapur are to be complied with National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- **Proposals of attending the gap with time lines:** Short Term (6 months), Medium term (1 year) and long term (2years) were prepared to implement action plan by all the stakeholders departments to reduce the

gap to meet the desired levels. The Air Quality Monitoring committee (AQMC) is reviewing the issue on quarterly basis. It is expected to reduce 35% of excess levels in next 3 years, 50% in next 5 years and 70-80% in next 10 years under National Clean Air Program (NCAP).

- **Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statutes:**

S. No	Department	Designated Officer for ensuring compliance
i.	Transport	Commissioner, Vijayawada
ii.	Industries	Commissioner, Vijayawada.
iii.	MA&UD	Commissioner & Director
iv.	Agriculture	Commissioner
v.	APPCB	Member Secretary
vi.	EFS&T	Special Chief Secretary
vii.	Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation	Commissioner
viii.	Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	Commissioner.

11.0. 100 industrial clusters

- **Current Status:**

Visakhapatnam:

The MoEF&CC conducted a meeting at New Delhi on 12.11.2018 and reviewed the status of CEPI scores of all States. The MoEF&CC informed that the CEPI score for Visakhapatnam city is reduced to 44.2. The Board informed that the CEPI score of Visakhapatnam was calculated based on the monitoring results of M/s. SMS Labs Services Pvt. Ltd., and is found as 26.24. The CEPI values drastically came down on stringent measures taken by the Board. The Board regularly monitoring and continuing to implement the action plans for improving environmental quality of Ambient Air, Ground and Surface Water in Visakhapatnam area and the same is being maintained to keep the CEPI score less than Other Polluted Areas (OPA) i.e. less than CEPI score of 60.

Vijayawada:

The industrial area of Ibrahimpatnam & Kondapalli (Vijayawada area) is also identified as Severely Polluted Area (SPA) with CEPI score of 68.04 i.e., between 60-70. APPCB conducted environmental quality monitoring

covering ambient air, ground water and surface water analysis at different places in and around Industrial areas of Kondapalli & Ibrahimapatnam (Vijayawada area) during 14th to 16th March, 2018 through the same lab i.e., M/s. SMS Lab Services Pvt. Ltds., Chennai and re-calculated the CEPI score and is reduced to 30.79 which shows the area falls under Other Polluted Areas (OPA) (less than with CEPI score of 60) and on recalculation the CEPT score is reduced to 22.10. It is to submit that except thermal power plant, no other major polluting industries existing within the vicinity of the Kondapalli and Ibrahimapatnam Industrial areas (Vijayawada area). One CETP is existing to cater the effluents generated from small bulk drug units for its treatment. The Board is closely monitoring the industries existing in Industrial areas and taking necessary stringent measures for maintaining the environmental standards, thereby, the CEPI score has come down drastically. The same was submitted to CPCB along with action plan on 12.03.2019 for consideration and requested to consider Industrial areas of Kondapalli & Ibrahimapatnam (Vijayawada area) under Other Polluted Areas (OPA) from CEPI score point of view. The CPCB conducted video conference on 07.01.2020 with all SPCBs on CEPI and directed to furnish action taken report and revised action plan for restoration of environment quality.

The Hon'ble NGT directed vide Order Dt.10.07.2019, the CPCB to take steps to prohibit operation of polluting activities in the said SPAs within 3 months and furnish a compliance report. Also directed the CPCB to make assessment of compensation to be recovered from the said polluting units for the period of last 5 years taking into account the cost of restoration and cost of damage to be public health and environment and the deterrence element. The Hon'ble NGT further directed that "No further industrial activities or expansion be allowed with regard to 'red' and 'orange' category units till the said areas are brought within the

prescribed parameters". The Hon'ble NGT vide Order Dt.23.08.2019, informed that the MoEF & CC can devise an appropriate mechanism to ensure that new and legitimate activity or expansion can be takes place after due precautions are taken in the areas in question by orange and red category of units. Vide order Dt. 14.11.2019, the Hon'ble NGT directed for furnishing action taken to CPCB on compensation recovered from defaulters by 31.01.2020.

- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes:**

The CEPI score of Industrial areas shall be maintained less than the Other Polluted Areas i.e. the CEPI score less than 60.

- **Gap between current status and desired levels:**

Though CEPI score is 22.10 for industrial areas of Kondapalli & Ibrahimpatnam (Vijayawada area), the State of Andhra Pradesh is taking stringent measures against the defaulting industries for maintaining the CEPI score less than 60 in Industrial areas.

The CPCB has conducted video conference on 07.01.2020. The Board briefed to the CPCB for recalculation of CEPI score for Kondapalli & Ibrahimpatnam industrial areas of Vijayawada area covered under Severely Polluted Area (SPA) against the 68.04, as per the Board evaluation, it is assessed as 22.10.

The CPCB directed to furnish the revised action plan duly considering the critical pollutants and action taken against defaulting industries and issuing of Closure Orders, levy of environmental compensation as per the Hon'ble NGT Orders Dt.10.07.2019 and assessment of amount to be incurred for environmental restoration.

- **Proposals of attending the gap with time lines:**

The Board has prepared revised action plan for restoration of environmental quality in Industrial Estates of Kondapalli & Ibrahimpatnam. The revised action plan was furnished to CPCB for onward submission of the same to the Hon'ble NGT. Further, the Board

closely monitoring the industries in Industrial areas to comply with environmental standards and to maintain environmental quality within the vicinity of industrial areas and its surroundings.

- **Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statutes:**

S.No	Department	Designated Officer for ensuring compliance
i.	APPCB	Member Secretary.

12.0. Ground water extraction / contamination and re-charge:

APPCB is monitoring ground water quality at 33 locations in the State of Andhra Pradesh under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) regularly twice a year, April (before monsoon) and October (after monsoon). No significant organic or inorganic pollution due to anthropogenic activities was observed from the results. At certain locations higher concentrations of TDS, Hardness, Fluoride, Nitrate, etc. was observed, and this could be attributed to soil chemical composition

- **Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statutes:**

Director, Ground Water Dept.

13.0. Air pollution including noise pollution:

➤ Air Pollution:

Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board is monitoring ambient air quality in the State of Andhra Pradesh at 81 locations covering 18 cities and towns including all district head quarters regularly using manual and continuous real-time monitoring stations. The PM10 concentrations representing Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter found exceeding the annual average standard (60 µg/m³) at almost all the places. But, meeting the 24 hour average standard (100 µg/m³). High concentrations of PM10 can be attributed to the Road dust, vehicular exhaust emissions, Municipal Solid Waste burnings, Industrial activity, construction & demolition activities, etc. Action plans have been prepared and are under implementation to control air pollution in all the 13 non-attainment cities to bring down the PM10 concentrations to below 60µg/m³ in

coordination with the concerned stakeholders. Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Govt. of India, New Delhi has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10.40 crores to APPCB to undertake certain activities for monitoring of ambient air and to control air pollution in the four non-attainment cities namely, Vijayawada, Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool.

➤ **Noise Pollution:**

APPCB is operating four real-time noise monitoring stations. The station locations and the data are as follows:

Year	Tirumala (GNC building)		Vijayawada (All India Radio)		Visakhapatnam (AU, Siripuram)		Visakhapatnam (Zoo park)	
	Commercial / residential		Commercial		Commercial / residential		Sensitive	
2013	73	71	70	66	73	69	66	65
2014	73	71	70	65	74	68	67	65
2015	74	70	70	64	74	64	67	63
2016	71	67	70	65	75	67	60	56
2017	75	70	69	64	75	67	65	64
2018	76	72	70	65	74	67	68	67
2019	73	70	70	65	74	67	63	62

Ambient Air Quality standards in respect of noise				
	Industrial Area	Commercial Area	Residential Area	Silence zone
Day time	75	65	55	50
Night time	70	55	45	40

All values are expressed in dB (A) Leq.
Day time means 06.00 AM to 10.00 PM.
Night time means 10.00 PM to 06.00 AM.
Remarks: Noise levels are found exceeding at all the four places with their respective zone standards during day & night times.

- **Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statutes:**

Head of following Departments:

i.	Police Department
ii.	Transport Department
iii.	Municipal Administration & Urban Development Department
iv.	Education Department
v.	A.P. Pollution Control Board

14.0. Action taken on Illegal Sand Mining:

Irrigation department has carried out bathymetric survey in upstream of Prakasam Barrage i.e., (From KM 0.00 to KM 13.50). It is a scientific study done by using Single Beam Echo Sounder (SBES), Positioning and Navigation systems from Prakasam Barrage to Ibrahimpatnam (About 13.50 km upstream of Barrage) in Krishna River in regular grid intervals of 10m (Both in X & Y Planes). Downstream areas not come under the purview of

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de-siltation. The area of study is only foreshore water submerged area which will be considered as reservoir. The study was carried out by hiring the services of M/s BSP Hydro Dredging Works, Bhimavaram. M/S BSP Hydro Dredging Works, Bhimavaram has prior experience in conducting Hydrographic Surveys required for National Waterway-4 in Krishna River from Harischandrapuram to Chamarru and conducted Bathymetry surveys in Krishna River. Further, the firm has conducted Bathymetry & Hydrographic Survey for design of floating.

The capacity of Prakasam Barrage is 3.071 TMC at 12' (+17.39 Mts) Level from crest level i.e., F.R.L (Full Reservoir Level).

After conducting the Bathymetric survey, the capacity of Prakasam barrage is observed as 2.982 TMC at 12' (+17.39 Mts)

Critical areas in barrage in barrage w.r.t bed level along with GPS coordinates indicating in reservoir area are as follows:

GPS coordinates indicating in reservoir area are as follows:

S.No	Village name	Depth in Mt	GPS Coordinates
1	Gollapudi	3.0	1632.2381,8033.3658
2	Venkatayapalem	3.0	1631.3973,8032.5441
3	Lingayapalem	3.0	1634.8838,8030.5596
4	Surayapalem	4.0	1632.4663,8033.1526
5	Guntupalli	4.5	1634.1632,8031.5177
6	Uddandrayunipalem	5.0	1633.5291,8031.2338

As per the Bathymetric survey in foreshore area of Prakasam Barrage from KM0.00 to KM13.50, the capacity of Prakasam barrage is arrived as 2.982 TMC and the silt volume above original Bed Level to be removed is 1,24,77,704 Cum.

Increase in Water storage capacity after conducting de- siltation of 1,24,77,704 cum quantity as per Bathymetry survey will be 0.441 TMC.

Depth of accumulation and quantity of sand that can be removed in the Villages of Lingayapalem and Rayapudi.

- After conducting the bathymetric survey, it is observed that the silt accumulated as patches in between KM 10.80 to KM12.700 in Lingayapalem Village to a total quantity of 4,29,710 Cum and in between KM 12.700 to 13.500 in Rayapudi Village to a quantity of 71,177 cum can be proposed for de-siltation.

No Affect In Flood Banks Above Anicut (Foreshore Area)

- The Left Flood Bank above the Anicut extends from 0.00Km 13.00Km

to a point where it abuts on the Ibrahimpatnam Hills.

- The Right Flood Bank above the Anicut/Starts from Tadepalli Hill and extends up to Undavalli Hills distance of 1.32Km. Later under Flood Control Programme, this Flood Bank is extended up to Vaikuntapuram Hill for a further distance of 22.60Km.
- The flood Banks were stable and no damage was occurred in floods occurred during 2009 and 2019 where the discharge was recorded on 11.10 Lakh Cusecs and 8.05 Lakh Cusecs respectively.

Present status on Bhawani Island and measures taken to protect the island due to de-siltation activities.

- As per the records, no de-silting activity conducted surroundings of Bhavani Island and no damage was caused due to de-siltation.

The Barrage area falls up to 13.5 km from the Prakasam barrage. After the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal Order dated 04.04.2019, all the de-siltation works have been stopped in Prakasam barrage.

The State Government, in the interest of sustainable sand mining, compliance to environmental regulations, ensuring affordable prices of sand and raising valuable public revenues to the state exchequer, has reviewed the existing Free Sand Policy and introduced New Sand Policy-2019 w.e.f. 05.09.2019 in place of Free Sand Policy, by appointing M/s Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation (APMDC) Ltd., a State Government Corporation, as an agent to operate on behalf of Government to undertake Sand quarrying and supply of Sand to the public, vide G.O.Ms.Nos. 70,71,72,73 of Industries, Infrastructure, Investment & Commerce (Mines-II) Department dt. 04.09.2019. The salient features as per New Sand policy, 2019 are:-

- Sand excavation from reaches, transportation to stockyards and loading and transportation from stockyard to end consumers shall be undertaken by APMDC.
- Sale price:
 - Sale price of sand is fixed at Rs. 375/- per ton at the stockyards established near the sand reaches.
 - Sand depots are also established near to the urban centres and District Headquarters where there are no nearby sand reaches. At Sand depots, sale price of sand shall be fixed by adding transportation and loading charges in addition to Rs. 375/- per ton for bringing the sand to the sand depot.

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- Transportation charges from Stockyards and Sand depots to the consumer destination are additional.
- De-casting of Pattalands:
 - APMDC shall undertake De-casting of sand from patta lands with the consent of pattadars.
- De-siltation of Sand
 - Irrigation Department shall take-up de-siltation of Dams, Reservoirs, Barrages and large tanks directly or by allotting the work to M/s APMDC Ltd.
 - In case of Irrigation Department undertaking the de-siltation work directly, they shall put in place a suitable administrative mechanism, to efficiently supervise the de-siltation process.
 - The sand available after de-silting should be handed over to M/s APMDC Ltd. for transporting to stockyards for supply to Government works and public use
 - In case of handing over De-siltation areas to M/s APMDC Ltd., M/s APMDC Ltd., shall undertake de-siltation works and dispose the sand.
- Sand extraction in Scheduled areas:
 - Excavation and transportation of Sand to the Specified stockyards from Sand bearing areas located partially/fully in Scheduled Areas shall be done by forming Tribal Societies as per the Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Rules, 2011 with Technical and Administrative support from M/s APMDC Ltd. under the direct supervision and control of the Agency ITDA / District Collector & Magistrate concerned. M/s APMDC Ltd. shall dispose the sand from the stockyards.
- GPS tracking system:
 - GPS to be fitted in the vehicles carrying sand from sand reach to the stockyard and from stockyard to the consumer.
 - Vehicles without GPS are not permitted to transport Sand
- No transportation of the sand outside the state is allowed
- Imposition of stringent punishment with imprisonment upto two (2) years and a fine of Rs.2,00,000/-(Rupees Two Lakhs) for illegal stocking/hoarding/black marketing/re sale of sand as per G.O.MS.No. 99, dt:15.11.2019.

With regard to the detailed study, covering the scope of work to assess the extent of the damage to Avifauna, Aquatic flora and fauna including benthic community, Acharya Nagarjuna University, a university accredited by NAAC – A Grade and recognised by University Grants Commission (UGC), involving the Departments of Botany and Microbiology, Zoology and Aquaculture, Environmental Sciences and Sociology and Social Work of Acharya Nagarjuna University and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has undertaken the detailed study to assess the extent of the damage to the Avifauna, Aquatic Flora & Fauna including benthic community in the Prakasam Barrage up to 13.5 km's on the upstream side. The conclusion of the study is reported as follows:

“Basing on the above conclusions drawn from different studies, the members opined that there was no notable negative impact on water quality regarding TSS & Turbidity, Phytoplankton, Riparian vegetation, Zooplankton, Benthos, Fishes and Avian fauna at de-siltation sites in river Krishna during the study period.”

Further, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi posted the case OA No. 935/2018 on 14.02.2020. Secretary (Mines) filed Bathymetric report and Nagarjuna University report to Hon'ble National Green Tribunal on 17.01.2020.

- **Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statutes:**

S.No	Department	Designated Officer for ensuring compliance
i.	Mining	DM&G, Vijayawada.

15.0. Rejuvenation of Water Bodies:

- **Current Status:** 10606 water bodies identified in the State for repair, renovation and restoration, out of which 9204 water bodies are selected for restoration. 6572 water bodies restored completely so far and 768 water bodies are under process of restoration at present.
- **Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes:** 804 water bodies are to be restored as per Action plan (2019-20) mainly meant for ground water recharge & to maintain water table, improvement of soil moisture, agriculture productivity improvement, biomass & greenery improvement, etc.

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- **Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statutes:**

S. No.	Department	Designated Officer for ensuring compliance
i.	PR&RD	Additional Commissioner
ii.	APPCB	Member Secretary.
iii.	MA&UD	Commissioner

- **Monitoring of Coastal waters:**

- APPCB is monitoring Coastal waters of Bay-of-Bengal at 40 locations regularly on monthly basis covering all the 9 coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. No abnormality in the concentrations of dissolved oxygen, BOD, pH, etc. was observed at these locations.
- APPCB is allowing discharge of treated effluent into sea only after meeting the COD & SS standards. All industries provided online continuous effluent quality monitoring systems and connected to the CPCB and APPCB website. Further, the APPCB issued Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and is being implemented by the industries providing the following:
 - i. web cameras focusing on ETPs, guard ponds & flow meters & to connect APPCB server;
 - ii. visible level indicators in all guard ponds.
 - iii. open trenches for all the pipelines carrying treated effluents within the premises.
- A dash board has been prepared to monitor the collection and disposal of the effluents including sample collection and kept for public view. Software (mobile app) with a dash board is developed and it is under implementation.

COMPLIANCE OF CERTAIN OTHER DIRECTIONS OF THE HON'BLE NGT:

- 4 ULBs have obtained authorization from APPCB and 3 ULBs have applied for authorization for Waste processing facilities.
- CC TV cameras are installed at dump sites in 28 ULBs and in remaining 82 ULBs installation is in progress. It will be ensured that install CCTV Cameras will be installed in all the ULBs, by March, 2020

- Appointed Nodal Officers & constituted Committees for the implementation of Waste Management Rules & other directions of Hon'ble NGT, in all ULBs.
- A State Level Technical Team of 13 Nos has been constituted and positioned in the O/o Commissioner & Director of Municipal Administration, Guntur for regular monitoring of Waste Management activities in all 110 ULBs.
- As per the Hon'ble NGT directions, instructions issued to all the District Collectors to conduct Review Meetings with the Municipal Commissioners on implementation of the Hon'ble NGT orders and also all Waste Management Rules. All the 13 District Collectors are conducting review meetings regularly.
- In July, 2019 & in December, 2019 teams of Commissioners & Engineers have visited Bangalore & Indore to study the functioning of waste water treatment plants, Wet waste Decentralized Plants, Onsite Composting plants and MRFs facilities, as a part of exposure visit to know the innovative practices, as directed by the Hon'ble NGT. Another two visits are planned in March, 2020.
- State level SWM Policy, Reuse of Treated Sewage Water Policy & Plastic Waste Management Policy have been prepared and submitted to Central Pollution Control Board.
- In 13 Districts Special Task Forces have been constituted as per the orders of the Hon'ble NGT.
- With regard to Tapping with appropriate measures (wire nets, etc), all drains to ensure no municipal solid or plastic waste is allowed to reach river systems, water bodies, etc. In Vijayawada & Rajahmundry Iron mesh are fixed in certain places, at the canals/rivers. The Engineer in Chief (PH&ME Dept.) was directed to take up survey with the help of Engineers positioned in the ULBs, to identify the vulnerable

locations/stretches to tap with wire nets in the first instance. It is submitted that, this direction will be complied by June, 2020.

- All 110 ULBs in the State have furnished Annual Reports up to 2018-19 to APPCB.
- Sweeping in 110 ULBs in the State is being carried out once/twice in residential areas and twice in public areas and also installed twin bin system in public spaces.
- 110 ULBs having separate Street sweepings, collection and disposal system and transportation facilities and is being transported in covered vehicles.
- 110 ULBs in the State have framed bye-laws for user fee and incorporated in collection system and 67 ULBs are currently collecting user fee from waste generators.
- Capacity building of local bodies has been taken up by State Dept. of UD in 110 ULBs and also 100% training is imparted to the P.H Workers in Door to Door collection system
- Training is also imparted to Waste pickers/waste collectors on waste management rules.
- Personal Protective Equipment is provided to all Public Health Workers in 110 ULBs for safe handling of solid waste.
- Directed town planning department to incorporate setting up of processing and disposal facilities in the Master Plan. Currently, master plans for 110 ULBs is under preparation and setting up of processing and disposal facilities will be incorporated.
- On 12th& 13th of September, 2019 State Level Workshop was conducted to impart trainings to the Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Engineers, Environmental Engineers, Municipal Health Officers, Sanitary Inspectors etc., on important activities involved in Waste Management. Regional workshops were conducted for the officers on

23rd October, 2019, 6th November, 2019, 3rd December, 2019 at Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam & Ananthapur respectively.

Implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 in Urban Local Bodies:

- The State has issued G.O.Ms.No.349, dated 29.10.2018 for implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 in the ULBs.
- The plastic waste in Urban Local Bodies is being collected through the Public Health Workers of the ULBs. The segregated plastic waste, which is recyclable, is sent to recyclers i.e. from MRFs and the segregated plastic, which is not suitable for recycling is sent to nearby Cement Plants and also being used in road constructions in some ULBs. Thus, 27 ULBs have so far, tied up with Cements Plants to send non-recyclable Plastic Waste & another 4 ULBs found viable to send Plastic Waste to Cement Plants, considering the distance and instructions issued to Municipal Commissioners to enter into MoU with them also by end of February, 2020.
- The manufacture & usage of plastic carry bags of below 50 microns thickness is banned in the State of Andhra Pradesh as submitted earlier. 484 Taskforce teams are constituted in the ULBs for inspections and for surprise raids to ensure no sale & usage of banned plastic carry bags. About 222 Tons of plastic carry bags of below 50 microns thickness were seized and Rs. 1.46 crores towards fine was collected from the violators.
- In Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Kurnool & Tirupati, under Extended Producer Responsibility, Plastic Waste Collection system has been established.
- Instructions issued to the Municipal Commissioners of Head Quarter ULBs to conduct stakeholders' meetings under the Chairmanship of the District Collectors to ensure setting up

collection centers under EPR in Municipal Corporations & bigger ULBs.

- In Vijayawada, GVMC, Tirupati, Rajamahendravaram, Kakinada & Amalapuram Plastic Waste is being used in construction of Roads. In GVMC 8 Kms of roads laid using 14.5 Tons of plastic waste, in Rajahmundry 3 Kms of roads laid using 4.2 Tons of plastic waste, in Vijayawada 5 Kms of roads laid using 5 Tons of plastic waste, in Tirupati 0.9 Km of roads laid using 0.6 Tons of plastic waste, in Kakinada 1.2 Km of roads laid using 2 Tons of plastic waste & in Amalapuram 1 Km of road laid using 0.2 Tons of plastic waste. Guidelines were already issued on compulsory usage of plastic waste in construction activities in the ULBs.
- Awareness Campaigns and Rallies have been conducted in a big way in the ULBs to avoid Single Use Plastic also.
- Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) have been established in 63 ULBs. The establishment of MRFs in other ULBs is under process. It is submitted that, Material Recovery Facilities in 10 ULBs by the end of February, 2020, in 13 ULBs by end of March, 2020, in 24 ULBs by end of April, 2020, will be established.

16.0. CONCLUSION:

The Hon'ble NGT constituted State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Justice Sri B. Seshasayana Reddy, Former Judge of AP High Court vide order dated 16.01.2019 for reviewing the implementation status of Waste Management Rules in the State of Andhra Pradesh for a period of 6 months. The State of Andhra Pradesh has extended the tenure of State Level Committee for a further period of 6 months vide G.O. Rt. No. 79, dated 30.07.2019. The State Level Committee has conducted 12 meetings under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Justice Sri B. Seshasayana Reddy, Former Judge of AP High Court and the last meeting was held on 09.01.2020.

The Solid Waste Management in Urban Local Bodies was achieved nearly 100% in respect of door to door collection and considerable progress in segregation of waste. All ULBs have identified site for providing Solid Waste Processing and Disposal Facilities. The Waste to Energy Plants at Guntur will commence its operation by April, 2020 and at Visakhapatnam by August, 2020.

Out of 50 Waste to Compost Plants awarded, covering 54 ULBs, 27 Waste to Compost Plants, covering 30 ULBs are already commissioned and the remaining 23 Waste to Compost Plants will be commissioned by May, 2020.

For the 47 ULBs, in which Waste to Energy Plants were cancelled, the Government proposed 2 models for Solid Waste Management in 47 ULBs. The proposals will be completed by 29th Feb, 2020.

Bio-mining is under progress in 4 ULBs and work orders are issued for 7 ULBs and in 9 ULBs are under tender stage and in 23 ULBs are in DPR stage and in remaining 67 ULBs work will be initiated in due course of time. The Government is conducting awareness programs for rag pickers, Stakeholder Depts., and Municipal workers for effective implementation of Solid Waste Management.

The implementation of Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules for safe disposal of Bio-Medical Waste is quite satisfactory. 93.7% of Health Care Facilities (HCFs) obtained Authorizations from APPCB, as statutory requirement. 94.44% of HCFs have tied up with Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs) for safe disposal of Bio-Medical Waste generated.

In respect of Hazardous Waste Management, the State is identifying the best practices for disposal of Incinerable Hazardous Waste for co-processing in cement plants thereby saving consumption of conventional fuels. With respect e-Waste Management, APPCB has initiated necessary steps to implement the e-Waste Management Rules, 2016 effectively in

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the State. APPCB is also proposing to establish a Call Centre for information to the public for e-waste collection and disposal.

In respect of 100 industrial clusters, APPCB has taken stringent measures, thereby CEPI score for Visakhapatnam city is reported as other polluted area (CEPI score of <60). Hence, Visakhapatnam was deleted from the list of 100 industrial clusters. On implementing the stringent measures for controlling the pollution in Vijayawada, the monitoring was carried out for Vijayawada for CEPI score with 3rd party and the CEPI score is reported as other polluted area (CEPI score of <60). The same is submitted to CPCB for necessary action. As per the CPCB directions, revised action plans were submitted for restoration of Environment Quality in the vicinity of industrial area.

In respect of compliance on the issues like Non-attainment Cities, Rejuvenation of water bodies, Polluted River Stretches, the action plans are being implemented by all Stakeholder Departments from time to time for achieving the desirable results.

On constitution of the State Level Committee by the Hon'ble NGT, for the State of Andhra Pradesh with Chairperson, Hon'ble Justice Sri B. Seshasayana Reddy, Former Judge of AP High Court, considerable progress was observed in all Waste Management activities. The short falls in Waste Management will be achieved in due course of time, we regretfully submit to the kind consideration of the Hon'ble NG for complying with the miles stones.



**CHIEF SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

**REPORT ON COMPLIANCE OF CERTAIN OTHER DIRECTIONS AS PER O.A 606
DATED: 26.04.2019 OF THE HON'BLE NGT IS AS FOLLOWS:**

S. No	Activity	Description of Parameters	Status of Compliance
1	Door to Door Collection	Door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other nonresidential premises.	99% DtD garbage collection has been achieved covering 36.17 lakh households, out of 36.54 lakh households.
		Transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities	100% Collection of waste is being transported in covered vehicles in all 110 ULBs.
2	Source Segregation	Segregation of waste by Households into Bio-degradable, Non-biodegradable, domestic hazardous	Out of 36.54 lakh households in the ULBs, 28.86 lakh households (79%) segregated waste is being collected from source.
3	Litter Bins & Waste Storage Bins	a. Installation of Twin-bin/ segregated litterbins in commercial & public areas at every 50-100 meters. b. Installation of Waste storage bins in strategic locations across the city, as per requirement c. Elimination of Garbage Vulnerable Points .	100% (In all 110 ULBs twin-bin system installed)
4	Transfer Stations	Installation of Transfer Stations instead of secondary storage bins in cities with population above 5 lakhs.	100% (In all 110 ULBs Transfer Stations/points available instead of Secondary Storage bins)
5	Separate transportation	a). Compartmentalization of vehicles for the collection of different fractions of waste. b). Use of GPS in collection and transportation vehicles to be made mandatory at least in cities with population above 5 lakh along with the publication of route map.	In all 110 ULBs, separate vehicles are being used to collect wet & dry wastes, separately, for secondary transportation also. 746 Vehicles (69.8%) tracking devices fixed to the vehicles to track the movement.
6	Public Sweeping	All public and commercial areas to have twice daily sweeping, including night sweeping and residential areas to have daily sweeping.	In all 110 ULBs sweeping is taken place twice daily in all public & commercial and in residential areas daily sweeping is taken place.
7	Waste Processing, Wet Waste Dry Waste MRF Facility	a. Separate space for segregation, storage, decentralized processing of solid waste to be demarcated b. Establishing systems for home / decentralized and centralized composting c. Setting up of MRF Facilities.	a. In all 110 ULBs Separate space for segregation, storage, decentralized processing of solid waste is demarcated. b. 5.22% (Out of 36.54 lakhs HHs, 191013 HHs have initiated Home Composting). c. In 63 ULBs MRFs are established for sorting of recyclables.
8	Scientific Landfill	a. Setting up common or regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules b. Systems for the treatment of legacy waste to be established.	a. The responsibility fixed on the Developer of WtE/WtC Plants and made it a part of the agreement. b. Work commenced in 4 ULBs for treating of legacy waste.
9	C&D Waste	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes.	Out of 110 ULBs, Construction & Demolition Waste Processing Facilities are provided at 3 ULBs i.e. Visakhapatnam, Tirupati and Vijayawada with total capacity of 480 TPD. 106 ULBs established C&D Waste Call Centers and 71 ULBs established C&D Waste Collection Centers.
10	Plastic Waste	Implementation of ban on plastics below <50 microns thickness and single use plastics.	484 Taskforce teams are constituted in the ULBs for inspections and for surprise raids to ensure no sale & usage of banned plastic carry bags. About 2.22 Lac Kgs of plastic carry bags of below 50 microns thickness were seized and Rs.146 lakhs towards fine was collected from the violators. Awareness in big way taken up to avoid use of single use plastics. Necessary Bye laws from

			State Government are under finalization.
11	Bulk Waste Generators (BWGs)	Bulk waste generators to set up decentralized waste processing facilities as per SWM Rules, 2016.	1905 Bulk Waste Generators were identified in the State and Wet Waste Processing Facilities are provided by 721 Bulk Waste Generators, processing 63.4 Tons of wet waste per day.
12	RDF	Mandatory arrangements have to be made by cement plants to collect and use RDF, from the RDF plants, located within 200 kms.	27 ULBs have tied up with Cements Plants so far and sending non-recyclable Plastic Waste
13	Preventing solid waste from entering into water bodies	Installation of suitable mechanisms such as screen mesh, grill, nets, etc. in waterbodies such as nallahs, drains, to arrest solid waste from entering into water bodies.	Out of 410 vulnerable locations identified, 285 Nos were fixed with screen mesh and nets.
14	User Fees	Waste Generators paying user fee for solid waste management, as specified in the bye-laws of the local bodies.	Out of 110 ULBs, 67 ULBs are collecting user fee from waste generators.
15	Penalty provision	Prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the byelaws framed.	In all 110 ULBs, levy of penalties incorporated on spot on littering.
16	Notification of Bye Laws	Frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of MSW Rules, 2016 and ensuring timely implementation.	In all 110 ULBs, bye-laws incorporating the provisions of MSW Rules, 2016 is implemented.
17	Citizen Grievance Redressal	Resolution of complaints on Swachhata App within SLA.	100% Resolution of complaints on Swachhata App/Nagaraseva are being cleared within SLA.
18	Monitoring mechanism	States/ULBs to update month wise targets/action plans on the online MIS.	100% reports are being updated in MIS from time to time.

Annexure-II

Status on Compliance of directions of Hon'ble NGT on SWM activities in the ULBs

S. No	Name of the Activity	Direction of Hon'ble NGT	Status Reported in Interim Report of October, 2019	Present Status (20th Jan, 2020)	Action to be taken for Compliance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Percentage of Districts in which Special Task Force (Four members nominated by DM, SP,RO SPCB & District Legal Services Authority) for Awareness has been created	To constitute STFs in every district for bringing awareness about the SWM Rules, 2016	61.5% (8 districts constituted Special Task Force)	100% (In all 13 districts constituted Special Task Force)	Complied
2	Percentage of ULBs which have framed byelaws incorporating provisions of SWM Rules(15e)	Frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of SWM Rules	100% (In all 110 ULBs byelaws framed)	100% (In all 110 ULBs byelaws framed)	Complied
3	Percentage of operators of Solid Waste Processing Facility who have submitted Annual Reports	Submission of Annual Reports in Statutory Forms to APPCB	100% (All 110 ULBs have submitted annual reports)	100% (All 110 ULBs have submitted annual reports)	Complied

4	Percentage of ULBs which have appointed Nodal Officer/Committee	Nodal officers at the level of local bodies, committees for bigger local bodies to monitor compliance of Waste Management Rules	100% (In all 110 ULBs Nodal Officers/Committee were appointed)	100% (In all 110 ULBs Nodal Officers/Committee were appointed)	Complied
5	Percentage of ULBs which have submitted Annual Reports in Form IV to Secy.UD & SPCB	Prepare and submit annual Reports in Form IV on or before 30th April for every year to APPCB	100% (All 110 ULBs have submitted annual reports in Form IV)	100% (All 110 ULBs have submitted annual reports in Form IV)	Complied
6	Percentage of ULBs in which sweeping is carried out twice or more in Public areas.	To carryout sweeping in Public areas twice a day.	Not reported, previously	100% (In all 110 ULBs sweeping is carried out twice in Public areas)	Complied
7	Percentage of ULBs in which sweeping is carried out once or more in Residential areas	To carryout sweeping in Residential areas twice a day.	Not reported, previously	100% (In all 110 ULBs sweeping is carried out twice in Residential areas)	Complied
8	Percentage of ULBs in which user fees has been incorporated in byelaws	Collection of user fee from waste generators to be incorporated in bye Laws	Not reported, previously	100% (In all 110 ULBs user fee has been incorporated in the bye-laws)	Complied
9	Percentage of ULBs having Door to Door Garbage Collection System	To arrange for Door to Door Garbage Collection from all Waste Generators	98% (Door to door garbage collection has been achieved covering 35.79 Lakh households, out of 36.45 lakh household).	99% (Door to door garbage collection has been achieved covering 36.17 Lakh households, out of 36.54 lakh household).	Directed the ULBs to conduct Special Drive in the identified localities. 100% will be achieved by Feb,2020
10	Percentage of ULBs Transporting waste in covered Vehicles	Transportation through covered vehicles	100% (Collection of waste is being transported in covered vehicles in all 110 ULBs)	100% (Collection of waste is being transported in covered vehicles in all 110 ULBs)	Complied
11	Percentage of ULBs having GPS Installed on Garbage Collection vans (>5 Lakh population)	Transportation through vehicle tracking system	53.9% (576 Vehicles tracking devices fixed to the vehicles to track the movement)	69.8% (746 Vehicles tracking devices fixed to the vehicles to track the movement)	To complete the installation of GPS tracking devices to the vehicles has been completed and monitoring mechanism will be developed by March, 2020
12	Percentage of ULBs using Compartmentalized Vehicles for collection of different fractions of waste	Collection of different fractions of waste in compartmentalized vehicles	Not reported, previously	100% (In all 110 ULBs Compartmentalized Vehicles)	Complied
13	Percentage of ULBs having Computerized Weighing Machine for weighing Solid Waste	To install Computerized Weighing Machine for weighing Solid Waste	74.2% (783 Nos weighing scales have been supplied)	87.8% (926 Nos weighing scales have been supplied)	To complete the installation of scanners, weighing scales etc., by end of March, 2020.

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14	Percentage of ULBs having tipping fee based on quantum of waste generated/processed	Supporting fee for collection & disposal of solid waste	Not reported, previously	15 ULBs are paying tipping fee based on quantum of waste processed by the developer of WtC plant.	Complied
15	Percentage of ULBs having twin-bin System installed at public places	Setup twin bin system at public places for collection of waste	100% (In all 110 ULBs twin-bin system installed)	100% (In all 110 ULBs twin-bin system installed)	Complied
16	Percentage of ULBs having Transfer Stations instead of Secondary Storage bins	Facility to transport in bulk in covered vehicles or containers to waste processing and or disposal facilities.	Not reported, previously	100% (In all 110 ULBs Transfer Stations available instead of Secondary Storage bins)	Complied
17	Percentage of ULBs in which PPE has been Provided to Workers	Ensure that the operator of a facility provides PPE for safe environment	100% (In all 110 ULBs PPE is being provided to workers)	100% (In all 110 ULBs PPE is being provided to workers)	Complied
18	Percentage of ULBs in which Capacity Building of local bodies has been taken up by State Dept. of UD	IEC programs for protection of Environment	100% (Awareness programmes is being conducted in all 110 ULBs regularly)	100% (Awareness programmes is being conducted in all 110 ULBs regularly)	Complied
19	Percentage of ULBs in which Workers have been educated on Door to Door Collection of waste	Training to workers on Door to Door collection of Waste	Not reported, previously	100% (In all 110 ULBs trainings have been imparted to the workers)	Complied
20	Percentage of ULBs in which Training has been imparted to Waste Pickers/Waste Collectors	Provide training on Waste Management rules to Waste Pickers/Waste Collectors	Not reported, previously	100% (In all 110 ULBs trainings have been imparted to the waste pickers/waste collectors)	Complied
21	Percentage of ULBs having Separate Street Sweeping, Collection & Disposal System	Setup separate Street Sweeping, Collection & Disposal System	Not reported, previously	100% (In all 110 ULBs separate Street Sweeping, Collection & Disposal System is being practiced)	Complied
22	Percentage of ULBs in which Segregation of Waste at house hold level/source has been implemented	Segregated Solid Waste to be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location	79% (Out of 36.45 lakh households in the ULBs, 28.79 lakh households segregated waste is being collected from source)	79% (Out of 36.54 lakh households in the ULBs, 28.86 lakh households segregated waste is being collected from source)	Awareness among the Public to handover Segregated Waste, through Ward Volunteers & Ward Secretaries appointed (House to House). Regular IEC activities in the wards on Segregation of Waste and handing over to PH Workers Awareness among the PH Workers to collect only the Segregated Waste.
23	Percentage of ULBs in which waste Segregation by Street Vendors has been implemented	Practicing of Segregated of waste by Street Vendors	Not reported, previously	100% (In all 110 ULBs Segregation of waste by Street vendors is being practiced)	Complied
24	Percentage of ULBs	The BWGs	1538 BWGs were	100%	Conducting ULB

	in which Segregation of Waste by RWAs, Market Associations, Gated Communities, Institutions(>5000 sqm area), Hotels, Restaurants etc., has been implemented	(Average waste generated rate exceeding 100 kgs/day) to process Bio-degradable waste within their premises	identified so far, out of which 575 BWGs are practising onsite processing.	In all 110 ULBs, 1905 BWGs were identified so far, out of which 721 BWGs are practising onsite processing.	level workshops for the benefit of BWGs on the technologies and machinery available for onsite composting Will be ensured, all the identified BWGs practicing onsite processing by end of March, 2020
25	Percentage of ULBs in which Segregation of Waste at Source for inerts and Implementation of C&D Waste has been implemented	To make arrangements for collection, segregation & processing of C&D waste	41% (88 ULBs have established functional call centers, 45 ULBs have established C&D Waste collection centers & 2 ULBs having C&D Waste processing plants)	64.5% (106 ULBs have established functional call centers, 71 ULBs have established C&D Waste collection centers & 3 ULBs having C&D Waste processing plants)	In the remaining ULBs, C&D Waste Management facilities will be established, by March, 2020
26	Percentage of ULBs in which informal sector of waste pickers, waste collectors and recycling industry in reducing waste in state policy has been engaged	Provide broad guidelines regarding integration of informal sector of waste pickers, waste collectors in the waste management system	Not reported, previously	100% (Informal sector of waste pickers, waste collectors and recycling industry in reducing waste in state policy has been engaged for all 110 ULBs)	Complied
27	Percentage of ULBs in which Space for Solid Waste Segregation, storage and processing of solid waste is being provided in residential areas exceeding 200 units/5000 Square has been allocated	Space must be allocated for Solid Waste Segregation, storage and processing in residential areas exceeding 200 units/5000 Square	Not reported, previously	100% (Provision of space for Space for Solid Waste Segregation, storage and processing in residential areas exceeding 200 units/5000 Square is incorporated in AP Building Rules, 2017. All the ULBs are currently implementing as per the Rules)	Complied
28	Percentage of ULBs in which Scheme for registration of Waste Pickers and dealers has been implemented	Scheme for registration of Waste Pickers and waste dealers to be implemented	Not reported, previously	100% (In all 110 ULBs Scheme for registration of Waste Pickers and dealers has been implemented).	Complied
29	Percentage of ULBs in which land has been identified for setting up of waste processing Facilities (22(1))	Facilitate Solid Waste Processing Facilities	99% (109 ULBs have identified site for setting up of waste processing facility).	100% (In all 110 ULBs site has been identified for setting up of waste processing facility).	Complied
30	Percentage of ULBs in which non-biodegradable waste & inert waste are used for filling up of construction areas and construction of roads.	Usage of non-biodegradable waste in road construction	3.63% (4 ULBs - GVMC, Rajamahendravaram, Vijayawada & Tirupati are using plastic waste in construction of roads).	5.45% (6 ULBs - GVMC, Kakinada, Rajamahendravaram, Vijayawada, Tirupati & Amalapuram are using plastic waste in construction of roads).	Guidelines issued on compulsory usage of Plastic Waste in Road Construction.

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31	Percentage of ULBs in which usage of RDF by Cement plants/Power plants/Industries located within 200 km of such facility has been implemented	Plastic waste to which can be recycled, to recycle	17.3% (19 ULBs have tied up with nearby cement plants within 200 km radius).	27 ULBs have been tied up with nearby cement plants within 100 km radius out of 31 ULBs	Remaining 4 ULBs will be tied up by the end of February, 2020
32	Percentage of ULBs in which home/Decentralized & Centralized Composting has been initiated	At least 5% of Households to practice Home Composting, as suggested in Swachh Survekshan guidelines.	1.54% (Out of 36.45 lakhs HHs, 56000 HHs have initiated Home Composting).	5.22% (Out of 36.54 lakhs HHs, 191013 HHs have initiated Home Composting).	IEC activities through Ward Volunteers & Ward Secretaries will be taken up. More No. of Paryavaranamitras & Master Trainers will be identified and demonstration will be given on the benefits of Home Composting
33	Percentage of ULBs in which Storage of Horticulture waste on generators on own premises has been initiated.	Store Horticulture/garden waste generated in own premises	Not reported, previously	100% (In 110 ULBs, Storage of Horticulture waste on generators on own premises has been initiated)	Complied
34	Percentage of ULBs in which Setting up of solid waste and processing facilities has been incorporated in Master Plan	Solid waste and processing facilities shall be incorporated in Master Plan	Not reported, previously	In 18 ULBs, Draft master is prepared and Setting up of solid waste and processing facilities has been incorporated	Remaining ULBs master plans preparation is under process and setting up of processing and disposal facilities will be incorporated in the Master plans
35	Percentage of ULBs in which 5% or 5 sheds in SEZ, IE, Industrial Park have been allocated for recovery and recycling facility	Direct the developers of SEZ, IE, Industrial Park to earmark at least 5% or 5 sheds for recovery and recycling facility	Not reported, previously	100% Guidelines issued	Complied
36	Percentage of ULBs in which Material Recovery Facilities for sorting of recyclables by informal sector have been setup	Setup Material Recovery Facilities for sorting of recyclables	40% (Out of 110 ULBs, 44 ULBs have established Material Recovery Facility).	51.8% (Out of 110 ULBs, 63 ULBs have established Material Recovery Facility).	The establishment of MRFs in other ULBs is under process. It is submitted that, Material Recovery Facilities in 10 ULBs by the end of February, 2020, in 13 ULBs by end of March, 2020, in 24 ULBs by end of April, 2020, will be established.
37	Percentage of ULBs in which waste from vegetable, flower, fish, meat, poultry, market is processed in Bio-methanation plant	Facilitate Solid Waste Processing Facilities	Not reported, previously	In 5 ULBs, waste from vegetable, flower, fish, meat, poultry, market is processed in Bio-methanation plant. In 6 ULBs, awarded yet to be commissioned. In one ULB, tender is in finalization	Complied

38	Percentage of ULBs in which use of Chemical fertilizers in parks has been faced out.	Facilitate Solid Waste Processing Facilities	Not reported, previously	100% (In 110 ULBs, Use of Chemical fertilizers in Parks has been faced out)	Complied
39	Percentage Number of waste processing based on Waste to Energy/RDF	Facilitate Solid Waste Processing Facilities	Guntur Cluster - 87% Visakhapatnam Cluster - 73%	Guntur Cluster - 90% Visakhapatnam Cluster - 77%	Two Waste to Energy Plants, which are under construction at Guntur & Visakhapatnam will be commissioned by April 2020 & August 2020 respectively
40	Percentage of waste processing units based on Composting / Bio-methanation	Facilitate Solid Waste Processing Facilities	48 WtC plants covering 49 ULBs awarded 25 WtC plants Commissioned. 23 WtC plants yet to be commissioned.	Out of 50 Waste to Compost Plants awarded, covering 54 ULBs, 27 Waste to Compost Plants, covering 30 ULBs are under operation and 23 Waste to Compost Plants will be commissioned by May, 2020. For the 47 ULBs, which were earlier formed into 7 clusters, for establishment of Waste to Energy Plants, restructuring is under process to go for Waste to Compost Plants/Bio-Methanation Plants.	Re-structuring process for the 47 ULBs covered in the 7 clusters of Waste to Energy Plants, which are cancelled, was completed. DPRs will be completed by February, 2020. By end of March, 2020 tenders will be finalized and work orders will be issued to the successful bidders & by September, 2020 these plants are expected to be commissioned.
41	Percentage of ULBs in which Bio-degradable waste is sent to Compost/Bio-methanation plant	Facilitate Solid Waste Processing Facilities	25 ULBs are sending bio-degradable waste to Compost/Bio-methanation plant	27 ULBs are sending bio-degradable waste to Compost/Bio-methanation plant	After commissioning of waste to compost plants, the Bio-degradable waste will be sent for processing.
42	Percentage of ULBs in which Non-biodegradable waste is sent to MRF/Secondary storage facility	Plastic waste to which can be recycled, to recycle	100% (44 ULBs are sending to MRF & remaining ULBs are sending their Non-biodegradable waste to Secondary storage facility).	100% (57 ULBs are sending to MRF & remaining ULBs are sending their Non-biodegradable waste to Secondary storage facility).	Complied
43	Percentage of WtE Plants having facilities for segregation of waste prior to processing of waste in WtE Plants	WtE Plants must have facility for Segregation of Waste prior to processing	Not reported, previously	Two Waste to Energy plants are under construction. Facilities for segregation of waste prior to processing of waste in WtE Plants is incorporated in the agreement	Complied
44	Percentage increase in number of Authorizations granted	Obtaining Authorizations for waste processing facilities from APPCB	3.64% (4 ULBs have obtained authorization from APPCB)	8.2% (9 ULBs have obtained authorization from APPCB & 3 ULBs have applied for authorization).	By the end of March, 2020 all authorizations for establishment of waste processing facilities will be submitted

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45	Percentage of ULBs displaying data relate to functioning of plan and its adherence to prescribed parameters displayed on ULBs website	-	Not reported, previously	100%	Complied
46	Percentage of ULBs in which land has been identified for landfill site (11 (f))	To setup SLFs for depositing inert waste & rejects after processing	109 ULBs have identified site for waste processing facility	All 110 ULBs have identified site for waste processing facility. The responsibility fixed on the Developer of WtE/WtC Plants and made it a part of the agreement	Complied
47	Percentage of ULBs in which land has been allocated for landfill site (Rule 12(a))	To setup SLFs for depositing inert waste & rejects after processing	109 ULBs have allocated site for waste processing facility	All 110 ULBs sites have been allocated for waste processing facility. The responsibility fixed on the Developer of WtE/WtC Plants and made it a part of the agreement	Complied
48	Percentage of ULBs having Own/Regional Operational landfill sites.	To setup SLFs for depositing inert waste & rejects after processing	109 ULBs have allocated site for waste processing facility	All 110 ULBs sites have been allocated for waste processing facility. The responsibility fixed on the Developer of WtE/WtC Plants and made it a part of the agreement	Complied
49	Percentage of landfill sites in which provision of Green Belt/Buffer Zone around landfill site has been made	Provision of Green Belt/Buffer Zone around landfill site	Not reported, previously	-	After the establishment of SLFs by the developer, provision will be made for green belt/buffer zone.
50	Percentage of Landfill sites for which Buffer Zone has been notified	Buffer Zone for landfill sites shall be notified	Not reported, previously	-	After the establishment of SLFs by the developer notification will be issued for buffer zone
51	Percentage of Landfill sites in which efforts have been taken to prevent/manage in generation of leachate	Prevent in generation of leachate in Landfill sites	Not reported, previously	-	After the establishment of SLFs measures will be taken by the developer to prevent in generation of leachate
52	Percentage of Landfill sites in which efforts have been taken to prevent/manage generation of methane gas	Prevent in generation of Methane gas in Landfill sites	Not reported, previously	-	After the establishment of SLFs measures will be taken by the developer to prevent in generation of Methane gas
53	Percentage of Landfill/Dumpsites in which CCTV has been installed	Installation of CCTV at all dumpsites	18.2% (20 ULBs have installed CCTV Cameras at dumpsites).	25.45% (28 ULBs have installed CCTV Cameras at dumpsites).	CCTV Cameras will be installed in all the ULBs, by March, 2020

54	Percentage of ULBs having De-Centralized waste disposal facilities	Facilitate de-centralized waste disposal facilities	Not reported, previously	In GVMC and Vijayawada de-centralized waste disposal processing is being practised	Complied
55	Percentage of Landfill sites in which landfilling or dumping of mixed waste is continued	Measures to be taken not to dispose mixed waste in landfill	Not reported, previously	-	The responsibility fixed on the Developer of WtE/WtC Plants not to dispose mixed waste in landfill and made it a part of the agreement
56	Percentage of Landfill sites in which only non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive waste is disposed	To dispose only non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive waste	Not reported, previously	-	The responsibility fixed on the Developer of WtE/WtC Plants to dispose only non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive waste and made it a part of the agreement
57	Percentage of ULBs in which Investigation of old/existing dumpsites for bio-mining has been initiated	Investigate & Analyse the old dumpsites for their potential of Bio-mining/Bio-remediation	17.3% Work commenced - 3 ULBs Work orders issued - 2 U Tender Stage - 3 ULBs DPR Stage - 11 ULBs	39% Work commenced - 4 ULBs Work orders issued - 7 ULBs Tender Stage - 9 ULBs DPR Stage - 23 ULBs	Initiate process for treatment of legacy waste in the ULBs by March 2020 by requesting finances from GoI under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM).
58	Percentage of ULBs in which have framed Byelaws incorporating User fees and spot fines for littering	Prescribe from time to time user fee and collect from waste generators	100% (In all 110 ULBs Byelaws incorporated)	100% (In all 110 ULBs Byelaws incorporated)	Complied
59	Percentage of ULBs having Citizen Grievance redressed mechanism	Establishment of Citizen Grievance redressal mechanism	Not reported, previously	100% Resolution of complaints on Swachhata App are being cleared within SLA.	Complied
60	Percentage of ULBs uploading Month wise details of SWM targets on MIS	To regularly upload Month wise details of SWM targets on MIS	Not reported, previously	100% reports are being updated in MIS on time to time.	Complied