

**2723**

**Hon'ble NGT order with O.A. no  
606/2018 Dated 23/02/2023**

March 2024

**Urban Development and Urban Housing Department  
Government of Gujarat**

## Summary of Action Taken:

No	Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT for Gujarat state on 23/02/2023	Action Taken	Status
1	Amount of Rs. 2100 crores be credited to a separate ring-fenced account within a month for utilizing for sewage and solid waste management under the supervision of Chief Secretary (paras 26 & 65).	Ring fenced account opened for INR 2100	Completed
2	The State may work out strategy to utilize rejects (inserts, RDF, etc.) arising out of biomining of legacy waste for proper channelization within one month (para 33).	<p>A model RFP document was prepared by SBM Urban and circulated to all the ULBs for engaging an agency for bioremediation and bio-mining. In the scope of work for the hired agency, detailed strategy and guidelines on utilization of inerts and rejects was laid out.</p> <p>Bioremediation of all the legacy waste dumpsites have been carried out / is being carried out as per this model RFP document prepared and ULB-wise details of the utilization of rejects have been collected.</p>	Completed
3	CPCB in consultation with some of the States PCBs and Municipal Corporations may work out environmentally safe methods/options for their use within one month (para 35).	Model RFP is prepared and circulated for legacy waste remediation for proper disposal of rejects out of biomining.	Completed
4	Plastic waste and construction and demolition waste processing plants be set up ensuring that bio-medical, hazardous, and E- waste are not co-mingled and treated with solid waste (para 36).	<p>For treatment of dry waste like plastic waste, under SBM 2.0, one dry waste plant (which will segregate plastic waste and send it to the plastic waste recyclers) is being set up in 151 out of 157 Nagar Palikas at a cost of 465.55 crores.</p> <p>The SBM Urban Office has hired an agency for handholding of Nagar Palikas for preparation of DPRs and RFPs for these dry-waste plants. After completion of tender process and the award of work-order, the State is trying to operationalize these plants by October 2024.</p> <p>Similarly, as per guidelines of MoHUA, 2 C &amp; D plants, in Rajkot and Bhavnagar, are being constructed under SBM</p>	Ongoing (October 2024)

No	Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT for Gujarat state on 23/02/2023	Action Taken	Status
		2.0 funds. 4 corporations, Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara and Junagarh already have functional C&D plants.	
5	Immediate efforts be made for ensuring connectivity with STPs having treatment capacity of 4754 MLD (para 37).	The gap has been reduced from 1005 MLD to 550 MLD.	Ongoing (March 2024)
6	The issues relating to compliance of STPs with standards and utilization of treated sewage be monitored and looked into by centralized mechanism at State level (para 46).	41 STPs are under construction and 50 STPs are planned are under planning for fulfilling the sewerage gap through AMRUT 2.0 and SJMMMSVY	Ongoing
7	Chief Secretary may immediately set up an orientation program on a regular basis at appropriate institutional level to deal with environmental issues (para 53).	Workshop concluded in 3rd week of October with Nagarpalika officials, MCs, and RCMs.  Further, SBM Urban has hired capacity building agencies for Capacity Building of Field Officers and Elected Representatives connected with sanitation work. Under this, capacity building workshops will be organized at all the 33 districts and 6 regional headquarters for various aspects of SBM.	Ongoing
8	MoUD may review utilization of capacities of STPs established and utilization of treated sewage (para 60).	ICCC Planned; tender to be issued soon.	Ongoing
9	<b>Ministry of Power and Ministry of Non-Renewal Energy (MNRE) may hasten the process of setting up of waste to energy projects and lay down rolling plan (para 60).</b>	Currently, the Jamnagar Waste-to-Energy (WTE) plant, with a capacity of 450 MT, has been operational since July 2022. Additionally, there are five WTE plants in the pipeline, including two plants with capacities of 1000 MT each at Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, one plant with a capacity of 600 MT at Rajkot Municipal Corporation, and one plant with a capacity of 1000 MT at	Ongoing (December 2024)

No	Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT for Gujarat state on 23/02/2023	Action Taken	Status
		Vadodara Municipal Corporation.	
10	CPCB and MoEF&CC may specifically issue directions on management of rejects out of biomining processes of legacy waste to avoid haphazard disposal/dumping (para 60).	A model RFP document was prepared by SBM Urban and circulated to all the ULBs for engaging an agency for bioremediation and bio-mining. In the scope of work for the hired agency, detailed strategy and guidelines on utilization of inerts and rejects was laid out.  Bioremediation of all the legacy waste dumpsites have been carried out / is being carried out as per this model RFP document prepared and ULB-wise details of the utilization of rejects have been collected.	Completed
11	Chief Secretary may set up a centralized single window mechanism for planning, capacity building and monitoring of waste management at the State level (para 56)	The committee for setting up of emergency response unit has been formulated and is under consideration. Tender for procurement of machine is under evaluation.	Completed
12	State level Monitoring Mechanism be set up under Chief Secretary and District level Monitoring Mechanism under District Magistrate for monthly review starting from 1st March 2023 (para 62).	Regular orientation/ interaction with District Magistrates or other concerned officers for progress review.	Completed
13	Community compost pits (15725) be properly maintained, ensuring that compost produced is fully utilized (para 31).	Out of 24,000 compost pits under SBM-G, 50% are operational and 50% being made operational sequentially. Campaigns to educate the public about waste segregation.	Ongoing Activity
14	MoUD with MoEF&CC and CPCB may look into applicability of standards for STPs based on mode of disposal (para 60).	Maximum use of treated sewage and compost made from MSW, as full or partial substitute of fertilizer	Ongoing activities by MoHUA
15	MoUD with Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer may maximize use of treated sewage and the compost and reviewing subsidy policy (para 60).	To review subsidy issue which is to be done under joint coordination of MoUD and Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer	MoUD with Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer

1. **Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT** - Amount of Rs. 2100 crores be credited to a **separate ring-fenced account within a month** for utilizing for sewage and solid waste management under the supervision of Chief Secretary (paras 26 & 65).

**Relevant Para –**

(Para-26)

It is seen from the data presented by the Chief Secretary that there still exist gaps in management of solid and liquid waste. Such gap has increased after last consideration. Thus, there is no benefit of considering mere future promises which have been breached in the past. Current violations are actionable as damage to the victims as a result of pollution is irreversible for which accountability cannot be avoided. Entirety of current solid waste generated is not being processed which requires continuing additions being added to the data of legacy waste. The Chief Secretary, Gujarat submits that there is improved governance on the subject and further initiatives are planned which will soon result in bridging the existing gaps in solid and liquid waste management. He submits that adequate funds are going to be allocated for the purpose, in the light of rate of compensation awarded in such cases. Without commenting of promised improvement in future, on the pattern of compensation awarded in respect of other States, compensation of Rs. 2100 crores may be liable to be levied for the past violations - Rs. 2010 crores for discharge of untreated sewage, Rs. 80 crores for legacy waste shown by data and Rs. 10 crores for continuing unprocessed waste to be also factored in as legacy waste till gap is addressed, hopefully soon. However, in view of statement of the Chief Secretary that a sum of Rs. 2100 crores will be voluntarily credited forthwith to a ringfenced account for being spent within one year to bridge the gaps in waste management as per specific action plan, it may not be necessary to direct levy of compensation on polluter pays principle.

(Para-65)

The Chief Secretary, Gujarat fairly accepts that there is gap of about 1005 MLD in sewage generation and treatment and legacy waste of 255 Lakh MT as well as 1452 TPD of unprocessed waste. In normal circumstances, the State would be liable to pay compensation of about Rs. 2100 crore at the scale of compensation fixed in other States. However, it is stated that amount of Rs. 2100 crores will be credited to a separate ring- fenced account within a month for the purpose to utilize for sewage and solid waste management under the supervision of Chief Secretary

**Action Point and Action Taken– Completed**

- **Ring fenced account to be opened and Rs.2100cr to be audited for the utilization purpose of Sewage Management and Solid Waste Management in state of Gujarat**
- Ring fenced account opened for INR 2100
- Disbursement of INR 600 Crores for utilization has been approved by Hon'ble CS through this ring fence account.
- Disbursement of INR 404 Crore for utilization at the under construction STPs in Municipal Corporation has been approved by Hon'ble CS through ring fence account.
- Further, INR 500 Cr from the ring fenced account is planned to be utilized for under construction STPs in various ULBs of the Gujarat.

Sr No	Funding Scheme/Agency	Received (Cr)
1	Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)	90
2	Gujarat Urban Development Company	500
3	Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board (GWSSB)	600
4	Gujarat Urban Development Mission	410
5	Swarnim Jayanti Mukhyamantri Shaheri Vikas Yojana (SJMMSVY)	500
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2100</b>

**Time Period** - Within one month (up to 31/03/2023)

**Concerned Department/Authority** - UDD, Finance Department, SBM, RDA

2. **Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT** - The State may work out strategy to utilize rejects (inert, RDF, etc.) arising out of biomining of legacy waste for proper channelization within one month (para 33).

**Relevant Para:**

(Para 33) The data shows that out of 255 lakh MT of legacy waste, 142 lakh MT has been remediated leaving 113 lakh MT is yet to be remedied. On one of such sites at pirana, Ahmedabad, we observe that out of 84 acres of land 38 acres has been reclaimed by clearing 76 out of 125 lakh MT of waste. 24.88 lakh MT of rejects (which are reported to be inert) have been used for landfill and in building developmental projects like riverfront and Gandhi Ashram redevelopment etc. Further, waste having some calorific value like plastics – with potential for use as Refused Derived Fuel (RDF) have been used in industries like cement production etc. The State may need to have strategy on these aspects for all legacy waste sites.

**Action Point and Action Taken - Completed**

**1. Legacy waste**

a). In accordance with the National Green Tribunal (NGT) order dated February 23, 2023, mandating compliance with the Municipal Solid Waste Rules 2016, Gujarat has been directed to formulate a comprehensive strategy for the efficient utilization of rejects (inerts, RDF) generated from the biomining of legacy waste.

The data presented in the order indicates that there are 113 lakh metric tons (MT) of legacy waste slated for remediation, with 59.15 lakh MT falling under the jurisdiction of 8 Municipal Corporations and 54.64 lakh MT under 157 Nagarpalikas.

The 8 Municipal Corporations in Gujarat have been able to independently address the remediation of their legacy waste. However, the Nagarpalikas required support due to their scale and economic constraints. To tackle this, the Government of Gujarat devised strategies to address on-ground challenges. These strategies included the creation of a model Request for Proposal (RFP) to assist Nagarpalikas and permitting clustering with the flexibility to incorporate various clauses to engage suitable agencies. These initiatives facilitated the engagement of agencies by Nagarpalikas, leading to the commencement of legacy waste remediation efforts.

Presently, all legacy waste from the 8 corporations and 100 Nagarpalikas has been successfully remediated. However, there remains 13.92 lakh MT of legacy waste pending remediation in 57 Nagarpalikas. The timelines for these pending actions are provided for your reference with annexure. **Total amount Rs. 91.25 Cr expedited by ULBs for remediation of legacy work.**

b.) Utilization Strategy

The management of waste has been meticulously planned with a focus on two distinct approaches: wet waste and dry waste. In adherence to directives issued by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) regarding the management of rejects generated from the bio-mining processes of legacy waste, a comprehensive model Request for Proposal (RFP) has been meticulously formulated by the Swachh Bharat Mission Urban, Gujarat. This initiative aims to prevent hazardous disposal and dumping practices.

The Model RFP outlines strategies for the excavation of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) from designated land areas. It categorizes materials into two primary groups: useful materials such as soil conditioner, recyclables, raw Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF), and filler material (e.g., soil, Construction & Demolition debris), and unuseful materials such as residual solid waste. Stringent timelines have been established for the packaging, storing, stacking, and recycling of materials to prevent accumulation within storage facilities. Non-recyclable materials possessing high calorific value are directed towards RDF plants for appropriate disposal.

Furthermore, the Model RFP advocates for the establishment of facilities dedicated to controlling and mitigating emissions, pollution, and environmental contamination across air, water, and soil domains. Comprehensive measures are outlined for addressing various forms of pollution including dust, odor, and noise pollution.

The circulated RFP has been disseminated among the 157 Nagarpalikas for the purpose of engaging agencies in the remediation of legacy waste.

As of today, within the 8 municipal corporations, 96.09 lakh MT of inert/soil, 40.35 lakh MT of RDF, and 25.34 lakh MT of Construction & Demolition (C&D) debris have been utilized from legacy waste sites. Similarly, within the 157 Nagarpalikas, 21.78 lakh MT of inert/soil, 9.65 lakh MT of RDF, and 9.27 lakh MT of C&D debris have been effectively utilized from legacy waste sites.

**Concerned Department/Authority** - UDD, ULBs, GPCB

3. **Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT** - CPCB in consultation with some of the **States PCBs and Municipal Corporations may work out environmentally safe methods/options** for their (legacy waste dump sites) use within one month (para 35).

#### **Relevant Para –**

As already mentioned earlier, legacy waste dump sites have resulted in huge damage to the environment and population in the vicinity of such dump sites who have suffered in safety, health, and comfort. For compensating them for such damage, one third of land occupied by legacy dump sites (on reclamation) needs to be reserved for dense forest and in the process of afforestation, Campa Funds can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority Act, 2016 (CAMPA Act). One third of reclaimed land out of the said dump site needs to be reserved for integrated waste management facilities. Remaining one third can be used for any other purpose, consistent with the above purposes, including a part of it being utilized for monetizing if funding is required for tackling the legacy waste. Legacy waste clearance has to be in minimum further time as laid down statutory timelines have already expired, and serious damage is taking place. It may be noted that remediation of legacy sites may be one time affair and such situations should not arise in future. Bioremediation followed by bio-mining has to be executed in accordance with the Guidelines/SoP laid down by CPCB and the residues/rejects arising out of such processes are to be properly utilized and managed with well-defined destinations. Having regard to the fact that significant quantity of rejects is generated out of biomining processes, CPCB in consultation with other concerned agencies, including some of the States PCBs and Municipal Corporations may work out environmentally safe methods/options for their use. It may elaborate para 4.3 of its guidelines and issue operative directions particularly for such cities having significant quantities of legacy waste. Once remediation is done at one site, repeated tendering may be avoided, and instead standardized rates be worked out for the execution of similar remediation to same time, or such execution be done Departmentally. Use for land to be reclaimed be declared in advance so that further steps can be taken in that direction. This is in line with order of this Tribunal dated 11.10.2022 in OA No. 300/2022, In re: News item published in News 18 dated 26.04.2022 titled "Delhi: Massive Fire at Bhalswa Dump Yard, Fourth This Year; 13 Fire Tenders on Spot".

#### **Action Point - Ongoing**

- Compensation to the population in the vicinity of the legacy waste dump site
- Funds to be reserved for dense forest and in the process of afforestation, in accordance with the provisions of CAMPA Act
- Guidelines/SoP laid down by CPCB and the residues/rejects
- CPCB shall coordinate with SPCB/Municipal Corporations and ULBs to workout environmentally safe methods/options for use of residues/rejects
- To avoid repeated tendering and instead standardized rates be worked out for the execution of legacy waste remediation at ULB level

#### **Action taken**

- Model RFP is prepared for legacy waste remediation in which clauses related to proper disposal of rejects out of biomining of legacy waste are included. Model RFP is circulated to ULBs in December 2022.
- Some general terms and conditions for agencies for work out environmentally safe methods added in Model RFP.
- As per MoHUA Gol guideline standardized rates max. Rs. 550/ Per MT decided and approved.

**Time Period** - Ongoing Activity (October 2023)

**Concerned Department/Authority** - UDD, SBM, RDD

4. **Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT** - Plastic waste and construction and demolition waste processing plants be set up ensuring that bio-medical, hazardous, and E- waste are not co-mingled and treated with solid waste (para 36).

**Relevant Para:**

(Para 36)

Thus, execution plan relating to management of municipal solid waste for both Urban and Rural areas may include setting up of new facilities and augmentation of existing waste processing plants (centralized and decentralized) for un-processed waste. Bioremediation/bio-mining process need to be executed as per CPCB guidelines and the stabilized organic waste from biomining as well as from compost plants need to comply with laid down specifications. Other material recovered during such processes be put to use through authorized dealers/handlers /users instead of unorganized disposal. Further, instead of creating more dumping sites for waste generated on day-to-day basis, waste processing plants already set up be fully utilized so that no further legacy waste is generated. Simultaneously, plastic waste and construction and demolition waste processing plants be also set up ensuring that bio-medical, hazardous and E-waste are not co-mingled and treated with solid waste. It may be worthwhile to take into consideration guidelines on the subject issued by the Ministry of Urban Development, Gol titled "Waste to Wealth" on 2.10.2017 under Swachh Bharat Mission

**Action Point:**

- Plan relating to management & treatment of municipal solid waste for both Urban and Rural areas to be prepared.
- Execution of plan for setting up of new facilities and for augmentation of existing waste processing plants (centralized and decentralized) for un-processed waste.
- Action plan for waste processing plants shall be fully utilized so that no further legacy waste is generated.
- Action plan for not to co-mingled other waste and treated with solid waste

**Action taken**

**a). Daily waste generation**

The Total waste generation in the state of Gujarat is 10,317 TPD out of which 7,520 TPD generation is at the 8 Municipal Corporation and 2,797 TPD waste is generated per day at 157 nagarpalikas.

Specifically, wet waste generation stands at 5,316 TPD, with 3,963 TPD generated within the 8 Municipal Corporations and 1,353 TPD generated in the 157 Nagarpalikas. To bolster waste processing capacities, 156 composting plants have been approved under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) 2.0, with a budget allocation of 590.92 Crores. Among these, 8 plants have been sanctioned for the Municipal Corporations, capable of handling 3,652 TPD at a cost of 421.60 crores, while 148 plants have been approved for the Nagarpalikas, capable of processing 1,558 TPD, with a budget of 169.32 crores.

Additionally, dry waste generation amounts to 5,001 TPD, with 3,557 TPD generated in the 8 Municipal Corporations and 1,444 TPD generated in the 157 Nagarpalikas. To address this, 151

Material Recovery Facility (MRF) plants have been sanctioned under SBM 2.0, with a budget of 465.55 crores. Among these, 8 plants have been approved for the Municipal Corporations, designed to handle 3,524 TPD at a cost of 299.54 crores, while 143 plants have been sanctioned for the Nagarpalikas, capable of processing 1,953 TPD, with a budget of 166.01 crores.

Furthermore, 8 Municipal Corporations and 32 Nagarpalikas have demonstrated self-sufficiency in constructing processing plants. To support the remaining 125 Nagarpalikas in constructing these plants, the Swachh Bharat Mission Urban Gujarat has engaged consultants for the preparation of RFPs and onboarding successful agencies. It is anticipated that all the plants will be operational by October 2024.

### **Mitigation strategies :**

A comprehensive model Request for Proposal (RFP) has been meticulously formulated by the Swachh Bharat Mission Urban, Gujarat. This initiative aims to prevent hazardous disposal and dumping practices.

The Model RFP outlines strategies for the excavation of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) from designated land areas. It categorizes materials into two primary groups: useful materials such as soil conditioner, recyclables, raw Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF), and filler material (e.g., soil, Construction & Demolition debris), and unuseful materials such as residual solid waste. Stringent timelines have been established for the packaging, storing, stacking, and recycling of materials to prevent accumulation within storage facilities. Non-recyclable materials possessing high calorific value are directed towards RDF plants for appropriate disposal.

Furthermore, the Model RFP advocates for the establishment of facilities dedicated to controlling and mitigating emissions, pollution, and environmental contamination across air, water, and soil domains. Comprehensive measures are outlined for addressing various forms of pollution including dust, odor, and noise pollution.

### **Time Period – Ongoing Activity**

### **Concerned Department/Authority - CPCB, GPCB, UDD, SBM, RDD**

5. **Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT** - Immediate efforts be made for ensuring connectivity with STPs having treatment capacity of 4754 MLD (para 37).

### **Relevant Para:**

(Para 37)

The data presented shows gap of about 1005 MLD in generation and treatment of sewage. Appropriate treatment of such waste has to be undertaken ensuring that no fecal contaminants are discharged into water streams/ponds/rivers or in coastal or estuarine areas. The STPs set up so far need to be properly operated and to remain compliant with the standards. Treated sewage needs to be utilized for secondary purposes. Immediate efforts need to be made for ensuring connectivity with STPs having treatment capacity of 4754 MLD.

### **Action Point:**

- Out of total gap of 1005 MLD at the NGT order date, at present 550 MLD is treated at various ULBs and municipal corporations, further, to address the remaining gap and increased generation – 41 STPs of combined capacity of more than 900 MLD are under construction.
- In addition, to address the increased sewage generation due to population growth, 50 STPs are under various stages of planning with a combined designed capacity of over 1000 MLD.
- All the UGD connections under Janbhagidari schemes are planned to improve the sewage collection at various STPs

- Implementation of drainage network work within the stipulated time. (Phase II of Sewerage Network undertaken in SJMMSVY for all respective Nagarpalikas)
- Further steps have been taken to improve and encourage the reuse of treated wastewater in various ULBs and municipal corporations.

#### **Action taken**

- The gap has been reduced from 1005 MLD to 550 MLD through installation of new STPs thus increasing the treatment capacity, ensuring HH connections and augmentation of sewerage network.

**Time Period** – Ongoing Activity (December 2024)

**Concerned Department/Authority** - CPCB, GPCB, UDD, SBM, RDD

6. **Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT** - The issues relating to compliance of STPs with standards and utilization of treated sewage be monitored and looked into by centralized mechanism at State level (para 46)

#### **Relevant Para:**

(Para 46)

We find that while STPs of 4754 MLD capacity are available, only 3409 MLD is being treated out of 4414 MLD being generated. Further, STPs of 133 MLD installed capacity be made compliant with the prescribed standards. This aspect needs to be looked into on continuous basis by a centralized mechanism which may be set up within a month.

#### **Action Point -**

- Evaluation of STPs capacity and drainage connections
- Action Plan to be prepared for treatment of Total sewage generation in Gujarat (Plans prepared under AMRUT 2.0, SJMMSVY, SJMMSVY – II, Smart Cities & AMRUT)
- Agencies to be identified for STP and drainage connections - ongoing
- Implementation of drainage connection work within stipulated period
- ICCC to be established to monitor the sewerage generation, collection, and treatment at the State Level.

#### **Action taken**

- New projects are under planning for augmenting the sewerage gap through AMRUT 2.0 and SJMMSVY by providing new STP plants and underground drainage network considering the future population and expansion of city limits

**Time Period** – Ongoing

**Concerned Department/Authority** - CPCB, GPCB, UDD, SBM, RDD

7. **Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT** - Chief Secretary may immediately set up orientation programme on regular basis at appropriate institutional level to deal with environmental issues (para 53)

#### **Relevant Para:**

(Para 53) In order to facilitate expeditious execution of sewage and solid waste management projects, the Chief Secretary may consider suitable orientation/interaction programs for District Magistrates or other concerned officers to improve environmental governance

#### **Action Point:**

- Committee should be constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Secretary for orientation/interaction/implementation programs for Solid and Sewage waste management and to improve environmental governance.
- District Magistrates must take ownership for monitoring of sewage and solid waste management and regularly providing report to Chief Secretary on monthly basis.

**Action taken**

- Regular orientation/interaction with District Magistrates or other concerned officers for progress review
- As per guidelines of AMRUT2.0 and SBM 2.0, State Level High Powered Committee (SHPC) is formed through GR dated 5/03/2022. The same SHPC will remain for Amrut 2.0.
- The SHPC for SBM 2.0 has been formed through GR dated 28/02/2022

**Time Period** – On going

**Concerned Department/Authority** - Hon'ble Chief Secretary, District Magistrates, UDD, SBM, CPCB, GPCB

8. **Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT** - MoUD may review utilization of capacities of STPs established and utilization of treated sewage (para 60)

**Relevant Para:**

(Para 60)

Based on interaction with 26 States/UTs extensively on the issue of solid and sewage waste management, we are of the view that Central Ministries and Departments need to facilitate States/UTs to effectively execute centrally sponsored projects. This will include utilization of waste for defined purposes involving components of central funding. Some such aspects include (i) utilization of installed STPs are fully utilized remaining unutilized due to lack of connectivity which can be overseen by MoUD. Utilization for treated sewage should be taken as an integral part of the sewage treatment planning with STPs. (ii) looking into applicability of standards for sewage treatment in Urban and Rural areas, considering the usage of treated sewage and mode of disposal under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. 1974. This can be done by MoUD, MoEF&CC and CPCB under the coordination of MoUD; (iii) maximizing use of treated sewage and the compost made out of municipal solid waste as full or partial substitute of fertilizer and ultimately reviewing subsidy issue which may be done under joint coordination of MoUD and Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer (iv) process of setting up of waste to energy projects as per applicability in cities and towns with specified technologies and ensuring compliance with environmental norms by Ministry of Power and Ministry of Non-Renewal Energy (MNRE). We have already cleared that such projects may be kept out of the scope of environmental clearances but taking due care based on siting and preventing human health damages (v) specific directions on management of rejects out of biomining processes of legacy waste to avoid haphazard disposal/dumping by CPCB and MoEF&CC

**Action Point:**

**Co-ordination of MoUD with MoEF&CC and CPCB to facilitate Gujarat State for effective execution of centrally sponsored projects for:**

- Monitoring of STPs for capacity utilized through SCADA System and proposed Central Monitoring Centre at the State Level
- Utilization for treated sewage should be taken as an integral part of the sewage treatment planning with STPs. (State Action Plan for formulation of projects for reuse of treated wastewater should be prepared)
- Applicability of standards for sewage treatment in Urban and Rural areas, considering the usage of treated sewage and mode of disposal

- Expedite Process of setting up of waste to energy projects as per applicability in cities and towns with specified technologies and ensuring compliance with environmental norms
- To review existing and proposed Waste to Energy project at regular interval for ensuring compliance with environmental norms

#### **Action taken**

- Process of setting up of waste to energy projects has been started
- One operational WTE Plant at Jamnagar, 5 under progress and planned to be completed by December 2024

**Time Period** – Ongoing

**Concerned Department/Authority** - MoUD, MoEF&CC, CPCB, UDD, RDD, ULBs

9. **Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT** - Ministry of Power and Ministry of Non-Renewal Energy (MNRE) may hasten the process of setting up of waste to energy projects and lay down rolling plan (para 60)

#### **Relevant Para:**

(Para 60) Based on interaction with 26 States/UTs extensively on the issue of solid and sewage waste management, we are of the view that Central Ministries and Departments need to facilitate States/UTs to effectively execute centrally sponsored projects. This will include utilization of waste for defined purposes involving components of central funding. Some such aspects include (i) utilization of installed STPs are fully utilized remaining unutilized due to lack of connectivity which can be overseen by MoUD. Utilization for treated sewage should be taken as an integral part of the sewage treatment planning with STPs. (ii) looking into applicability of standards for sewage treatment in Urban and Rural areas, considering the usage of treated sewage and mode of disposal under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. 1974. This can be done by MoUD, MoEF&CC and CPCB under the coordination of MoUD; (iii) maximizing use of treated sewage and the compost made out of municipal solid waste as full or partial substitute of fertilizer and ultimately reviewing subsidy issue which may be done under joint coordination of MoUD and Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer (iv) process of setting up of waste to energy projects as per applicability in cities and towns with specified technologies and ensuring compliance with environmental norms by Ministry of Power and Ministry of Non-Renewal Energy (MNRE). We have already cleared that such projects may be kept out of the scope of environmental clearances but taking due care based on siting and preventing human health damages (v) specific directions on management of rejects out of biomining processes of legacy waste to avoid haphazard disposal/dumping by CPCB and MoEF&CC

## Action Point:

Co-ordination of MoUD with MoEF&CC, Ministry of Power, and Ministry of Non-Renewal Energy and CPCB to facilitate Gujarat State for effective execution of centrally sponsored projects for:

- Expedite Process of setting up of waste to energy projects as per applicability in cities and towns with specified technologies and ensuring compliance with environmental norms
- To review existing and proposed Waste to Energy project at regular interval for ensuring compliance with environmental norms

## Action taken

Gujarat generates 10,317 TPD of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), and the responsibility for its management lies with Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016, issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, prescribe the manner in which the Authorities have to undertake the collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing, and disposal of MSW generated within their jurisdiction. Compliance with the MSW Rules requires appropriate systems and infrastructure facilities to be put in place to undertake the scientific collection, management, processing, and disposal of MSW.

However, it has been observed that individually, the Authorities are unable to implement and sustain separate and independent projects due to a lack of financial and technical expertise and a scarcity of resources, such as land and manpower. To address this issue, the Government of Gujarat recognizes the need to create regional MSW facilities to provide an economically viable, technically and environmentally efficient, and effective alternative for the Authorities to discharge their obligations to provide scientific collection, management, processing, and disposal of MSW effectively.

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission, Gujarat was the first state to introduce the Waste to Energy Policy in 2022 to encourage ULBs and Private Companies to invest in waste-to-energy projects via the public-private partnership model and help the sector to grow and develop.

Currently, the Jamnagar Waste-to-Energy (WTE) plant, with a capacity of 450 MT, has been operational since July 2022. Additionally, there are five WTE plants in the pipeline, including two plants with capacities of 1000 MT each at Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, one plant with a capacity of 600 MT at Rajkot Municipal Corporation, and one plant with a capacity of 1000 MT at Vadodara Municipal Corporation.

**Time Period** – Ongoing; within 6 months (December 2024)

**Concerned Department/Authority** - MoEF&CC UDD, Irrigation department, SBM, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer CPCB, GPCB

10. **Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT** - CPCB and MoEF&CC may specifically issue directions on management of rejects out of biomining processes of legacy waste to avoid haphazard disposal/dumping (para 60).

## Relevant Para:

(Para 60)

Based on interaction with 26 States/UTs extensively on the issue of solid and sewage waste management, we are of the view that Central Ministries and Departments need to facilitate States/UTs to effectively execute centrally sponsored projects. This will include utilization of waste for defined purposes involving components of central funding. Some such aspects include (i) utilization of installed STPs are fully utilized remaining unutilized due to lack of connectivity which can be overseen by MoUD. Utilization for treated sewage should be taken as an integral part of the sewage treatment planning with STPs. (ii) looking into applicability of standards for sewage treatment in Urban and Rural areas, considering the usage of treated sewage and mode of disposal under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. 1974. This can be done by MoUD, MoEF&CC and CPCB under the

coordination of MoUD; (iii) maximizing use of treated sewage and the compost made out of municipal solid waste as full or partial substitute of fertilizer and ultimately reviewing subsidy issue which may be done under joint coordination of MoUD and Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer (iv) process of setting up of waste to energy projects as per applicability in cities and towns with specified technologies and ensuring compliance with environmental norms by Ministry of Power and Ministry of Non-Renewal Energy (MNRE). We have already cleared that such projects may be kept out of the scope of environmental clearances but taking due care based on siting and preventing human health damages (v) specific directions on management of rejects out of biomining processes of legacy waste to avoid haphazard disposal/dumping by CPCB and MoEF&CC.

**Action Point and Action taken- Completed**

Co-ordination of MoUD with MoEF&CC and CPCB to facilitate Gujarat State for effective execution of centrally sponsored projects for:

- Specific directions to be prepared by CPCB and MoEF&CC for management of rejects out of bio-mining processes of legacy waste to avoid haphazard disposal/dumping
- A model RFP for Legacy Waste remediation has been prepared by SBMU and circulated to all Nagarpalikas and has been instructed that legacy waste must be remediated using Bioremediation and biomining process as per Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) guidelines for disposal of Legacy Waste (Old Municipal Solid Waste), published in February, 2019 of Chapter 4.0 (Methodology) norm.

**Time Period** – within 6 months

**Concerned Department/Authority** - Gujarat Urban Development, Irrigation department, MoEF&CC SBM, Ministry of Power and Ministry of Non-Renewal Energy, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer CPCB, GPCB

11. **Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT** – Chief Secretary may set up a centralized single window mechanism for planning, capacity building and monitoring of waste management at the State level (para 56) and.

**Relevant Para:**

(Para 56) In the light of above observations, it appears that there is need for paradigm shift in handling of the situation. The nagging problem of waste management stares the administration in the face and remains unresolved to the detriment of environment and public health. First change required is to set up a centralized single window mechanism for planning, capacity building and monitoring of waste management at the State level. Of course, local authorities have to do their duty and stocktaking at the district levels may continue but subject to supervision and control of such mechanism. It should be headed by an officer of the rank of Additional Chief Secretary with representation from concerned departments – Urban Development, Rural Development, Environment and Forest, Agriculture, Water Resources, Fisheries and Industries. The mechanism should be working on fulltime basis. Its functions should include preparing a comprehensive blueprint, periodic review of progress in bridging the gaps in sewage and solid waste management and establishing, continuous interaction with the stakeholders, including experts and institutions, concerned departments, community members and all other stakeholders. There must be a continuous training programme for those involved in execution of waste management projects. In this regard reference is made to recent order of the Tribunal dated 23.01.2023 in M.A. No. 98/2022 in OA No. 180/2021, Mukul Kumar vs. State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors. It was held that training must be planned for probationers and in service officers, particularly those who have to serve as District Magistrates to implement DEPs including sewage and solid waste management

**Action Point and Action taken - Completed**

- To set up a centralized single window mechanism for planning, capacity building and monitoring of waste management at the State level under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Secretary
- Committee should be constituted headed by ACS to prepare a comprehensive blueprint, periodic review of progress in bridging the gaps in sewage and solid waste management and establishing, continuous interaction with the stakeholders, including experts and institutions, concerned departments, community members and all other stakeholders.
- The framework for the committee has been prepared and under consideration - Sanitation response unit for responding emergency incidents and setting up of Central Monitoring System for continuously monitoring the quality of sewerage at all the STPs at the State Level through SCADA system – approval for Hon'ble Chief Minister

**Time Period** – within 1 month

**Concerned Department/Authority** - Hon'ble Chief secretary, UDD, SBM, Gujarat Rural Development Department, District Collector

12. **Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT** - State level Monitoring Mechanism be set up under Chief Secretary and District level Monitoring Mechanism under District Magistrate for monthly review starting from 1st March 2023 (para 62).

**Relevant Para –**

(Para 62) We hope in the light of interaction with the Chief Secretary, the State of Gujarat will take further measures in the matter by innovative approach and stringent monitoring, ensuring that 255 lakh MT of legacy waste as well as 1452 TPD of unprocessed waste and 1005 MLD liquid waste generation and treatment are bridged at the earliest, shortening the proposed timelines, adopting alternative/interim measures to the extent, and wherever found viable. Restoration plans need to be executed at the earliest simultaneously in all districts/cities/ towns/ villages in a time bound manner without further delay with well laid monitoring mechanism at State and District level. District Magistrates must take ownership for monitoring of sewage and solid waste management and regularly providing report to Chief Secretary on monthly basis and overall compliance be ensured by Chief Secretary for which regular meetings be conducted.

**Action Point and Action taken – Completed**

- Committee should be constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Secretary for orientation/interaction/implementation programs for Solid and Sewage waste management and to improve environmental governance.
- Regular orientation/interaction with District Magistrates or other concerned officers for progress review.
- District Magistrates must take ownership for monitoring of sewage and solid waste management and regularly providing report to Chief Secretary on monthly basis.
- Biweekly meetings under the chairmanship of ACEO, GUDM to monitor the progress of solid waste and liquid for all ULBs in Gujarat
- Besides this, monthly meetings are scheduled at district level under the chairmanship of respective District Magistrates to review the works

**Time Period** – From 1<sup>st</sup> March 2023

**Concerned Department/Authority** - Hon'ble Chief secretary, UDD, SBM, RDD, District Collector, ULBs

**Other Departments:**

13. **Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT - Community compost pits (15725) be properly maintained,** ensuring that compost produced is fully utilized (para 31)

**Relevant Para -**

(Para 31) In case of rural waste, management of waste has to be ensured for all 18,346 villages. Community compost pits as proposed numbering 15,725 need to be properly maintained and compost produced as per standards and fully utilized

**Action Point:** Ongoing activities by SBM Rural

- Awareness program for proper segregation of Bio-degradable waste for composting
- Action Plan for utilization of compost material
- Waste management to be ensured for all 18,346 villages

**Time Period** - Within six months (up to 31/08/2023)

**Concerned Department/Authority** - UDD, SBM, RDD

14. **Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT - MoUD with MoEF&CC and CPCB may look into applicability of standards for STPs based on mode of disposal (para 60).**

**Relevant Para:**

(Para 60)

Based on interaction with 26 States/UTs extensively on the issue of solid and sewage waste management, we are of the view that Central Ministries and Departments need to facilitate States/UTs to effectively execute centrally sponsored projects. This will include utilization of waste for defined purposes involving components of central funding. Some such aspects include (i) utilization of installed STPs are fully utilized remaining unutilized due to lack of connectivity which can be overseen by MoUD. Utilization for treated sewage should be taken as an integral part of the sewage treatment planning with STPs. (ii) looking into applicability of standards for sewage treatment in Urban and Rural areas, considering the usage of treated sewage and mode of disposal under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. 1974. This can be done by MoUD, MoEF&CC and CPCB under the coordination of MoUD; (iii) maximizing use of treated sewage and the compost made out of municipal solid waste as full or partial substitute of fertilizer and ultimately reviewing subsidy issue which may be done under joint coordination of MoUD and Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer (iv) process of setting up of waste to energy projects as per applicability in cities and towns with specified technologies and ensuring compliance with environmental norms by Ministry of Power and Ministry of Non-Renewal Energy (MNRE). We have already cleared that such projects may be kept out of the scope of environmental clearances but taking due care based on siting and preventing human health damages (v) specific directions on management of rejects out of biomining processes of legacy waste to avoid haphazard disposal/dumping by CPCB and MoEF&CC.

**Action Point:** Ongoing activities by MoHUA

Co-ordination of MoUD with MoEF&CC and CPCB to facilitate Gujarat State for effective execution of centrally sponsored projects for:

- Applicability of standards for sewage treatment in Urban and Rural areas, considering the usage of treated sewage and mode of disposal
- Maximum use of treated sewage and the compost made from municipal solid waste as full or partial substitute of fertilizer
- To review subsidy issue which may be done under joint coordination of MoUD and Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer

**Time Period** – within 6 months

**Concerned Department/Authority** - MoUD, Agriculture Department, Chemical Fertilizer Department, MoEF&CC, CPCB, UDD, Irrigation Department, ULBs, GPCB

15. **Directions issued by Hon'ble NGT** - MoUD with Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer may maximize use of treated sewage and the compost and reviewing subsidy policy (para 60)

**Relevant Para:**

(Para 60) Based on interaction with 26 States/UTs extensively on the issue of solid and sewage waste management, we are of the view that Central Ministries and Departments need to facilitate States/UTs to effectively execute centrally sponsored projects. This will include utilization of waste for defined purposes involving components of central funding. Some such aspects include (i) utilization of installed STPs are fully utilized remaining unutilized due to lack of connectivity which can be overseen by MoUD. Utilization for treated sewage should be taken as an integral part of the sewage treatment planning with STPs. (ii) looking into applicability of standards for sewage treatment in Urban and Rural areas, considering the usage of treated sewage and mode of disposal under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. 1974. This can be done by MoUD, MoEF&CC and CPCB under the coordination of MoUD; (iii) maximizing use of treated sewage and the compost made out of municipal solid waste as full or partial substitute of fertilizer and ultimately reviewing subsidy issue which may be done under joint coordination of MoUD and Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer (iv) process of setting up of waste to energy projects as per applicability in cities and towns with specified technologies and ensuring compliance with environmental norms by Ministry of Power and Ministry of Non-Renewal Energy (MNRE). We have already cleared that such projects may be kept out of the scope of environmental clearances but taking due care based on siting and preventing human health damages (v) specific directions on management of rejects out of biomining processes of legacy waste to avoid haphazard disposal/dumping by CPCB and MoEF&CC.

**Action Taken:** MoUD with Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer

Co-ordination of MoUD with MoEF&CC, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer and CPCB to facilitate Gujarat State for effective execution of centrally sponsored projects for:

- Maximum use of treated sewage and the compost made from municipal solid waste as full or partial substitute of fertilizer
- To review subsidy issue which may be done under joint coordination of MoUD and Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer

**Time Period** – within 6 months

**Concerned Department/Authority** - MoEF&CC UDD, Irrigation department, SBM, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizer CPCB

## State Initiative

The State of Gujarat has implemented the **Nirmal Gujarat 2.0** program to achieve a cleaner state and promote it as a garbage-free zone. This initiative fosters collaboration between the government, civil society, and citizens to improve visible cleanliness in urban areas. For the fiscal year 2024-25, a budget of **Rs. 240 crores** have been allocated for this program.

Key components of Nirmal Gujarat 2.0 includes:

- Addressing financial limitations of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to enhance waste collection: Rs. 60 crore program titled "Safai vera protsahan yojana" has been established.
- Encouraging source segregation through behavioral change: Rs.16 crore program titled "Mera Sheher Swachh Seher" awards recognizes outstanding ULBs in this area.
- Eradicating identified garbage vulnerable points (GVPs) within ULBs: A budget of Rs. 16 crores has been dedicated to this purpose.
- Fostering competition among ULBs: The "State Safai Karamchari Award" program, with a budget of ₹4 crores, recognizes exemplary sanitation workers.

Annexure for Timelimit				
Sr No.	ULB Name	Total Legacy waste at time of NGT Hearing (23.02.23)	Pending Legacy Waste (MT)(20.03.24)	Time limit
1	Nadiad	230956	15711	May-24
2	Surendranagar	211200	47337	Apr-24
3	Dakor	2500	2500	Apr-24
4	Mahudha	3253	3253	Apr-24
5	Patan	239649	156755	Jul-24
6	Kalol	176000	65174	Apr-24
7	Palanpur	262000	26717	Apr-24
8	Mahesana	181500	19000	Apr-24
9	Chansma	18796	18500	Apr-24
10	Prantij	20000	8651	Apr-24
11	Modasa	45306	5701	May-24
12	Veraval-Patan	179806	63818.26	Jun-24
13	Sihor	35000	9500	Mar-24
14	Anand	92856	38295	May-24
15	Borsad	35000	1800	Mar-24
16	Chhotaudepur	61000	14800	Apr-24
17	Dahod	75602	63600	May-24
18	Halol	55000	40500	May-24
19	Zalod	25511	16660	Apr-24
20	Karamasad	3000	2000	Mar-24
21	Padra	14000	4200	Mar-24
22	Vapi	56688	8100	Apr-24
23	Bharuch	106161	25439	May-24
24	Navsari	140000	4200	Mar-24

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25	Bardoli	56712	5566	Mar-24
26	Upleta	5469	1525	Mar-24
27	Morbi	348909	347708	Dec-24
28	Dhrol	8200	400	Jun-24
29	Kalavad	8512	8512	Aug-24
30	Okha	1930	200	Jul-24
31	Khambhaliya	14999	6749	Mar-24
32	Salaya	30474	3210	Apr-24
33	Porbandar	200000	134000	Aug-24
34	Bhuj	178500	13200	Mar-24
35	Anjar	94558	14680	Mar-24
36	Mandvi_k	75000	60000	Jun-24
37	Rapar	7700	7700	Mar-24
	Total	3301747	1265661.26	