

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL
GREEN TRIBUNAL SOUTHERN ZONE,
CHENNAI**

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO.245 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

Tribunal on its own motion SUO MOTU
based on the News Item in *Deccan Herald*
dt: 20.07.2024 titled, "**Karnataka among
worst performing states in clean air
programme spending; Bengaluru at
bottom among cities**"

And

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB),
Represented by its Chairman, New Delhi
and Ors

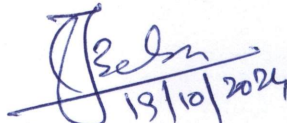
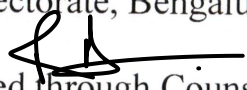
..... Respondent(s).

INDEX

S. No	Particular	Page No.
1.	Reply affidavit in compliance to Hon'ble NGT order dated 03.09.2024 in OA No. 245/2024	1-10
2.	Annexure I: A Copy of Hon'ble NGT Order dated 03.09.2024	11-13
3.	Annexure II: A copy of Guidelines issued by DoE for release and utilization of funds under XVFC	14-32
4.	Annexure III: A Copy of MoEFCC Guidelines on Fund Utilization under NCAP	33-74

Place: Bangalore
Date: 19.10.2024




19/10/2024
(J. Chandra Babu)
Regional Director
Central Pollution Control Board
Regional Directorate, Bengaluru

Filed through Counsel

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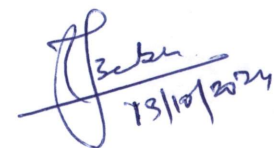
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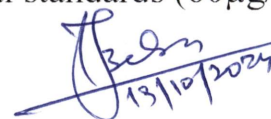
**REPLY ON BEHALF OF THE RESPONDENT NO. 1, THE CENTRAL
POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD (herein after referred as CPCB)**

1. That, Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 03.09.2024 in the instant matter has issued notice to all respondents and thereby the reply is made in succeeding paragraphs.
2. That, CPCB is a statutory Board constituted under Section 3 of The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. It performs the functions under The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.


13/10/2024

J. Chandra Babu
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CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE - BENGALURU
(MIN.OF ENV,FOREST & CC, GOVT OF INDIA)
BENGALURU - 560 079. MOB: 9868278903

3. It is humbly submitted that the instant application was registered suo-motu by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principle Bench, New Delhi as original application No. 1009/2024 on the basis of the news item newspaper report published in Deccan Herald dated 20.08.2024 titled "Karnataka among worst performing states in clean air programme spending, Bengaluru at the bottom among cities". Central Pollution Control Board was impleaded as Respondent No. 1 and the matter was transferred by Hon'ble NGT (PB) vide order dated 02.08.2024, to the Hon'ble NGT southern bench, wherein the same has been renumbered as OA No 245/2024.
4. That, as per the order dated 03.09.2024 by this Hon'ble Tribunal, the Municipal Corporations of Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP), Hubli-Dharwad, Davanagere & Kalaburagi have been impleaded as additional Respondents and directed the Respondents to file the report in the matter. A Copy of Hon'ble NGT order dated 03.09.2024 is attached as *Annexure I*.
5. It is humbly submitted that, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt of India (hereinafter referred to as MoEF&CC) launched the National Clean Air Programme (hereinafter referred to as NCAP) in January 2019, as a multi-sectoral initiative aimed at improving air quality across various levels, i.e, City, Regional and National.
6. That, NCAP focuses on multi-sectoral sources of pollution including industries, power plants, vehicles, Road dust, open burning of waste, construction & demolition activities, etc.; NCAP also focuses on Inter-Ministerial co-ordination for convergence of actions and interventions; and partnership with Institutes of National repute and International Agencies as Knowledge Partners.
7. That, CPCB has identified 130 non-attainment and million plus cities in 24 States and Union Territories. The cities which have exceeded PM₁₀ concentrations of 60µg/m³ for five consecutive years, are designated as Non-Attainment Cities (NACs). The key objective of the NCAP is to reduce PM₁₀ concentration in these 130 cities by 40% by the year 2025-26, in comparison to levels of 2019-20 or achievement of national standards (60µg/m³).



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8. It is submitted that, four cities in Karnataka State viz., Bengaluru, Davanagere, Kalaburagi, and Hubli- Dharwad have been identified as Non-Attainment Cities under this framework. In compliance to Hon'ble NGT order passed in Original Application No. 681 of 2018 dated 8th October 2018, all non-attainment cities (NACs) had prepared City Action Plans (CAP) and got it approved by CPCB. These city action plans have details of major actions/activities to be undertaken, associated agencies/ organizations/ departments responsible for its implementation, timelines and source of funds for these activities.
9. It is humbly submitted that, CPCB has also developed an online portal, "PRANA" – 'Portal for Regulation of Air-pollution in Non-Attainment cities', for monitoring implementation of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP). The PRANA portal endeavours to support tracking and monitoring of physical as well as financial status of city air action plan implementation and disseminate information on air quality management efforts under NCAP to public.
10. That, all the 04 NACs in Karnataka have also been submitting micro level annual action plans and the activities covered include strengthening of ambient air quality network, source apportionment studies, use of dust mitigation equipment, black-topping/paving of roads, solid waste management, infrastructure for non-motorised transport, shifting to clean energy, promotion of E-Vehicles, greenery etc.
11. It is humbly submitted that, the City Action Plans of Non-attainment cities are to be implemented by coordinated action of State Government and its agencies at state and city level. Two State Level Committees i.e. Steering committee and Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC) and one City level Implementation Committee for each of the cities have been constituted for implementation of NCAP chaired by Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary (Environment) and Municipal Commissioner/District Magistrate respectively. Further AQM cell at ULB level have also been constituted for taking up the activities at ground level to improve air quality.
12. That, Out of 04 NACs of Karnataka, the MoEF&CC is providing funding under NCAP to Davanagere, Kalaburagi, and Hubli- Dharwad cities and


13/10/2018
J. Chandra Babu

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Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Finance is providing 15th Finance Commission grant to Bengaluru-UA, as a performance based supplemental grant for funding of critical gaps of Action Plan. The major funding for implementation of Action Plans is to be mobilised through convergence of resources from various schemes of Central Government such as Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Smart City Mission, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT), FAME-II etc. and resources from State/UT Governments and it's agencies such as Municipal Corporation, Urban Development authorities and Industrial development authorities, etc.

13. It is humbly submitted that, each of the Non-Attainment Cities in Karnataka are required to submit the annual action plan based on its annual budget allocation on PRANA portal for each Financial Year.
14. It is humbly submitted that, to facilitate the implementation of action plans, MoEF&CC has released funds to the CPCB under NCAP, which has been subsequently disbursed to the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB). KSPCB has been tasked with releasing these funds to the identified Non-Attainment Cities (NACs), i.e Hubli- Dharwad, Davenagere and Kalaburgi under the NCAP and KSPCB directly transfers the funds to NACs within time frame.
15. It is further submitted that, XV Finance Commission (XVFC) grants have been directly transferred to million plus cities by the Department of Expenditure to the State Finance Department and in the case of Bengaluru, these funds are subsequently released to the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) for the implementation of the approved activities under the NCAP. A copy of the Guidelines issued by DoE for release and utilization of funds under XVFC is attached as *Annexure II*.
16. It is further submitted that, MoEF&CC has issued guidelines for release and utilization of funds under NCAP. The objective of the guidelines on release of funds under National Clean Air Program (NCAP) is to prescribe the principles and framework for release and utilization of funds to the targeted cities for year 2021-22 onwards for improving their air quality. The financial


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allocation from NCAP is performance based-supplemental grant for funding of those activities of approved city action Plan and city micro action plan for which adequate and sufficient funding is not available from other schemes and sources. A copy of the *Guidelines for release and utilization of funds under NCAP* is attached as **Annexure III**.

- 17.It is humbly submitted that, performance based funds / grants are being released under NCAP and XVFC from FY 2019-20 to FY 2025-26 as per MoEFCC and DoE guidelines respectively.
- 18.It is further submitted that, CPCB has also assigned Nodal officers to respective cities for conducting visits to the cities for monitoring the physical progress achieved in implementation of action plans under NCAP at ground level and coordinating with various linked agencies and departments. MoEF&CC has also deputed technical consultants for the cities and at state/city level for assisting in implementation of NCAP. Three consultants (one at state level at KSPCB, and two for the 04 ULBs) have been deputed in Karnataka. CPCB Nodal officers & NCAP Consultants have been visiting the cities and observations are being shared with Cities/SPCBs for taking necessary action.
- 19.It is submitted that, apart from the year 2019-20, where the funds were utilised directly by the KSPCB, the entire funds for the following years have been released to the urban local bodies for utilizing in the identified activities, listed under the action plan/micro action plan and the responsibility of fund utilization lies completely on the respective Urban Local bodies.
- 20.That, the details of city wise grants Released (R) and Utilized (U) (Rs. in Cr) under NCAP & XVFC for the cities in Karnataka as per PRANA portal are given in the table below:

Funds released and utilised under NCAP & XVFC

Non-attainment Cities	FY 2019-20		FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22	
	(Rs. in Cr)		(Rs. in Cr)		(Rs. in Cr)	
	R	U	R	U	R	U
Bengaluru*	6	5.47	279*	0	147.35*	0
Davanagere	0.06	0	0.76	0.67	1.4	1.19


J. Chandka Babu
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Hubli-Dharwad	0.12	0	0.38	0.50	3.68	0
Kalaburagi	0.12	0	0.38	0.50	2.24	0
Total	6.3	5.47	280.52	1.67	154.67	1.19

Non – attainment Cities	FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24		Total Grants		Utilisation % till date
	(Rs. in Cr)		(Rs. in Cr)		(Rs. in Cr)		
	R	U	R	U	R	U	
Bengaluru	108.75*	115.72	0	45.59 + (32.00 in FY 2024-25)	541.1	198.78	37
Davanagere	4.09	1.190	7.48	0.53	13.79	3.58	25.96
Hubli-Dharwad	10.11	0	4.86	0 + (11.46 in FY 2024-25)	19.15	11.96	62.45
Kalaburagi	5.57	0	15.17	2.71 + (4.45 in FY 2024-25)	23.48	7.66	32.62
Total	128.52	116.91	27.52	64.74	597.54	221.98	37.15

Note: *Fund released under XV-FC

Fund utilisation as per details/UC uploaded in PRANA portal.

18. That, as evident from the table given at above para, the utilization of funds by respective Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) needs to be expedited. As per the observations/feedback from the cities in Karnataka, the Covid -19 related restrictions in the initial years and the restrictions imposed as part of model code of conduct during the State Assembly and the Lok Sabha elections subsequently had also impacted the progress in fund utilisation.


13/11/2024

J. Chandra Babu
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19. That, as per the information submitted on PRANA portal, out of total fund utilized i.e. Rs. 221.98 Cr in Karnataka as given in table above, 72.41% fund is utilized to control & prevent road dust emission, 13.93% for emission from Construction & Demolition activities, 6.6 % for vehicular emission, 4.1% for Biomass burning emission and 2.21 % for capacity building activities etc. Based on the peer reviewed Source Apportionment study done for Bengaluru, road dust is the highest contributor (50-58%) to air pollution followed by vehicular emissions (16-25%).
20. That, the actual trend of the Air quality status of NACs of Karnataka, with respect to PM₁₀ concentration levels in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in comparison to the National Standard of $60 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, is depicted in the following table. The data shows improvement trends and the actual air quality levels of the cities in Karnataka are better in comparison to many other cities and remains in the vicinity of the National Standards.

Ambient Air Quality Trend (PM₁₀ levels in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

Year	Bengaluru *	Davanagere *	Hubli- Dharwad*	Kalaburagi *	NAAQ Standard*
2019-20	73	66	78	80	60
2020-21	62	72	69	92	
2021-22	67	57	68	84	
2022-23	68	60	76	74	
2023-24	69	66	71	56	

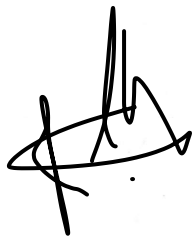
* PM₁₀ average concentration levels in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ as per Karnataka SPCB

21. It is humbly submitted that, the utilization of the funds released under NCAP is the responsibility of the concerned ULBs and require time bound action from concerned Municipal Corporations, line departments of the city, State with follow up by Karnataka State Pollution Control Board for ensuring compliance as per the release of funds under National Clean Air Program (NCAP). It is submitted that ULBs/cities in coordination with the KSPCB will have to endeavour to utilize released funds within the


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reasonable time frames in accordance with the guidelines for the identified activities, as per the approved annual action plans. Further, the constituted committees, i.e. Steering Committee, Air Quality Monitoring Committee (AQMC) in Karnataka and City level Implementation Committee of the above mentioned 04 cities may extensively monitor/implement physical and financial progress of the respective city action plans.

22. That in the light of the above submissions, it is respectfully prayed that this Answering Respondent No.1 i.e., CPCB shall abide by orders or directions passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal in the instant matter and render justice.



COUNSEL FOR
RESPONDENT No. 1



(J. Chandra Babu)
Regional Director
Central Pollution Control Board
Regional Directorate, Bengaluru

Filed through Counsel

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL
GREEN TRIBUNAL SOUTHERN ZONE,
CHENNAI**

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO.245 OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

Tribunal on its own motion SUO MOTU
based on the News Item in *Deccan Herald*
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bottom among cities**"

And

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB),
Represented by its Chairman, New Delhi
and Ors.

..... Respondent(s).

AFFIDAVIT

I, Jathikartha Chandra Babu, Son of (Late) Sh. J Balaramaiah, aged about 56 years, having office at the Regional Directorate - Bengaluru, Central Pollution Control Board, 1st and 2nd Floors, Nisarga Bhavan, A-Block, Thimmaiah Main Road, 7th D Cross, Shivanagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka – 560 079, do hereby solemnly affirm, declare on oath and state as under:-

1. That the accompanying reply may be read part and parcel of the present affidavit as I am competent to swear this affidavit.


18/10/2024

J. Chandra Babu
REGIONAL DIRECTOR
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL DIRECTORATE - BENGALURU
(MIN.OF ENV,FOREST & CC, GOVT OF INDIA)
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2. That the accompanying reply has been drafted and filed under my instructions and authority the contents thereof are true and correct on the basis of the record maintained during ordinary course of business of CPCB and available records and documents and the contents of the same are read over and explained to me and are not repeated herein for the sake of brevity.

J. Chandra Babu
13/10/2024

DEPONENT

J. Chandra Babu

REGIONAL DIRECTOR

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE - BENGALURU

(MIN. OF ENV. FOREST & CC, GOVT OF INDIA)

BENGALURU - 560 079. MOB: 9868278903

VERIFICATION

I, Jathikartha Chandra Babu, working as Scientist 'E' and posted as Regional Director (Bengaluru), Central Pollution Control Board, the respondent herein do hereby verify that the contents of the above paragraphs are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Verified at Bengaluru on this the 19th day of October, 2024.

J. Chandra Babu
13/10/2024

DEPONENT

J. Chandra Babu

REGIONAL DIRECTOR

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE - BENGALURU

(MIN. OF ENV. FOREST & CC, GOVT OF INDIA)

BENGALURU - 560 079. MOB: 9868278903



Item No.01:-**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
SOUTHERN ZONE, CHENNAI**

(Through Video Conference)

Original Application No. 245 of 2024 (SZ)

[Earlier O.A. No. 1009 of 2024(PB)]

IN THE MATTER OF:

Tribunal on its own motion SUO MOTU based on the News Item in *Deccan Herald* dt: 20.07.2024 titled, “ **Karnataka among worst performing states in clean air programme spending; Bengaluru at bottom among cities**”.

And

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB),
Represented by its Chairman,
New Delhi and Ors.

...Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 03.09.2024.

CORAM:

HON'BLE Smt. JUSTICE PUSHPA SATHYANARAYANA, JUDICIAL MEMBER

HON'BLE Dr. SATYAGOPAL KORLAPATI, EXPERT MEMBER

For Applicant(s): Suo Motu.

For Respondent(s): Mr. Thirunavukarasu for R1.
Mr. Rashi Singh represented
Mr. A. Mahesh Chowdhary for R2.
Mr. Rajat Jonathan Shaw represented
Mr. K.M. Darpan for R4.

ORDER

1. The above case has been Suo Motu registered by the Principal Bench of the National Green Tribunal, New Delhi as Original Application No.1009 of 2024 (PB) based on the news item published in 'Deccan Herald' dated 20.07.2024 titled, "**Karnataka among worst performing states in clean air programme spending; Bengaluru at bottom among cities**" which has been transferred to this Bench and renumbered as Original Application No.245 of 2024 (SZ).

2. As the Commissioner of Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP), Municipal Commissioners of Davanagere City Corporation, Kalaburagi (formerly known as Gulbarga) City Corporation and Hubli - Darwad Municipal Corporation are necessary parties to this proceeding, we Suo Motu implead them as additional Respondents No.5, 6, 7 and 8 respectively.

3. Let notice be issued to the respondents through the Tribunal.

4. The learned counsel Mr. Thirunavukarasu accepts notice on behalf of Respondent No.1, Ms. Rashi Singh representing Mr. A. Mahesh Chowdhary accepts notice on behalf of Respondent No.2 and Mr. Rajat Jonathan Shaw representing Mr. K.M. Darpan accepts notice on behalf of Respondent No.4.

5. The learned counsels appearing for the appropriate authorities are directed to take the papers from the Registry and file a report before the next date of hearing.

6. Let the matter be listed on **21.10.2024**.

Sd/-
Smt. Justice Pushpa Sathyanarayana, JM

Sd/-
Dr. Satyagopal Korlapati, EM

O.A. No. 245/2024 (SZ)
03rd September, 2024. AD.



No. 15(2)FC-XV/FCD/ 2020-25
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Expenditure
(Finance Commission Division)

Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the recommendations on Ambient air quality component in the Million-Plus Challenge Fund for Million Plus cities/Urban Agglomerations contained in Chapter 7(Local Body Grants) of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-XV) Final Report.

Introduction

1. The Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-XV) was constituted by the President of India on November 27th, 2017 and was, inter-alia, mandated to recommend measures needed to augment the Consolidated Funds of the States to supplement the resources of the Panchayats and Municipalities during 2020-25. Subsequently, the Commission was mandated to submit two reports, one for the year 2020-21 and the final Report for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26. The Commission submitted its final Report covering the financial year 2021-22 to 2025-26 to the President on 9th November, 2020.

2. The Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-XV) in its Final Report has inter-alia recommended a total amount of Rs. 1,21,055 crore for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) including Urban Agglomerations/cities for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 in addition to the grants earmarked for primary health care, Incubation of New Cities and Municipal shared services.

3. The Union Government on 1st February, 2021 vide Explanatory Memorandum as to the Action Taken on the Recommendations made by the Fifteenth Finance Commission in its Report for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 have inter-alia accepted the recommendations of the FC-XV in respect of the Local Bodies.

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4. **Details of grants recommended for Urban Local Bodies:-**

Urban Local Bodies have been bifurcated in two parts namely Category-I and Category-II. Category-I consists of Million Plus Cities/Urban Agglomerations (MPCs), Category-II consists of Non-Million Plus Cities. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 1,21,055 crore for Urban Local Bodies, FC-XV has recommended Rs. 38,196 crore in the form of Million-Plus cities Challenge Fund(MCF) which comprises of Rs. 12,139 crore for Ambient Air Quality and Rs. 26,057 crore is for meeting service level benchmarks. Grants to Million Plus Cities/Urban Agglomerations is linked to the performance of these cities in improving their air quality and meeting the service level benchmarks for urban drinking water supply, sanitation and solid waste management. While Operational guidelines for Solid Waste Management grant component have been issued separately alongwith the Urban Local Body guidelines, Operational guidelines for Ambient Air Quality Grant is given hereunder;

5. **Grants recommended for Improvement in air quality in Million-Plus Cities/UAs:-**

Air pollution is a complex issue because of the variety of sources - industries, automobiles, generator sets, domestic fuel burning, road side dusts and construction activities, to name a few. Aware of the complexities involved and given the paucity of funds, the 15th Finance Commission have recommended Rs. 12139 crore over the award period of 5 years [starting from 2021-22 to 2025-26] for augmenting measures to improve air quality in 42 Million- Plus cities/Urban Agglomerations spread in 15 States, as per details in Annexure-I. This is in addition to Rs. 4400 crore recommended for the year 2020-21. Grant recommended for Ambient Air quality are Performance linked through Million Plus Challenge Fund(MCF). Details of MCF Administrative Mechanism for operationalising the release of grant is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

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6. **State Governments and Million Plus cities/UAs** :- Each State Government and urban agglomeration shall sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for a year-wise action plan, agreed outcomes to be achieved and quantum of funds to be released consequent upon fulfillment of targets as stipulated in the City Action Plan(CAP). Such action plan shall contain the city-wise details of sources of air pollution and the proposed measures to be taken by them for improving air quality. MoEF&CC formulated draft of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) shall be used for signing the tripartite agreement. For the Million-Plus cities/urban agglomerations, the recommended city-wise distribution of grants for the period 2021-26 is on population basis. In the case of urban agglomerations which contain more than one Million-Plus city, the concerned State Government, in consultation with all such entities within the urban agglomeration, shall entrust one urban local body as the nodal entity to receive the grants. This nodal entity will also have the responsibility of achieving the performance indicators for the entire urban agglomeration.

7. **Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC)**:- For monitoring ambient air quality and disbursing grants to Million-Plus cities, the MoEF&CC shall act as a nodal ministry. The MoEF&CC shall handhold and monitor the urban local bodies **in (a) Strengthening of the pollution monitoring mechanism and (b) Quantification of air quality improvement with the weights as prescribed below.** MOEF&CC shall fix a time schedule for submissions of proposals by the cities/UAs for the performance assessment, submission of assessment Report/recommendations by the State level Screening Committee/Central Implementation Committee so that the final recommendations can be forwarded to the Department of Expenditure well in time. On the basis of the recommendations of State level Screening Committee/Central Implementation

dhayb

Committee, MoEF&CC shall recommend the release of MCF to the Million-Plus cities after consultation with the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoH&UA) and State Governments. MoEF&CC shall also recommend the distribution of undisbursed grant to the eligible cities/UAs as per the procedure prescribed in para 14 below. MoEF&CC may also constitute a Committee at the National level for considering the proposals/recommendation received from the State Level Screening Committees. While the MOEF&CC shall closely involve the State Pollution Control Boards through National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) grants for strengthening the air quality monitoring infrastructure, it shall build the infrastructure capacities of the Million-Plus cities in controlling air pollution. In consultation with the respective State Governments, the Ministry shall develop city-wise and year-wise targets on ambient air quality, based on measurable indicators and outcomes. MoEF&CC shall also circulate draft Memorandum of Understanding alongwith the city-wise and year-wise targets for improvement in the ambient air quality based on Annual Average Concentration of PM₁₀ during 2019-2020 (as per details in Annexure-II), and outcomes to the concerned Cities/UAs.

8. **Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoH&UA)** :- The MoH&UA may actively assist cities in reducing the sources of air pollution and improving air quality, as some of its programmes like the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) [which has a component relating to development of electric transport] already deal with this issue. The MoHUA shall take initiative in implementing parameters (a) *Source-wise cause analysis for air pollution and* (b) *Progress on action plans and compliance of statutory guidelines* and also management of open waste burning and combustion at landfill sites by the concerned urban local bodies. This could include:

Amruth

a) Monitoring of open waste burning and chemical traces from waste burning at landfill sites as well as the development of an app to allow reporting by citizens by sending pictures.

b) Process-tracing of waste management in each city to identify where the breakdown in waste management occurs.

The MoH&UA may also participate in the Screening Committee meetings both at the State level as well as at the National level and the Urban Development Department of the State may participate at the State Level for recommending release of grant.

9. Ministry of Finance:- Department of Expenditure(Finance Commission Division) Ministry of Finance will make budget provision in Demand No.40 and release funds directly to the eligible States on the recommendation of the MoEF&CC with an intimation to the MoHUA and the MoEF&CC. The Grant-in-aid will be released through PFMS only. The State Government will register all the recipient Cities/UAs in the PFMS so as to ensure further transfer of grant on this platform only which will ensure better monitoring of release and utilisation of grant. In case, any other electronic module is in operation, then the same be integrated with the PFMS.

10. Assessment of city performance on air quality:-

- (i) During the first year i. e. 2021-22[in addition to the interim award year of 2020-21] cities/UAs to put in place air quality improvement measures, including capacity building of the local bodies within the Million-Plus city/agglomeration and *procedures*(as detailed below) to move towards the desired objective of clean air in the medium term. Hence, in the year 2021-22, the relative weightage for assessment of city performance on air quality will be based on four parameters as given below:

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- (a) Strengthening of the pollution monitoring mechanism;
 - (b) Source-wise cause analysis for air pollution;
 - (c) Progress on action plans and compliance of statutory guidelines;
 - (d) Quantification of air quality improvement with the weights as prescribed in the Table given in (iii) below;
- (ii) Normally Performance assessment shall be made for the period April to March of the preceding financial year. However, considering the COVID situation, delay in release of grant for the Financial Year 2020-21 and limited time available with Cities/UAs for execution, Performance assessment of the year 2020-21 shall be made upto 31st August, 2021. Therefore, grant for the year 2021-22 shall be released based on the Performance Assessment of the year 2020-21 (extended upto 31st August, 2021).
- (ii) After 2021-22, for all the remaining four years of the award period, the entire weightage will be on the fourth parameter of quantification of improvement in air quality. Quantification of improvement in air quality has two parts, namely, reduction in particulate matter (PM₁₀) from the base year 2019-20 (As per details in Annexure-II) and increase in the good days according to improvement in the air quality index (AQI) from the base year 2019-20 (as per details in Annexure-III). Management of open waste burning and combustion at landfill sites should constitute an integral part of the air quality improvement index. Monitoring of AQI should include the following with suitable weights arrived at on the basis of source-wise cause analysis for air pollution in specific urban agglomerations:

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(A) Monitoring of open waste burning and chemical traces from waste burning at landfill sites as well as the development of an app to allow reporting by citizens by sending pictures.

(B) Process-tracing of waste management in each city to identify where the breakdown in waste management occurs.

(iii) **Relative Weightage for City Performance Assessment:**

Parameter 2021-	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
A. Strengthening of pollution monitoring mechanism	10	-	-	-	-
B. Source-wise cause analysis for air pollution	10	-	-	-	-
C. Progress on action plans and compliance of statutory guidelines	10	-	-	-	-
D. Quantification of air quality improvement	70	100	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100

11. City Performance Assessment Parameters for Air Quality Management will include the following;

A. Strengthening of pollution monitoring mechanism

- i. Operationalisation of Air Quality Monitoring (AQM) Cell.
- ii. IT-enabled air quality data management system.
- iii. Coordination Committee reviews including progress and review of city action plans, including public grievance redresser portal, emergency response and awareness programme.

B. Source-wise cause analysis for air pollution

- i. Air quality profiling to identify suitable locations for air quality monitoring stations including hotspot.
- ii. Source apportionment study and establishment of a robust emission inventory and tracking system
- iii. Development of IT based emission inventory system.

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C. Progress on action plans and compliance of statutory guidelines

- i. Implementation and updation of Action Plans.
- ii. Monitoring of PUC for vehicles.
- iii. Infrastructure planning and set up of (CAAQMS/ Manual AQMs).

D. Quantification and evaluation of air quality improvements

i. Reduction in air pollution levels (particulate matter):-

1. Based on international practice, 98 percentile value shall be considered to represent the basic characteristics of air quality of a city and any reduction in such value defines improvement.
2. For Air quality management and assessment purpose the annual data will be considered from April to March and will hereafter be called as AQ Calendar Year.
3. Baseline information on City specific PM₁₀ data for all the recommended 42 Cities/UAs as worked out by MoEF&CC is provided in Annexure-II.
4. Percentage reduction observed in 98 percentile value of maximum PM concentration (PM) observed on all normal days* of the year from the baseline data of Cities/UAs(as per Annexure-II) would be graded as following:

Parameters for assessing the Composite Performance factor for 'D'

Table 'A'	S. No.	Reduction (%) range in (PM) 98	Improvement
	1	15 and above	High
	2	<15	Low

(*).Normal days to be defined by each city in consultation with meteorological department based on statistical analysis of critical Meteorological parameters for each season.

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ii. **Frequency of exceedance in AQI levels :-**

(C) The number of days exceeding AQI (Moderate-200*) out of total number of normal days monitored per year would be graded as under:

(D) Good days - AQI < 200;

Table 'B'	S. No.	Increase in Good Days(%)	Improvement
	1	15 and above	High
	2	<15	Low

(*)MOEF&CC may work out the AQI levels annually after suitably adjusting the All India Average.

Based on grading in **Table 'A'** and **Table 'B'** above, the combined performance factor for Air Quality Management would be graded and evaluated for the cities/UAs as per the following procedure;

S.No.	Reduction (%) range in (PM) 98 (from Table A)	Increase in Good Days(%) (from Table B)	Performance Factor
1	High	High	100
2	Low	High	75
3	High	Low	50
4	Low	Low	25

12. **State Level Monitoring and Implementation Committee:-**

At the State level, there shall be constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary, Environment with members from the following Departments/Agencies/Entities;

- (i) Secretary, State Urban Development Department(UDD)
- (ii) Representative of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
- (iii) Chairman, State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)
- (iv) Secretary, State Transport Department and
- (v) A representative from the State Chamber of Commerce & Industries

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The Committee shall make performance assessment of each 15th Finance Commission recommended City/UA(within a State) and recommend release of grant to the MoEF&CC as per the above indicators/guidelines after ensuring compliance with general entry level conditions given in Para-16.

The State Urban Development Department shall function as the Secretariat and in coordination with the State Environment Department will convene meetings of the State Level Monitoring and Implementation Committee as frequently as required or at least every six months. The State Urban Development Department shall also receive proposals from the Million Plus Cities/UAs in the MOEF&CC prescribed formats and place the same for consideration in the meetings of State Level Monitoring and Implementation Committee. It shall also forward the recommendations of the State Level Monitoring and Implementation Committee to the MOEF&CC for further action.

13. Release of Million-Plus Challenge Fund(MCF)-Component Ambient Air Quality:-

Based on performance, Million-Plus Challenge Fund for Ambient Air Quality will be released as a single installment in each year during the award period in the proportion as given below;

Fund Allocation to Cities (Performance based)

Score of the city	Percentage of Fund allocation from 2021-22 onwards
80-100	100
60-80	75
50-60	50
40-50	25
Below 40	NIL

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14. Distribution of undisbursed grant:-

- (A) In case of non-achievement of the highest improvement slab by cities, 50 per cent of the total undisbursed amount shall be distributed to the performing cities in the following manner;
- (i) Cities/UAs with >10 per cent improvement will get 20 per cent of the amount.
 - (ii) Cities/UAs with > 8-10 per cent improvement will get 17.5 per cent and
 - (iii) Cities/UAs with 6-8 per cent improvement will get 12.5 per cent.
- (B) A situation may arise when more than one City/UA records improvement criteria as given at (i) to (iii) above. In that case, 50% of the undistributed fund shall be distributed in proportion to the improvement recorded by each City/UA i. e. $\frac{\text{Divisible sum} \times \text{City/UA improvement (\% marks)}}{\text{Sum of all the improvement marks assigned to all best performing cities/UAs}}$.

15. Distribution of ULB grants by the States :-

Million-Plus urban agglomerations/cities which contain more than one Million-Plus city, the concerned State Government, in consultation with all such entities within the urban agglomeration, shall entrust one urban local body as a nodal entity to receive the grants. This nodal entity will also have the responsibility of achieving the performance indicators for the entire urban agglomeration. State Government(State Finance Department) on receipt of grant-in-aid, shall transfer the same to the concerned Million-Plus urban agglomerations/cities within 10 working days through State Urban Development Department. Any delay beyond ten working days will require the State Government to release the same with interest as per the effective rate of interest on market borrowings/State Development Loans for the previous year.

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16. General Entry level conditions for the release of ULBs grant:-

In addition to the performance linked conditions as detailed above, the 15th Finance Commission has recommended some entry level conditions for the release of grant as per the following;

- i) During the first two years i. e. 2021-22 & 2022-23, States need to ensure online availability unaudited accounts for the previous year and audited accounts for the year before the previous of 25% of the ULBs in 2021-22 & 2022-23 and 100% of the ULBs in 2023-24 onwards by 15th August of the year to avail the full grants in that year. However, for the subsequent years, i.e. 2023-24 onwards, all the ULBs have to mandatorily prepare and make available online in the public domain annual accounts of the previous year and the duly audited accounts of the year before previous by 15th May of each year to avail full grants in that year.
- ii) Each State Government and urban agglomeration (one entity nominated / authorized by the State Govt.) shall sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the MoEF&CC for a year-wise action plan, agreed outcomes to be achieved and quantum of funds to be released consequent upon fulfillment of targets as stipulated in the City Action Plan (As discussed in para 4 above). It will be among one of the pre-conditions for determining eligibility for release of fund of the year 2021-22 onwards.
- iii) The condition of notifying the floor rates of property tax will apply for eligibility of ULBs grants from 2022-23 onwards. The States need to submit a copy of notification while claiming the fund of the year 2022-23. Process of collecting the notified floor rates of property tax must be operationalised in 2022-23. Once the floor rate is notified and collection

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process operationalised, the condition of growth in property tax collection being at least as much as the simple average growth rate of the State's own GSDP in the most recent five years shall apply from 2023-24 onwards.

- iv) Linking of ULB account for FC-XV Grant with PFMS or with any other e-governance system fully integrated with PFMS will be a pre-condition for release of grant from 2022-23.

Note:- (a) Grants shall be released to a State on pro-rata basis for the number of bodies complying to the conditions relevant to a particular year as detailed above.

(b) Audited accounts to be uploaded should include the minimum of (i) Balance sheet, (ii) Income and expenditure Statement, (iii) Cash flow Statement and (iv) Schedule to (i), (ii) & (iii).

(c) Local body accounts will be deemed to be available in public domain if uploaded on 'www.cityfinance.in' hosted by MOH&UA and are easily accessible to the local citizens.

17. **Submission of required documents :-**

The concerned States (through State Finance Department) will submit Grant Transfer Certificate each year to the Department of Expenditure (Finance Commission Division), Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India (MoEF&CC) in the prescribed format at Annexure-IV. Each million plus city/authorized entity to receive grant shall have to submit separate documents [as per performance evaluation criteria] to the State Screening Committee for Performance Assessment to determine eligibility for subsequent installment of the award period as per the timelines and the formats to be prescribed by the MoEF&CC.

18. **State-wise Allocation of ULBs grant for the award period :-**

State-wise, Million plus Cities/UAs and year-wise allocation of Ambient Air Quality grants is provided in Annexure-I.

19. **Monitoring and concurrent evaluation:-**

The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India shall monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the FC-XV for Ambient Air quality including utilization of the recommended grants. At the State level, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary with members from concerned Departments/Agencies (which includes State Urban Development Department, State Environment Department and State Pollution Control Board) shall monitor the compliance and utilization of the grants released.

20. **Audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General :-**

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India will audit the release, transfer and utilisation of the grant-in-aid.

21. **Saving:-** *Notwithstanding whatsoever has been mentioned above, the Department of Expenditure reserves the right to amend/relax any of the conditions/pre-conditions as may be deemed fit to cover any unforeseen event or in case of any exigencies.*

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Annexure -I**FC-XV RECOMMENDED MILLION PLUS CITY CHALLENGE FUND FOR THE YEAR
AWARD PERIOD 2021-22 TO 2025-26. (Rs. in crore)**

State S. No.	City S. No.	States/ U.A	Million Plus City Challenge Fund					Total Allocation for the Award period
			Ambient Air Quality Allocation					
			2021- 22	2022- 23	2023- 24	2024- 25	2025- 26	
1		Andhra Pradesh	68	70	74	79	80	371
	1	Vijayawada U.A	31	32	34	36	37	170
	2	Visakhapatnam	37	38	40	43	43	201
2		Bihar	103	107	113	119	122	564
	3	Patna U.A.	103	107	113	119	122	564
3		Chhattisgarh	54	56	60	63	64	297
	4	Durg Bhilai Nagar U.A.	26	27	29	31	31	144
	5	Raipur U.A.	28	29	31	32	33	153
4		Gujarat	204	212	223	236	241	1116
	6	Ahmadabad U.A.	92	95	100	106	108	501
	7	Rajkot U.A.	20	21	22	23	24	110
	8	Surat U.A.	66	69	72	77	78	362
	9	Vadodara U.A.	26	27	29	30	31	143
5		Haryana	25	25	27	28	29	134
	10	Faridabad	25	25	27	28	29	134
6		Jharkhand	80	83	88	93	95	439
	11	Dhanbad U.A.	26	27	29	30	31	143
	12	Jamshedpur U.A.	29	30	32	34	35	160
	13	Ranchi U.A.	25	26	27	29	29	136
7		Karnataka	140	145	154	163	166	768
	14	Bruhat Bangalore U.A.	140	145	154	163	166	768
8		Madhya Pradesh	151	157	165	174	178	825
	15	Bhopal U.A.	44	46	48	51	52	241
	16	Gwalior U.A.	26	27	28	30	31	142
	17	Indore U.A.	51	53	56	59	60	279
	18	Jabalpur U.A.	30	31	33	34	35	163
9		Maharashtra	400	415	438	463	472	2188
	19	Aurangabad U.A.	16	17	17	18	19	87
	20	Greater Mumbai U.A.	246	254	269	285	290	1344
	21	Nagpur U.A.	33	35	37	39	39	183
	22	Nashik U.A.	21	22	23	24	25	115
	23	Pune U.A.	68	70	74	78	80	370
	24	Vasai-Virar City	16	17	18	19	19	89

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State S. No.	City S. No.	States/ U.A	Million Plus City Challenge Fund					Total Allocation for the Award period
			Ambient Air Quality Allocation					
			2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	
10		Punjab	45	47	50	52	54	248
	25	Amritsar U.A.	19	20	21	22	23	105
	26	Ludhiana	26	27	29	30	31	143
11		Rajasthan	141	146	155	165	167	774
	27	Jodhpur U.A.	31	32	34	36	37	170
	28	Jaipur	83	86	91	97	98	455
	29	Kota	27	28	30	32	32	149
12		Tamil Nadu	117	122	129	137	139	644
	30	Chennai U.A.	91	95	100	106	108	500
	31	Madurai U.A.	15	16	17	18	18	84
	32	Tiruchirappalli U.A.	11	11	12	13	13	60
13		Telangana	118	122	129	137	140	646
	33	Hyderabad U.A.	118	122	129	137	140	646
14		Uttar Pradesh	360	373	395	417	425	1970
	34	Agra U.A.	45	47	50	52	53	247
	35	Allahabad U.A.	31	32	34	36	37	170
	36	Ghaziabad U.A.	61	63	67	71	72	334
	37	Kanpur U.A.	75	78	82	87	89	411
	38	Lucknow U.A.	75	77	82	86	88	408
	39	Meerut U.A.	36	38	40	42	43	199
	40	Varanasi U.A.	37	38	40	43	43	201
15		West Bengal	211	219	231	245	249	1155
	41	Asansol U.A.	17	18	19	20	20	94
	42	Kolkata U.A.	194	201	212	225	229	1061
		Total	2217	2299	2431	2571	2621	12139

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Annexure –IICity Specific Annual Average of PM₁₀ Concentration for 42 Cities/UAs for the year 2019-20

S. No.	Cities	Annual Average PM ₁₀ Concentration (µg/m ³)	S. No.	Cities	Annual Average PM ₁₀ Concentration (µg/m ³)
		2019-20			2019-20
1	Allahabad	226	31	Hyderabad	86
2	Faridabad^	217	32	Pune	79
3	Lucknow	215	33	Nagpur	78
4	Ghaziabad	213	34	Aurangabad	76
5	Dhanbad	212	35	Durg Bhilainagar	75
6	Meerut	206	36	Bengaluru	71
7	Kanpur	196	37	Madurai	68
8	Varanasi	175	38	Raipur	65
9	Patna	161	39	Nashik	63
10	Jodhpur	159	40	Vijayawada	63
11	Agra	152	41	Trichy	60
12	Bhopal	138	42	Chennai	56
13	Jamshedpur	138			
14	Gwalior	135			
15	Jaipur	122			
16	Asansol	120			
17	Vasai virar	119			
18	Rajkot	113			
19	Ahmedabad	113			
20	Ludhiana	111			
21	Surat	111			
22	Ranchi	108			
23	Vadodara	106			
24	Mumbai	103			
25	Amritsar	102			
26	Kota	100			
27	Jabalpur	98			
28	Kolkata	96			
29	Visakhapatnam	93			
30	Indore	86			

Annexure -III

The city specific data for Good, Satisfactory and Moderate days for year 2019-20

S. No.	Cities	Good	Satisfactory	AQI <100	Moderate	AQI <200	Total no of observed days
1	Faridabad	8	74	82	139	221	355
2	Ghaziabad	7	54	61	168	229	354
3	Allahabad	0	0	0	257	257	344
4	Dhanbad	0	0	0	287	287	356
5	Lucknow	0	0	0	306	306	349
6	Ranchi	0	1	1	330	331	331
7	Meerut	0	5	5	291	296	333
8	Kanpur	0	22	22	260	282	352
9	Jodhpur	2	34	36	298	334	349
10	Jamshedpur	0	43	43	315	358	358
11	Vasai Virar	10	36	46	129	175	175
12	Bhopal	6	60	66	278	344	344
13	Varanasi	3	77	80	224	304	358
14	Gwalior	7	75	82	276	358	358
15	Jaipur	0	84	84	269	353	353
16	Patna	7	81	88	211	299	354
17	Agra	41	63	104	203	307	352
18	Surat	0	113	113	238	351	351
19	Ludhiana	18	121	139	210	349	349
20	Rajkot	3	138	141	208	349	349
21	Asansol	36	114	150	206	356	356
22	Ahmedabad	4	164	168	181	349	349
23	Amritsar	22	153	175	172	347	347
24	Mumbai	55	125	180	164	344	344
25	Vadodara	2	178	180	167	347	347
26	Kota	5	178	183	166	349	349
27	Visakhapatnam	27	172	199	152	351	351
28	Jabalpur	11	209	220	123	343	343
29	Indore	62	185	247	110	357	357
30	Hyderabad	63	173	236	126	362	362
31	Kolkata	71	147	218	134	352	352
32	Pune	112	127	239	119	358	358
33	Aurangabad	3	343	346	4	350	350
34	Durg Bhilainagar	5	358	363	0	363	363
35	Madurai	22	237	259	10	269	269
36	Nagpur	34	255	289	59	348	348
37	Bengaluru	34	298	332	18	350	350
38	Nashik	51	296	347	0	347	347
39	Vijayawada	51	296	347	0	347	347
40	Raipur	59	301	360	0	360	360
41	Trichy	113	147	260	5	265	265
42	Chennai	133	215	348	3	351	351

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Annexure -IV

GRANT TRANSFER UTILISATION CERTIFICATE FOR THE GRANT-IN AID RECEIVED BY STATES FOR AMBIENT AIR QUALITY FOR CITIES/URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS RECOMMENDED BY FIFTEENTH FINANCE COMMISSION DURING ITS AWARD PERIOD 2021-2022 TO 2025-26.

Name of State:-

1.	Details of grant received:	Year	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	Date of receipt by the State Government [as per PFMS/State Treasury]		
2.	Details of Grant transferred to Cities/UAs :	Year	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	Date of Transfer by the State Government [as per PFMS/ State Treasury]	No. of days of delay	If delayed, amount of interest transferred (with rate of interest)

Signature with seal of Secretary
(Urban Development Department)

Countersigned:
Signature with seal of the Finance Secretary

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**Guidelines for
Release and Utilisation of Funds under
National Clean Air Program**

August, 2022

Table of Contents

1. Background of National Clean Air Program	3
2. Objectives of Guidelines	3
3. Applicability	4
4. Tenure	4
5. Financial allocation	4
6. Guiding Principles	5
7. Assessment of City performance on air quality for release of Funds for year 2021-22 onwards	6
8. Right to Amend the guidelines	12
9. Annexures	13

1. Background of National Clean Air Program

1.1 The **National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)** is a comprehensive time bound action programme launched by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in January 2019 with an objective to improve air quality in the Non – attainment cities. The cities which are exceeding the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for 5 consecutive years are identified as Non-Attainment cities by CPCB. 124 such NACs are identified by CPCB under NCAP.

1.2 XV-FC has identified 42 cities / urban agglomerations (UA) with million plus population on the basis of severity of air quality and population exposure for objective based grants for period FY 2020-2026 under Million-Plus Cities Challenge Fund (MCF). Out of these 42 MPCs/UAs, 34 cities are included in the list of 124 NACs being targeted in NCAP. Therefore, 132 cities (NACs and MPCs/UAs) are being targeted for improving air quality from NCAP and XV-FC funding (**Annexure- 1**) and accordingly all the 132 cities have prepared City Action plans (CAP) and approved by CPCB and is rolled out for implementation.

1.3 The City Action Plan of these 132 cities are to be implemented by coordinated action of state government and its agencies at state and city level. The funding for implementation of CAPs is to mobilised through convergence of resources from various schemes of Central Government such as SBM (Urban), AMRUT, Smart City Mission, SATAT, FAME-II etc. and resources from State/UT Governments and its agencies such as Municipal Corporation, Urban Development authorities and Industrial development authorities etc.

1.4 The funding from NCAP/XV-FC is performance-based-supplemental grant for funding of activities of CAP for which adequate funding is not available from other sources and schemes.

1.5 Therefore, for accessing funding from NCAP, State/UT Governments and their agencies will have to commit themselves to implement CAPs and take all necessary measures for improving air quality in the targeted cities.

2. Objectives of Guidelines

The objective of these guidelines on release of funds under National Clean Air Program (NCAP) is to prescribe the principles and framework for

release and utilisation of funds to the targeted cities for year 2021-22 onwards for improving their air quality.

3. Applicability

These guidelines will be applicable on all stakeholders viz. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committee (PCCs) and local authorities/agencies of NACs identified under NCAP Program and receiving funds under NCAP.

4. Tenure

The Guidelines under NCAP Program will be applicable for the period of five years from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 or until the funds made available for improving air quality under XV-FC grants.

5. Financial Allocation

5.1 Provision for funding to the non-attainment cities has been made under NCAP Program only as a supplemental fund and limited to the core activities mentioned in the CAP.

5.2 During Financial Year 2019-20 and year 2020-21, 375.44 crores were released to SPCBs for implementation of activities mentioned in CAP of non-attainment cities. The details are given at **Annexure- 2**. Further, a grant of ₹4400 Crore has been released to 42 MPCs during FY 2020-21. (details are attached at **Annexure- 3**)

5.3 Keeping in view the availability of XV-FC grant to 42 MPCs/UAs for year 2020-21 to 2025-26, 34 are NACs (out of 124 NAC) covered by XV-FC grant will not be considered for allocation of funds from NCAP. Therefore, NCAP funds will be made available for implementation of CAP of NAC from FY 2020-21 onwards.

5.4 Other than 34 NACs identified as nodal ULBs for Urban Agglomeration (UA) under fifteenth finance commission, 8 NACs are also part of 42 UAs as per census 2011. The following 8 NACs are also not considered for allocation of funds under NCAP, as these are getting funds from XV-FC grant.

Name of state	Name of MPCs/UA	Name of NACs which are part of Urban agglomerations
Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai UA	Thane, Navi Mumbai, Ulhasnagar, Badalapur (4)
West Bengal	Asansol UA	Raniganj (1)
West Bengal	Kolkata UA	Howrah, Barrackpore (2)
Telangana	Hyderabad UA	Patancheru (1)

5.5 The financial allocation for the cities under NCAP is based on the ratio of population and PM10 concentration (FY-2019-20) of the city and the same is provided in the **Annexure – 4**. The city wise financial allocation for each financial year will be done by steering committee headed by Secretary, MoEF&CC in accordance with percentage allocation given at Annexure-4 on the basis of financial outlay of NCAP in that financial year.

5.6 **Utilisation of grant:** The financial allocation from NCAP is performance-based-supplemental grant for funding of those activities of approved city action Plan and city micro action plan for which adequate and sufficient funding is not available from other schemes and sources. 5 % of funds released to each city from NCAP for may be utilised for administrative expenses of City Air quality monitoring cell by urban local bodies.

6. Guiding Principles

6.1 The guidelines shall be governed by the following principles:

(a) The NACs will be considered for release of first instalment of funds on submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) of minimum 75 % of funds available in preceding year (Funds carried forward in preceding year from years prior to preceding year plus the funds released in preceding year) and for release of second instalment on submission of utilisation certificates (UCs) of minimum 60% of funds available (unspent balance on 1st April of the FY plus the amount of funds released as first instalment in the Financial Year) as necessary condition. However, keeping in view lockdown due to covid pandemic, 60% utilisation will be considered for release of first instalment in Financial year 2021-22.

(b)The funds will release to CPCB for further release to SPCB/PCC.

(c) All SPCBs/PCCs will submit utilization certificates to CPCB for further submission to MoEF&CC.

(d) A Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CPCB, SPCB/PCC and concerned ULB will be signed for a year-wise action plan, agreed outcomes to be achieved and quantum of fund to be released consequent upon fulfilment of targets as stipulated in the CAP. The Draft of MOU is attached at **Annexure – 5**.

(e) The funds will be released to NAC on the basis of assessment of performance of NAC as per clause 7 of these guidelines.

(f) The performance of ULBs/UAs with respect to completion of committed activities shall be assessed by CPCB.

(g) MoEF&CC will take appropriate measures for convergence of resources from schemes of Central Government Ministries such as – MoHUA, DHI, MoPNG, MoRTH, MNRE, MOP etc and State Governments.

(h) The state Government will ensure coordinated action by all the department and agencies at city level and state level and allocation of additional resources for implementation of CAP of NACs.

(i) The strategy for air quality improvement involves collective and coordinated action by line Ministries of Central Government, CPCB/SPCB/PCCs, State/UT Governments and it's department and agencies at City, State and national level. **The details of various actions to be taken is given at Annexure-6.**

(j) The accounting and utilization of funds will be subject to mandatory conditions as per **Annexure-7**.

(k) - Grants released under the Scheme will also be subject to the provisions of GFR and other guidelines issued by M/o Finance.

7. Assessment of city performance on air quality for release of funds for year 2021-22 onwards

7.1 The assessment of city performance on air quality will be based on following four parameters:

- A. Strengthening of the pollution monitoring mechanism
- B. Source –wise cause analysis for air pollution

- C. Progress on action plan and compliance of statutory guidelines/rules
- D. Quantification of air quality improvement

7.2 Release of Funds in FY 2021-22

During years FY - 2019-20 and FY - 2020-21, the funds have been utilised by cities for approved air quality improvement measures, including capacity building of the local bodies and procedures, and other actions as per the city action plan to move towards the desired objective of the clean air. Therefore, performance of cities in respect of above said parameters A, B and C (excluding D) of the year 2020-21 for release of grant in year 2021-22 shall be considered. The performance evaluation framework for release of funds in FY 2021-22 is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Performance evaluation framework for release of funds in FY 2021-22

A.	First instalment		
	Necessary Condition	Funds to be released as first instalment	
1.	Submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) of minimum 60% of sum total of funds released in preceding year (2020-21) and funds carry forwarded from FY 2019-20.	60% of annual allocation of the city (as per clause 5.5) in a particular financial year will be released.	
B.	Second instalment		
	Necessary Condition	Funds to be released as second instalment	

1.	A Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is to be signed between CPCB, SPCB/PCC and concerned ULB.	The quantum of funds to be released as percentage of allocated second instalment (40% of the annual allocation of the city) will be determined as per table 2 on the basis of score assigned to the city in accordance with the criteria mentioned below.	
2.0	Submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) of minimum 60% of available funds (unspent balance on 1st April of the FY plus the amount of funds released as first instalment in the Financial Year)	e.g. A city getting score of 70 as per criteria given below will be released 75% of second instalment amount (40 % of annual allocation) allocated to the city.	
Criteria for assigning score to the cities for determining quantum of funds to be released as 2nd instalment (as percentage of 40% of annual allocation)			
	Activities	Remarks	Score
1.	Preparation of City Micro Action Plan as per CPCB specified modal format.		40
2.	Assessment of performance in respect of parameter A, B and C. Allocation of marks: Parameter A: 20 marks Parameter B: 20 marks Parameter C: 20 marks	The assessment to be done by CPCB as per the evaluation matrix given at Annexure- 8. CPCB may take help from IORs.	60

Table 2: Criteria for determining quantum of funds to be released as percentage of allocated funds

Score of the City (S)	Percentage of Fund allocation
> 80 – 100	100
> 60 – 80	75
> 50 – 60	50
40 – 50	25
Below 40	Nil

7.2.1 The performance of Non-attainment cities up to **31st October 2021** will be assessed for considering the release of second instalment for year 2021-22. CPCB will depute an appropriate committee to assess the performance of the cities based on the criteria mentioned above during year 2021-22 and will submit a report by **30st November 2021**. MoEF&CC will release funds based on assessment report of CPCB.

7.3 Release of funds for year 2022-23 to 2025-26

7.3.1 The release of funds in year 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 will be based on city's performance in year 2021-22, 2022-2023, 2023-2024 and 2024-25 respectively. The performance evaluation framework for release of funds in FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 is given in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Performance evaluation framework for release of funds in FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26

<u>Release of funds during FY 2022-23</u>		
A.	First instalment	
	Necessary Condition	Funds to be released as First instalment
1.	(a) Submission of 75% of the pending utilisation certificates as on 1st April of financial year (i.e. 1 st April 2022)	90% of the actual annual allocation of fund to the city for the financial year.
	(b) Deposition of accrued interest	Actual annual allocation of fund to the city will include

	on unspent balance as on 1 st April of financial year.	following: (a) 60% of annual allocation of the city (as per clause 5.5) in the financial year 2022-23 (b) Performance based allocation out of remaining 40% of the annual allocation of the city (as per clause 5.5) determined as per table 2 on the basis of score assigned to the city in accordance with clause 7.3.4 and 7.3.5. (c) Performance based incentive for the city calculated as per clause 7.3.8 to clause 7.3.11.
B.	Second instalment	
	Necessary Condition	Funds to be released as Second instalment
1.	Submission of remaining (25%) utilisation certificates pending as on 1st April of financial year (i.e. 1 st April 2022)	10% of the actual annual allocation of fund to the city for the financial year.
	<u>Release of funds during FY 2023-24 onwards</u>	
1.	The Actual Annual allocation of funds The actual annual allocation of funds to a city in a particular year against the annual allocation calculated as per clause no 5.5 will be determined in accordance with clause 7.3.4 to 7.3.11. Steering committee will decide city wise actual allocation on the basis of assessment done by CPCB.	
2.	Release of First instalment 90 % of actual annual allocation of the city (calculated as above) will be released on submission of utilisation certificate of 75% of the pending utilisation certificates as on 1st April of financial year and	

	Deposition of accrued interest on unspent balance as on 1 st April of financial year.
3.	Release of Second instalment Remaining 10 % of actual annual allocation of the city will be released on submission of remaining (25%) utilisation certificates pending as on 1st April of financial year.

7.3.2 Funds will be released by the Ministry to CPCB in the CNA account on meeting the conditions given at 7.3.1. CPCB will assign drawing limits to concerned SPCBs/PCCs within 7 days of release of funds by the Ministry. The SPCBs/PCCs will release funds to individual cities as per the assigned drawing limit for the city within 7 days of such assignment. However, CPCB and SPCBs/PCCs will ensure staggering of releases to the individual cities so that not more than 25% of the total assigned limit for all cities is utilised at a time.

7.3.3 The CPCB, SPCB/PCC and ULBs/cities will endeavour to utilise released funds within the same financial year.

7.3.4 Quantification of air quality improvement (parameter - D)

Annual Target for Reduction in PM10 concentration.

The city wise targets for reduction of PM10 concentrations for year 2021-22 to 2025-26 are fixed based on PM10 concentration levels in year 2019-20 and possibility of achieving maximum reduction on best effort basis. Accordingly, CPCB has determined targets of reduction of PM10 levels in consultation with SPCBs. The city wise targets for reduction in PM10 concentration for FY 2021-22 to 2025-26 is given at Annexure- 9. Financial Year 2020-21 being an exceptional year due to lockdown on account of Covid-19 pandemic, the target for reduction in year 2021-22 is over PM10 concentration in year 2019-20 and is over preceding year from 2022-23 onwards.

7.3.5 Evaluation of performance for Reduction in Air pollution levels (Particulate Matter)

- a. For air quality management and assessment purpose the annual data will be considered from 1st April to 31st March.
- b. The performance factor P for assessment year would be calculated as follows

$$P = 100 \times R(A) / R(T)$$

Where, Performance factor (On total score of 100) – P

Actual reduction in PM10 for the Assessment year – R(A)

Targeted reduction of PM10 for the assessment year – R(T)]

7.3.6 In case of negative score, the score will be reduced to 0 and in case of PM10 concentration level meeting, National Air Quality standards, 100 Score will be awarded. The cities achieving higher reductions against targets will get score of more than 100 e.g., city achieving 10 percent reduction against target of 8 percent will get score of 125.

7.3.7 Illustration:

For a city of Gorakhpur -

PM10 concentration is 280 µg/m³ in the year 2019-20

for release of funds in 2022-23 target for reduction in PM10 is 31 µg/m³ in 2021-22

suppose the city reduces its PM10 concentration by 27 µg/m³ for that particular year, the score of city would be calculated as

$$P = 100 \times R(A) / R(T)$$

$$P = 100 \times 27 / 31$$

$$P = 87\%$$

As per Table 2: Fund Allocation (Performance based) to Gorakhpur will be 100%.

7.3.8 The composite performance factor can be more than 100 in cases where performance of city exceeds the targets. Cities with scores higher than 100 will be considered for incentive grant from undistributed grant.

7.3.9 MoEF&CC shall rank the cities based on the performance assessed by the CPCB to encourage better performance.

7.3.10 The leftover funds will be distributed to cities having scores above 100 in proportion of their score in excess of 100 multiplied by their percentage allocation as per Annexure 4. The additional allocation to any city will not be more than its annual allocation as per clause 5.5.

For example, in case where, three cities Udaipur, Moradabad and Solapur get score of 130, 150 and 121, respectively, the left over funds of 10 crores will be distributed as follows:

Udaipur = $10\text{Cr.} \times (30 \times 1.82) / \{(30 \times 1.82) + (50 \times 6.46) + (21 \times 2.41)\} = 1.275\text{Cr}$ or it's annual allocation whichever is lower.

Moradabad = $10\text{ Cr.} \times (50 \times 6.46) / \{(30 \times 1.82) + (50 \times 6.46) + (21 \times 2.41)\} = 7.543\text{ Cr.}$ or it's annual allocation whichever is lower.

Solapur = $10\text{ Cr.} \times (21 \times 2.41) / \{(30 \times 1.82) + (50 \times 6.46) + (21 \times 2.41)\} = 1.182\text{ Cr.}$ or it's annual allocation whichever is lower.

7.3.11 In case of availability of funds even after distribution as per clause 7.3.10, the steering committee headed by Secretary, MoEF&CC will be authorised to distribute such available funds to the cities covered under these guidelines.

8 Right to amend

MoEFCC reserves the rights to change, modify or amend the guidelines issued for release and utilisation of funds under National Clean Air Program.

Annexure -1

List of 132 non-attainment cities is as under:

S.N.	Cities under NCAP	S.N.	Cities under NCAP	S.N.	Cities under NCAP
1.	Anantapur	2.	Gwalior	3.	Udaipur
4.	Chittoor	5.	Indore	6.	Trichy
7.	Eluru	8.	Sagar	9.	Tuticorin
10.	Guntur	11.	Ujjain	12.	Hyderabad
13.	Kadapa	14.	Akola	15.	Nalgonda
16.	Kurnool	17.	Amravati	18.	Patencheru
19.	Nellore	20.	Aurangabad	21.	Sangareddy
22.	Ongole	23.	Badlapur	24.	Agra
25.	Rajahmundry	26.	Chandrapur	27.	Allahabad
28.	Srikakulam	29.	Jalgaon	30.	Anpara
31.	Vijaywada	32.	Jalna	33.	Bareilly
34.	Vishakhapatnam	35.	Kolhapur	36.	Firozabad
37.	Vizianagaram	38.	Latur	39.	Gajraula
40.	Guwahati	41.	Mumbai	42.	Ghaziabad
43.	Nagaon	44.	Nagpur	45.	Jhansi
46.	Nalbari	47.	Nashik	48.	Kanpur
49.	Sibsagar	50.	Navi Mumbai	51.	Khurja
52.	Silcher	53.	Pune	54.	Lucknow
55.	Gaya	56.	Sangli	57.	Moradabad
58.	Muzzaffarpur	59.	Solapur	60.	Noida
61.	Patna	62.	Thane	63.	Raebareli
64.	Chandigarh	65.	Ulhasnagar	66.	Varanasi
67.	Durg Bhillainagar	68.	Byrnihat	69.	Dehradun
70.	Korba	71.	Dimapur	72.	Kashipur

73.	Raipur	74.	Kohima	75.	Rishikesh
76.	Delhi	77.	Angul	78.	Asansol
79.	Ahmedabad	80.	Balasore	81.	Barrackpore
82.	Surat	83.	Bhubneshwar	84.	Durgapur
85.	Vadodara	86.	Cuttack	87.	Haldia
88.	Baddi	89.	Kalinga Nagar	90.	Howrah
91.	Damtal	92.	Rourkela	93.	Kolkata
94.	Kala Amb	95.	Talcher	96.	Kota
97.	Nalagarh	98.	Amritsar	99.	Gorakhpur
100.	Paonta Sahib	101.	Dera Baba Nanak	102.	Madurai
103.	Parwanoo	104.	Dera Bassi	105.	Faridabad
106.	Sunder Nagar	107.	Gobindgarh	108.	Jamshedpur
109.	Jammu	110.	Jalandhar	111.	Ranchi
112.	Srinagar	113.	Khanna	114.	Jabalpur
115.	Dhanbad	116.	Ludhiana	117.	Vasai Virar
118.	Bangalore	119.	Naya Nangal	120.	Chennai
121.	Devangere	122.	Patiala	123.	Meerut
124.	Gulburga	125.	Alwar	126.	Rajkot
127.	Hubli-Dharwad	128.	Jaipur		
129.	Bhopal	130.	Jodhpur		
131.	Dewas				

Annexure-2

Details of funds released up to 31st March, 2021 under NCAP

S. No.	State	City	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada UA	6.00	-	6.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	0.12	0.76	0.88
3	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	0.06	0.76	0.82
4	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	0.06	0.76	0.82
5	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	0.12	-	0.12
6	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	-	2.00	2.00
7	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	-	2.00	2.00
8	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	-	2.00	2.00
9	Andhra Pradesh	vizianagaram	-	2.00	2.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	-	2.00	2.00
11	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	-	2.00	2.00
12	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	-	2.00	2.00
13	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	-	1.00	1.00
	Andhra Pradesh Total		6.36	17.28	23.64
14	Assam	Guwahati	0.12	5.00	5.12
15	Assam	Nagaon	0.06	2.00	2.06
16	Assam	Nalbari	0.06	1.00	1.06
17	Assam	Sibsagar	0.06	2.00	2.06
18	Assam	Silchar	0.06	2.00	2.06
	Assam Total		0.36	12.00	12.36
19	Bihar	Patna UA	10.00	-	10.00
20	Bihar	Gaya	0.10	2.00	2.10
21	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	0.10	5.00	5.10
	Bihar Total		10.20	7.00	17.20
22	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	8.28	5.00	13.28
	Chandigarh Total		8.28	5.00	13.28
23	Chhattisgarh	Raipur / Raipur UA	6.00	-	6.00
24	Chhattisgarh	Bhillai / Durg Bhilainagar UA	6.00	-	6.00
25	Chhattisgarh	Korba	0.06	1.00	1.06
	Chhattisgarh Total		12.06	1.00	13.06
26	Gujarat	Surat	6.00	-	6.00
27	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	6.00	-	6.00
	Gujarat Total		12.00	-	12.00
28	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	0.06	3.00	3.06

29	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh	0.06	-	0.06
30	Himachal Pradesh	Paonta Sahib	0.06	1.00	1.06
31	Himachal Pradesh	Sunder Nagar	0.06	1.00	1.06
32	Himachal Pradesh	Kala Amb	-	3.00	3.00
33	Himachal Pradesh	Damtal	-	1.00	1.00
34	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo	-	1.00	1.00
	Himachal Pradesh Total		0.24	10.00	10.24
35	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir	0.12	3.00	3.12
36	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	-	5.00	5.00
	Jammu & Kashmir Total		0.12	8.00	8.12
37	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	6.00	-	6.00
	Jharkhand Total		6.00	-	6.00
38	Karnataka	Bangalore / Bruhat Bangalore UA	6.00	-	6.00
39	Karnataka	Gulburga	0.12	0.38	0.50
40	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	0.12	0.38	0.50
41	Karnataka	Devanagere	0.06	0.76	0.82
	Karnataka Total		6.30	1.52	7.82
42	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	10.00	-	10.00
43	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	10.00	-	10.00
44	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	0.20	-	0.20
45	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	0.20	0.38	0.58
46	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	0.10	0.76	0.86
47	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	0.10	0.38	0.48
	Madhya Pradesh Total		20.60	1.52	22.12
48	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai UA (Mumbai and greater mumbai and Thane)	9.50	-	9.50
49	Maharashtra	Nagpur	9.45	-	9.45
50	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	9.45	-	9.45
51	Maharashtra	Pune	9.45	-	9.45
52	Maharashtra	Amravati	0.20	1.14	1.34
53	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	0.20	-	0.20
54	Maharashtra	Nashik	0.20	-	0.20
55	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	0.20	0.76	0.96

Guidelines for release and utilisation of funds under National Clean Air Program

56	Maharashtra	Sangli	0.20	0.76	0.96
57	Maharashtra	Solapur	0.20	0.38	0.58
58	Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar	0.20	1.90	2.10
59	Maharashtra	Akola	0.10	1.14	1.24
60	Maharashtra	Badlapur	0.10	1.90	2.00
61	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	0.10	1.14	1.24
62	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	0.10	0.76	0.86
63	Maharashtra	Jalna	0.10	1.14	1.24
64	Maharashtra	Latur	0.10	0.38	0.48
	Maharashtra Total		39.85	11.40	51.25
65	Nagaland	Dimapur	0.06	3.00	3.06
66	Nagaland	Kohima	0.06	3.00	3.06
	Nagaland Total		0.12	6.00	6.12
67	Odisha	Twin City Bhubaneswar & Cuttack	6.00	-	6.00
68	Odisha	Balasore	0.06	0.76	0.82
69	Odisha	Rourkela	0.06	1.14	1.20
70	Odisha	Talcher	0.06	1.14	1.20
71	Odisha	Kalinga Nagar	-	3.00	3.00
	Odisha Total		6.18	6.04	12.22
72	Punjab	Ludhiana	6.00	-	6.00
73	Punjab	Amritsar	6.00	-	6.00
74	Punjab	Jalandhar	0.12	4.00	4.12
75	Punjab	Khanna	0.06	1.90	1.96
76	Punjab	Gobindgarh	0.06	3.00	3.06
77	Punjab	Naya Nangal	0.06	1.00	1.06
78	Punjab	Pathankot/Dera Baba	0.06	0.76	0.82
79	Punjab	Patiala	0.06	4.00	4.06
80	Punjab	Dera Bassi	0.06	0.38	0.44
	Punjab Total		12.48	15.04	27.52
81	Rajasthan	Jaipur	6.00	-	6.00
82	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	6.00	-	6.00
83	Rajasthan	Kota	6.00	-	6.00
84	Rajasthan	Alwar	0.06	1.90	1.96
85	Rajasthan	Udaipur	0.06	1.90	1.96
	Rajasthan Total		18.12	3.80	21.92
86	Telangana	Hyderabad	10.80	-	10.80
87	Telangana	Nalgonda	0.10	0.38	0.48
88	Telangana	Patencheru	0.10	0.38	0.48

89	Telangana	Sangareddy	-	2.00	2.00
	Telangana Total		11.00	2.76	13.76
90	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	9.45	-	9.45
91	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	9.45	-	9.45
92	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	9.45	-	9.45
93	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	9.45	-	9.45
94	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	9.47	-	9.47
95	Uttar Pradesh	Muradabad	0.20	1.90	2.10
96	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	0.20	1.90	2.10
97	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	0.20	1.90	2.10
98	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	0.20	1.14	1.34
99	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja	0.10	1.90	2.00
100	Uttar Pradesh	Anpara	0.10	1.14	1.24
101	Uttar Pradesh	Gajraula	0.10	1.14	1.24
102	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli	0.10	1.14	1.24
	Uttar Pradesh Total		48.47	12.16	60.63
103	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	0.06	3.00	3.06
104	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh	0.06	5.00	5.06
105	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	-	3.00	3.00
	Uttarakhand Total		0.12	11.00	11.12
106	West Bengal	Kolkata	6.00	-	6.00
107	West Bengal	Howrah	-	5.00	5.00
108	West Bengal	Haldia	-	3.00	3.00
109	West Bengal	Durgapur	-	3.00	3.00
110	West Bengal	Barrackpore	-	2.00	2.00
	West Bengal Total		6.00	13.00	19.00
111	Meghalaya	Byrnihat	-	3.00	3.00
	Meghalaya Total		-	3.00	3.00
112	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	0.06	3.00	3.06
	Tamil Nadu Total		0.06	3.00	3.06
	Grand Total		224.92	150.52	375.44

Annexure - 3

City wise Funds released under XV-FC during FY 2020-21

S. No.	State	City	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada UA	62.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	73.00
	Andhra Pradesh Total		135.00
3	Bihar	Patna UA	204.00
	Bihar Total		204.00
4	Chhattisgarh	Raipur / Raipur UA	55.00
5	Chhattisgarh	Bhillai / Durg Bhilainagar UA	52.00
	Chhattisgarh Total		107.00
6	Gujarat	Surat	131.00
7	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	182.00
8	Gujarat	Rajkot UA	40.00
9	Gujarat	Vadodara UA	52.00
	Gujarat Total		405.00
10	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	52.00
11	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur UA	58.00
12	Jharkhand	Ranchi UA	49.00
	Jharkhand Total		159.00
13	Karnataka	Bangalore / Bruhat Bangalore UA	279.00
	Karnataka Total		279.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	88.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	51.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	101.00
17	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur U. A.	59.00
	Madhya Pradesh Total		299.00
18	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai UA (Mumbai and greater mumbai and Thane)	488.00
19	Maharashtra	Nagpur	66.00
20	Maharashtra	Pune	134.00
21	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	32.00
22	Maharashtra	Nashik	41.00
23	Maharashtra	Vasai-Virar City	32.00

Guidelines for release and utilisation of funds under National Clean Air Program

	Maharashtra Total		793.00
24	Punjab	Ludhiana	52.00
25	Punjab	Amritsar	38.00
	Punjab Total		90.00
26	Rajasthan	Jaipur	165.00
27	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	62.00
28	Rajasthan	Kota	54.00
	Rajasthan Total		281.00
29	Telangana	Hyderabad	234.00
	Telangana Total		234.00
30	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	90.00
31	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	62.00
32	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	148.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	148.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	73.00
35	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut UA	72.00
36	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad UA	121.00
	Uttar Pradesh Total		714.00
37	West Bengal	Kolkata	385.00
38	West Bengal	Asansol UA (Asansol and Raniganj)	34.00
	West Bengal Total		419.00
39	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (JA)	181.00
40	Tamil Nadu	Madurai UA	31.00
41	Tamil Nadu	Trichy / Tiruchirappalli UA	21.00
	Tamil Nadu Total		233.00
42	Haryana	Faridabad	48.00
	Haryana Total		48.00
	Grand Total		4,400.00

Annexure 4

City wise ratio for allocation of funds under NCAP Program:

S. No.	States/UTs	City	Fund allocation ratio
1	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	0.60
2	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	0.27
3	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	0.47
4	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	1.12
5	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	0.48
6	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	0.78
7	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	1.11
8	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	0.37
9	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	0.65
10	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	0.28
11	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	0.48
12	Assam	Guwahati	3.01
13	Assam	Nagaon	0.38
14	Assam	Nalbari	0.06
15	Assam	Sibsagar	0.08
16	Assam	Silcher	0.23
17	Bihar	Gaya	1.09
18	Bihar	Muzzaffarpur	1.44
19	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2.65
20	Chhattisgarh	Korba	0.56
21	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	0.12
22	Himachal Pradesh	Damtal	0.01
23	Himachal Pradesh	Kala Amb	0.00
24	Himachal Pradesh	Paonta Sahib	0.06
25	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo	0.02
26	Himachal Pradesh	Sunder Nagar	0.05
27	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	2.81
28	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	4.57
29	Karnataka	Devangere	0.81
30	Karnataka	Gulburga	1.28
31	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	2.12
32	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	0.76
33	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	0.78
34	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	1.34
35	Maharashtra	Akola	0.84
36	Maharashtra	Amravati	1.67
37	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	0.85
38	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	0.76
39	Maharashtra	Jalna	0.80
40	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	1.48

Guidelines for release and utilisation of funds under National Clean Air Program

41	Maharashtra	Latur	0.92
42	Maharashtra	Sangli	0.99
43	Maharashtra	Solapur	2.41
44	Meghalaya	Byrnihat	0.00
45	Nagaland	Dimapur	0.30
46	Nagaland	Kohima	0.23
47	Odisha	Balasore	0.37
48	Odisha	Kalinga Nagar	0.15
49	Odisha	Rourkela	1.78
50	Odisha	Talcher	0.13
51	Punjab	Dera Baba Nanak	0.33
52	Punjab	Dera Bassi	0.08
53	Punjab	Gobindgarh	0.31
54	Punjab	Jalandhar	3.02
55	Punjab	Khanna	0.40
56	Punjab	Naya Nangal	0.14
57	Punjab	Patiala	1.29
58	Rajasthan	Alwar	1.25
59	Rajasthan	Udaipur	1.82
60	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	0.59
61	Telangana	Nalgonda	0.27
62	Telangana	Sangareddy	0.18
63	Uttar Pradesh	Anpara	0.09
64	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	5.14
65	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	3.65
66	Uttar Pradesh	Gajraula	0.34
67	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	1.52
68	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja	0.99
69	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	6.46
70	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli	0.85
71	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2.80
72	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	0.45
73	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh	0.40
74	West Bengal	Durgapur	2.21
75	West Bengal	Haldia	0.42
76	Delhi	Delhi	6.46
77	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh	0.04
78	Odisha	Angul	0.12
79	Odisha	Bhubneshwar	2.53
80	Odisha	Cuttack	1.97
81	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	5.54
82	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	3.83
		Total	100.00

Guidelines for release and utilisation of funds under National Clean Air Program

Annexure -5

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)
Between
Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
And
**State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) / Pollution Control Committees
(PCC) And**
Urban Local Body (ULB)

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as MoU) is made on this _____ day of _____ (Month) 2021 at _____.

BETWEEN

Central pollution Control Board (hereinafter referred to as CPCB), having its office at Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi -110032, India, hereinafter referred to as 'CPCB', of the FIRST PARTY,

And

----- SPCB/ PCC, having its office at -----,
hereinafter referred to as 'State Pollution Control Board (SPCB/ PCC)', of the SECOND PARTY.

And

----- ULB/UA, having its office at -----,
hereinafter referred to as 'Urban Local Body (ULB)', of the THIRD PARTY.

1. INTRODUCTION/ BACKGROUND

1.1. The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) is a comprehensive time bound action programme launched by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in January 2019 with an objective to improve air quality both at regional and urban scales. 124 non-attainment cities (NACs) have been identified on the basis of non-conforming to National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for 5 consecutive years.

1.2. 42 million Plus Cities have identified by Fifteenth Finance Commission based on their population for air quality improvement. Out of 42 Cities 34 cities are common with NCAP cities (NACs). Since the objective is same that is to improve air quality, all 132 cities are considered as a Non-Attainment Cities for monitoring purpose. Other than 34 NACs identified as nodal ULBs for Urban Agglomeration (UA) under fifteenth finance commission, 8 NACs are also part of 42 UAs as per census 2011. The 8 NACs are also not considered for allocation of funds under NCAP.

2. OBJECTIVE:

2.1. The specific objective of this MoU is to comply with the conditions as mentioned in the guidelines of NCAP.

2.2. The purpose of this MoU between the parties is implementation of target-based city specific year-wise action plan approved by CPCB to meet the objective of NCAP.

2.3. This MoU will govern the quantum of funds to be released consequent upon fulfilment of criteria as defined in the NCAP guidelines.

2.4. Recognizing the variance on the outcome arising from other than the output of CAP approved by CPCB and also on the basis of findings obtained from scientific studies such as Source Apportionment Studies, Emission Inventories and any other dynamic situation, it has been agreed by all parties that the CAP and yearly outcome targets will be reviewed in FY 2022-23.

3. GUIDING PRINCIPLES & General Conditions

3.1 For guiding principles refer para 6 of guidelines for fund utilisation under NCAP.

4. Annual Target for Reduction in PM10 concentration

4.1 The city wise targets for reduction of PM10 concentrations for year 2021-22 to 2025-26 are fixed based on PM10 concentration levels in year 2019-20 and possibility of achieving maximum reduction on best effort basis. Accordingly, CPCB has determined targets of reduction of PM10 levels in consultation with SPCBs.

4.2 Air quality data consideration factors may consider:

- Integration of Manual Monitoring Stations and Continuous Ambient Air Quality Station' daily average data.
- Data unavailable for a few days were computed using linear interpolation method. However, data missing continuously for more than 30 days is not considered.
- $\pm 2 \sigma$ is considered for removing outliers.
- If cities with less than 75% of data are available for particular Quarter, reported data for the particular quarter is not considered for reporting.

4.3 The city specific targets for reduction in PM10 concentration for FY 2021-22 to 2025-26 is given below:

Sample- city specific targets

Guidelines for release and utilisation of funds under National Clean Air Program

City	PM ₁₀ Conc (2019-20)	Annual Targets of reduction of P M ₁₀ Concentration					Expected reduction in 5 years	Expected level in 2 5-26
		2021- 22	2022- 23	2023- 24	2024- 25	2025- 26		
Gorakhpur	280	31	27	29	25	18	130	150

5. COOPERATION/ COORDINATION BETWEEN THE PARTIES–

5.1. Whereas the parties to this MoU agree to co-operate in specific assignment(s); they shall share relevant information and experience in their possession with a view to achieve the mutually beneficial and technical association and to satisfy the need of the accomplishment of objective of MoU; except information which may be subject of copyright or technology agreements, royalties in licenses in which case the parties may procure the use of such information on commercial terms.

5.2. All the parties would share the journals, publications, papers etc., published or any data, monitoring report etc. so that, capacity building of all parties/organization takes place to accomplish the objective.

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTIES

6.1. Central Pollution Control Board

6.1.1. CPCB shall be the nodal Agency for NCAP for monitoring and review of utilization of NCAP funds and carrying out assessment of performance of cities for release of subsequent grants as per the approved guidelines.

6.1.2. Plan and cause to be executed a nation-wide programme for the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution;

6.1.3. Provide technical assistance and guidance to the State Boards, carry out and sponsor investigation and research relating to problems of air pollution, and for their prevention, control or abatement;

6.1.4. Collect, compile and publish technical and statistical data relating to air pollution, etc.

6.1.5. The committees constituted by MoEF&CC for implementation of NCAP will be mandated for direction, support, review and monitoring of

Guidelines for release and utilisation of funds under National Clean Air Program

utilization of NCAP funds for improvement of ambient air quality as per the targets.

6.1.6. The Committees are as follows:

At Central Level

1. Steering Committee: Secretary MoEF&CC
2. Monitoring Committee: Jt. Secretary (CP) MoEF&CC
3. Implementation Committee: Chairman (CPCB)

At State Level

1. Steering Committee: Chief secretary
2. Monitoring Committee: Principal Secretary, Environment of the State Government
3. Implementation Committee: DM or the Commission of the Municipal Corporation.

6.2. **State Pollution Control Board / Pollution Control Committee:**

- 6.2.1. Inspect air pollution control areas for the purpose of assessment of quality of air therein and to take steps for the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution in such areas.
- 6.2.2. Monitor the compliance of the standards, close down a defaulting industrial plant.
- 6.2.3. Collect samples of air pollutants and to analyse the same for specific parameters.
- 6.2.4. SPCBs/PCCs will submit utilization certificates to CPCB for further submission to MoEF&CC. SPCBs/PCCs should submit consolidated UCs to CPCB.
- 6.2.5. Collaborate with Central Pollution Control Board in organizing the training of persons engaged relating to prevention, control or abatement of air pollution and to organize mass education programme relating thereto.

6.3. **Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)**

- 6.3.1. Convergence of Funds from other Schemes of State Government Schemes
- 6.3.2. Allocation of financial resources for the identified activities as identified in City Action plan
- 6.3.3. City specific action plan for e-mobility

- 6.3.4. Development of Air quality monitoring cell
- 6.3.5. Strict enforcement of solid waste management rules
- 6.3.6. Development and effective implementation of SOPs for dust mitigation in C&D operations
- 6.3.7. Banning of open burning of coal/ biomass/ plastic/ rubber and miscellaneous waste
- 6.3.8. Rapid augmentation of charging infrastructure for electric vehicles
- 6.3.9. Greening and landscaping of all the major arterial roads and national highways after identification of major polluting stretches
- 6.3.10. submission of utilization certificate and deposition of accrued interest on unspent balance.

7. COMMENCEMENT AND AMENDMENT OF MoU

- 7.1. This MoU shall come into force upon affixing the signatures of the representatives of the parties and shall remain effective for five (5) years with effect from the date of signing.
- 7.2. MoU shall be valid for the period of 2021-2026 for allocation of funds and for the period of 2021-2027 for performance assessment.
- 7.3. MoU can be further extended with consent of all parties on mutually agreed terms and conditions.
- 7.4. The progress of this MoU will be monitored by CPCB on yearly basis.
- 7.5. Modifications to this MoU, if any, shall be made by mutual agreement and any amendment of extension/cessation to this MoU may be formalised by the exchange of letters between the parties.

8. AUDIT BY THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL:

- 8.1 The Comptroller and Auditor General of India will audit the release and transfer of the grant-in-aid.

9. DISPUTES AND TERMINATION OF MoU

- 9.1 In the event of any dispute, differences including breach and termination of the MoU or claim arising out of or relating to the present MoU, such event shall be resolved amicably by mutual consultation. If, such mutual consultation fails, then the matter shall be referred to arbitration of the sole arbitrator to be appointed by Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The arbitrator shall pass their award in writing with reason. The venue of such

arbitration shall be at Delhi, India. The cost of the arbitration shall be shared equally by the parties in the MoU. However, expenses incurred by each party in connection with the preparation, presentation shall be borne by the party itself.

Subject as aforesaid, provision of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996, as amended from time to time and the Rules made thereunder and for the time being in force shall apply to the arbitration proceedings under the clause.

- The Court of Delhi, India shall be exclusive jurisdiction in all matters or disputes arising under or in respect of this MoU.
- The MoU shall be governed by the Indian Contract Act, 1872, The Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 and other relevant laws of India for the time being in force as amend from time to time.

10. FORCE MAJEURE:

- 10.1 "Event of Force Majeure" means an event beyond the control of the Parties, which prevents a Party from complying with any of its obligations under this Contract, including but not limited to:
- 10.1.1 act of God (such as, but not limited to, fires, explosions, earthquakes, drought, tidal waves and floods);
- 10.1.2 war, hostilities (whether war be declared or not), invasion, act of foreign enemies, mobilization, requisition, or embargo;
- 10.1.3 rebellion, revolution, insurrection, or military or usurped power, or civil war;
- 10.1.4 contamination by radio-activity from any nuclear fuel, or from any nuclear waste from the combustion of nuclear fuel, radio-active toxic explosive, or other hazardous properties of any explosive nuclear assembly or nuclear component of such assembly;
- 10.1.5 riot, commotion, strikes, go slows, lock outs or disorder, unless solely restricted to employees of the Supplier or of his Subcontractors; or
- 10.1.6 acts or threats of terrorism.
- 10.2 Neither party shall be considered in breach of this Contract to the extent that performance of their respective obligations (excluding payment obligations) is prevented by an Event of Force Majeure that arises after the Effective Date.

10.3 The occurrence and cessation of any such events, the party affected thereby shall give a notice in writing to the other parties within one month of such occurrence or cessation.

10.3.1 The period for implementation and validity of the MoU provisions shall be extended by a period of time equal to the period of interruption caused by an Event of Force Majeure, the period shall be mutually agreed by all parties.

11. HEADINGS

Headings contained in this MoU are included for convenience and reference only and shall not affect in any way the interpretation thereof.

12. EFFECTIVE DAY OF MoU

This MoU will be effective from _____ to _____.

.....
For and on behalf of	For and on behalf of	For and on behalf of
<i>CPCB</i>	<i>SPCB/PCC</i>	<i>ULB/UA</i>
(MS)	(MS)	(Municipal Commissioner)
 Signature	 Signature	 Signature
 Name	 Name	 Name
 Designation	 Designation	 Designation
 Date	 Date	 Date
 Witness:	 Witness:	 Witness:

Annexure-6

Sector wise activities to be taken up at City/State/national level**A. Vehicular pollution**

Vehicular emissions have become a major source of air pollution in urban centres of the country. Steps to mitigate air pollution due to vehicular emissions are:

- Promotion of cleaner fuels
 - Bharat Stage VI norms have been launched from April 1, 2020. Pan India implementation of BS-VI standards Vehicles & Fuel shall significantly control emissions from transport sector.
 - Formulation of a national, state and city-specific action plan for e-mobility
 - Rapid augmentation of charging infrastructure in the country focusing non-attainment cities.
 - LNG in transport vehicles as fuel
 - Support alternate fuel research and pilot implementation – Hydrogen, Biodiesel/ Ethanol Blends
- Strengthen Inspection and Maintenance System
 - IT based stringent implementation of PUC certificate through regular inspection and monitoring.
 - Increased monitoring of vehicles for both emissions as well as overloading.
- Augment Public Transportation
 - Focus on public transportation such as metro, buses, etc.
 - Improve last mile connectivity to public transportation networks such as metro stations.
 - Develop infrastructure for non motorised transport (NMT) and incentivise use of NMT through schemes such as dedicated parking.

- Fleet modernization and retro-fitment programmes with control devices.
 - Government-run buses for public transport, private buses, 3-wheelers and 2-wheelers to be converted to EVs.
 - Central government offices fleets older than 15 years to be shifted to electric vehicles.
 - Phasing out of old vehicles
 - Strategize robust vehicle scrapping programme.
- Identification traffic hotspots and planning of alternate routes/ bypass/ expressways to manage non-destined traffic in cities.

B. Dust Management

- Pavement management
- Road dust management by using mechanized road sweeping, dust suppressants, water sprinkling system, etc.
- Implement greening of open spaces and streets in cities.
- Strict enforcement of C&D Waste Management rules
- Development and effective implementation of SOPs for dust mitigation in C&D operations
- Resource efficiency of C&D waste by using it in works like road laying & construction and Paver blocks and other construction materials.

C. Industrial pollution

Due to lack of enforcement and low awareness, industrial clusters are a major source of air pollution. To address the issue of industrial pollution, following activities will be focused under NMCA:

- Replacement of heavy oil (e.g., Furnace oil, diesel, etc.) based industries to alternate energy sources (CNG/PNG/LNG/Electricity)
- Stringent enforcement of emission standards

- Increased frequency of monitoring and enforcement activities
- Scientific study to develop stringent norms for polluting industries
- Close monitoring of waste to energy plants
- Development of Regional/ City specific emission standards for all industries
- Emission Trading Scheme to be implemented to reduce load of pollutants in industrial sectors.

D. DG set and other heavy equipment on construction sites

- Gradual shift to cleaner fuels
- Retrofitting of emission control equipment
- Phasing out conventional fuels based DG sets (except for emergency cases)
- Developing regulations for operation of DG sets
- Provisions of round of clock available supply of electricity in cities for reducing dependence on diesel

E. Thermal Power Plants

- Stringent compliance by all TPPs with respect to the emission norms
- Emphasizing the expansion of renewable power initiatives prioritizing the use of existing framework of NAPCC in non-attainment cities.
- Need to explore the possibility of Fly ash utilization in extensive way in non-attainment cities.

F. Waste Management

- Municipal solid waste management
- Strict enforcement against open dumping of waste (municipal/ industrial)
- Control of plastic burning and open burning of waste, etc.
- Disposal of sewer line cleaning material
- Managing stubble burning by converting stubble as a 'resource'

D. Residential Emissions

- Control on fugitive emission from cottage industry
- Shift to LPG/PNG for cooking needs and Switching over to cleaner fuels
- Incentivise switching to clean fuel by eateries/ roadside establishments
- Policy for fire crackers –community shows using green crackers, strict enforcement of regulations.

Annexure-7**The mandatory conditions for accounting and utilization of funds**

- a. Evidence of deposit of GST on the purchase of Goods/Services shall be submitted to the Ministry.
- b. Payment towards wages/remuneration as well as other contractual obligation should be made through bank account of the recipients.
- c. A separate bank account shall be opened for the purpose and accounts shall be open to Audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India.
- d. All bank accounts having funds related to this project shall be linked with PFMS portal.
- e. All the payments will be made by the bank transfer and no cash payment is made.
- f. General Financial Rules (GFR) are to be followed by the CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs/cities along with the Economy Instructions issued by the Government of India.
- g. In case of employment through contract, copy of PF and ESI of employees shall be furnished to this Ministry, wherever applicable.
- h. CPCB/SPCBs shall furnish certificate that the funds released to them have been utilized exclusively in pursuance of objectives envisaged in the Rules/ MoUs signed by ULBs and SPCBs with CPCB and that the grant has been spent with the existing instructions/rules and with the approval of the competent authority in each case.
- i. The unutilized funds CPCB/SPCBs/ULBs are to be refunded to the Government with interest by CPCB/SPCBS/PCCs/ ULBs/ other agencies.
- j. There should not be any overlapping of activities under the project with the activities of ongoing scheme under CSS/CS/State Govt Scheme.
- k. All the measurable parameters must be adhered to.
- l. Terms and conditions of the service of the employees employed in CPCB/SPCBs/ULBs are not higher than those applicable to similar categories of employees of Central Government.
- m. Assets acquired wholly or substantially out of Government Grants shall not be disposed-off without obtaining the prior approval of the sanctioning authority of Grants-in-aid.
- n. CPCB/SPCBs/ULBs agrees to make reservations for Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes or OBC in the posts or services under its control on the lines indicated by Govt. of India.
- o. The Utilization Certificates and Physical Progress Report for the project is to be uploaded on the website of the Ministry for public viewing. A consolidated Utilization certificates will be submitted by CPCB to the Ministry annually.
- p. CPCB / SPCBs shall ensure that all recipient Cities / UAs are registered in the PFMS so as to ensure further transfer of grant on this platform only for better monitoring of release and utilization of grant. In case, any other electronic mode is in operation, then the same is to be integrated with the PFMS.

Annexure – 8

Performance evaluation matrix for release of funds during FY 2021-22**A. Strengthening of the pollution monitoring mechanism - 20 Marks**

Parameter	Component	Score Obtained
A1	Annual Financial plan submitted with timelines	4
A2	Operationalisation of AQM Cell	4
A3	Data dissemination through ULB website i. Dedicated link – 2 mark ii. Uploading of physical & financial reports – 2 mark	4
A4	Public Grievances Redressal System (IT enabled) – on ULB website, app etc.	4
A5	Creation of public awareness on pollution source and control measures	2
A6	Regular meetings of city level implementation committees, progress, compliance, participation of stakeholders	2
	Total Marks	20

B. Source – Wise Cause Analysis for Air Pollution – 20 Marks

Parameter	Component	Score Obtained
B1	Hotspots identification within and outside ULB affecting air quality ii. Hotspots identified – 2.5 mark iii. Micro level action plan prepared for each hotspot – 2.5 mark	5
B2	Air quality profiling to identify suitable locations for AQ monitoring stations	5
B3	Assessment of sources of pollution in the city	5
B4	Engagement of technical institutes as knowledge partner (i) MoU signed with IoR – 2.5 mark (ii) At least one Technical report is generated – 2.5 mark	5
	Total Marks	20

C. Progress on action plan and statutory compliance – 20 Marks

Parameter	Component	Score Obtained
C1	Implementation of approved city action plan: (i) Compliance of emission norms in industrial area – 5 Mark (ii) Activities taken up for management of solid waste / C&D waste etc for abatement of air pollution due to burning of waste – 5 mark (iii) Activities related to abatement of vehicular emission – 5 Mark (iv) Enforcement measures to control air pollution (fine imposed for waste burning, setting up of PUC centres etc.) – 5 Mark	20
	Total Marks	20

Annexure 9

City wise targets for reduction in PM₁₀ concentration for year 2021-22 to 2025-26

S. No.	City/ Town and population	Annual Average PM ₁₀ Concentration (µg/m ³)	Annual Targets of reduction of PM ₁₀ Concentration					Expected reduction (45-20%) from 2021-22 to 2025-26	Expected level of PM ₁₀ in 2025-26
	More than 10 lakh		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26		
1	Delhi	178	14	13	14	13	10	65	113
2	Howrah	136	9	9	10	9	7	43	93
3	Srinagar	122	8	7	8	8	6	37	85
4	Chandigarh	88	5	4	5	5	4	23	65
5	Thane	74	4	3	4	4	3	18	56
	5-10 Lakh								
6	Gorakhpur	280	31	27	29	25	18	130	150
7	Moradabad	247	25	22	24	21	16	108	139
8	Firozabad	205	18	17	18	16	12	81	124
9	Noida	203	18	16	18	16	12	79	124
10	Bareilly	178	14	13	14	13	10	65	113
11	Dehradun	166	13	12	13	12	9	59	107
12	Jammu	146	10	10	11	10	8	48	98
13	Durgapur	129	8	8	9	8	6	40	90
14	Jalandhar	118	7	7	8	7	6	35	83
15	Rourkela	110	7	6	7	6	5	31	79
16	Guwahati	106	6	6	7	6	5	30	76
17	Jhansi	102	6	6	6	6	5	28	74
18	Cuttack	102	6	6	6	6	5	28	73
19	Bhubaneswar	98	6	5	6	6	4	26	71

20	Kolhapur	90	5	5	5	5	4	23	66
21	Ujjain	88	5	4	5	5	4	23	65
22	Amravati	88	5	4	5	5	4	23	65
23	Solapur	86	5	4	5	5	4	22	64
24	Ulhasnagar	85	4	4	5	5	3	21	63
25	Gulbarga	82	4	4	5	4	3	21	61
26	Hubli-Dharwad	76	4	4	4	4	3	19	57
27	Sangli	67	3	3	4	3	3	16	51
28	Nellore	67	3	3	4	3	3	16	51
29	Guntur	57	3	2	3	3	2	13	44
	1-5 Lakh								
30	Khurja	236	23	21	22	20	15	101	135
31	Raniganj	174	14	13	14	13	10	63	112
32	Raebareli	152	11	10	11	10	8	51	101
33	Rishikesh	135	9	8	9	9	7	42	92
34	Udaipur	130	9	8	9	8	6	41	89
35	Kashipur	126	8	8	9	8	6	39	87
36	Alwar	125	8	7	8	8	6	38	87
37	Muzaffarpur*	124	8	7	8	8	6	37	87
38	Barrackpore	106	6	6	7	6	5	30	76
39	Khanna	106	6	6	7	6	5	30	76
40	Patiala	98	6	5	6	6	4	27	72
41	Jalna	95	5	5	6	5	4	25	70
42	Chandrapur	90	5	5	5	5	4	23	67
43	Dewas	89	5	5	5	5	4	23	66
44	Badlapur	89	5	5	5	5	4	23	66
45	Nagaon	88	5	4	5	5	4	23	65
46	Patancheru	87	5	4	5	5	4	23	64

Guidelines for release and utilisation of funds under National Clean Air Program

	vu								
47	Balasure	86	5	4	5	5	4	22	64
48	Thoothukudi*	84	4	4	5	5	3	21	63
49	Dimapur	83	4	4	5	4	3	21	62
50	Latur	82	4	4	5	4	3	21	61
51	Gaya	79	4	4	4	4	3	19	59
52	Sagar	72	4	3	4	4	3	17	54
53	Haldia	71	3	3	4	4	3	17	54
54	Pathankot/Dera Baba*	70	3	3	4	3	3	16	53
55	Vizianagar am	67	3	3	4	3	3	16	52
56	Akola	67	3	3	4	3	3	16	51
57	Srikakulam	65	3	3	3	3	2	15	50
58	Eluru	64	3	3	3	3	2	14	49
59	Devanagere	63	3	3	3	3	2	14	49
60	Ongole	60	3	3	3	3	2	14	47
61	Anantapur	60	3	3	3	3	2	13	46
62	Nalgonda	59	3	3	3	3	2	13	46
63	Rajahmundry	59	3	2	3	3	2	13	46
64	Jalgaon	56	3	2	3	3	2	12	44
65	Kurnool	56	2	2	3	3	2	12	43
66	Korba	52	2	2	3	2	2	11	41
67	Chittoor	52	2	2	3	2	2	11	40
68	Navi Mumbai	51	2	2	2	2	2	11	40
69	Kadapa	47	2	2	2	2	2	10	37
70	Silchar	44	2	2	2	2	1	9	35
	Less than 1 lakh								
71	Gajraula	211	19	17	19	17	13	85	126

72	Anpara	171	13	12	14	12	9	61	110
73	Baddi	133	9	8	9	9	7	41	91
74	Gobindgarh	127	8	8	9	8	6	39	88
75	Nalagarh	115	7	7	7	7	5	33	82
76	Talcher	107	6	6	7	6	5	30	76
77	Kalinga Nagar	104	6	6	6	6	5	29	75
78	Naya Nangal	99	6	5	6	6	4	27	72
79	Dera Bassi	99	6	5	6	6	4	27	72
80	Byrnihat	98	6	5	6	6	4	27	72
81	Angul	95	5	5	6	5	4	25	69
82	Sangareddy	85	5	4	5	5	4	22	63
83	Kohima	80	4	4	4	4	3	20	60
84	Paonta Sahib	78	4	4	4	4	3	19	59
85	Nalbari	75	4	3	4	4	3	18	57
86	Sunder Nagar	68	3	3	4	3	3	16	52
87	Parwanoo	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
88	Sibsagar	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
89	Damtal	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
90	Kala Amb	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50

1. Those cities (sl no. 87 to 90) having population less than 1 lakh and meeting PM10 standards of 60 will continue to maintain or reduce the base line value of 19-20.
 2. The target for year 2021-22 is with respect to year 2019-20
 3. The target for subsequent years is with respect to preceding years
- **One quarter data is considered since, less than 75% data available for that particular quarter**