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F No L-25012(11)/16/2023/LME/NMCG-
National Mission for Clean Ganga
Department of WR, RD&GR
Ministry of Jal Shakti

Major Dhyanchand National Stadium
Near India Gate, New Delhi

Date: 19.12.2023

Subject: - Report of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), D/O WR, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti on behalf of the Central Monitoring Committee, in the matter of Execution Application no 35/2023 in OA 673 of 2018 before the Hon'ble NGT(PB)

Sir,

This is with reference to the Hon'ble NGT' order dated 09.10.2023 in the above subject matter. The Report of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), Department of WR, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti in the said matter is annexed herewith. The same may kindly be placed before the Hon'ble NGT for consideration.

2. This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

Encl: As above

Your faithfully



Anup Kumar Srivastava
Executive Director (Tech)

To
The Registrar,
Hon'ble National Green Tribunal(PB), Copernicus Marg, New Delhi

Copy for information to:

- (1) PPS to the Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi.
- (2) PS to the DG, NMCG

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**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Execution Application no 35 of 2023

in

OA No 673/2018

IN THE MATTER OF:

Md. Imran Ahmad & Ors. Applicants

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL MONITORING COMMITTEE (CMC)

**National Mission for Clean Ganga
Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation,
Ministry of Jal Shakti**

National Mission for Clean Ganga
Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga
Rejuvenation,
Ministry of Jal Shakti

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL MONITORING COMMITTEE (CMC) IN COMPLIANCE TO THE DIRECTIONS PASSED BY THE HON'BLE NGT VIDE ORDER DATED 09.10.2023, IN THE EXECUTION APPLICATION NO 35/2023 IN OA NO 673 OF 2018.

1. The Hon'ble NGT vide its order dated 09.10.2023 in Execution Application 35 of 2023 has inter-alia directed Chief Secretaries of all the States and Secretary Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS) regarding status of the compliance of the order/ direction, passed by the Hon'ble NGT vide its order dated 22.02.2021 in OA no 673/2018- "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB" and to submit the report in the matter

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 The Hon'ble NGT, in the matter of OA NO 673 of 2018, has taken cognizance of the 351 polluted river stretches in the country, based on the Report of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). CPCB in association with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is regularly monitoring the water quality of rivers & other water bodies in the country through a network of monitoring stations. As per the CPCB report of September 2018, 351 polluted river stretches were identified on 323 rivers based on the monitoring results of 2016 & 2017 in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels. Based on the BOD levels in the river, the stretches were categorized into:

Priority	BOD Levels	No. of Rivers
Priority I	More than 30 mg/L	45
Priority II	Between 20 - 30 mg/L	16
Priority III	Between 10 - 20 mg/L	43
Priority IV	Between 6 - 10 mg/L	72
Priority V	Between 3 - 6 mg/L	175
		351

2.2 Hon'ble NGT took cognizance of the news item dated 17.09.2018 published by Dr. Jacob Koshy in 'The Hindu' under the heading "*More river stretches are now critically polluted:*

CPCB” and passed directions vide order dated 20.09.2018 for preparation of Action Plans with regards to restoration of these polluted river stretches by the States.

2.3. The States were directed to constitute River Rejuvenation Committees (RRCs) chaired by Principal Secretary (Environment) for preparation & implementation of Action Plans. The Action Plans are to be implemented by the States and monitored at State level by the Chief Secretary of the State/UT on regular basis. The Action Plan submitted by the States for polluted river stretches falling in category Priority I-IV have been approved by CPCB subject to certain conditions. Action Plan for rivers in Priority V have been approved by State RRC themselves.

2.4. The Hon’ble NGT vide order dated 06.12.2019 constituted Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) under the chairmanship of Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti to monitor the progress of implementation of Action Plan at Central Level.

3. DIRECTIONS OF HON’BLE NGT IN THE MATTER OA NO 673 OF 2018

The Hon’ble NGT vide its order dated 22.02.2021, inter-alia passed the following directions:

- i. MoJS may devise an appropriate mechanism for more effective monitoring of steps for control of pollution and rejuvenation of all polluted river stretches in the country. The said mechanism may be called “National River Rejuvenation Mechanism” (NRRM) or given any other suitable name. NRRM may also consider the observations with regard to setting up of National/State/District Environment Data Grid at appropriate levels as an effective monitoring strategy.
- ii. Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs and PCBs/PCCs must work in mission mode for strict compliance of timelines for commencing new projects, completing ongoing projects and adopting interim phyto/bio-remediation measures, failing which compensation in terms of earlier orders be deposited with the MoJS, to be utilised in the respective States as per action plan to be approved by the NRRM. Other steps in terms of action plans for abatement of pollution and rejuvenation of rivers, including preventing discharge or dumping of liquid and solid waste, maintaining eflow, protecting floodplains, using treated sewage for secondary purposes, developing biodiversity parks, protecting water bodies, regulating ground water extraction, water conservation, maintaining water quality etc. be taken effectively. The process of

rejuvenation of rivers need not be confined to only 351 stretches but may be applicable to all small, medium and big polluted rivers, including those dried up.

- iii. The Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs may personally monitor progress at least once every month and the NRRM every quarter.
- iv. Directions of this Tribunal in earlier order, the last being dated 21.9.2020 are reiterated.
- v. The NRRM and the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs may take into account the observations in Paras 24 to 38 above [i.e order dated 22.02.2021] .
- vi. In view of discussion in para 38 above, it is made clear that accountability for failure to comply with the direction for payment of compensation will be of the concerned Chief Secretaries under Sections 25, 26, 28 and 30 of the NGT Act, 2010. The MoJS or any other aggrieved person will be free to take remedies by way of initiating prosecution or execution.

4. STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH REGARD TO THE DIRECTIONS

4.1 National River Rejuvenation Mechanism (NRRM)

In the above context it is submitted that the "Namami Gange Programm" is being implemented by the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), under the Department of Water Resource, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, for prevention, control and abatement of pollution in river Ganga and its tributaries, under the River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order 2016. However, as regards the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution of rivers, other than river Ganga, at present the same is pursued through the National River Conservation Directorate(NRCD), under the same department viz Department of Water Resource, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, and implemented through the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). The mechanism is working well for the execution and monitoring of water quality in the rivers in the country.

4.2 That in terms of the Hon'ble NGT's order dated 22.02.2021, the Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) headed by the Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, MoJS along with the DG, NMCG is periodically monitoring the "Action Plan" with the Chief Secretaries of the respective State Government and UT Admn and other senior level officials, for prevention, control and abatement of pollution in identified river stretches and the execution of the "Action Plan" .

4.3 The "Action Plan" prepared by the State Governments and UT Admn is accordingly being monitored at central level and due suggestions and guidance are given, based on the periodical deliberations. So far 17 meetings of the CMC have been held and

the minutes of the meetings are brought to the notice of the concerned Chief Secretaries of the State Government/UT administration.

5.1 Monitoring by Central Monitoring Committee

- a) The States have been directed to submit Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) indicating the progress made with each direction of NGT as per the prescribed format to NMCG. These are being uploaded at <https://nmcg.nic.in/ngtprogressreport.aspx>. Based on the information received from the States in the MPRs, discussions are held in the CMC meeting.
- b) 17 meetings of Central Monitoring Committee with the States/ UTs have been held under Chairmanship of Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, MoJS since January 2020. Last meeting was held on **12th September 2023**. Copy of minutes of the 17th CMC meeting is attached as **Annexure - 1**. (Minutes of all the CMC meeting held are available at <https://nmcg.nic.in/ngtdetails.aspx?ngtmatid=111>)
- c) Three Quarterly Reports of CMC have been submitted to NGT. The reports are placed at <https://nmcg.nic.in/ngtdetails.aspx?ngtmatid=113>
- d) Central Monitoring Committee while monitoring the status of implementation of directions of Hon'ble NGT laid its emphasis on the fact that rivers which are already clean should remain so and compliance to the environmental laws in respect of existing sewage infrastructure is maintained. Accordingly, apart from details towards pollution measures being taken in respect of 351 polluted river stretches and action plan thereto, efforts were made to compile data base for each State/ Union Territory with requisite information on sewage infrastructure and industrial pollution.

5.2.1 Status of Sewerage Projects

(a) Existing Sewage Treatment Plants

States and UTs submit updated information with regard to the sewage generation and existing sewage infrastructure in the States/ UTs. Therefore, as per the updated information provided in the MPRs, 48,778 MLD of sewage (from urban settlements) is being generated in 31 States/ UTs and 36,600 MLD capacity of STPs are existing which approximates to about 75% of sewage generation. Against the existing capacity, only 69% of the capacity is being utilized for treatment of municipal sewage. Rest of the existing capacity remains unutilized because of various reasons, including lack of availability of conveyance of sewage to treatment plants, technology issues requiring up-gradation of plants, or dysfunctionality on various counts. There

remains a gap of 12,175 MLD in treatment capacity for which States are regularly being asked to provide details with regards to their plans to fill the gap. Details of Sewerage infrastructure as reported by the States in their MPRs is tabulated below:

No	State	Estimated Sewerage generation in MLD	Existing STP capacity in Aug 2023 (in MLD)	Capacity Utilization in Aug 2023 (in MLD)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1503.20	612.95	499.40
2	Assam	437.23	-	-
3	Bihar	1100	224.5	102.73
4	Chhattisgarh	600	360.5	222.1
5	Daman, Diu And Dadra Nagar Haveli	21	17.2	8.33
6	Delhi	3600	2874	2542
7	Goa	52.09	80.35	53
8	Gujarat	4414	5167.72	3610.29
9	Haryana	1507	1869	1465.7
10	Himachal Pradesh	91.9	126.22	85.82
11	Jammu & Kashmir	523	139.4	88.18
12	Jharkhand	452	123.74	91.5
13	Karnataka	3356.5	2804.96	2007.35
14	Kerala	317	130.9	92.91
15	Madhya Pradesh	2183.65	1283	824.6
16	Maharashtra	8193	7412	4266
17	Manipur	115	27	21.45
18	Meghalaya	51	2.005	1.569
19	Mizoram	51.8	10	1
20	Nagaland	91.2	25.43	5.5
21	Odisha	880	375.5	139.85
22	Puducherry	71	56	45.3
23	Punjab	2211	2072.85	1807.11
24	Rajasthan	1551	1298.68	799.03

25	Sikkim	47.68	22.5	16.05
26	Tamil Nadu	3938.29	2344.47	1117.52
27	Telangana	2750	984.8	784.12
28	Tripura	82.4	8	5
29	Uttarakhand	329	427.9	245.78
30	Uttar Pradesh	5500	4074.5	3175.4
31	West Bengal	2758	1647.6	
	Total	48778.94	36603.65	

Many of the States are installing online monitoring systems for capturing the real time data of the existing STPs. This shall lead to improvement in the utilization capacities of the existing STPs as well as regular monitoring of projects under construction. Other States have been requested to adopt such measures for monitoring the performance of the already developed sewerage infrastructure.

(b) On-going and Proposed STPs

State-wise status of on-going and proposed STP works being undertaken to bridge the gap in sewage treatment (present as well for future) is tabulated below:

No	State	Under construction STPs as of Aug 2023	Proposed STPs as of Aug 2023
1	Andhra Pradesh	187 STPs of 567.22 MLD	STPs of 942.35 MLD
2	Assam	2 STPs of 4 MLD	STPs of 250.6 MLD
3	Bihar	STPs of 365.5 MLD. STPs of 116.6 MLD under tendering.	STPs of 275.68 MLD
4	Chhattisgarh	11 STPs of 87.8 MLD	9 STPs of 323.7 MLD
5	Daman, Diu And Dadra Nagar Haveli	7 MLD STP	10 MLD STP
6	Delhi	420.5 MLD being augmented. 914.5 MLD being rehabilitated	STPs of 426.5 MLD
7	Goa	5 STPs of 53.5 MLD	3 STPs of 43 MLD
8	Gujarat	56 STPs of 1031.7 MLD	38 STPs of 807.69 MLD

9	Haryana	22 STPs of 404 MLD	12 STPs of 449 MLD
10	Himachal Pradesh	45 STPs of 86.2 MLD	60 STPs of 89.2 MLD
11	Jammu & Kashmir	6 STPs of 81.21 MLD	27 STPs of 123 MLD
12	Jharkhand	5 STPs of 143 MLD	3 STPs of 435 MLD
13	Karnataka	72 STPs of 386.91 MLD	98 STPs of 354.80 MLD
14	Kerala	14 STPs of 17.07 MLD	116.188 MLD
15	Madhya Pradesh	50 STPs of 473.79 MLD	11 STPs of 254.43 MLD
16	Maharashtra	27 STPs of 336.6 MLD	90 STPs of 4219.68 MLD
17	Manipur	2 STPs of 17 MLD	49 MLD STP
18	Meghalaya	5 STPs of 13.42 MLD	-
19	Nagaland	-	STPs of 12.03 MLD
20	Puducherry	-	4 STPs of 20.5 MLD
21	Punjab	49 STPs of 326.05	63 STPs of 242.95
22	Rajasthan	78 STPs of 519.35 MLD	-
23	Sikkim	3.25 MLD STP	7 STPs of 10.48 MLD
24	Tamil Nadu	30 STPs of 266.83 MLD	39 STPs
25	Telangana	36 STPs of 1191 MLD	82 STPs of 655.52 MLD
26	Tripura	8 MLD STP	3 STPs of 57 MLD
27	Uttarakhand	25 STPs of 118.87 MLD	13 STPs of 69.95 MLD
28	Uttar Pradesh	47 STPs of 850.02 MLD (ongoing) 16 STPs of 836 MLD (under tendering)	16 STPs of 579.9 MLD
29	West Bengal	10 STPs of 192.6 MLD	31 STPs of 695 MLD

(c) Alternate Sewage Treatment:

Other than the information provided above, many States are claiming to treat their liquid waste through installation of individual soak pit and septic tanks at household levels. Further, States such as Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura are also opting for alternate sewage treatment such as Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs), biodigester/ bio-remediation/ phyto-remediation over the conventional treatment technologies. Details of alternate sewage treatment methods being adopted by the States as indicated in the MPRs are tabulated below:

No	State	Details of Alternate Treatment being adopted as per the MPR of June- August, 2023
1	Andhra Pradesh	5 FSTPs of 75 KLD completed, 60 FSTPs of 905 KLD in progress and work awarded for 26 FSTPs of 365 KLD.
2	Assam	2 FSTP of 17 KLD are operational. 30 FSTPs of 320 KLD are under various stages of tendering.
3	Bihar	State to implement in-situ treatment of 89 drains joining Ganga and other polluted rivers through bio-remediation.
4	Chhattisgarh	3.95 MLD of septage from all the 170 ULBs is being treated through FSTPs (Low-cost gravity based Planted Drying Bed) and co-treatment with STPs.
5	Daman, Diu And Dadra Nagar Haveli	In rural areas, sewage is treated and disposed through Soak pit and Septic tank. Further, 13 drains have been identified for Phyto remediation and Bioremediation measures. Work is being initiated for in-situ treatment of the drain near Rajiv Gandhi Setu, Daman. Pre-feasibility survey has been carried by NEERI.
6	Delhi	Bio-remediation of identified drains being carried out.
7	Goa	Septic-tank- Soak-pit arrangement is adopted (especially in most of village areas). In addition, hotels and residential buildings (with 50 rooms / flats & above) have their own Treatment Plant (as mandated under the TCP Act 2010). Sulabh toilets (PWD) are provided for group of houses / community and Bio-toilets have been provided under Open Defecation Free (ODF) policy.
8	Haryana	ULB Department has started bio/phyto remediation works in the drains of Municipal Corporation, Yamuna Nagar – Jagadhri, as a pilot project, which will be replicated at other

		places. Municipal Corporation of Sonapat has also invited tenders for the bio/phyto remediation of drains. Municipal Corporations of Gurugram and Faridabad are in the process of preparing the proposals for bio/phyto remediation. Municipal Corporation of Panipat has already floated the tenders for the process in their jurisdiction. GMDA has also initiated a pilot project as an interim treatment for untreated discharge of Leg I via geo-synthetic dewatering tubes in consultation with CPCB. PHED has undertaken the in-situ phyto/bio remediation in its new STPs at Indri and Beri.
9	Himachal Pradesh	Septic tanks have been provided either at Community Level or by the individual households and Himachal Pradesh is one of the states in the country which has achieved ODF status. In Rural Areas double pit (septic tanks) treatment is being provided under Swachh Bharat Mission. In addition, in-situ Phytoremediation technique is being applied in nallahs for treatment of water.
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Septage Treatment Plants of 520 KLD commissioned.
11	Jharkhand	FSTPs/ Septage Treatment: plants of total 0.07 MLD installed and 0.185 MLD on-going.
12	Karnataka	Karnataka approved FSTPs at 45 ULBs of 165 KLD. 3 FSTPs of 21 KLD are under construction and remaining are under tendering process. FSSM plants of 12 KLD are operational and FSSM plant of 15 KLD is under construction stage. Further, Karnataka proposes to provide FSSM facility to 129 ULBs having non-UGD and with less than 50,000 population.
13	Kerala	<p>Sullage (Kitchen & Bathroom) which forms 70% of domestic waste water and sewage (Toilet) is only 30%. The major quantity of sullage, which is not contaminated with faecal coliform, is disposed through soak pit and for farming in their own premises. Individual households which are having septic tank /soak pit existing for toilets attached to them.</p> <p>Decentralized Wastewater Treatment System (DEWATS) system coupled with Phyto- remediation was provided in a slum area, Chathanad in Alappuzha. Constructed wetland is also provided for the treatment of waste water from the ladies hostel of College of Engineering, Trivandrum.</p> <p>0.22 MLD of FSTPs are operational. 36 sites have been identified across the State for setting up of FSTPs by the Technical Committee and site reports prepared.</p>

14	Madhya Pradesh	The In-Situ Bio remediation has been started in two cities Mandideep and Nagda on pilot basis. On successful implementation of in-situ bioremediation in these two towns; it will be replicated to other towns also.
15	Maharashtra	15 FSTPs of 300 KLD are operational along the polluted river stretches. Demonstration project for in-situ treatment has started on Kotwali village drain to explore feasibility of the interim measure.
16	Meghalaya	22.98 MLD of sewage is proposed to be treated under SBM.
17	Mizoram	0.83 MLD of sewage is being treated using bio-digester
18	Nagaland	120 KLD of FSTP is in place. Phytoremediation and FSSM plants are proposed to be taken up by the State.
19	Odisha	In all the 115 ULBs, FSTPs have been provided for treatment of faecal sludge from onsite sanitation systems. 112 FSTPs (1.93 MLD) out of 120 have been commissioned and 8 FSTPs (150 KLD) are in progress.
20	Punjab	Total Capacity of 49.5 MLD is being treated by utilizing in-situ remediation (by adopting Wetland technology/ Seechewal Model)
21	Rajasthan	50 MLD is treated through FSSM
22	Tamil Nadu	36 FSTPs of 0.99 MLD operational. 15 FSTPs of 0.34 MLD under construction. 5 FSTPs of 0.13 MLD proposed.
23	Telangana	HMWSSB has established 7 co-treatment facilities with 70 KLD at existing STPs and so far treated 57 million liters of Faecal Sludge in scientific manner. HMWSSB has established a 40 KLD capacity of standalone FSTP at Nallacheruvu. Another FSTP of 20 KLD capacity is being constructed at Injapur. 28 FSTPs have been established on Priority stretch III-V with 825 KLD capacity. 14 FSTPs of 175 KLD are under construction. Further, work order issued for FSTPs in 68 ULBs with 495 KLD capacity. The construction works at 30 ULBs started, out of which 7 are completed.
24	Tripura	Septage from Agartala city and surrounding areas are carried in by cesspool emptier vehicle and treated at 8 MLD existing STP. In-Situ Nalla Treatment of 5 drains flowing to river Haorah under Agartala Smart City is completed and started functioning.

		Land identified in 2 ULBs for establishment of oxidation ponds.
25	Uttarakhand	192.085 MLD of sewage is treated through Septic tank and Soak pit. Bio remediation treatment has been adopted for treatment of drains for the period till STPs are constructed and becomes functional.
26	West Bengal	State is installing FSTPs in a phased wise manner. Phyto-remediation taken upon on a drain as an interim measure.

5.2.2. Status of Industrial Pollution Management as of August, 2023

Most of States have reported that functional Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) exists in water polluting industries. State-wise details about number of water polluting industries, quantity of effluent discharge, status of ETPs and CETPs is tabulated below:

No	State	No. of Water Polluting Industries	Effluent generation in MLD	Status of ETPs	CETP Capacity
1	Andhra Pradesh	1451	4543.37	1097 ETPs	Existing - 9 CETPs of 22.8 MLD
2	Assam	309	14.29	309 ETPs of 30.7 MLD	-
3	Bihar	250	35	229 ETPs of 96 MLD	-
4	Chhattisgarh	178	132.4	ETPs provided	-
5	Daman, Diu And Dadra Nagar Haveli	262	6.5	262 ETPs of 11.4 MLD	-
6	Delhi	1369	29.65	1369 ETPs	Existing - 13 CETPs of 212.3 MLD
7	Gujarat	13239	16092.4	12942 ETPs	Existing - 37 CETPs of 817.67 MLD. Under expansion: 7 of 105.9 MLD. Proposed/Under construction CETPs: 16 of 239.4 MLD
8	Haryana	3657	228.48	2426 ETPs	Existing: 22 CETPs of 204.60 MLD. Ongoing: 1.5 MLD CETP. Proposed: 7 CETPs of 126.5 MLD.

9	Himachal Pradesh	3881	41.7	1081 ETPs of 27.73 MLD	Existing: 25 MLD CETP. Under commissioning: 5 MLD Kala Amb (Phase-I – 2.5 MLD) Proposed: 2 MLD Paonta Sahib.
10	Jammu & Kashmir	295	16.54	256 ETPs	Existing - 6 CETPs of 4.05 MLD. Under construction - 9 CETPs of 6 MLD. Proposed - 10 CETPs of 5.1 MLD.
11	Jharkhand	270	122.5	171 ETPs	2 CETP existing - 1200 KLD and- 0.5 KLD. Under construction - 3.5 MLD CETP.
12	Karnataka	3603	436.63	3425 ETPs of 739.6 MLD	11 CETPs of 6395 KLD existing. 1.2 MLD under construction. EOI issued for 1 CETP. 2 new CETPs proposed
13	Kerala	23230	168.76	-	11 CETPs of 11.24 MLD are existing. 2 CETPs of 3.1 MLD proposed.
14	Madhya Pradesh	1686	151.5	1686 ETPs of 152 MLD	4 CETPs of 5 MLD existing.
15	Maharashtra	16597	2100	16597 ETPs of 2100 MLD	26 CETPs of 244.85 MLD existing. 2 CETPs of 5.64 MLD under construction. 2 CETPs of 2.2 MLD proposed.
16	Meghalaya	260	3.5	255 ETPs	-
17	Mizoram	56	0.04	56 ETPs of 0.09 MLD	-
18	Nagaland	17	0.325	17 ETPs of 0.58 MLD	1 ETP of 0.09 MLD under construction

19	Odisha	1347	816.94	1307 ETPs of 1038.9 MLD	-
20	Puducherry	97	4.75	97 ETPs of 4.75 MLD	-
21	Punjab	4108	420.34	1669 ETPs of 352.962 MLD	6 CETPs of 110.535 MLD existing
22	Rajasthan	5022	210.5	1291 ETPs of 404.06 MLD	15 CETPs of 159.8 MLD existing.
23	Sikkim	64	2.8	64 ETPs of 3.405 MLD	-
24	Tamil Nadu	11538	2835.7	11538 ETPs	36 CETPs of 99 MLD existing. 1 CETP of 3650 KLD under construction. 10 CETPs of 41 MLD are proposed
25	Telangana	2193	603	1519 ETPs of 602.35 MLD	7 CETPs of 8.135 MLD existing. 1 CETP of 0.48 MLD under progress
26	Tripura	18		All units have ETPs	
27	Uttarakhand	890	111.1	890 ETPs of 142 MLD	Existing: 3 CETPs of 13.2 MLD. Proposed- 8 MLD CETP
28	Uttar Pradesh	1648	850.5		Existing: 7 CETPs of 58.55 MLD CETPs of 32.4 MLD under construction.
29	West Bengal	456	1360.8	456 ETPs of 1360.8 MLD	Existing: CETPs of 40 MLD

5.2.3 Status of Solid Waste Management as of August, 2023

Status of solid waste management in the State as submitted by the States in the MPRs is tabulated below:

No	State	MSW generation	Existing processing facility	On-going/ Proposed Facility
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1	Andhra Pradesh	6890 TPD	4203 TPD	16 Waste to Compost/ Bio-methanation plants of 398 TPD are in progress. Work in progress for establishment of 28 Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility.
2	Assam	1248 TPD	1080.53 TPD	Ongoing: 150 TPD Compost cum RDF and 10 TPD MRC. Proposed: 60 TPD Bio-Methanation Plant. 100 TPD C&D waste processing plant. 3 nos. of Modern RTS cum MRF centre.
3	Bihar	5436 TPD	1837 TPD	-
4	Chhattisgarh	1820 TPD	1820 TPD	-
5	Daman, Diu And Dadra Nagar Haveli	274.4 TPD	400 TPD	-
6	Delhi	11376 TPD	8219.4 TPD	Proposed facility – 6410 TPD
7	Goa	766 TPD	371 TPD	Proposed ISWM facilities of 500 TPD. Proposed C&D processing facility of 500 TPD.
8	Gujarat	9862 TPD	8757.45 TPD	City Solid Waste Action Plan approved by MoHUA and phase wise grant will be issued.
9	Haryana	5640 TPD	4042 TPD	Work is under implementation for WTE of 2100 TPD in Gurugram-Faridabad. 3 Waste to Compost Cluster Projects namely Karnal-Kaithal Thanesar (638 TPD), Bhiwani (155 TPD), Sirsa (168 TPD) have been finalized.
10	Himachal Pradesh	359.2 TPD	321.45 TPD	Upgradation of MSW facilities are proposed to enhance the capacity.
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1513 TPD	318.04 TPD	Bio- Gas composting and MRF Centre Proposed for 350 TPD and 125 TPD. 50 TPD C&D Proposed.

				Proposed Waste-to- Energy Plant to deal 500+/- 125 MT/D.
12	Jharkhand	2206 MTPD	1282 MTPD	Under-construction: 10 MSW plants of 1105 MTPD Proposed: 25 MSW plants of 839 MTPD
13	Karnataka	11784 TPD	5741 TPD	Proposed following processing plants (in TPD): Composting – 1813.46 Bio-methanation – 600 Recycling and MRF- 4731.1 Waste to Energy – 600 C&D – 1193
14	Kerala	3472 TPD	3231 TPD	8 Waste to energy plants in progress
15	Madhya Pradesh	6562 TPD	6479 TPD	Proposed facilities in ULBs lacking SWM facility
16	Maharashtra	24951 TPD	23175 TPD	4 SW Processing facilities of 1750 TPD proposed.
17	Manipur	290 MTD	165 TPD	0.3 TPD Composting plant under construction. C&D processing plant of 5 TPD proposed.
18	Meghalaya	245 TPD	243.1 TPD facility existing	Treatment facilities of 176 TPD Proposed.
19	Mizoram	348.19 TPD	80.17 TPD	45 TPD and 25 TPD SWM Centre under construction. Proposed – 220 TPD SWM Centre and 20 TPD SWM Facilities.
20	Nagaland	362.95 TPD	108.6 TPD	-
21	Odisha	2261 TPD	2021 TPD	Under-construction: Plants of 152.5 TPD Proposed: Plants of 3586 TPD for future
22	Puducherry	382.5 TPD	58.02 TPD	Proposed: 640 TPD in 6 ULBs
23	Punjab	4100 TPD	3075 TPD	160 TPD C&D plants are under construction. 24 MRF and 3 WtE plants to be installed.

24	Rajasthan	6523 TPD	4122.2 TPD	Under construction: 30 Plants of 3509 TPD. Proposed: 800 TPD (500 TPD Bio-methanation + 300 TPD RDF)
25	Sikkim	68.9 TPD	23.78 TPD + Recyclable waste sent to recyclers	Waste Processing Facility proposed
26	Tamil Nadu	15379 TPD	9083 TPD	Under Construction- 208 plants of 1779 TPD Proposed – 41 plants of 2230 TPD
27	Telangana	11522 TPD	9166 TPD	2961 TPD processing facility under tendering.
28	Tripura	333 TPD	333 TPD	
29	Uttarakhand	1958.36 MTPD	1256.19 MTPD	Two waste processing & SLF facility proposed. C&D plants proposed.
30	Uttar Pradesh	14710 TPD	10337 TPD	Plants under construction: 8746 TPD Proposed: 4980 TPD

5.2.4 Status of Reuse of Treated Wastewater by the States as provided in the MPRs

States/ UTs are encouraged to put in efforts for reutilization of the treated water. NMCG has also brought out a policy for safe reuse of treated water and the policy/guidelines have been shared with all the States for consideration. State-wise details of re-utilization of treated water as reported by the States are tabulated below:

No	State	Status as of July, 2023 MPR
1	Andhra Pradesh	166.83 MLD of treated water is being reused
2	Daman, Diu And Dadra Nagar Haveli	Treated water is used for road washing, horticulture, soil compaction, irrigation, watering the football ground, filling the moat and watering the plant and trees in the periphery of the fort, Moti Daman.
3	Delhi	90 MGD for Horticulture in various parks in Delhi. 45 MGD in Development / Rejuvenation of Lakes / Water Bodies

4	Goa	Partial utilization has been proposed for (i) release of STP-treated water at Colva into Sal-river so as to maintain the flow, (ii) flushing of St. Inez creek, (ii) municipal gardening, (iii) social forestry, (iv) private plantation, (v) dust-suppression measures and every attempt is being made to utilize the STP treated waters.
5	Gujarat	Gujarat Government has framed Policy for Reuse of "Treated Waste Water (TWW)" by 17aximizing the collection and treatment of sewage generated and reusing the treated wastewater on a sustainable basis. 796 MLD of treated waste water is being currently reused. Additionally, further 898.5 MLD of treated water is proposed to be reused.
6	Haryana	For reuse of treated sewage, 27 STPs of 339.50 MLD have been selected in Phase I for installing micro irrigation system and 18 of them are planned to be completed by 2023-24, another 7 by 2024-25 & the balance 2 by 2025-26.
7	Himachal Pradesh	JSV is providing facility for bulk water user at all the STPs to enable drawing the effluent for reuse.
8	Karnataka	841.17 MLD reused by industries, recharging lakes and for horticulture in Bengaluru
9	Kerala	Possibility of utilizing the treated effluent for irrigation, gardening, industries, construction and recharge are being explored.
10	Madhya Pradesh	At present, 315.8 MLD of treated water is being used for irrigation/ gardening.
11	Maharashtra	At present 395 MLD sewage is recycled for Industrial purpose
12	Meghalaya	Treated wastewater is reused for gardening/cleaning purpose.
13	Odisha	All Water polluting industries are being regulated under the consent administration of the Board. 806 MLD treated industrial wastewater are being recycled/ reused in the process or being utilized for plantation/ irrigation purposes. For reuse of treated domestic wastewater, bulk users have been identified. Consultation process is underway with respective ULBs, local Industries, Govt and Private institutions for identifying the bulk users of water and the quantity of water demand by these users.
14	Puducherry	16.10 MLD of treated water is being used in industrial and other uses.
15	Punjab	Government of Punjab has Notified "The State Treated Waste Water Policy 2017" to promote recycling and reuse of treated sewage for non- potable applications. The department has prepared action plan for utilizing remaining 1520 MLD of treated wastewater for irrigation by year 2025.

		90 KLD is being used daily of treated wastewater is also being used for sprinkling of roads before sweeping.
16	Sikkim	All industries requiring ETP are directed to maintain Zero Liquid Discharge in their premises. Treated effluent is to be utilized in cooling towers, evaporation or flushing purposes.
17	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Government has launched waste water reuse policy during December 2019. At present Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been executed between the Urban Local Bodies and the user agency for the re-use of secondary treated effluent water. Presently 80 MLD of treated waste water is being reused in industrial/ agricultural uses.
18	Telangana	Govt. of Telangana has released a policy for reuse of the treated water. 93 MLD of treated water is being reused for gardening, watering the plantations in medians of the roads, Construction & Demolition waste processing units and agriculture purpose.
19	Tripura	Treated waste water from the STP is used for various activities including watering of gardens & open space in Agartala city, road watering in dry seasons, irrigation of agricultural fields etc.
20	Uttarakhand	Treated waste water of 27 MLD & 68 MLD STP's at Jagjeetpur, Haridwar is already being re-used for irrigation through Canal system constructed for this purpose.
21	Uttar Pradesh	Treated water from STPs is proposed to be used in nearby Power Plants. At present, 8 MLD treated water from STPs at Mathura is being used by IOCL, Mathura. This shall be scaled up in other towns as well. Treated sewage and sludge from STP is auctioned to farmers, used in land filling and as manure, disposed in Nagar Palika land, for construction activity and in horticulture.
22	West Bengal	Government of West Bengal has notified a policy on Reuse of Treated Waste Water.

5.2.5 Status of Ground Water Management, Afforestation, Floodplain and E-flow Management

State-wise status of ground water management, good irrigation practices adopted by farmers, installation of rain water harvesting, protection and management of Floodplain Zones and maintenance of minimum E-flow in the river stretches as per the Action Plan and MPR

submitted by the States is placed at **Annexure - 2**. The status and progress will continue to be monitored in subsequent meetings of Central Monitoring Committee.

5.3. CPCB's Latest Report on Polluted River Stretches

As per the latest report of CPCB dated **November 2022**:

- i. The number of polluted river stretches have come down from 351 to 311, based on the water quality monitoring data of 2019 and 2021 (in terms of BOD).
- ii. Detailed assessment indicates that improvement in water quality has been observed in 180 polluted river stretches identified during year 2018. Out of 180 PRS, 106 river stretches are removed from the earlier identified list of polluted stretches due to compliance of BOD criteria i.e value less than 3.0 mg/ L. These stretches are located in Andhra Pradesh (5), Assam (22), Goa (7), Gujarat (8), Himachal Pradesh (1), Jammu & Kashmir (2), Jharkhand (3), Karnataka (4), Kerala (11), Madhya Pradesh (7), Maharashtra (1), Mizoram (7), Nagaland (2), Odisha (10), Puducherry (1), Punjab (1), Sikkim (4), Tripura (5), Uttarakhand (1) and West Bengal (4).
- iii. Due to improvement in water quality priority class of 74 previously identified polluted river stretches has been shifted to lower priority class. These stretches are in the States/ UTs of Assam (3), Chhattisgarh (2), Daman, Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli (1), Goa (2), Gujarat (3), Himachal Pradesh (1), Jammu & Kashmir (3), Jharkhand (1), Karnataka (6), Kerala (4), Madhya Pradesh (4), Maharashtra (21), Manipur (1), Meghalaya (3), Nagaland (3), Odisha (1), Punjab (1), Tamil Nadu (3), Telangana (4), Uttar Pradesh (1), Uttarakhand (2) and West Bengal (4).
- iv. Priority class of 108 polluted river stretches identified in both the assessment years of 2018 and 2022 remained same indicating no improvement/ change in their water quality. Out of 108, 27 are identified in P – I, 02 in P – II, 08 in P – III, 04 in P – IV and 58 identified in P- V Class. No change in priority class indicates that no further impact of pollution on water quality despite of increased activities with time in the catchment area of river like population, industrial growth, agricultural activity to cope up with demand resulting in increased quantity of sewage, solid waste, industrial effluent and agricultural run- off etc.
- v. The decrease in number of identified polluted river stretches which have shown improvement in the water quality is due to the efforts being made for development for infrastructure for

Sewage management, industrial effluent management, waste management and enforcement of regulations for prevention and control of pollution in rivers.

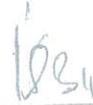
Legal/OA673/2018/NMCG/2019
National Mission for Clean Ganga
Department of Water Resources, River Development
& Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti

1st Floor,
Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium
India Gate, New Delhi-110002
Dated: 26th September, 2023

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Minutes of the 17th meeting of Central Monitoring Committee in the NGT Matter OA No.673 of 2018 held on 12.09.2023 from 10.30 AM on-wards

A copy of Minutes of the 17th Meeting of Central Monitoring Committee in the NGT matter O.A. No. 673 of 2018 held through Video Conferencing on 12.09.2023 from 10.30 AM on-wards, under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti is forwarded herewith for information/ necessary action.



(D. P. Mathuria) 26.9.2023

Executive Director-Technical, NMCG
ed-technical@nmcg.nic.in

Encl: As above.

To,

1. Chief Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh, 1st Block, A.P Secretariat Office, Velagapudi – 522503
2. Chief Secretary, Government of Assam, Block- C, 3rd Floor, Assam Sachivalaya, Dispur - 781006, Guwahati
3. Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar, Main Secretariat, Patna – 800015
4. Chief Secretary, Government of Chhattisgarh, Mahanadi Bhawan, Mantralaya, Naya, Raipur – 492002
5. Chief Secretary, Government of Goa, Secretariat, Porviroim, Bardez, Goa – 403521
6. Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat, 1st Block, 5th Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar – 382010
7. Chief Secretary, Government of Haryana, 4th Floor, Haryana Civil Secretariat, Sector-1, Chandigarh – 160019
8. Chief Secretary, Government of Himachal Pradesh, H P Secretariat, Shimla – 171002
9. Chief Secretary, Government of Jammu & Kashmir, R. No. 2/7, 2nd Floor, Main Building, Civil Secretariat, Jammu -180001

10. Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand, 1st Floor, Project Building, Dhurwa, Ranchi-834004
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12. Chief Secretary, Government of Kerala, Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram -695001
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18. Chief Secretary, Government of Nagaland, Civil Secretariat, Kohima – 797004
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20. Chief Secretary, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh – 160001
21. Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan, Secretariat, Jaipur – 302005
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30. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Secretariat, IP Estate, New Delhi – 110002
31. Chief Secretary, Govt. of Puducherry, Main Building, Chief Secretariat, Puducherry-605001
32. Chief Secretary, Andaman & Nicobar, Secretariat, Port Blair
33. Administrator, Lakshadweep

Copy To:

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20. Principal Secretary, Chief Project Director (SBFP-JICA), Forests, Environment & Wildlife Management Department, Government of Sikkim
21. Principal Secretary, Namakkal Kavignar Maaligai, Fort St. George, Chennai 600 009
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33. The Member Secretary, Assam Pollution Control Board, Bamunimaidam, Guwahati – 781021
34. The Member Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board D.No. 33-26-14 D/2, Near Sunrise Hospital, Pushpa Hotel Centre, Chalamalavari Street, Kasturibaipet, Vijayawada – 520 010
35. The Member Secretary, Bihar State Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, Plot No. NS-B/2 Paliputra Industrial Area, Patliputra, Patna (Bihar) - 800 010
36. The Member Secretary, Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board, Paryavas Bhavan, North Block Sector-19, Atal Nagar Dist- Raipur (C.G.) 492002
37. The Member Secretary, Delhi Pollution Control Committee, Government of N.C.T. Delhi 4th Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-110006
38. The Member Secretary, Daman, Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli Pollution Control Committee, Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fort Area, Court Compound, Moti Daman, Daman – 396220
39. The Member Secretary, Goa State Pollution Control Board, 1st Floor, Dempo Tower, EDC Patto Plaza, Panaji, Goa-403 001
40. The Member Secretary, Gujarat Pollution Control Board Paryavan Bhavan, Sector 10- A, Gandhinagar – 382 043
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44. The Member Secretary, Jammu & Kashmir State Pollution Control Board, Shiekh-ul-Campus, behind Govt. Silk Factory, Raj Bagh, Srinagar (J&K)

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46. The Member Secretary, Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, Parisara Bhavan, 4th & 5th Floor, # 49, Church St., Bengaluru-560 001
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48. The Member Secretary, Manipur Pollution Control Board, Lamphelpat, Imphal West D.C. Office Complex Imphal– 795004
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50. The Member Secretary, Nagaland Pollution Control Board, Signal Point, Dimapur Nagaland – 797112
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54. The Member Secretary, Puducherry Pollution Control Committee, Housing Board Complex, Anna Nagar, Puducherry -600 005
55. The Member Secretary, Punjab Pollution Control Board, Vatavaran Bhawan, Nabha Road, Patiala, Punjab 147001
56. The Member Secretary, Odisha Pollution Control Board, A-118, Nilakanta Nagar, Unit – VIII, Bhubaneshwar – 751012
57. The Member Secretary, Rajasthan Pollution Control Board, 4, Jhalana Institutional Area, Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur (Rajasthan) - 302 004
58. The Member Secretary, Sikkim State Pollution Control Board, Department of Forest, Environment & Wildlife Management Government of Sikkim, Deorali, Gangtok, - 737102
59. The Member Secretary, Telangana State Pollution Control Board, Paryavaran Bhawan, A-3, I.E. Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad-500 018
60. The Member Secretary, Tripura Pollution Control Board, Vigyan Bhawan, Pandit Nehru Complex, Gorkhabasti, PO: Kunjaban Agartala – 799006
61. The Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board, 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai-600 032
62. The Member Secretary, Uttarakhand Environmental Protection & Pollution Control Board, 29/20, Nemi Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand – 248001
63. The Member Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Building.No. TC-12V, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226 010
64. The Member Secretary, West Bengal Pollution Control Board, Paribesh Bhavan, 10A, Block-L.A., Sector III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 106
65. The Member Secretary, Andaman & Nicobar Islands Pollution Control Committee, Department of Science & Technology, Dollygunj Van Sadan, Haddo P.O., Port Blair – 744102

66. The Member Secretary, Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee, Department of Science, Technology & Environment, Kavarati-682555

Copy for kind information:

1. PPS to Secretary, Department of Water Resources, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Shram Shakti Bhavan, Rafi Marg, Sansad Marg Area, New Delhi- 110001
2. PS to Director General, NMCG cum Project Director NRCD
3. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Nirman Bhawan, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi – 110011.
4. Special Secretary (SBM & CVO), Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, 4th Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110003.
5. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Indira Paryavaran Bhavan, Jorbagh Road, New Delhi – 110003
6. Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032
7. PS to ED (Projects), NMCG

Minutes of the 17th meeting of the Central Monitoring Committee held on 12.09.2023 through Video Conferencing regarding 351 polluted river stretches based on the directions of Hon'ble NGT in the matter OA No. 673 of 2018

The 17th meeting of the Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) constituted by Hon'ble NGT in the matter OA No. 673 of 2018 was held through video conferencing with the States on 12.09.2023 from 10.30 AM onwards in Conference Room, NMCG under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS). The list of participants of NMCG, NRCD and CPCB present at the meeting is at *Annexure-I*.

II. Director General, NMCG welcomed all the participants.

Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, MoJS highlighted that the Prime Minister, in the Independence Day speech, expressed the aspiration for India to become a developed nation by 2047. Towards achieving this goal, all the municipal sewage & industrial waste generated needs to be treated properly. Further, emphasis must be laid on reuse of the treated water. NMCG has brought out a policy for safe reuse of treated water. The policy/guidelines have been shared with all the States for consideration. The ultimate aim is to ensure pollution free rivers across the country, therefore sincere efforts needs to be put in by the State Governments.

III. Subsequently, State-wise discussions held are as follows:

Through a presentation, progress made by the States was highlighted and the issues related to sewage, industrial and solid waste management, etc. in the States based on the information submitted in MPRs were brought out for review.

1. Tamil Nadu

Scientist D, NRCD informed that the gap in sewage treatment is 1592.8 MLD. State needs to expedite the 30 under construction STPs. Incremental progress with regard to the on-going 18 STPs not indicated in the MPRs. 19 STPs and 1 CETP is reported to be non-compliant. 10 CETP of 41 MLD are in proposal stage for past 2 years. Capacity utilization of the existing STPs is 46%. 139 drains discharges into 6 polluted river stretches. Action plan needs to be prepared for the newly identified polluted river stretches - Palar, Amravathi, Cooum and Adyar.

Secretary DoWR, RD & GR, MoJS raised concern over more river stretches in the State being polluted including 2 new river stretches in Priority-I.

Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu PCB submitted that there is some progress with regard to the projects which was not captured in the presentation and State shall submit updated progress to the Ministry. Further, it was highlighted that there are some improvement in the river water quality such as Cauvery river stretch came down from Priority-I to Priority-III and River Sarabanga from Priority-I to Priority-II.

The gap in sewage treatment is only 605 MLD for which 39 STPs are proposed while 13 STPs and 16 FSTPs are under construction. The CETP at Madurai has been issued closure directions however the same is operating after getting stay order on the closure directions from High Court, action is being taken to revoke the stay order. Central Assistance is sought for the 10 CETPs proposed at Namakal Areas. At present, the industries are operational on ZLD and some of the industrial units are at proposal stage. Incremental progress of the on-going projects shall be indicated in the submissions.

Secretary, DoWR, RD & GR, MoJS suggested that State may discuss with NRCD separately with regard to the discrepancy in the data presented. Further, State to strictly monitor the water quality of the rivers and may plan and take appropriate action for keeping the river pollution free.

DG, NMCG remarked that in the previous meeting of CMC, State had informed about taking up FSTPs projects on a large scale across the State and directed to provide insight of the status. Confirmation with regard to the proposal on River City Alliance was sought. It was highlighted that NRCD had received State's proposal 'Nadanthai Vaazi Cauvery' for rejuvenation of River Cauvery, which is being reviewed for consideration of few projects. However, for the remaining polluted river stretches, the State should address it by preparing and implementing Action Plan in a time bound manner.

Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu PCB informed that action plan for the newly identified priority-V rivers (Amravati and Palar) have been prepared and shall be implemented shortly after approval from RRC. For the newly identified priority-I rivers (Cooum and Adyar), action plan is being prepared by Chennai River Restoration Trust and shall be submitted to CPCB for approval. Further, it was informed that River Vasishta and Thirumanimuthar are non-perennial rivers and State has planned STPs as per the previously approved action plan.

2. Gujarat

Scientist D, NRCD informed that capacity utilization of the existing STPs is 69%. Out of 169 STPs, 36 are reported to be non-complying. 55 ETPs and 6 CETPs are reported to be non-compliant. Land issue persists for 7 STPs for which works are yet to start.

Secretary, DoWR, RD & GR, MoJS remarked that while some improvement is seen in rivers - Triveni, Amravathi and Kolak however stretches - Amlakhadi, Bhadar, Khari, Sabarmati and Bhagavo are still in Priority - I.

Member Secretary, Gujarat PCB informed that the polluted river stretches in the State came down from 20 to 13 in 2022 and as per the latest water quality monitoring data, improvement is seen further in 4 river stretches. The State is hopeful that these may get eliminated during next reporting of the polluted river stretches by CPCB. Further, the sewage from Damdad MC is being discharged into River Sabarmati, for which World Bank funded project is under process. The capacity utilization of the existing STPs is 82%. Most of the ongoing STP works are scheduled to be completed by December, 2023. State is also emphasizing on the re-use of treated water. The treated water utilization is expected to increase from 800 MLD to 1800 MLD by next year. 3 out of 7 land issues for STPs have been resolved while the remaining 4 are in advanced stage of settlement. The target date of completion for the STPs with land issue is December, 2024.

ED (Tech), NMCG highlighted that the as reported by the State, it has more sewage treatment capacity than the sewage generation. Yet the issue of pollution remains. This could be due to large number of STPs (36 nos) are non-complying. State should take appropriate measures in resolving the issues (retro-fitting if required) so that the available infrastructures are utilized optimally.

Member Secretary, Gujarat PCB informed that incentives are given to households for taking up HSCs. For the unorganized settlement in the State, pumping stations are planned for diverting the sewage to the existing STPs. Auditing of STPs by Third Party has been initiated. Majority of the STPs are found to be non-complying with the Faecal coliform parameter. All the Nagar Palikas have been intimated about chlorination process which can reduce the levels of faecal coliform in the treated sewage.

3. Karnataka

Scientist D, NRCD informed that the number of polluted river stretches in the State remains the same. Now, there are 3 river stretches in Priority-I. Action Plan for these new stretches have been prepared by the State. NRCD held discussion with the State with regard to the new river stretches. Against the sewage generation of 3356 MLD, treatment capacity of 2007.36 MLD exists and gap of 16% in treatment remains. Additional 17.5 MLD STP capacity have been created since March 2023. 71% is the utilization capacity of the existing STPs. Of 175 existing STPs, 160 are operational. 15 STPs are non-operational due to absence of HSCs and O&M issue. 2 STPs are reported to be non-compliant. 17 STPs of 386 MLD are under construction. 98 STPs of 354.80 MLD are proposed. 55 industries have no ETPs, these are Bus Depots and action is being taken by the State. 11 CETPs are existing and 1 CETP is under construction having completion timeline of March, 2024. Gap in solid waste management is 6020 TPD for which action plan needs to be prepared. Details of sedimentation policy are not provided in the MPR.

Additional Chief Secretary (Environment), Karnataka informed that CPCB was requested to de-list 8 polluted river stretches of which 5 river stretches have been removed. Regular efforts have been made to increase re-use of treated water and around 865 MLD of treated waste water is being re-used at present. Appropriate action is to be taken against the 55 KSRTC Bus Depot having no ETP.

Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR asked CPCB to provide insight with regard to the status of polluted river stretches in the State and Action Plan with regard to the new polluted river stretches and Coastal Action Plan.

Additional Director, CPCB informed that for removal of river stretches from the list, State are submitting responses that the BOD levels in the stretches are exceeding the limits only at one or two instances; however CPCB is considering the maximum value of BOD value recorded during the set period. Further, the State has submitted that River Dakshini Pinakani and Henakini are the same river for which two different stretches have been identified and some of the polluted river stretches are not discharging in Karnataka State boundary. A join visit of CPCB regional office and KSPCB is planned to resolve the matter. CPCB in addition to the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme is also monitoring the Inter-State river water quality.

ACS, Karnataka informed that the matter shall be taken up separately with CPCB so as to resolve the issues at the earliest.

Secretary, DoWR, RD & GR, MoJS advised that the State may have a meeting with KSRTC and resolve the issue of pollution from the Bus Depots.

DG, NMCG highlighted that in compliance to the meeting held between MoEF&CC and MoJS, a team was constituted to review the criteria for identification of polluted river stretches. As per previous guidelines, if a river stretch exceeds the value of BOD even for once, it shall be categorized as polluted. However, the team formed has prepared a new guideline which shall be applicable for water quality of rivers from 2022. Further, the polluted river categorization report were being released once in three years and now it is proposed to be released every year.

4. Andaman & Nicobar

Scientist D, NRCD informed that the latest MPR was submitted on 11.09.2023. The progress in 3 decentralized STP is only 10% while completion timeline is indicated as August, 2023. 12 proposed STPs need to be expedited. 12 ETPs are reported to be non-complying. Coastal Management Action Plan yet to be submitted.

Secretary (Science and Technology), Andaman & Nicobar informed that 11 STPs of 18 MLD cumulative capacity are in DPR stage and assured to expedite the matter. 4 out of 12 non-compliant ETPs are now complying while closure notices have been issued to remaining 8 ETPs. Progress on under construction STPs will be reported in the coming three months. The delay occurred mainly due to rainy season.

Secretary, DoWR, RD & GR emphasized that the task requires persistent efforts of all States and reviews must be held at the level of Chief Secretaries. The association of Urban Department, Environment Department and other associated line departments in the States needs to be formed to achieve the targets set out by the States/UTs.

DG, NMCG appreciated the efforts put in by the UT to attain 100% Har Ghar Jal Mission. Further, it was remarked that similarly with persistent efforts UT could attain 100% sewage treatment as well.

5. Punjab

Director, NRCDC informed that polluted river stretches in the State increased from 4 to 5. River stretches of Ghaggar and Satluj remains in Priority-I, Kali Bein is now in Priority V from IV and River Beas have been removed. 2 river stretches have been newly identified - River Sirsa along Baddi Industrial area (Priority-I) and river Swan along Santoshgarh (Priority-V). In the previous meeting of CMC, it was decided that the pollution in River Sirsa comes from Himachal Pradesh therefore State shall discuss with CPCB and get it removed from the State's list. State to provide updated status in this regard.

There is a gap of 400 MLD in sewage treatment. 49 STPs of 323 MLD are under construction and 63 STPs proposed (46 under tendering). In most of these cases, works are in different stages of implementation. Land issues are involved in case of 2 STPs under construction and 17 proposed ones. Out of 102 STPs monitored, 80 are reported to be complying, while 22 are non-compliant. With regard to industrial effluent management, it was informed that out of 6 CETPs in the State, 3 CETPs of capacity 40, 50 & 15 MLD at Ludhiana were non-compliant with respect to TDS. Works on one of the proposed CETP of 0.15 MLD at Jalandhar is held up due to litigation. Another CETP of 5 MLD for leather complex at Jalandhar is under up-gradation.

With regard to Buddha Nallah project, one new STP of 225 MLD at Ludhiana has now been commissioned. The progress on the other one of 60 MLD at Balloke has advanced from 60% to 95%, and reported to be completed by September, 2023. Rehabilitation works on 50 & 105 MLD STPs at Bhattian and Balloke have been completed which are now under trial run. Works on STPs of 111 MLD at Bhattian & 152 STP at Balloke are delayed and now scheduled for completion by September, 2023. For treatment of waste water from two dairy complexes (Tajpur Road & Haibowal), works on two ETPs of capacity 2.25 & 3.75 MLD are in progress (35%) with the completion timelines revised to December, 2023. To tackle solid waste from these dairy complexes, one Biogas plant of 300 TPD at Tajpur Dairy Complex, in addition to the existing one of 200 TPD at Haibowal Dairy Complex, is under construction through PEDDA and likely to be completed by November, 2024.

Director (Directorate of Environment and Climate Change), Punjab informed that river Sirsa predominantly flows through Haryana with only one village of Punjab in its catchment. Punjab is not contributing any pollution to the river Sirsa, hence no intervention is proposed at their end for the newly added stretch. The matter was recently taken up with CPCB and the

final decision is awaited. Further, the river Ghaggar enters the State at Mubarakpur with water quality of BOD > 30 mg/l (Priority-I) and continues to flow in the State with the same status. However, adequate sewage treatment capacity has been planned in different towns in its catchment to improve river water quality. The matter has been monitored at the highest level in the State, and also with the State of Haryana to ensure improvement in river water quality. In case of Buddha Nallah rejuvenation project, regular monitoring has been conducted at appropriate level to meet the respective timelines for different components being executed through PWS&SB, PEDDA and Ludhiana Municipal Corporation. In order to ensure compliance of the CETPs with respect to the prescribed discharge norms, actions against the industrial units are being taken by Punjab Pollution Control Board under the statutory provisions.

Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR insisted for time bound implementation of action plans for identified polluted river stretches in the State. Due priority be given to the Buddha Nallah contributing significant pollution load to river Satluj, ultimately impacting water quality of canals emanating through Harrike Barrage. In case of non-compliant STPs and the CETPs, corrective measures wherever deemed appropriate be taken, or otherwise, stringent action to be taken by the regulatory authorities.

6. Jammu & Kashmir

Director, NRCDD informed that polluted river stretches in the UT reduced from 9 to 8 with two of Priority-V stretches (on rivers Chenab and Sindh) removed and addition of one Priority-IV (river Lidder). Against total estimated sewage generation of 523 MLD, existing sewage treatment capacity is 139.40 MLD (6 STPs of 74.60 MLD in Jammu Region and 9 STPs of 64.78 MLD in Kashmir Region) with the capacity utilization of 88.18 MLD. Substantial quantum of sewage of 242.40 MLD is reported to have been treated through septic tanks/soak pits/FSTPs. Further, details in this regard not provided in the MPR. Accordingly, there is a huge gap of 384 MLD in sewage treatment. Capacity utilization of the existing STPs mainly those of 30, 27 & 10 MLD in Jammu, has been low due to required house service connections and/or the sewer networking not in place. Regarding Devika river conservation project at Udhampur under NRCP, it was informed that the project was last reviewed on 31st August, 2023 by the Secretary, D/o WR, RD&GR. During the meeting, request was made by the UT representative to further revise the completion target to

September, 2023. They were asked to complete the required house service connections (in Zone-I) to make the 8 MLD STP operational by the revised timelines.

Chief Engineer (UEED), J&K acknowledged the discussions held on Devika river conservation project and assured to adhere to the respective timelines for different components under the project by mobilizing all possible efforts and resources. Pending the proposals for polluted stretches on rivers Banganga, Gawkadal and Chuntkul for funding under NRCP, it was informed that efforts are being made to pose the proposals for remaining polluted river stretches under SBM 2.0. Further, as suggested earlier, Govt of J&K was also trying to explore funding from PMGATI SHAKTI for early approval of the projects.

Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR asked for time bound implementation of action plans for identified polluted river stretches in the UT of J&K giving due priority to the most polluted ones, but at the same time, maintaining cleanliness of other rivers not identified polluted for the present. State to ensure completion of the project under NRCP by the revised timelines of September, 2023.

7. Maharashtra

Director, NRCD informed that polluted river stretches in the State increased from 53 to 55. The sewage generation in the State is now reported as 8193 MLD (including 2500 MLD of sewage from Mumbai), for which installed treatment capacity of 7003 MLD with 149 STPs exists. Utilization capacity of the STPs is reported to be 4266 MLD. Out of 149 STPs, 6 STPs of total capacity 181.2 MLD were reported to be non-operational. 55 STPs are reported to be non-compliant, including major STPs of 757, 280, 280 & 797 MLD in Mumbai. In case of polluted river stretches, to address the gap of 1023.26 MLD between sewage generation and treatment, 64 STPs of total capacity 1279.70 MLD are proposed in the identified towns. Out of it, 27 STPs of total capacity 336.6 MLD are reported to be under construction and scheduled for completion by December, 2023. However, there being minimal progress during last 3-4 months on these STPs, completion target needs to be reworked out vis-à-vis the actual progress on site. In case of remaining STPs, the State Govt is required to mention the details in terms of STPs under tendering process, awaiting administrative/technical sanction and/or proposal yet under formulation. State may expedite the progress of 2 proposed CETPs and 2 under construction CETPs. Status of bio-remediation projects needs to be provided. Status of implementation of action plan with regard to 21 coastal towns to be indicated.

Member Secretary, MPCB informed that the actual sewage generation in the State at present is 8193 MLD. 148 STPs of 7003 MLD are existing leaving the gap of sewage treatment of 1190 MLD. Out of these, 143 STPs are operational with capacity utilization of 4266 MLD. Urban Development Department is making all efforts towards enhancement in capacity utilization by providing sewer networking and house service connections. Five STPs are non-operational and all efforts are being put in to make these operational. Non-complying STPs (55 nos) are discharging treated effluent of more than 30 mg/l. ULBs have been directed to improve the treatment quality of the plants to achieve BOD below 30 mg/l. 29 STPs of 373 MLD are under construction and 84 STPs of total capacity 4140 MLD are proposed to bridge the gap of sewage treatment. Implementation status of these STPs would be sought from Urban Development Department and reported in the MPRs. In Mumbai, Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) has undertaken up-gradation of 7 STPs of total capacity 2464 MLD with their likely completion varying from March, 2025-2028. In case of ETPs and CETPs, preventive measures are being taken through Department of Industries, respective CETP societies and the MPCB to ensure their compliance with respect to the prescribed discharge norms.

It was further informed that Urban Development Department, Maharashtra had filed review petition in Hon'ble NGT (PB) at New Delhi against their order dated 8th September, 2022 passed in OA No.606/2018 directing the State Govt to pay Rs.12000 crore within 2 months as environmental compensation for improper management of liquid and solid waste. Now the State Government has approached Hon'ble Supreme Court for review of the said order of Hon'ble NGT.

Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR remarked that there is improvement in water quality of few river stretches however still large number of rivers in the State are still categorized as polluted. State to work out on action plan for restoring the water quality of all the rivers. Further, it was suggested that regular State level meetings may be taken up at the level of Chief Secretary, Maharashtra on priority.

8. Odisha

Director, NRCD informed that the polluted river stretches in the State reduced from 19 to 7. However, River Gangua along Bhubaneswar still remains under Priority-I. Total sewage generation in the State is estimated at 880 MLD, including 302 MLD from six major towns in

the State (Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur, Rourkela and Talcher) covering 41% of the State population. Sewage treatment capacity created so far is 375.50 MLD with 13 STPs installed in these towns. Two of the STPs, 40 MLD at Dhanupalli, Sambalpur and 48 MLD at Rokati in Bhubaneswar have been commissioned recently. As such, there would be no gap between sewage generation and treatment for these towns. However, due to sewer network and/or house service connections not in place for newly commissioned STPs, capacity utilization of the STPs is nearly 140 MLD. For black water treatment, it was informed that FSTPs are proposed to cover all 115 ULBs in the State. Out of these, 112 FSTPs are operational in major ULBs/towns with the installed capacity of 1937 KLD. In the remaining ULBs, 8 FSTPs of total capacity 150 KLD are under construction with the likely completion of October, 2023. Status of bio-remediation of 18 drains and Coastal Pollution Management plan not indicated in the MPRs.

Special Secretary (Environment), Odisha informed that River Mangala which is now in Priority IV from V is achieving BOD levels of less than 3 mg/l as per the latest monitoring reports. River Gangua flowing through Bhubaneswar is being reviewed by Chief Secretary Office also and all efforts are being put in by the State to ensure improvement in water quality. Further, CPCB has returned the Action Plan for Coastal Pollution Management with observations and State shall be re-submitting the plan shortly.

Engineer-in-Chief, OWS&SB informed that gap of 502 MLD in sewage treatment capacity is proposed to be addressed through de-centralized non-sewered approach for black and grey water separately in two phases. In first phase, black water is proposed to be treated through FSTPs. The State has been successfully saturated with 113 FSTPs and 7 are on the verge of completion. In 2nd phase, grey water management was taken up in 2 ULBs at Jatani and Dhenkanal as pilot interventions. Now, the same is being replicated in 11 ULBs. A task force has been constituted for looking into the issue of pollution in River Gangua and the house sewer connection proposal is under active consideration of Government. Bio-remediation works are not being taken up as there is not much evidence of the technology.

9. Tripura

Director, NRCD informed that number of polluted river stretches in the State have been reduced from 6 (all in Priority-V) to only 1 on River Haora (Priority-V) along Agartala. Out of total sewage generation of 82.4 MLD in the State, sewage treatment capacity exists only

for 8.72 MLD (8 MLD STP & 720 KLD FSTP at Agartala) and thus leaving the huge gap of 73.68 MLD in sewage treatment. State needs to address the gap urgently. Low capacity utilization of existing STP of 8 MLD at Barjala, Lankamura in Agartala due to incomplete laterals/house service connections and slow progress on STP of 8 MLD under construction at Akhaura ICP, Agartala was highlighted.

State Representative informed that one STP of 8 MLD is operational under Agartala Municipal Corporation and its capacity utilization has been increased to 5 MLD now. To address the gap in sewage treatment of 73.68 MLD, another STP of 8 MLD with I&D is under construction with 60% progress achieved so far (piling/beam work completed), and likely to be completed by December, 2023.

Urban local bodies in the State have identified 210 nos of drains discharging to polluted river stretches for in-situ bio-remediation. Tender evaluation for bio-remediation on 5 drains on pilot basis in Agartala has been completed and works are likely to commence shortly. After successful implementation, it will be replicated for other drains also. STPs/FSTPs/Low cost oxidation pond systems of suitable capacity are also proposed for sewage treatment for other ULBs. The State has ring fenced the required funds to execute these projects to bridge the gap of sewage treatment with utmost priority.

Municipal waste generated in the State is estimated to be 333 TPD, which is being collected and source segregated by women Self Help Groups in all wards of all 20 ULBs. Solid waste processing facility exists for 453 TPD (includes 250 TPD composting plant at Agartala & 6 TPD at Kamalpur Nagar Pachayat of District Dhalai), and as such, there is no gap on this front. As per the directions of NGT, Haora river has been identified for rejuvenation, and several initiatives have been taken for the needful.

Secretary, DoWR, RD & GR asked for implementation of action plan on priority for restoration of river Haora in its stretch along Agartala city. The State Government is also required to expedite progress of the proposed STPs/FSTPs/Low cost systems to bridge the sewage treatment gap within the timelines stipulated by NGT including enhancement of capacity utilization of existing STP of 8 MLD at Agartala.

10. Goa

Director, NRCD informed that number of polluted river stretches in the State have been reduced from 11 to 6 (1 in Priority-IV & 5 in Priority-V). River Zuari which was previously

in Priority - V is now in Priority - IV. Sewage generation in the State is indicated as 52.09 MLD (which is reported to be based on actual assessment of wastewater generation mainly from urban areas). However, as per CPCB's Report, sewage generation is estimated to be 176 MLD. State Government may look into the matter and reconcile the figures to arrive at the restoration measures required. 10 STPs of 80.35 MLD are existing in the State which are reported to be utilized on full capacity. 3 STPs of total capacity 28.1 MLD (Colva-7.5 MLD, Calangute, Baga-5.6 MLD & Kavlem, Ponda-15 MLD) are reported to be completed in terms of civil works along with installation of electrical and mechanical equipment. However, their commissioning is delayed for want of house service connections, electrical connections, pumping arrangements, etc. 1 STP of 5.4 MLD at Mapusa is 98% complete. After completion of these STPs along with proper conveyance system, gap in sewage treatment would be fully addressed. In addition, 3 STPs of total capacity 43 MLD are proposed. However, in case of sewage generation of 52.03 MLD only, there seems no rationale for having more STPs including the newly proposed of 20 MLD at Porovorim. Integrated solid waste management facilities exist at Saligao (250 TPD) and Cacora (100 TPD). Polluted stretch of Sal river has been identified to be developed as a model to showcase for other identified river stretches. Different conservation works on the said river stretch taken up for implementation and the achievements made need to be reported to be in the MPR.

State Representative informed that the STPs are constructed for a design period of 30 years, therefore the treatment capacity exceeds the present sewage generation. The semi-urban areas in the State are now also considered as urban due to rapid rate of urbanization taking place in Goa. In rural areas, soak pit and septic tanks are installed for treatment. Action Plan for Coastal Pollution Management has been submitted to CPCB.

11. Andhra Pradesh

With regard to the issues highlighted, Special Chief Secretary (MA), Andhra Pradesh informed that the State generates 1503 MLD of sewage for which 613.02 MLD of treatment facility exists. A gap of 890.17 MLD remains, for which STP projects of 416.48 MLD will be completed by March, 2024. Still a gap of 422 MLD will remain for which State proposes to take up projects within 1 year. A 50 MLD STP at Rajamahendravaram has been sanctioned under NRCP and the work order will be issued shortly. The SNA account has been opened and the central share of Rs. 13.00 crore has been added to it. Order has been placed for compact unit for 4 STPs of 0.27 MLD at Pulivendula STPs and will be installed by October,

2023. Work started with regard to the 7 STPs of 117.05 MLD capacity at 129 locations and will be completed by April, 2024. 2 STPs at Nanapally Kadapa (20 MLD) & Prasanti Gram, Puttaparthi (0.5MLD) which is under rehabilitation will be brought into operation by March, 2024. Also, 2 STPs at Security Colony in Kondapalli (2 MLD) & Koppolu in Ongole (15 MLD) which was under trial run has been now been made operational. With regard to the non-operational STPs at Karnavanipalem GVMC and Driver colony, Nellore, house service connections have now been taken up and will be completed by March, 2024. The electromechanical equipments of 5 MLD STP at GVMC have been refurbished. Work yet to start with regard to the proposed 1.5 MLD CETP at Vishakhapatnam.

Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, MoJS remarked that the State may ensure the projects are completed as per the committed timelines.

12. Telangana

Scientist E, NRCD informed that the number of polluted river stretches increased from 8 to 9 with the addition of river stretch of Munneru along Khammam in Priority-V. There seems to be some discrepancy in the data with regard to under-construction STPs proposed under HAM. State may verify the same. Long pending site issue of 100 MLD STP at Reddypuram may be resolved. Progress of proposed STPs and 480 KLD CETP remains same.

Executive Director, HMWSSB informed that under HAM 31 STPs are planned at 29 locations with a total capacity of 1259 MLD. First package consists of 8 STPs, 2nd package consists of 5 STPs and 3rd Package consists of 14 STPs. Of the 14 STPs, 3 STPs at Miralam-I, Kokapat Lake and Durgam Cheruvu have been completed and commissioned while rest of the 11 STPs will be completed by October, 2023. The remaining STPs planned under HAM are expected to be completed by December, 2023. Few STPs may get completed by early next year. Land issue for Pariki Cheruvu will be solved in short time. Land have been acquired for construction of STPs at Palapitta Park and Begumpet and expected to complete by March-June, 2024.

For areas other than Hyderabad, E-in-C (PH), Telangana informed that the STP project at Reddypuram proposed under Smart City Fund have been dropped as land could not be finalized for the same. Now a comprehensive plan is being prepared by Waranagal Municipal Corporation for the city. Further, 13 STPs of 149 MLD have been completed, 12 STPs of 107.76 MLD are construction. 16 STPs of 170.3 MLD to be sanctioned under AMRUT 2 and

344 STPs of 789 MLD are proposed under SBM 2. The proposed STPs shall also be taken up on HAM basis. 139 FSTPs of 2035 KLD are being taken up, of which 35 FSTPs of 900 KLD constructed and work in progress for 59 FSTPs of 1000 KLD.

DG, NMCG remarked that State may ensure strict action for restoration of River Musi (Priority-I) as the length of stretch identified as polluted has increased.

13. Lakshadweep

Secretary (S&T), Lakshadweep informed that mobile STPs are planned in 5 islands and work shall be started within 6 months. This shall reduce the present gap in sewage treatment of 2.77 MLD. The mobile treatment units are proposed for islands having more than 10,000 population. Centralized treatment is not possible due to non-availability of land. Action Plan for Coastal Pollution Management was submitted to CPCB. The solid waste is collected, packed and transported to main land for treatment. Beach cleaning activity is regularly being taken up. The 0.025 MLD under construction STP has been completed.

14. Kerala

Secretary (Environment), Kerala informed that there were 21 polluted river stretches, of which 11 river stretches were removed after they achieved the river water quality however 8 new river stretches have now been categorized as polluted, summing it up to 18 river stretches. Now, there are no stretches in Priority-I and II. The State has a total capacity of 297 MLD for common STPs and 88.344 MLD for individual STPs. The gaps identified will be filled up by local bodies and departments so that the gap can be further reduced and for this 574 projects are under ways. It was informed that M/s. Kals Breweries Pvt. Ltd Thrissur and M/s.BPCL Kochi Refinery, Ernakulam are now complying the standards. There is gap of 241 TPD in solid waste management, State mentioned that progress of the solid waste is being monitored regularly and will be reported in MPRs.

DG, NMCG remarked that most of the river stretches are in Priority V and with little effort these can be removed from the list. Further, State was directed to provide a target timeline by when the polluted river stretches will be achieving the desired water quality standards. It was suggested that the Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility at Goa may be visited by the State officials to find out if the same model can be replicated in Kerala, as land issues are being highlighted for setting up of SWM facilities in the State.

Further, it was informed that during an ecological study carried out by WII, in some of the stretches of River Periyar, heavy metals were found. State Government may get in touch with WII and look into the issue.

15. Puducherry

DG, NMCG raised concern over addition of 2 new river stretches in polluted category.

Secretary (Environment), Puducherry informed that a gap of around 15 MLD exists in sewage treatment. For bridging the gap, 15 MLD STP was proposed, tenders have been finalized and the work has already been commenced with regard to Puducherry and will be completed within a year's time. Similarly, tenders were issued, finalized and the work has already been commenced for 11 MLD STP at Karikal. With regard to Yanam region, tenders have already been called for 6 MLD STP however technical evaluation is under process and within a month work order will be issued. This will take care of pollution in the catchment area of Coringa. However, for Mahe region there were some land issues which has now been resolved and bids have been called. For a 3 MLD STP proposed to be established near the river Chunambar, tenders are being called again. Notice issued to industry having non-complying ETP and the unit have requested one month time period for ensuring compliance. With regard to the solid waste management facility, work order issued and work commenced at Karaikal and Yanam. In Mahe, it's a decentralized system. For proposed facility at Puducherry, the financial bid is under process and work will be awarded by this month. Collection and transportation has started but processing is yet to start due to land issue. This issue will be sorted out in two weeks time and soon processing will start.

16. Assam

Scientist B, NRCD informed that the number of polluted river stretches has decreased from 44 in 2018 to 10 in 2022. A new stretch along Kumar Kaibarta Gaon on Tocklai River (Priority-V) has been added. It was highlighted that the State lacks treatment facility for 437.23 MLD of sewage generated. Slow progress is recorded in implementation of three STPs at Silsakoo Beel (65 MLD), Borsola Beel (62 MLD), Pachim Boragaon (60MLD) at Guwahati and eight STPs of total capacity of 47.5 MLD at Silchar, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Tezpur, Bongaigaon, Dhubri, Tinsukia and Mangadaloi, and implementation of 30 Stand-alone FSTP in 30 towns. The MPR lacks information with regard to completion timeline for 2

MLD STP at Nagaon and 7 KLD FSTP at Goalpara and progress with regard to 150 TPD Compost cum RDF at Belortol and 10 TPD MRC at Adabari.

ACS (Environment & Forest), Assam informed that at present the State of Assam has two FSTPs, 10 KLD capacity at Titabor and 7 KLD capacity at Goalpara. Tendering process for 2 MLD STP at Borsola Beel is completed and construction will start soon after the monsoon season. Similarly, construction of 2 MLD STP at Nagaon will resume as soon as monsoon ends and it is likely to be completed in December, 2023. Regarding implementation of three STPs at Silsakoo Beel (65 MLD), Borsola Beel (62 MLD), Pachim Boragaon (60MLD), it was informed that appointment of PMC is underway and work is expected to kick off by the end of 2023.

With regard to the progress of implementation of eight STPs at Silchar, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Tezpur, Bongaigaon, Dhubri, Tinsukia and Mangadalo, it was informed that DPRs for Silchar and Dibrugarh are almost ready, while for the remaining 6 ULBs, approval of both State level Technical Committee and MoHUA have been obtained and tenders will be floated in the next 2-3 weeks. DPRs for 6 STPs for another 6 ULBs are under preparation and will be completed in the next two months. Work orders have now been issued for 30 Stand-alone FSTPs in 30 towns and works will soon be resumed after monsoon.

With respect to solid waste management, it was informed that setting up of land fill at Boragaon was in full swing, but at present it is on hold due to monsoon. Work for the same will resume as soon as monsoon ends and the same applies to setting up of 150 TPD Compost cum RDF at Belortol whose completion timeline has been revised to March, 2023. However, in case of 10 TPD MRC at Adabari, it was reported that it will be commissioned soon after the electricity connection is completed.

DG, NMCG directed State Government to ensure that all works are immediately resumed as soon as the monsoon ends and to complete all the projects at the earliest. Further, it was highlighted that as per the eco-toxicology study conducted by WII under the project sanctioned by NRC, presence of chemicals such as Endosulfan, emerging chemicals, banned pesticides and heavy metals were detected in Barak River, downstream of Silchar town. State Government to also look into the issue and take up necessary action accordingly.

17. Sikkim

Scientist B, NRCDC informed that there were 4 polluted river stretches in 2018 and as per the latest report no polluted river stretches have been identified in the State. Capacity utilization of existing STPs of total 22.5 MLD enhanced to 91%. State to closely monitor the implementation of 3.25 MLD STP at Gangtok Zone III having 76% progress and completion timeline of December, 2023. State to expedite implementation of projects at Mangan (1.0 MLD STP), Geyzing (1.0 MLD STP), and Chungthang (0.75 MLD STP). There exists long pending land issue for projects at Namchi (3.63 MLD) and Jorethang (1.6 MLD). Lack of information related to status of implementation of projects at Rabong (1.5 MLD) and Soreng (1 MLD) in the MPR.

Secretary (PHED), Sikkim informed that work of 3.25 MLD STP at Gangtok Zone III was held up due to monsoon and shall resume immediately and State shall ensure completion by December, 2023. With regard to the newly sanctioned projects at Mangan, Geyzing and Chungthang, it was informed that materials have been procured, land have been identified, work orders have already been issued and the projects are expected to be completed within the scheduled timeline. The persisting land issues for Namchi (3.63 MLD) and Jorethang (1.6 MLD) have been resolved, however sewer line that has been laid is to be rehabilitated and DPR for the same is being worked out. DPRs are being prepared for sewerage projects at Soreng, proposed to be taken up for funding under Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Rabong under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) respectively.

18. Mizoram

Scientist B, NRCDC informed that number of polluted river stretches in the State came down from 9 in 2018 to 3 in 2022. This includes a new stretch on River Lawibual (along Lawibual) has been identified as priority-IV. The utilization capacity of the existing 10 MLD STP is low due to long pending house connections. State lacks facility to treat 51.132 MTA of hazardous waste generated from 24 industrial units. State may indicate status of Common TSDF proposed at Luangmual, Aizawl, 45 TPD and 25 TPD Solid Waste Management Centres at Lunglei and Champhai Towns, 240 TPD treatment facility for 19 towns and status of implementation of CBMWTF proposed at Tuiriial.

State Representative informed that low utilization capacity of 10 MLD STP at Aizawl is mainly due to pending house connections and low water supply in the project area at present.

On completion of the on-going water supply project, more sewage will be received at the STP and hence the utilization capacity of the same will be enhanced. Further, request for additional funds has been made to MoHUA for completing the pending house connections and the same is awaited. With regard to Hazardous Waste Management, State representative informed that these wastes are generated only from small automobile industrial units. ETPs are in place for treatment of bio-medical wastes from hospitals and healthcare units and disposal is done only after disinfection and no untreated effluents are discharged into the rivers.

DG, NMCG directed that the matter shall be taken up with MoHUA for release of funds.

19. Manipur

Scientist B, NRCD informed that the number of polluted river stretches increased from 9 to 13 and the newly identified 4 river stretches are categorized in Priority-V. Water quality of River Nambul has improved and is now in Priority IV from Priority I. State to closely monitor the progress of 1 MLD and 16 MLD STPs at Imphal, which are nearing completion. Implementation of 49 MLD STP at Imphal needs to be expedited. DPR for 315 KLD FSSM and 16.75 MLD In-situ Bio—remediation for 27 ULBs is under active consideration of NRCD. State has reported closure of the non-complying water polluting industrial units. State may indicate status of implementation of 0.3 TPD Composting, 5 TPD C&D waste processing plant implementation of TSDF for treatment of hazardous waste; and status of upgradation of CBMWTF (25 kg/hr) in the MPRs.

ACS (Environment), Manipur attended the meeting along with State Government officials.

Director (Environment), Manipur informed that the progress of the 16 and 1 MLD STP was affected due to social unrest in the State prevailing since May, 2023. The 16 MLD STP is almost complete and is under trial run. The 1 MLD STP is 95% complete and mechanical installation is pending. State is putting in efforts to complete the works by October 2023, however the completion may get extended to 2-3 months. Loan negotiation has been completed for the 49 MLD STP at Imphal proposed under NDB funding and the works are expected to commence soon. The project shall have completion timeline of October, 2026. The non-complying industries have been closed and shall only be allowed to operate if it is able to achieve compliance. 3 ETPs of total capacity of 400 KLD are under construction in three industrial estates and shall be completed by December, 2023. The projects for 0.3 TPD

Composting unit and 5 TPD C&D waste processing plant are proposed under the XV Finance Commission Cycle (State Government) and funds for the same are awaited. The CBMWTF has been upgraded to 100 Kg/hr and is now operational.

Further, State requested consideration of the project proposal submitted to NRCD with regard to the setting up of 315 KLD FSSM and 16.75 MLD In-situ Bioremediation for 27 ULBs.

DG, NMCG informed that funds are now available with NRCD and the submitted proposal shall be reviewed for consideration.

20. Meghalaya

Scientist B, NRCD informed that the polluted river stretches in the State remains the same with change in priority of 3 river stretches from Priority IV to V and 1 river stretch (Myntdu) from Priority V to IV. There remains a gap of 49 MLD in sewage treatment. State to provide present status of projects related to setting up of 5 Onsite STPs – 13.42 MLD and 1 FSSM– 0.35 MLD at Shillong and 50 KLD FSTP at Jowai. 10 TPD Waste to Energy plant at Tura was reported to be under trial run since March, 2023. Information with regard to 100 TPD Waste to Energy plant at Shillong not provided in the latest MPR. Some on-going projects have no progress for more than a year such as 0.04 MLD FSTP at Khliehriat, 50 TPD & 15 TPD Compost facilities at Tura and Nongpoh respectively, 0.1 TPD Composting Plant at Khliehriat and Treatment facilities of 248.5 TPD total capacity for 10 towns. State to indicate action taken on the industries generating about 498.44 KL/annum Hazardous Waste. Capacity of CBMWTF existing in the State not provided in the MPR.

State representative informed that only electrical connections are pending with the 4 on-site STPs and are likely to be completed by October, 2023. Similarly, 0.35 MLD FSSM project at Shillong is pending power connection. Trial run for 0.04 MLD FSTP at Khliehriat completed successfully and the plant is now operational. 10 TPD Waste to Energy plant for treatment of legacy waste at Tura will be completed by November, 2023. EOI is being prepared for 100 TPD Waste to Energy plant at Shillong under State's funding and the same will be floated in October, 2023. Deputy Commissioner along with the Town Committee have been instructed to jointly see the operation & maintenance of the 15 TPD Compost facility at Nongpoh. The same will be operational by November, 2023. For treatment of biomedical waste, treatment plants are operational at Shillong and Tura. However, for the remaining ULBs, setting up of treatment plants will be proposed under SBM. First instalment of fund has been received

under SBM for establishment of treatment facilities of 248.5 TPD for 10 towns and works are on-going.

DG, NMCG suggested that through DO Letter the issue of pending power connections for the completed projects be highlighted to the Chief Secretary of the State.

21. Nagaland

Scientist B, NRCD informed that the number of polluted river stretches came down from 6 to 4 in 2022. State is yet to submit updated MPR. There remains a gap of 65.67 MLD in sewage treatment. DPR for 12.03 MLD STP along with 210 KLD FSTP for 13 ULBs is on hold at NRCD due to paucity of funds. Status of 90 KLD under construction ETP at Kohima may be updated. Action taken/ proposed for treatment of 19.03 MTA of hazardous waste may be indicated.

State Representative informed that due to non-submission of inputs from the concerned departments of the State Government, MPR could not be submitted since April, 2023. Works of 90 KLD ETP at Kohima completed however MoU is yet to be finalized. Bioremediation of legacy waste (only spraying of microbes) at Municipal Waste dumpsite at Dimapur is being done.

DG, NMCG directed State to ensure timely submission of MPRs. As per the NGT directions, the Nodal Department of the State should conducted periodic meetings at State level and should ensure monthly submissions to MoJS.

22. Daman, Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli

Scientist B, NRCD informed that river stretch of Damanganga still remains polluted however the quality has improved from Priority-I to Priority-III. UT needs to ensure timely and monthly submission of MPR. MPRs pending since November 2021 were submitted on 11th September 2023. There still exists the issue of low utilization capacity (4.12 MLD) of the 13 MLD STP operational at Silvassa due to pending houses service connection. Out of 24105 houses, only 6146 are connected to the said STP at Silvassa. 7 MLD STP at Diu is still under construction. No progress achieved with regard to the In-Situ treatment/ bioremediation/ phyto-remediation proposed on three drains in Daman and in formulation & implementation

of action plan for Management of Coastal areas. Details of river water quality monitoring carried out since November, 2022 not provided in the MPR.

Member Secretary, DDDNH PCC informed that the main cause of river pollution in Damanganga River is due to discharge of industrial waste from Gujarat, which later on flows through the UT and finally discharges into the Arabian Sea. This issue was taken up with Gujarat Pollution Control Board and a number of corrective measures have been taken up subsequently by Gujarat resulting in improvement of the river water quality from Priority-I to Priority-III. With regard to the 13 MLD STP at Silvassa, it was informed that till date laying of 100 km of sewer line was completed and 201 km is being laid and remaining works will be completed in 6-8 months-time. Further, work order of about Rs.60 crores was issued for sewerage lines and construction of 10 MLD STP which can be scaled up to 18 MLD in Daman. Construction work has started and laying of sewer line is in progress. The Coastal Management Plan has just received the plan and the same is under examination before seeking approval of RRC and submission of the same to CPCB.

23. Haryana

Senior Monitoring Expert, NMCG informed that in the Yamuna river catchment, there is a gap of 231 MLD (Faridabad -144.5 MLD & Gurugram - 86 MLD) in sewage treatment and 24 STPs of 316.90 MLD have been reported to be non-complying. 8 of the ongoing STP projects have pushed their timeline and now 6 projects are expected to be completed by December 2023. In the Ghaggar river catchment, of the existing 535 MLD sewage treatment capacity, only 296 MLD is reported to be utilized. 19 STPs are reported to be non-complying. Flow & BOD values of River Ghaggar are being monitored at 23 locations, of which 8 locations are of concern with BOD ranging from 26-32 mg/l in the month of July, 2023. Similarly, Flow & BOD values of River Yamuna are being monitored at 12 locations, of which 2 location (After Meeting Budhiya Nallah & before Gaunchi Drain) is of concern with BOD values of 30 & 29 mg/l respectively. No progress have been reported in the on-going STP projects at Ambala. Industrial effluent generation is now reported to be 228.48 MLD.

ED (Tech), NMCG highlighted that despite State having sufficient treatment capacity against the total sewage generation, the condition of the drains and rivers in the State remains poor. The river stretch of River Yamuna reported as polluted has increased in segment as per the

2022 report. 24 STPs out of 62 (>35%) in Yamuna catchment are not compliant, especially STPs at Jhajjar, Nuh & Palwal areas.

DG, NMCG raised concern over additional stretch of River Yamuna now being reported as polluted despite sufficient sewage treatment capacity existing in the State. State was directed to ensure timely completion of the ongoing STP projects. State was directed to install sensors at outlet of all STPs and facilitate real time online STP data to NMCG for monitoring at its PRAYAG centre. It was directed to expedite the project regarding safe reuse of treated water in Panipat Industries.

Member Secretary, HSPCB responded that there were some payment issues in the ongoing STP projects leading to delays, which have now been resolved and the progress will be expedited so as to achieve the revised timelines. This shall lead to improvement in water quality of drains & river. State is having two Real Time Water Monitoring Stations (RTWMS), one each on Yamuna & Ghaggar river. The non-complying STP will be upgraded. It was agreed to share online STP output data to the NMCG. Further, the reuse of treated water in Panipat Industries will be reviewed and expedited.

24. Delhi

ED (Tech), NMCG highlighted that the STP projects at Okhla, Sonia Vihar & Delhi Gate having completion timelines of December 2024 (as reported in July MPR), September 2023 and March 2024 needs to be closely monitored. Land allocation issue of Delhi Gate STP needs to be resolved. Upgradation of the 18 existing STPs having completion timeline of June 24 needs to be closely looked into as timely completion of these will result in appreciable improvement in compliance status of STPs. All the 13 CETPs are reported compliant but are under-utilized.

DG, NMCG raised concern over completion time reported for the Okhla STP as December 2024.

Member (Drainage), DJB clarified that Liquid Line Commissioning of Okhla STP will be achieved by October 2023 and final commissioning will be done by December 2023 instead of December 2024 as wrongly indicated in July MPR. The STP at Sonia Vihar is already complete and the work for SPS & LT Station is in progress and is expected to be completed by November 2023. Further, augmentation & upgradation work of 10 STPs is under progress.

Upgradation of the remaining STPs is lagging behind due to poor bid response, leading to re-invitation of 3 bids. DJB is reported trying its best for completion of upgradation of all STPs by March 2024.

Member Secretary, DPCC responded that capacity utilization of the CETPs is a legacy issue. Upgradation & recalibration of the CETPs are being taken up, at present 2 CETPs are taken up by DSIIDC and a plan shall be prepared by December 2023 for the same. With regard to the ownership of CETP, Delhi Govt. is likely to finalize the agency responsible for operating and maintaining the CETPs.

DG, NMCG directed that ownership issue of the CETPs may be finalized at the earliest.

25. Himachal Pradesh

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that number of rivers identified as Priority – I polluted river stretches have increased from 1 to 4, despite State having good sewage treatment capacity. The issue of pollution in River Sirsa is a concern and the States of Punjab & Himachal Pradesh (due to industrial pollution from Baddi) both needs to take corrected measures. Of the 75 existing STPs, 22 are reported to be non-compliant. State to provide compliance status of CETP operational at Baddi. The continued delay in commissioning of 5 MLD CETP at Kala Amb since the past 2 years was flagged in addition to no target dates indicated for the proposed Paonta Sahib CETP.

DG, NMCG expressed displeasure over the increase in number of polluted river stretches in the State including increase in Priority-I river stretches. State was directed to improve compliance status of STPs.

Member Secretary, HP SPCB informed that CPCB in its 2022 report has indicated increase in number of polluted river stretches including Priority I river stretches in the State, however there is variation as per the assessment carried out by the State. This has already been communicated to CPCB. At present, parameters in all the river stretches are complying except Markanda where FC & TC are slightly more than desirable limits, due to recent floods in the State. It was informed that the State do not contribute to the pollution in River Sirsa. There is increase in number of non-compliant STPs from 11 to 22 since last review, due to recent unprecedented flash floods in the State which damaged number of STPs and pipelines in the State. CETP at Baddi was reported to be complying with most of the parameters. The

commissioning of CETP at Kala Amb got delayed due to connectivity issues and shall be commissioned within a month. Proposal for CETP at Paonta Sahib have been submitted to Central Govt. for granting funds under Himalayan State Scheme and the same is awaited.

DG, NMCG directed that a Joint Inter-State meeting may be held between Punjab and Himachal to resolve the issue of pollution of River Sirsa.

26. Madhya Pradesh

Assistant Civil Engineer, NMCG informed that against the sewage generation of 2184 MLD, treatment facility of 1283 MLD exists, leaving a gap of 900 MLD in sewage treatment capacity. 50 STPs of 474 MLD are under construction and 11 STPs of 254.43 MLD are proposed. Out of the 55 operational STPs, 53 STPs are complying and 2 are non-complying. Polluted river stretches in the State have decreased from 22 to 19. There are 2 river stretches in Priority - I, one river stretch in Priority - III and rest are in Priority - IV and V.

ED (Tech), NMCG raised concern over no progress reported for ongoing STP works at Murawara, Rewa, Singrauli, Chindwara, Maheshwar, Narsulganj and Narsingpur. State was directed to identify the issues & resolve the issues on priority. Further, it was suggested that State may closely monitor the progress of 8 STP projects having more than 90% progress and having completion timeline of December 2023 so as to ensure timely completion. Data with regard to ETPs needs to be verified. Number of water polluting industries reported has increased from 1598 to 1686 however effluent treatment capacity remains stagnant at 152 MLD while 1716 ETPs have been reported as operational. Compliance and operational status of CETPs may be reported in the MPR. It was also highlighted that State during a court proceeding at Hon'ble High Court Gwalior with regard Swaran Rekha rejuvenation matter has submitted a report indicating funding from Namami Gange. As State has already prepared the Master Plan for treatment of sewage in Gwalior and Municipalities and State authorities are already involved in its implementation, therefore State may clearly indicate the need for funding required from NMCG.

Cheif Engineer (Urban Development Department), Madhya Pradesh informed that the STP projects at Murawara, Rewa, Singrauli, Chindwara, Maheshwar, Narsulganj and Narsingpur are under AMRUT-I. These projects have been re-tendered in February 2023 and are now progressing well. Murawara, Rewa & Singrauli project will be completed by December 2024 and Chindwara, Maheshwar, Narsulganj & Narsingpur will be completed by December 2023.

Further, three STP projects at Jabalpur, Shivpuri and Ujjain are under trial run.

DG, NMCG enquired about the progress of projects related to Ghat Development along River Murar at Gwalior, River Mandakini at Chitrakoot and River Shivna at Mandsaur.

27. West Bengal

Assistant Civil Engineer, NMCG flagged the issue regarding the progress of STP projects at Howrah, Bally & Baranagar and Jangipur-Berhampore having completion timeline of November 2023. Submission of revised DPR for Asansol and Durgapur needs to be expedited. Financial bid evaluation for upgradation of penstock gates of Beliaghata circular canal needs to be expedited. Approach road issue for 8 MLD STP at North Barrackpore needs to be resolved and State to ensure better utilization of the existing STPs.

Principal Secretary (UD&MA), West Bengal informed that progress of the HAM Project for STP at Howrah, Bally & Baranagar has improved and will be completed by November 2023. The revised DPRs for Asansol and Durgapur will be submitted by 30th September 2023. For up-gradation of Pen Stock Gate project, a total of 8 bidders participated and complete bid evaluation report (CBER) along with the negotiated price (with the L1 Bidder) will be submitted by 18.09.2023.

For addressing the issue of poor capacity utilization of existing STPs, State has awarded the house service connection work to different agencies and the work is divided in six zones. As Gayeshpur, Budge-Budge and Barrackpore are old cities and congested, therefore after completing the HSC work, utilization of the STPs is expected to improve. Further, the State has started co-treatment of sewage and septage in its functional STPs. About 598 KLD of total septage is emptied for co-treatment in underutilized STPs at 5 ULBs (Barrackpore, Halisahar, Gayeshpur, Budge Budge and Nabadwip). With regard to the approach road issue of 8 MLD STP at North Barrackpore, it was informed a meeting was held with the shareholders and the issue is likely to be resolved after Durga Pooja Festival.

ED (Tech), NMCG informed that court cases are on-going in NGT Eastern bench (Kolkata) regarding pollution in Bagjola canal and Swaran Rekha river. In this regard, NMCG has written a D.O. letter to State seeking information about the sewage generation in catchment area and number of drains falling directly in Bagjola & Swaran Rekha. State may provide the information at the earliest.

Principal Secretary (UD&MA), WB requested for a copy of the letter and ensured timely submission of the sought information.

28. Uttarakhand

Monitoring Expert, NMCG informed that as per the latest State MPR, 26 STPs are non-compliant and are not achieving the NGT norms with regard to BOD, TSS & Fecal Coliform. State to ensure compliance and initiate measures to operationalize the non-functional STPs. State to clarify whether alternate site needs to be explored or the existing flash flood prone site of the 75 KLD STP at Rudraprayag is to be restored. STP project at Udham Singh Nagar needs to be closely monitored and expedited so as to ensure completion by January 2024 timeline. State may also expedite the process of awarding tenders for the sanctioned I&D and STP projects. It was also highlighted that few on-going STP projects seems to have no progress since March 2023.

ED (Tech), NMCG highlighted that NGT in the matter OA No 200/2014 had taken up detailed discussions with regard to the issues of liquid and solid waste in the State on 04.09.2023. The petitioner had highlighted the issue of pollution emerging from private as well as government industrial estates in the State. Next hearing in the matter is scheduled for November 2023. State needs to ensure compliance with regard to the discussion held during the proceedings. Accordingly, submissions may be made before NGT with an advance copy to NMCG. It was also highlighted that 9 drains outfalling into River Solanki may be tapped and its discharge be treated at STP constructed at Roorkee under ADB funding, which is currently being utilized only at 15% capacity.

DG, NMCG raised concern over no progress reported in on-going STP projects and directed State to closely monitor the implementation works.

Programme Director, Uttarakhand SMCG informed that there were deviation in the data regarding compliance of STPs reported by State Pollution Control Board and Third Party, therefore a joint sampling is to be conducted on 18th September 2023. With regard to non-operational STPs, it was informed that 11 out of 12 STPs shut down in and around Chamoli have been operationalized and the remaining one shall be operationalized within a day or two. 1 STP at Roosi, Nainital is non-operational as one new STP is being constructed at the same site and the influent of the existing STP is being diverted to a nearby 5 MLD STP for treatment. STP at Badrinath was non-operational as demolition work is under process. With

regard to non-operational STP at Rudraprayag, land has been identified and proposal has been submitted to the District Committee. It was informed that the STPs at Joshimath and Mussoorie are functional now. With regard to Udham Singh Nagar, it was informed that 5 STP projects are expected to be completed by December 2023, 3 STP projects by April 2024 and 1 STP project at Bazpur will require additional time for completion.

29. Uttar Pradesh

Senior Specialist, NMCG informed that out of 17 polluted river stretches identified by CPCB in 2022, there has been no study or interventions proposed by State on 5 PRS i.e. Banganga, Pilkhar, Rihand, Sone & Sai. State may prepare necessary action plan and DPRs also in next 3 months. Further, with respect to other PRS, wherein actions have already been identified, preparation of DPRs and their approvals/ implementation needs to be taken by State such as (i) Hindon (Sardana, Khoda, Loni), (ii) Kali Nadi (Hapur, Gulothi, Aligarh), (iii) Varuna (comprehensive river rejuvenation DPR), (iv) Yamuna (Fatehabad, Hamirpur), (v) Ramganga (Karula Drain – Moradabad), (vi) Ghagra (Barhalganj, Dohri Ghat), (vii) Rapti (Gorakhpur) & (viii) Bahela (Tanda).

With regard to non-compliance of STPs, it was highlighted that non-compliant STPs has increased from 28 to 32. PD, MD, UPJN (R) informed that out of 32 non-compliant STPs, only 4 STPs (3 at Kanpur & 1 at Mirzapur) are under the purview of UPJN (R). UPJN (U) indicated that number of non-compliant STPs under UPJN (U) stands at 9, out of which 6 are being upgraded with completion timelines varying from October to December 2023. DG, NMCG highlighted that remaining 19 non-compliant STPs pertain to various development authorities with majority of non-complying STPs (13 nos.) under Meerut Development Authority. State was directed to look into the matter to reduce non-compliance.

Further, the issue of un-realistic timelines of on-going projects such as Gorakhpur, Ghaziabad, Jhansi, Shuklaganj, Unnao, Sultanpur & Muzzafarnagar was also highlighted.

DG, NMCG requested State to indicate the current progress and actual completion timelines for the above projects.

UPJN (U) informed that Gorakhpur project will be completed by end of September 2023.

MD, UPJN (R) informed that Shuklaganj, Unnao & Muzzafarnagar project will be completed by December 2023 and Sultanpur will be completed by end of September 2023. With respect

to Ghaziabad & Jhansi projects, it was informed that these projects are under other departments. State was requested to expedite the under tendering projects (16 nos.) for awarding the work. The issue of not operational Baniyapurwa STP was highlighted and UPJN (U) informed that financial bids for re-laying of collapsed trunk sewer has been opened & work will be awarded latest by end of September 2023. The work is expected to be completed in 10 months from the LoA date.

The issue of funding arrangements by the State towards O&M of STPs completed under State sector/ AMRUT/ JNNURM schemes was also highlighted. DG, NMCG indicated that it is the responsibility to arrange funds for O&M of STPs. ED (Tech), NMCG agreed that it is States responsibility, but the State has to indicate whether funding has been arranged or not. DG, NMCG directed that the matter may be taken up with Urban development department with a copy to NMCG, so that NMCG can also take up the matter with State Government.

Regarding industrial pollution, the issue of compliance status of Apparel Park, Tronica City CETP was highlighted. During last review, it was informed that closure directions were issued. ED (Tech), NMCG indicated that the CETP has not been up-graded and requested UPPCB to clarify. Member Secretary, UPPCB informed that closure order has been revoked and around 50 small units are operating at 50% capacity. It was further informed that the issue of sewage still persists and as per IIT Delhi recommendation, with the operationalization of 4 MLD CETP with new conveyance channel this issue can be resolved. Presently, 2.5 MLD flow is being treated in CETP against the capacity of 6 MLD and is complying.

The issue of non-submission of monthly progress reports was also highlighted and UPPCB was directed to submit the MPRs on a monthly basis indicating actual progress and completion timelines of on-going/ under tendering/ proposed projects.

30. Rajasthan

Senior Specialist, NMCG highlighted the issue of non-submission of MPRs on monthly basis. DG, NMCG directed State representatives to ensure that MPRs are being sent on a monthly basis. The long pending legal issue of Bhiwadi STP was highlighted.

State representative informed that since no date is being given by Hon'ble High Court, it is proposed that the sewage will be pumped to the nearby STP by constructing a SPS for which

work will be awarded by end of September 2023. The issue of un-realistic timelines indicated in the MPR was also indicated. State representative ensured that from the subsequent MPRs, the actual progress & expected completion timelines will be indicated. State was directed to strictly monitor and ensure completion of projects having achieved more than 90% progress.

Senior Specialist, NMCG indicated that daily assessment, capacity utilization & compliance of STPs/ CETPs in the State is being monitored online which can be integrated into PRAYAG portal of NMCG. ED (Technical) asked State to indicate the department to be contacted for sharing the required data.

State informed that RUIDP has developed an application RSEMS and NMCG directed RUIDP to share the data for integration into PRAYAG portal.

The issue of gap in processing capacity of Solid Waste Management was highlighted to which State representative informed that recently work has been awarded for 19 plants of 1717 TPD with expected completion by February 2025.

DG, NMCG expressed his displeasure on increase in number of polluted river stretches from 2 to 14, which may be due increase in monitoring or actually pollution level has increased.

Member Secretary, RSPCB informed that apart from Banas & Chambal river stretches, the matter for delisting 10 stretches has been taken up with CPCB. Further, water quality samples at Banas & Chambal stretches are being regularly collected, wherein no major variation is observed. For Banas, action plan has already been prepared and implementation will be taken up. In addition, a meeting with local bodies & other departments is being held on 18th September 2023 wherein sources of pollution/ STP requirement, if any, would be identified and within a week a realistic assessment would be available.

DG, NMCG requested State to share the findings and actions to be proposed within 10 days.

ED (Technical), NMCG informed that a concept note for handling sewage & industrial pollution for Jodhpur town along river Jhojri was prepared by NMCG and subsequently, DO letter was also sent to Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan. State was requested to appraise about the current status of same to which it was indicated that the requisite information will be shared in due course.

31. Bihar

NMCG representative informed that number of polluted river stretches have increased from 6 to 18 with water quality of river Sirsa degraded from priority III to II. DG, NMCG expressed displeasure on this account and requested State to take necessary actions. Further, it was informed that as per MPR the total sewage generation is 1100 MLD, however, BUIDCo is reporting as 1460 MLD against which treatment facility available is 224.5 MLD. 1 STP of 9 MLD at Naguchia was reportedly under trial run since June 2023 and recently 2 STPs at Mokama (8 MLD) and Chhapra (32 MLD) have been completed which are under trial run. For improving water quality of river Sirsa, NMCG has recently sanctioned a project for Raxual town.

Further, certain issues were highlighted such as (i) Land NoC, (ii) DPRs which are under review at State level such as Darbhanga, Bagaha, Gopalganj, Arrah, Gaya, Betiah, (iii) slow progress of some projects namely Phulwarishariff, Fatuha & Maner projects, (iv) Erratic timelines and progress of on-going projects, (v) delay in submission of EoT requests, (vi) variation proposals being received in every project.

State representative informed that regarding pending DPR for Arwal, the compliance to the observations of TPA has been submitted 3 months back. Further, no observations were received for Darbhanga DPR. Regarding progress and completion timelines, it was informed that Begusarai is expected to be completed by December 2023. It was also informed that variation proposal for Begusarai has been sent to NMCG. ED (Tech), NMCG informed that due to communication gap, the variation proposals/ Extension of Time requests are not traceable and requested SPMG to forward the same to NMCG. Additionally, State was directed to send the comprehensive variation proposals for examination and consideration.

ED (Tech), NMCG raised issue of extension of SPMG staff, wherein the contract of existing staff is due to expire on 20.09.2023. In this regard, no communication from State has been received so far. State was directed to send a formal request in the matter.

32. Chhattisgarh

NMCG representative informed that number of polluted river stretches have increased from 5 to 6 with water quality of river Kharoon degraded from priority IV to II. No major issues were observed in the State apart from network laying which was scheduled to be completed in December 2022, leading to increase in capacity utilization of existing STPs. The

completion timelines were observed not to be in line with the progress indicated in the MPR. State was directed to review and ensure that actual timelines and progress are reported.

Special Secretary (Urban Development), Chhattisgarh informed that Nava Raipur Zone 1 & Zone 4 are the newly settled areas where there is not much sewage flow, hence progress is slow but will be completed as per schedule. On the other hand, projects in Nava Raipur Zone 2 & Zone 3 have been completed. Regarding completion of trunk sewer line work, sufficient funds have been given to Bilaspur & Raipur municipal corporations and post completion, the capacity utilization will increase.

ED (Tech), NMCG confirmed that post completion of 11 under construction project of cumulative capacity of 87.8 MLD, there will be no gap in treatment capacity. However, State informed that to bridge the treatment capacity gap, 10 STPs of 323.70 MLD capacity are under planning stage, post completion of which no treatment capacity gap will be there.

33. Jharkhand

NMCG representative informed that number of polluted river stretches have increased from 7 to 9. Against the total sewage generation of 452 MLD, presently about 124 MLD is being treated through 35 STPs with capacity utilization as 67%. Additionally, 10 MLD is being treated through alternate technology. The gap in treatment capacity stands at 328 MLD for which 5 STPs of 143 MLD capacity are under construction. Additionally, 1 project at Dhanbad having 5 STPs of 192 MLD capacity has been sanctioned by NMCG which is under tendering. 2 STPs at Mango (43 MLD) and Ranchi (200 MLD) are proposed. For Mango project, DPR will be finalized after finalization of funding agency and for Ranchi project, LoA has been issued to consultant for revising the DPR.

Director, SUDA informed that for Ranchi, works are under execution/ proposed for STPs and network in 4 Zones, out of which work is almost complete for Zone 1 and for remaining zones draft DPR has been submitted by the consultant which will be finalized within a month and the project will be taken under AMRUT & External Funding. For Mango DPR, funding has been sought from Tata Steel under CSR funding. Regarding demarcation of floodplain, for Damodar & Ganga flood zone mapping has been completed whereas for the remaining 5 rivers it is proposed to be done under NHP.

The meeting ended with thanks to the Chair.

List of participants:

1. Shri Pankaj Kumar, Secretary, DoWR,RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti – *in Chair*
2. Shri G Asok Kumar, Director General, NMCG cum Project Director, NRCD
3. Shri D.P. Mathuria, Executive Director (Technical), NMCG
4. Shri Brijesh Sikka, Senior Consultant, NMCG
5. Shri P K Mishra, Scientist E, CPCB
6. Shri Vishal Gandhi, Scientist D, CPCB
7. Shri. Nelapatla Ashok Babu, Director, NRCD
8. Shri S.K. Srivastava, Director, NRCD
9. Shri A.P. Singh, Additional Director, NRCD
10. Dr. Sabita Madhvi Singh, Joint Director, NRCD
11. Dr. P.N.Rymbai, Scientist B, NRCD
12. Shri Rajat Kumar, Senior Waste Management Specialist, NMCG
13. Shri Ishwer Singh, Consultant (Legal), NMCG
14. Shri Vijay Kumar, Assistant Civil Engineer, NMCG
15. Shri Mahender Singh, Monitoring Expert, NMCG
16. Shri N K Madan, Senior Monitoring Expert, NMCG
17. Shri Rachit Andley, Project Manager, NMCG
18. Mrs. Ruby Raju, Senior Project Engineer, NMCG
19. Ms. Preeti Sinha, Research Associate, NRCD
20. Shri Debarshi Ghosh, Research Associate, NRCD

Table 1: Groundwater Management in the States

No	State	Details of Ground water Management, Good Irrigation Practices adopted and Rain Water Harvesting
1	Andhra Pradesh	<p>Andhra Pradesh Water, Tree Act (APWALTA) was enacted in 2002, covering surface and groundwater resources. The act aims to promote water conservation, enhance tree cover and regulate the exploitation and use of ground and surface water. The act empowered the State Government to appoint a State Level Authority viz., Andhra Pradesh Water, Land and Tree Authority. Ground Water Resources Assessment is being carried out periodically. After every periodic assessment the Government come up with a notification listing over exploited villages and ban further exploitation of Groundwater and sand mining in these villages.</p>
2	Assam	<p>The work of ground water management and regulation is being looked after by CGWB.</p> <p>RWH made applicable as per Guwahati Building Bye-Laws 2014. For rest of the ULBs, Action Plan and Guideline for Rain water harvesting have been issued. 3 ponds have been restored for harvesting rain water for irrigation, agricultural needs and for breeding fish. In Dibrugarh, rain water is being harvested through natural/artificial ponds.</p>
3	Bihar	<p>Government of Bihar has initiated drives for recharging of ground water by providing roof top rain water harvesting structures and construction of soak pits/recharge pits near public well, hand pump, tube well and other water bodies under Jal Jeevan-Hariyali Abhiyan.</p> <p>Bihar Govt. has notified The Bihar Ground Water (Regulation & Control of Development & Management) Act, 2006 for regulating and management of ground water.</p> <p>In order to enhance water use efficiency in water intensive crop, assistance is given for promotion of water saving tools/ technologies like sprinkler and drip irrigation, creation of farm ponds, efficient delivery and distribution system and adoption of agronomic practices like alternate row/ furrow irrigation, mulching, etc. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana also focuses on creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through 'Jal Sanchay' and 'Jal Sinchan' to insure 'Per Drop More Crop'. The state is implementing Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (Per Drop More Crop)</p>

		for development of Micro Irrigation in Bihar.
4	Chhattisgarh	State Government has adopted a unique scheme Narwa, Garuwa, Ghuruwa and Badi in which under the Narwa component Water Resource Department has proposed various structures on small and big nallahs of all the 146 blocks of the state for recharging ground water. Water Resource Department is encouraging practices for optimum utilization of irrigation water and adopting micro irrigation schemes which results in more crop per drop as per available resources. Installation of rain water harvesting structure is under progress.
5	Daman, Diu And Dadra Nagar Haveli	Rooftop recharging system installed in all Govt. building 20 Gram Panchayats of DNH district. Wells have been successfully recharged system in 4 Gram Panchayats of Diu district. 67 bore well and 33 open wells have been successfully recharged through rooftop recharging system in 14 Gram Panchayats of Daman district.
6	Delhi	Ground water extraction and management in Delhi is regulated as per the provisions of the Notification Dated 12.07.2010 issued by Environment Department, Delhi.
7	Goa	Ground Water Act, 2002 is enacted in the State of Goa. Ground water extraction is being monitored. It is mandatory to register all the ground water structures in the State. Commercial ground water extraction is levied with water tax. Goa is declared as 'Safe zone' under the Ground water development by the CGWB. Water User Associations are formed to economise the use of water. State Town and Country Planning (TCP) Department has made roof-top rainwater harvesting mandatory for multi-dwelling units as well as residential-cum commercial complexes.
8	Gujarat	Gujarat Ground Water Bill, 2023 has been drafted and is under consideration for finalization.
9	Haryana	The major demand for river water is for Irrigation purposes and accordingly the State of Haryana has taken initiatives for water efficient farming practices – (i) Project of Recycle and Reuse of Treated Wastewater for Irrigation Purpose (ii) Installation of community based solar/grid powered micro-irrigation infrastructure in existing canal commands.

10	Himachal Pradesh	<p>Himachal Pradesh has enacted the Groundwater Act in 2005 to regulate extraction of groundwater in the vulnerable areas of the state, which has now been extended all over the state. The extraction of groundwater in any form is controlled and regulated by the provisions of the act. The State has formulated and implemented a regulatory regime to ensure and promote wise use of groundwater.</p> <p>Promotion of water use efficiency by providing piped irrigation network instead of open channel; micro irrigation through sprinklers and drip.</p>
11	Jammu & Kashmir	<p>The Regulation of ground water is mandated to the J&K Water Resources Regulatory Authority under the J&K Water Resource Regulation and Management Act, 2010.</p>
12	Jharkhand	<p>State has identified contaminated hand pumps and sealed pumps not suitable for drinking water. Portable water is supplied to the Communities in the identified critical blocks through water tanker owned by local bodies and log book is maintained.</p>
13	Karnataka	<p>State Government has enacted the Karnataka Groundwater (Regulation and control of Development and Management) Act 2011, Rules 2012.</p> <p>Good Irrigation practices adopted by the State – (a) farmers are made aware to use irrigation water optimally. (b) Adopting micro irrigation system (sprinkler and drip) in agricultural crops. (c) Crop rotation is encouraged.</p>
14	Kerala	<p>The State Government has enacted the Kerala Groundwater (Control and Regulation) Act 2002 to provide for the conservation of groundwater and for the regulation and control for its extraction and its use in Kerala.</p> <p>The Groundwater Department is implementing a "Scheme for Ground water Conservation and Recharge". Under this scheme, rain water collected from the roof-top is harvested for recharging the aquifer through dug wells and recharge pits. The recharging of deep aquifer through bore wells is also being experimented.</p>
15	Madhya Pradesh	<p>Under the State Action Plan named "Akshay Jal Sanchay Yojna", the current number of installed rainwater harvesting structures in the Urban area of State is 47564. The work of further installation is also going on.</p>
16	Maharashtra	<p>Ground water is regulated under Maharashtra Groundwater (Development and Management) Act, 2009.</p>

		<p>As per MWRRRA notification dated 25 Jun 2015, it is mandatory to supply water through micro-irrigation for selected irrigation projects in State. Government of Maharashtra has adopted Piped Irrigation Network policy from Jan 2017, in which it is aimed to achieve 20 % increase in irrigation efficiency.</p> <p>Maharashtra Govt. is implementing "Shivkalin Pani Sathawan Yojana", the scheme for augmentation the availability of water for Drinking and Domestic use and Strengthening of Drinking Water Sources by utilising Rainwater.</p>
17	Meghalaya	<p>For Domestic purpose, District Level Committee Ground Water Resource looks after the management of groundwater and grant NOC. For Commercial purpose - State Level Committee Ground Water Resource looks after it and grant NOC.</p> <p>Rain water harvesting implemented for Schools and government buildings. Incorporated as one of the condition while giving permission for any house construction.</p>
18	Mizoram	<p>Surface water serves as the main sources of water for drinking, domestic and industrial purposes. Ground water extraction is insignificant in Mizoram. However, regulations issued by Central Ground Water Authority are being followed in the State.</p> <p>Rain Water Harvesting Policy for the State has been framed and is expected to be notified soon.</p>
19	Nagaland	<p>Nagaland Groundwater (Regulation and control of Department and Management) Bill, 2000 is awaiting approval.</p> <p>Rain water harvesting implemented for Schools, colleges and government buildings. Rain water harvesting farm ponds/ water bodies are being implemented in the State.</p>
20	Odisha	<p>The Odisha Ground Water (Regulation, Development and Management) Act 2011 has been formulated by the State Government. CWGB and District Level Evaluation Committee strictly control the groundwater abstraction by the industries.</p>
21	Puducherry	<p>The Puducherry Ground Water Authority does not issues fresh permits/renews permits to any industries/ institutions unless Rain Water Harvesting System is installed in their respective buildings. 882 Rain Water Harvesting structure have been constructed by Department of Agriculture. 262 Rain Water Harvesting structure by PWD.</p>
22	Punjab	<p>The Punjab Water Resources Regulation and Development</p>

		Authority (PWRDA) has been established. The State Government has made rainwater harvesting mandatory for all public and commercial establishments and all properties in plots covering more than 500 sq. m in urban areas.
23	Sikkim	State Level Committee has been formed under Water Resources Department, GoS to monitor & regulate Ground water abstraction
24	Tamil Nadu	A Comprehensive Groundwater (Management and Development) Act, to regulate and manage the extraction of Groundwater is under active consideration of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The draft act has been approved by the high level technical committee headed by the Chief Secretary.
25	Telangana	The WALTA Act has been adopted by the State of Telangana. The Government of Telangana is implementing the policy of construction of the RWH structure where construction is more than 200 Sq.mtrs.
26	Tripura	Every year, almost 80% of water supply sources are being tested through laboratory as well as Field Test Kits. From the test results, it is observed that the underground water of Tripura State is mainly infested with iron beyond permissible limit. Iron removal plant (IRP) has been installed in almost every places in Tripura. While issuing the Consent to Establish & Operate Certificate by TSPCB to any industry where extraction of ground water has been done, the permission of Central Ground Water Authority is required. In addition, the industries using ground water are also being directed to recharge the ground water through ground water recharging pit.
27	Uttarakhand	Micro irrigation practices such as sprinkler and drip irrigation is being adopted by the irrigation department. RWH is being implemented through Catch the Rain Campaign.
28	West Bengal	Groundwater extraction is regulated according to West Bengal Ground Water Resources (Management, Control and Regulation) Act, 2005.

Table 2: Environment Flow Management in the States

No	State	Details of e-flow management
1	Assam	State reported that minimum e-flow is being maintained in all the polluted river stretches.
2	Bihar	State Water Resource Department has taken steps for installation of new gauge stations and making arrangements

		for the discharge measurement throughout the year.
3	Chhattisgarh	Water resource department is maintaining e-flow depending on the availability of water in the structure and conditional requirement. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the five rivers Seonath, Mahanadi, Kharun, Kelo and Hasdeo have been developed for maintaining e-flow in the rivers and the same is being followed.
4	Daman, Diu And Dadra Nagar Haveli	Minimum environmental flow for Damanganga river is maintained at various locations.
5	Delhi	To assess the minimum required environmental flow of river Yamuna for stretch between Hathini Kund to Okhla, a comprehensive study was assigned by NMCG to National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee on 24.12.2018. Final Report has been submitted by NIH to NMCG. E-flow of 23 cumecs in the lean season has been recommended in the NIH study. NMCG has observed that the water sharing agreement of 1994 among the riparian states of Uttarakhand, HP, UP, Haryana, Rajasthan and NCT Delhi is due for revision only in 2025 unless any of the states so demand implying that no revision of water sharing will be possible to achieve the E-flow in river Yamuna.
6	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 to 100 Cusecs of water is released from Dharoi Dam in to Sabarmati river as per the requirement in the Down Stream of Dharoi Dam, Sabarmati is not a perennial river. • Minimum 300 cusecs water is released on d/s of Wanakbori weir or escapes constructed on Mahi right bank canal. • During March to May average flow in Amravati river is 1360 cusecs. • During December to May average flow in river Tapi is 2039 Cusecs • During December to May, Average flow in river Anas is 600 Cusecs.
7	Haryana	As per MoU dated 12.05.1994 signed among the States, a minimum discharge of 352 cusec water is released in Yamuna river from Hathnikund barrage at lean period to maintain the E-flow of river.
8	Himachal Pradesh	<p>The following steps have been taken to maintain environmental flow in the river/ Nallah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RTWQMS along with Radar system for water quality monitoring and flow measurement, respectively, have been installed in river Markanda near Viii Ogli, Kala Amb town and in river Kaushalya near village Kamli.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of RTWQMS at river Sirsa, the Site is identified, tendering work is in progress. <p>Further, Hydro-Electric Projects (HEP) located on the catchment of rivers are mandated to ensure minimum 15% discharge of lean season flow on the downstream of the HEP into river body.</p>
9	Jammu & Kashmir	I&FC Department Jammu is taking consultation of Central Water Commission to regulate minimum eflow wherever storage schemes on rivers are planned in Jammu Province.
10	Jharkhand	Action Plan for maintenance of E-flow along the River Garga, Sankh, Damodar, Subarnarekha, Nalkari, Jumar and Konar is under preparation and will be completed by August 2024.
11	Manipur	Water is released from the Dams and reservoirs from time to time to maintain e-flow of various rivers in the state.
12	Mizoram	E-flow Assessment of rivers has been carried out by IWRD and the work has been initiated. Discharge measuring instrument like Current meter, etc. have been purchased, GD station have been established and measurement of 5 out of 6 rivers had been started.
13	Nagaland	Daily depth of flow in the major rivers are being monitored by 32 AWLR set up under NHP
14	Punjab	Minimum 15% of average lean season flow is being maintained in river Sutlej (640 cusecs) & Beas (370 cusec). There is no regulation point for Ghaggar being a non-perennial river. Chief Engineer/Canals, Govt. of Punjab has requested Engineer-in-Chief/ Irrigation, Govt. of Haryana for release of water from Kaushalya Dam for maintaining E-Flow in River Ghaggar.
15	Sikkim	SPCB-Sikkim has issued directions to all HEPs to ensure installation of e-flow meter along with stipulated minimum discharge rate of each HEP separately.
16	Tamil Nadu	<p>Cauvery - Usually a monthly minimum average E flow of 0.10 TMC is maintained. The E flow is maintained for more than 8 months. During the month of September 2023 an E Flow of 0.588 TMC was maintained.</p> <p>Bhavani - An E flow of 1585.96 Mcft. (including Irrigation purpose) was maintained in the river Bhavani during the Month of September 2023.</p> <p>Thamirabarani - An average of 672.63 cusecs of water is released into the river in the month of September 2023 to ensure minimum environmental flow.</p>
17	Uttarakhand	Government of Uttarakhand has directed to all Hydro Electric Projects Developers in the State of Uttarakhand to release

		minimum E-Flow of 15 % of the average lean season. Uttarakhand Jal Vidhyut Nigam Ltd (UJVNL) as the nodal agency for the compliance of minimum E-Flow in the State of Uttarakhand.
18	Uttar Pradesh	E-flow for Kannauj-Unnao maintained as per directions of CWC. E-flow for Rivers Ghaghra, Rapti, Ramganga, Betwa, Saryu has been decided. E-flow for Rivers Yamuna and Ganga (Unnao-UP Border) yet to be decided.
19	West Bengal	Mahananda – average flow of 15 cumec is being released throughout for maintaining the e-flow. Ganga – The e-flow is maintained through the release from the Farakka Barrage throughout the year.

Table 3: Floodplain Management in the States

No	State	Details of floodplain management
1	Assam	Flood plain has been demarcated in Guwahati. Illegal encroachments are being remedied by various organizations. Action is under taken on unauthorized bridges and removal of encroachment by District Authority and GMC from time to time. Removal of encroachment and demarcation along the Bahini river was undertaken. 19 out of 25 bridges have been demolished or partially demolished as per the order of Hon'ble High Court. Encroachments have been removed on the banks of the River Bharalu for a stretch of 700 meters. Initiative for plantation and fencing has also been undertaken to ensure no encroachment in near future.
2	Daman, Diu And Dadra Nagar Haveli	Illegal encroachments along the drains have been removed by the District Administration. Regular inspections by Municipal Council / District Panchayat are being carried out to check the free flow of water & ensure no obstacles. The Riverfront area along Damanganga river stretch in Silvassa have been developed.
3	Delhi	Demarcation of 1: 25 years flood plain of River Yamuna from Wazirabad to Jaitpur on both banks has been completed. 591 Bollards (marked with GPS Coordinates), 375 Flag Posts & 27 sign boards for the entire stretch from Wazirabad barrage to Jaitpur have been installed. 661.22 Hectares area has been retrieved from the encroachment by DDA in the floodplains of

		<p>River Yamuna.</p> <p>DDA is going ahead with the Restoration and rejuvenation of floodplains of River Yamuna. The complete stretch of Zone-O falling under the jurisdiction of DDA has been subdivided into 10 projects including the development of Bio-diversity Park near Kalindi Kunj Colony.</p>
4	Goa	Floodplain demarcation completed.
5	Haryana	All the construction activities are banned on river Yamuna/Ghaggar Flood Plains and no encroachment on river Yamuna is allowed as per section 45 of Haryana Canal and Drainage Act, 1974. However, if any encroachment exists on river Yamuna/Ghaggar is immediately removed in accordance of this Act.
6	Jammu & Kashmir	<p>The Water Resource Regulatory Authority is in a process of notification of low lying areas or areas susceptible to floods by inundation, as flood basin under Section 75 and section 76 of Water Resource Management and Regulation Act. The draft proposal has been forwarded to Water Regulatory Authority (WRRRA) for notification of flood plains, and regarding the status/details in respect 7 No water bodies/low lying areas namely Hockersar Lake, Nowgam Lake, Hygham Lake, Narkara Numbal, Anchar Lake, Wullar Lake and Left side of River Jehlum from Sangam to Padshaibagh with important land marks along with latitude and longitude forming the boundaries of flood plain and classification of land, the matter stands taken up with Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir.</p> <p>Removal of encroachments is a continuous process. As on date the department has removed 2540 Kaccha and Pacca structures, 1871 boundary walls from River Jhelum and other water bodies.</p>
7	Jharkhand	Flood plains for River Ganga and Damodar based on Highest Flood Level (HFL) has been Completed by WRD.
8	Kerala	Flood-level marking for the flood affected rivers has been carried out. Steps have been taken for conducting the studies regarding Flood plain Zoning. Due to the peculiar topography and dense population, evacuation of people from these zones is difficult.
9	Manipur	Eviction and removal of illegal encroachments is being carried out from time to time Eviction of flood plain encroacher was conducted in different locations of Thoubal district in 2022. Eviction along Imphal River at Lilong area and at Kanglatombi and Kangpokpi areas was conducted

		recently.
10	Meghalaya	Draft report on Flood Plain Zoning and Flood Mitigation Measures has been submitted and is under review by the Department.
11	Mizoram	Mizoram is a hilly region and has no floodplain zone.
12	Nagaland	State WRD has submitted draft Nagaland Floodplain Zoning Bill to Government for approval. In this Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority has been proposed to head the activities.
13	Puducherry	Demarcation of flood plain and removal of illegal encroachments in Karaikal region is to be prepared under FMBAP. The expert team from Central Water Commission, inspected the sites on 02.02.2023 for conducting field survey for sustainable water management in Karaikal Region. After getting necessary expert advice/recommendation from the expert necessary DPR will be prepared.
14	Punjab	Matter of demarcation of flood plains is under consideration. Joint survey will be conducted by the teams from Revenue and Water Resources Department and accordingly a report will be submitted by Deputy Commissioner specifying flood plain zones of the District. Also, all deputy commissioners to identify all the encroachments/constructions made on the river beds and remove these encroachments.
15	Tamil Nadu	Drone Survey completed by WAPCOS and identification of flood plain zones is in process with regard to River Sarabanga, Thirumanimutharu, Cauvery and Bhavani. Estimate has been prepared for Rs. 4.00 Lakhs for the demarcation of Flood plain zone and steps are being taken for the protection and management of Flood plain Zones of Thamirabarani River.
16	Telangana	Demarcation of River Musi Boundary and buffer zone was established by conducting Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) for a length of 55 Kms in coordination with Revenue and Irrigation Dept
17	Tripura	Flood Plane Zones of six identified river stretches were already identified.
18	Uttarakhand	Flood plain zoning in River Ganga (Haridwar to Sultanpur) has been notified in 11th May, 2018. Flood Plain Zoning Work in Suswa, Kosi and Gola rivers is in final Phase and will be completed by October 2023
19	Uttar Pradesh	14446 pillars have been placed for demarcation of River Ganga from Kannauj to Unnao. Floodplain zones for Rivers

		Hindon, Yamuna, Varuna, Gomti, Kali east, Ramganga, Betwa, Ghaghra, Rapti, Saryu has been decided.
20	West Bengal	Department of Environment has received a report on demarcation of floodplain of River Ganga prepared by Department of Geography, University of Calcutta. The report shall be finalized after considering the observation from different departments.

Table 4: Development of Biodiversity Parks along Polluted river stretches

No	State	Details of biodiversity parks
1	Andhra Pradesh	A.P. State Biodiversity Board agreed to set up Biodiversity Parks and Digital Museums in 7 districts and A.P. Greening & Beautification Corporation is taking up the works of Biodiversity Park development.
2	Bihar	A team of Department of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of Bihar official visited Yamuna bio-diversity park in Delhi and is exploring possibility of its replication in the State.
3	Daman, Diu And Dadra Nagar Haveli	4 bio-diversity parks are existing in Damanganga River catchment
4	Delhi	Yamuna Biodiversity Park is already existing and located in Jagatpur Khadar Yamuna Flood Plains in 9770 Hectares. outh Biodiversity Park is being developed by Delhi Development Authority in the 115 Hectares area in Yamuna Flood Plains near Kalindi Colony.
5	Haryana	7 biodiversity parks of total 12611 acre are existing in Ghaggar Basin. 8 biodiversity parks of total 244.2 acre are existing.
6	Himachal Pradesh	Setting up of Bio-diversity Park in Kala Amb and in the catchment area of River Sirsa completed. Development of Eco-Park in Paonta Sahib completed.
7	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu Development Authority has developed a park in 5.6 hectare at the bank of River Tawi.
8	Karnataka	One biodiversity park proposed in Hassan.
9	Kerala	Bio diversity park at Karamana is being implemented by Irrigation Department and 96% work is now completed and remaining work is in progress. As part of Rebuild Kerala Initiative a project on Riverine Biodiversity Rejuvenation of Pamba is being undertaken. The project aims at protecting riverbanks and conservation of riparian vegetation using locally available plants.

10	Madhya Pradesh	Biodiversity parks are being developed in Sagar, Rewa, Ujjain, Indore, Shahdol, Dewas, Burhanpur and Hoshangabad through Forest Department.
11	Manipur	There are plans to develop two biodiversity parks proposed under the Imphal Ring Road Project.
12	Mizoram	Some of the rivers already have Riverine Reserved Forests of about 800 metres on either side of the river banks which are well protected. As such, a separate biodiversity park was not proposed for rejuvenation of the polluted rivers, instead plantation drives have been undertaken in the catchment area of the polluted rivers.
13	Nagaland	10 community reserved forests existing in Dimapur district, which falls in the catchment area of the River Dhansiri with a total area of 23.025 Sq. km has been declared and notified.
14	Punjab	Municipal Corporation, Ludhiana selected 6 sites for development of Biodiversity Parks at Ludhiana.
15	Telangana	One Bio-diversity park in the Musi Catchment area in Hyderabad is existing
16	Tripura	Bamboo Plantation on sides of the river banks has been done in collaboration with Forest Department, Tripura
17	Uttarakhand	Plantation activities undertaken by the State along the river stretches
18	Uttar Pradesh	Plantation activities undertaken by the State along the river stretches
19	West Bengal	State is developing biodiversity parks along the identified polluted river stretches.

Item No. 02

Court No. 1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Execution Application No. 35/2023

IN

Original Application No.673/2018

(M.A. No. 92/2023)

News item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy
titled

"More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB

Md. Imran Ahmad & Ors.

Applicants in EA and M.A.

Date of hearing: 09.10.2023

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER**

Applicant: Md. Amran Ahmad & Mr. Bharat Banvalikar, Applicants in Person

ORDER

1. This Execution Application has been filed by the applicants seeking execution of order dated 06.12.2019 passed by the Tribunal in O.A. No. 673/2018.

2. The Counsel for the applicant has referred to the minutes of the 17th meeting of Central Monitoring Committee dated 12.09.2023 and has pointed out that so far as Assam is concerned, the State lacks treatment facility for 437.23 MLD of sewage generated and there is slow progress in implementation of three STPs at Silsakoo Beel (65 MLD), Borsola Beel (62 MLD), Paschim Boragaon (60 MLD) at Guwahati and eight STPs of total capacity of 47.5 MLD at Silchar, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Tezpur, Bongaigaon, Dhubri, Tinsukia and Mangadalo and implementation of 30 Stand-alone FSTP in 30 towns. However, the number of polluted river stretches has decreased from 44 in 2018 to 10 in 2022 and a new stretch in priority-V in Tocklai River along Kumar Kaibarta, has been added. He has further

referred to the said reports relating to Bihar and has pointed out that the number of polluted river stretches have increased from 6 to 18 with water quality of river Sirsa degrading from priority III to II. Further, as per MPR, the total sewage generation is 1100 MLD, however, BUIDCo is reported as 1460 MLD against which treatment facility available is 224.5 MLD. He has also referred to the minutes related to Tripura and has submitted that out of total sewage generation of 82.4 MLD, sewage treatment capacity exist only for 8.72 MLD. Thus, having a huge gap of 73.68 MLD in the sewage treatment.

3. Record reflects that O.A. No. 673/2018 was finally disposed of by order dated 22.02.2021 by issuing following directions:-

“39. Our directions are summed up as follows:

- (i) In the light of observations in Para 38 above, MoJS may devise an appropriate mechanism for more effective monitoring of steps for control of pollution and rejuvenation of all polluted river stretches in the country. The said mechanism may be called “National River Rejuvenation Mechanism” (NRRM) or given any other suitable name. NRRM may also consider the observations with regard to setting up of National/State/District Environment Data Grid at appropriate levels as an effective monitoring strategy.*
- (ii) Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs and PCBs/PCCs must work in mission mode for strict compliance of timelines for commencing new projects, completing ongoing projects and adopting interim phyto/bio-remediation measures, failing which compensation in terms of earlier orders be deposited with the MoJS, to be utilised in the respective States as per action plan to be approved by the NRRM. Other steps in terms of action plans for abatement of pollution and rejuvenation of rivers, including preventing discharge or dumping of liquid and solid waste, maintaining eflow, protecting floodplains, using treated sewage for secondary purposes, developing bio-diversity parks, protecting water bodies, regulating ground water extraction, water conservation, maintaining water quality etc. be taken effectively. The process of rejuvenation of rivers need not be confined to only 351 stretches but may be applicable to all small, medium and big polluted rivers, including those dried up.*
- (iii) The Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs may personally monitor progress at least once every month and the NRRM every quarter.*

- (iv) Directions of this Tribunal in earlier order, the last being dated 21.9.2020 are reiterated.
- (v) The NRRM and the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs may take into account the observations in Paras 24 to 38 above.
- (vi) In view of discussion in para 38 above, it is made clear that accountability for failure to comply with the direction for payment of compensation will be of the concerned Chief Secretaries under Sections 25, 26, 28 and 30 of the NGT Act, 2010. The MoJS or any other aggrieved person will be free to take remedies by way of initiating prosecution or execution."

4. In the aforesaid directions, the Tribunal had reiterated the earlier directions dated 21.09.2020, which was as under:-

V. Directions:-

36. Accordingly, we issue following directions:

- i. All the States/UTs may address gaps in generation and treatment of sewage/effluents **by ensuring setting up of requisite number of functional ETPs, CETPs and STPs**, as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in (2017) 5 SCC 326.
- ii. The timeline for commissioning of all STPs fixed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, i.e., 31.03.2018, has long passed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court directed that the State PCBs must initiate prosecution of the erring Secretaries to the Governments, which has also not happened. This Tribunal was directed to monitor compliance and in the course thereof, we direct that compensation may be recovered in the manner already directed in earlier orders (See, **Paras 5 and 6** herein), which may be deposited with the CPCB for restoration of the environment.
- iii. The unutilized capacity of the existing STPs may be utilized expeditiously.
- iv. The States/ UTs may ensure that the CETP, ETPs and STPs meet the laid down norms and remedial action be taken wherever norms are not met.
- v. It must be ensured that no untreated sewage/effluent is discharged into any water body. Prompt remedial action may be taken by the State PCBs/PCCs against non-compliant ETPs/CETPs by closing down or restricting the effluents generating activity, recovering compensation and taking other coercive measures following due process of law.
- vi. Directions outlined in **Paras 24-26** herein may be implemented by the States/ UTs, and their compliance monitored by the Chief Secretaries at the State level, and the CMC at the National level.
- vii. Wherever action plans have not yet been finalized in respect of polluted river stretches or polluted coastal stretches, the same may be completed within one month from today. The execution of action plans may be overseen

in the manner already directed in OA 673/2018 by River Rejuvenation Committees (RCCs). In the coastal areas, the said Committees may be known as 'River/Coastal Rejuvenation Committees'. The action plans must have provision for budgetary support in the manner laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court or otherwise which aspect may also be monitored by the CMC.

- viii. *Directions outlined in **Para 29** herein may be implemented by the concerned coastal States/ UTs, and their compliance monitored by the Chief Secretaries at the State level, and the CMC at the National level. OA No. 829/2019 stands disposed of and further monitoring of the issue will henceforth be in OA 593/2017 and OA 673/2018.*
- ix. *Directions outlined in **Para 34 and 35** herein may be implemented by the States/ UTs, and their compliance monitored by the Chief Secretaries at the State level, and the CMC at the National level. OA No. 148/2016 stands disposed of and further monitoring of the issue will henceforth be in OA 593/2017 and OA 673/2018.*
- x. *CMC may consider development of an appropriate App to enable easy filing and redressal of grievances with regard to illegal discharge of sewage/effluents.*
- xi. *The monitoring by the CMC may have the target of reduction of pollution loads and improvement of water quality of rivers and coastal areas.*
- xii. *The CMC may also monitor the setting up of the bio-diversity parks, constructed wetlands and other alternative measures to reduce pollution load.*
- xiii. *The CMC may also monitor demarcation of flood plain zones.*
- xiv. *The treated sewage water may be duly utilized for secondary purposes by preparing appropriate action plans and reports in this regard be filed with the CPCB periodically.*
- xv. **CMC may submit its consolidated update report incorporating all the above, before the next date. Each action point mentioned in Para 26 may be individually covered, and summarized in a tabular format."**

5. Hence, the aforesaid directions are required to be complied with by all the States. We are of the view that O.A. No. 673/2018 has been finally disposed of by the subsequent order dated 22.02.2021, therefore, the interim order dated 06.12.2019 passed in O.A. No. 673/2018 has merged in the final order. Hence, the applicant instead of seeking the execution of the interim order ought to have sought the execution of the final order.

6. Since, a larger issue in respect of the implementation of the orders by the different authorities on Pan India basis is involved, therefore, we

entertain this Application as an execution application for execution of the order which has been finally passed in O.A. No. 673/2018. The material pointed out by the applicants indicate that the order of the Tribunal has not been implemented by all the States in true letter and spirit till now. Hence, we issue Notice to Chief Secretaries of all the States and Secretary MoJS with the direction to submit the report in respect of compliance of above order of the Tribunal.

7. The applicants is granted liberty to amend the prayer clause of the Execution Application as prayed during the course of argument.

8. Let the Notice to the Chief Secretaries of all the States be served by the Applicants and affidavit of service be filed on the next date of hearing.

9. List this matter on 13.12.2023.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

October 09, 2023
Execution Application No. 35/2023
In Original Application No.673/2018
(M.A. No. 92/2023)
SN