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File No. CSFE-101/14/2020-FE-Dept (For & Envt)Pt. 1
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY

Imphal, the 19th July, 2025

To,

The Registrar General
National Green Tribunal
Faridkot House, Copernicus Marg
New Delhi-110001
Email : judicial-ngt@gov.in

Subject: Updated Fresh Report on Solid & Liquid Waste Management on behalf of the State of Manipur in compliance of directives of the Hon'ble NGT in O.A. No. 606 of 2018 vide Order dated 07-07-2025.

Sir/Madam,

With reference to the directives made by the Hon'ble NGT in O.A No. 606/2018 vide its Orders dated 07-07-2025, "Updated Fresh Report" in respect of liquid & solid waste management for the State of Manipur is hereby submitted for necessary consideration.

Encl.: As above

Yours Sincerely,

(Prashant Kumar Singh)
Chief Secretary,
Government of Manipur

Copy to:

1. Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, 1st Floor, Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, India Gate, New Delhi-110002
2. Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, 118 CwingNirman Bhawan, Delhi 110001
3. Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032
4. Executive Director-Technical, National Mission for Clean Ganga, Department of Water Resources, river Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti.
   Email: ed-technical@nmcg.nic.in
5. Shri Pukhrambam RameshKumar, Standing Counsel for the State of Manipur, Chamber No. 324, 3rd Floor, Block "D" (Lawyers Chambers Block), Additional Building Complex, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi-110001

NOTARY
CH. DORENDRO SINGH
Regn. No. 22707
Exp. Date 14/09/2028
GOVT. OF INDIA

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

Original Application No. 606 of 2018
(In respect of State of Manipur)

IN RE: Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and other Environmental Issues.

(Arising out of directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. No.888/1996 and W.P No. 375/2012)

IN THE MATTER OF :

Updated Fresh Report on Solid & Liquid Waste Management on behalf of the State of Manipur by the Chief Secretary, Government of Manipur, in compliance of directives of the Hon'ble NGT vide its Order dated 07/07/2025 in O.A No. 606 /2018.

Further Updated Fresh Report on Solid & Liquid Waste Management on behalf of the State of Manipur in compliance of the directives of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal

Most Respectfully Sheweth:

1. That, direction has been issued by this Hon'ble Tribunal vide Order dated 07.07.2025 passed in the above-mentioned matter thereby directing the Respondent State to file a "Further Updated Fresh Report" on Solid & Liquid Waste Management, giving the road map with clear timeline along with fund, source and implementing agency and further incorporating therein information in respect of creation of ring-fence account in terms of the directions of the Tribunal and its utilization.
2. That the present Report is being filed in compliance of this Hon'ble Tribunal's Order dated 07.07.2025, keeping in view the spirit of the direction issued by this

19-07-25.
CH. DORENDRO SINGH
Advocate & Notary, Govt. of India
Regn. No. 22707
Imphal West, Manipur-795113

Hon'ble Tribunal. A copy of the Fresh Updated Report is marked and annexed herewith as ANNEXURE (PAGES 4 to 45)

3. In view of the submission made above, the "Updated Fresh Report" in respect of the State of Manipur may kindly be taken on record for necessary consideration, in the interest of justice.

Place: Imphal
Dated : 19th July, 2025

(Prashant Kumar Singh)
Chief Secretary, Government of Manipur

Chief Secretary
Government of Manipur

NOTARY
GOVT. OF INDIA

Solemnly affirm before me on 19-07-25 at 11:13 a.m. at the Court Premises by the Deponent/Deponents who is identified by ..... M.Adv. The Deponent seems to understand the contents fully well on he/she/their being read over and explained to him/her/them

19-07-25

Advocate & Notary, Govt. of India
Regn. No. 22707
Imphal West, Manipur-795113

FRESH REPORT SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF THE STATE OF MANIPUR BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY, GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR IN COMPLIANCE OF THE DIRECTION OF THE HON'BLE NGT VIDE ITS ORDER DATED 07-07-2025 IN OA NO. 606 OF 2018.

Solid Waste Management

	(1) Total Waste Generation (TPD)*	(2) Composition of Waste			(3) Waste collected	(4) Waste Transported	(5) Final destination of transported waste
		Bio – degradable	Dry / Recyclable	Inert			
Urban by MAHUD	309.39	63%	28%	9%	200.88	200.88	(i) Lamdeng Solid Waste Management Plant, (ii) Thoubal Solid Waste Processing Site as Cluster and (iii) ULB's self-Solid Waste Processing Site **Enclosed at Annexure-A/1 (Page no. 17)**
Rural by RD & PR	29.20						Some of the local NGOs have collected solid wastes from 3 model GPs and transported at Lamdeng Solid Waste Management Plant. List of the 18 model villages and action plan for proper solid waste management at 3 model villages out of the 18 model villages under Phase 1 are also enclosed at **Annexure-A/1 (Page no. 18)**
Hills by TA & Hills							Currently there is no report of proper scientific management of solid waste. Action plan for proper solid waste management for the 30 model villages is completing by **31 Dec 2025**. **Enclosed at Annexure-A/1 (Page No. 20)**

Annexure – A/1 : Details of Solid Waste Generation and Collection at ULBs and model villages

* Estimated value based on per capita (projected population for 2025).
Gap in between Generated and collected waste is i.e. (309.39 -200.88) TPD = 108.51 TPD, out of that, about 80 TPD is managed at source as home yard compost, animal feed, etc. The rest 28.5 TPD (approximate) could not been collected, however targeted to collect 100% by strengthening infrastructure of ULBs before **31st December 2026**.

Note :
MAHUD = Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development Department,
RD & PR = Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department,

TA & Hills = Tribal Affairs and Hills Department

(6) Waste Processing

(A) 6.1) Composting						
	Intake quantity	**Method adopted**	**Output quantity as Compost**	**Quality**	**Residue and Rejects and Management**	**Utilization of compost**
Urban by MAHUD	64.80	Window and pit composting	12.37	N = 2.5% P = 0.4% K = 2.1% C:N = 25	18-20 TPD as landfill	Home gardening & farming
Rural by RD & PR	Yet to be started, action plan for Scientific Management of Solid Waste in Rural area in Manipur is under preparation and completing by 30th September 2025					
Hills by TA & Hills	Yet to be started, action plan for Scientific Management of Solid Waste in Hill area in Manipur is under preparation and completing by 30th September 2025					

ANNEXURE A/2: Chart indicating the waste processing:
Composting of solid waste in Manipur

(6) Waste Processing

(B) 6.2) Refused Derived Fuel					
	Capacity of Plant	**Sources of waste for making RDF**	**RDF produced**	**Residue / Reject Management**	**Utilization of RDF**
Urban by MAHUD	60 TPD	Municipal Solid Waste	Nil (The plant has not been functioning due to non-availability and limited market.)	Not applicable	Does not arise
Rural by RD & PR	Yet to be started, action plan for Scientific Management of Solid Waste in Rural area in Manipur is under preparation and completing by 30th September 2025				
Hills by TA & Hills	Yet to be started, action plan for Scientific Management of Solid Waste in Hill area in Manipur is under preparation and completing by 30th September 2025				

ANNEXURE A/3: Chart indicating the waste processing:
Refused Derived Fuel of solid waste in Manipur

(6) Waste Processing

(c) 6.3 Waste to Energy (Thermal / Methanation route)						
	Plant capacity	**Daily inputs of feed**	**Sources of waste**	**Output (Energy)**	**Residue / Rejects management**	**Fly ash and Bottom Ash management**
Urban by MAHUD	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rural by RD & PR	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hills by TA & Hills	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(6) Waste Processing

(D) 6.4 Other Processing				
	Quantity of inputs	**Quality of inputs**	**Products and it's utilization**	**Residue / Reject management**
Urban by MAHUD	22.02	Good (Recyclable and Incinerable)	Plastics, metals, cardboards, etc. used for recycling	Nil
Rural by RD & PR	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hills by TA & Hills	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

ANNEXURE A/4: Chart indicating the waste processing: Other processing of solid waste in Manipur

(7) Gap

	Gap in Waste generation and Processing	**Time bound plan to fill up gap**
Urban by MAHUD	152.65 TPD	31.10.2027
Rural by RD & PR	Yet to be processed	Action plan by 30.09.2025
Hills by TA & Hills	Yet to be processed	Action plan by 30.09.2025

ANNEXURE A/5: Gap in solid waste processing in Manipur

ANNEXURE A/6: Summary of Action plan for fulfilment of Gap in solid waste processing in Manipur

(8) Legacy Waste

	Number of legacy waste dump sites	**Quantity of legacy waste reported on 31.05.2025**	**Present quantity of legacy waste as on 30.06.2025**	**Daily legacy waste being added as unprocessed waste**
		(a)	**(b)**	**(c)=[(b)-(a)]/30**
Urban by MAHUD	3	3,10,793 MT	3,14,239 MT	114.86 MT
Rural by RD & PR	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hills by TA & Hills				

ANNEXURE A/7: Chart indicating Legacy Waste in Manipur

(8) Legacy Waste

	Quantification and utilization of out of Bioremediation and bio mining				**Gap in legacy waste remediation and time bound plan**
	Digested material MT	**Plastics**	**Rubber**	**Inerts and other**	
Urban by MAHUD					3,14,239 MT (Action plan with time bound for managing the legacy waste is mentioned at **Annexure A/6**)
Rural by RD & PR	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Hills by TA & Hills	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

(9) Ring Fence Account

	Amount to be ring fenced	**Whether single dedicated account has been opened**	**Date of opening account**	**Amount utilized**	**Plan of utilization**
MAHUD	21.50 Cr	Yes	2020-21 FY	21.50 Cr	Utilized in Solid Waste & Water Management
TC & I	10.00 Cr	Yes	21.04.2023	10.00 Cr	NA
PHED	81.59 Cr	Yes	27.03.2023	81.59 Cr	Liquid Waste Management in Imphal IMC areas.
TA & HILLS	7.00 Cr	No			
ENVT. & C C	97.72 Cr	Yes	18.12.2021	89.42 Cr	Rejuvenation of polluted river namely Nambul River

	Amount to be ring fenced	Whether single dedicated account has been opened	Date of opening account	Amount utilized	Plan of utilization
RD & PR	16.36 Cr	No		4.60 Cr	218 compost pit constructed and 471 under construction

(10) Budgetary Allocation/ Year-marked Funds

In addition to the existing ring fence amount, a sum of Rs. 50 Cr has already been allocated for solid waste management by augmenting the existing solid waste management plant site at Lamdeng. Furthermore, a sum of Rs. 66.97 Cr liquid waste management by rejuvenating Imphal – Kongba river respectively and Rs. 1200 Cr. for construction with a total capacity of 49 MLD (Phase II of Imphal Sewage Project)

Note :
TC & I = Directorate of Trade Commerce and Industries, Government of Manipur
Envt & CC = Directorate of Environment and Climate Change, Government of Manipur

Sewage Management in the State

(A) Sewage Status Estimation and Measurement		(B) Sewage Conveyance/sewers			
	Total Sewage Generation per day (in MLD)	**Intervention with Agency / line department**	**Targeted Household to be connected to sewers**	**House holds connected**	**Time targets to complete connectivity (gap in connectivity)**
Urban	70	STP by PHED	51,754	8,600	2027
		FSTP by Envt & CC	2,28,601	Nil	2027
		I & D (Interception & Diversion) and STP by Envt & CC	No specific household connected directly to the sewers since the intervention is Interception & Diversion (I & D) of all drains (72 Nos.) falling into the Nambul River		completed
		FSTP by MAHUD	18,200	Nil	December 2025
Rural	48		Under Planning	Under Planning	
Hills	66		Under Planning	Under Planning	
Total	**184**		**2,98,555**	**8,600**	

*Basis of estimation (based on 80% of lpcd water supply)

Note :

PHED = Public Health Engineering Department
STP = Sewerage Treatment Plant
FSTP = Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant

Upcoming STPs:

1. 6MLD STP at Lamphelpat (to be completed by 2027)
2. 27 MLD STP at Langthabal Kunja (to be completed by 2027)
3. 16 MLD STP at Uchekon Loukol (to be completed by 2027)

(C) Drains

		Sewage and Sullage flowing in open (No. of drains)	****Flow in each drain (MLD)**	**Quality / Charac-teristics of effluent**	**Quantity of industrial effluent discharged in drain (MLD)**	**Final point of discharge of drain**	**Time bound action plan to prevent sewage discharge into drain**
Urban	I & D (Interception & Diversion) and STP by Envt & CC	72 (covered under Nambul Rejuvenation Project)	17	BOD = 42.45 to 52.34 mgL COD =78.56 to 97.23 mgL	Nil	Nambul River	2027
Rural	Under inventory						
Hills	Under inventory						

	Total	**72**	**17**				

(D) Sewage treatment and Utilization

		Installed Treatment capacities of existing STPs (MLD)	**Utilisation capacity of existing STPs (MLD)**	**Gap in sewage generation and treatment (MLD)**	**Time bound plan to set up and operationalise STPs**
Urban	STP by PHED	27	21.59	36.11	2027
	FSTP by Envt & CC	Nil	Nil		Nil
	I & D (Interception & Diversion) and STP by Envt & CC	17	12.30		Operational
Rural				48	
Hills				66	
	Total	**44**	**33.89**	**150.11**	

(D) Sewage treatment and Utilization

		Performance of STPs with reference to Standards	**Final point of discharge of treated effluent**	**Level of Utilisation of Treated sewage**	**Sludge generation and its management**
Urban	STP by PHED	Conforming to Standards	Canal	In planning stage for reuse purpose	In planning stage
	I & D (Interception & Diversion) and STP by Envt & CC	Conforming to Standards	Nambul River	Agriculture	In planning stage
Rural	Under inventory				
Hills	Under inventory				

(7) In above to the information afore given, clarification/reply to the observations on compliance status made by the Hon'ble Tribunal in para no.4 of the Order dated 13/09/2024 in O. A No. 606 of 2018 is given as follows for necessary consideration:

	Analysis/ observation of the Hon'ble NGT	**Necessary clarification/reply**
A	**Solid Waste Management**	
i	It is reported that 27 ULBs (Urban areas) generate 293 TPD of solid waste out of which 146 TPD is being processed and 53 TPD is disposed at controlled site. However, the meaning of "controlled disposal" has not been disclosed.	ULBs have designated sites for disposing waste. The site is properly fenced/restricted to general public to maintain the ecosystem. Wet waste is used for composting and recyclable waste is segregated. The remaining portion is transferred to the lone treatment plant at Lamdeng, Solid Waste Management Plant.
ii	Details of processing either through MRF or waste getting composted at the household level and utilised as animal feed have not been given. Therefore, the gap reported cannot be accepted. The next report should give details in a quantified manner about waste getting transported to the processing centres and waste getting processed at the household level.	The following are the waste processing modules: **Wet Waste:** • Home Composting • Composting through Compost pit. • Production of Compost by segregation using machine (example trommel, conveyor belt, etc) • Composting through Windrow method, etc. • Animal feed: Segregated wet waste used as edible biomass for animal feed. **Dry Waste:** • Sales to recyclers. • Segregation. Copy of the waste processing modules of the ULBs wise is enclosed **as <u>Annexure-A/8</u>**
iii	For rural areas, from 18 Model Gram Panchayats, 9.77 TPD of waste is generated and no processing is done. Instead, the entire waste is	From 18 model GP, a total of 29.20 TPD of solid waste is generated calculating at 300 gm/capita

	Analysis/ observation of the Hon'ble NGT	**Necessary clarification/reply**
	disposed of at a controlled site	
iv	Figures disclosed in Annexure 1/B indicate that except Imphal, the rest of the ULBs generate waste between 1 to 10 TPD and accordingly, waste processing modules should be adopted.	Details of the waste processing modules in ULB wise of Solid Waste Management are enclosed as **Annexure-A/9**
v	We also find that no disclosure has been made for legacy waste, particularly for Imphal and remediation of such waste.	• Capping' is being planned for Legacy Waste at Lamdeng, Imphal: The untreated waste piled up at the landfill of the Lamdeng, Solid Waste Management Plant, Imphal is estimated to be around 30000 tons. The state government has prepared a DPR for upgradation of the said plant by injecting a sum of Rs. 65.00 Crore from SASCI fund. The waste currently piled up at the plant will be 'capped' as a part of the upgradation plan (1 lakh ton of legacy waste at Lamdeng, Solid Waste management Plant was bioremediated by March 2024).

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Analysis/ observation of the Hon'ble NGT</th><th>Necessary clarification/reply</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>DUMPSITE REMEDIATION (LEGACY WASTE) (SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT) under SBM (Urban) 2.0
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">SN</th><th rowspan="2">ULB Name</th><th rowspan="2">Quantity of Waste at Dumpsite (Tons)</th><th colspan="2">Cost per Ton for Dumpsite Remediation (INR Lakhs)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Central assistance under SBM 2.0 (90%)</th><th>State Assistance (10%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Thoubal MC</td><td>29,911</td><td>148.06</td><td>16.45</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Kakching MC</td><td>18,000</td><td>89.1</td><td>9.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Bishnupur MC</td><td>4,083</td><td>20.21</td><td>2.25</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Nambol MC</td><td>8,383</td><td>41.5</td><td>4.61</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Grand Total</td><td>60,377</td><td>298.87</td><td>33.21</td></tr>
</table>
Searching for suitable land for alternate Treatment Plant.</td></tr>
<tr><td>B</td><td>Sewage Management</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>i</td><td>Sewage generation in urban areas is 70 MLD and existing treatment facilities are 44 MLD (27 MLD for Imphal Phase I and II and 17 MLD under Nambul rejuvenation).</td><td>27 MLD: Operational</td></tr>
<tr><td>ii</td><td>There is no disclosure about utilisation of treatment capacities and performance of two STPs and the final mode of disposal of treated effluents.</td><td>For 27 MLD: Utilisation capacity is 21.59 MLD
Final mode of disposal: Agriculture canals
For 16 MLD : Utilization capacity is 11.50 MLD
Final mode of disposal : Agriculture canals</td></tr>
<tr><td>iii</td><td>We find that no details are provided about treatment and utilization by</td><td>The central ministry has approved FSTPs to ensure that all used water is safely contained, transported</td></tr>
</table>

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	Analysis/ observation of the Hon'ble NGT	Necessary clarification/reply
	other ULBs like Thoubal, Kakching, Jiri, Bishnupur and others. The next report should cover the details of these ULBs.	and treated, along with maximum reuse of treated water in all cities with less than 1 lakh population. **Annexure-A/10** is the status of used water management in Urban areas of the state.
iv	Much reliance is placed on septic tanks and twin soak pits. The next report should clarify adopting modular decentralized treatment systems to protect natural water courses and rivers, particularly in hilly terrain	The existing reliance on septic tanks and twin soak pits in the hilly regions of Manipur is appropriate, given the following considerations: **Low Population Density and Water Consumption:** The hilly areas of Manipur have sparsely settled populations with low water consumption levels. This significantly reduces the quantum of wastewater generated, making household-level sanitation systems feasible and effective. **Geographic Constraints on Centralized Treatment:** Due to the difficult terrain and scattered settlements, centralized sewage treatment systems are not viable. Modular, household-level sanitation systems like septic tanks and twin pits are more suitable and are effectively managed at the local level. **Lack of Conventional Drainage Systems:** There is minimal presence of underground drainage infrastructure in these areas. **Compliance with SBM-G Guidelines:** The twin pits and septic tanks are constructed following the SBM-G manual, specifically in locations

	Analysis/ observation of the Hon'ble NGT	Necessary clarification/reply
		where the water table is more than 10 ft deep. **Support from Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM):** The JJM ensures the provision of safe and adequate drinking water to all households, thereby further supporting public health and minimizing risks associated with waterborne diseases. The current sanitation systems are contextually appropriate and sustainable for the region. However, for long-term water resource protection, it is being planned for taking up nature based decentralized treatment systems like DEWATS and Inline treatment systems for ten rural villages on pilot scale especially where settlements are dense or near water bodies. The DPR has been prepared and will seek project funding.
C	**Ring fence Account**	
i	We find that more than 90% of physical progress is shown against the expenditure incurred but, it is not matching with the data on sewage and solid waste management to cover up the gap. In rural and hilly locations, financial and physical progress is not satisfactory	• Considering the gap in the financial and physical progress, against the expenditure incurred, and to improve the physical progress of effective handling of Solid Waste and Sewage management in urban areas, the amount of 21.50 Cr. has been fully utilized. • The physical progress mentioned is against the quantum of work for which the expenditure incurred is claimed from the Ring-fenced amount. Individual Household Latrines with twin pit system have been constructed under SBM (G) for rural and hill areas. 8,600 households out of a total target of 51,754 households have been provided with sewage

	Analysis/ observation of the Hon'ble NGT	Necessary clarification/reply
		household connection and the remaining are targeted to be completed by 2027. • For Solid Waste management in urban areas and for the Integrated Sewerage system for the city of Imphal Phase-II which is a project for managing liquid waste in Imphal Municipal areas, there are also dedicated heads of account for MAHUD and PHED respectively. • In addition to the existing ring fence amount of Rs. 200 Cr, a sum of Rs. 50 Cr and Rs. 66.97 Cr has already been allocated for solid waste management by augmenting the existing solid waste management plant site at Lamdeng and liquid waste management by rejuvenating Imphal – Kongba river respectively.

ANNEXURE – A/1

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN MANIPUR STATE

ULBs		Waste Gener-ation in TPD	Composition of Waste			Waste collected TPD	Waste Transp-orted TPD	Final destination of transported waste
			Bio – degrad-able	Dry / Recycl-able	Inerts			
A	**URBAN**							
1	Imphal MC	165.96	55%	35%	10%	130.00	130.00	Lamdeng Solid waste Mangement Plant Site
2	Lamshang MC	3.35	63%	27%	10%	1.30	1.30	
3	Samurou MC	6.11	59%	25%	16%	3.47	3.47	
4	Thongkhong Laxmi MC	6.14	67%	30%	3%	1.40	1.40	
5	Sekmai MC	2.09	60%	30%	10%	1.20	1.20	
6	Lilong IW MC	5.13	63%	27%	10%	1.10	1.10	
7	Wangoi MC	3.76	60%	31%	9%	1.45	1.45	
8	Thoubal MC	18.95	58%	34%	8%	9.30	9.30	Thoubal Solid waste Management Site as cluster
9	Yairipok MC	3.95	66%	28%	6%	1.60	1.60	
10	Andro MC	3.61	63%	27%	10%	0.90	0.90	
11	Sikhong Sekmai MC	3.05	80%	16%	4%	0.56	0.56	
12	Lilong TBL MC	9.44	63%	27%	10%	2.74	2.74	
13	Heirok MC	1.23	68%	20%	12%	0.50	0.50	
14	Wangjing Lamding MC	3.32	63%	22%	15%	1.10	1.10	
15	Kakching MC	13.26	67%	23%	10%	8.58	8.58	ULB SWM site
16	Mayang Imphal MC	10.00	60%	30%	10%	6.00	6.00	ULB SWM site
17	Lamlai MC	1.90	60%	33%	7%	0.81	0.81	ULB SWM site
18	Kakching Khunou MC	4.69	63%	27%	10%	1.30	1.30	ULB SWM site
19	Sugnu MC	2.12	63%	27%	10%	0.88	0.88	ULB SWM site
20	Kumbi MC	3.94	62%	37%	1%	2.15	2.15	ULB SWM site
21	Kwakta MC	3.54	56%	38%	6%	2.14	2.14	ULB SWM site
22	Moirang MC	8.21	69%	18%	13%	5.40	5.40	ULB SWM site
23	Ningthoukhong MC	5.39	73%	20%	7%	5.00	5.00	ULB SWM site
24	Bishnupur MC	5.02	60%	30%	10%	3.50	3.50	ULB SWM site
25	Oinam MC	2.95	57%	37%	6%	2.00	2.00	ULB SWM site
26	Nambol MC	9.29	60%	30%	10%	4.30	4.30	ULB SWM site
27	Jiribam MC	3.03	61%	29%	10%	2.20	2.20	ULB SWM site
	Sub Total Urban	**309.39**	**63%**	**28%**	**9%**	**200.88**	**200.88**	

Note : Gap in between Generated and collected waste is i.e. (309.39 -200.88) TPD = 108.51 TPD, out of that, about 80 TPD is managed at source as home yard compost, animal feed, etc. The rest 27 TPD (approximate) could not collect till date, however targeted to collect 100% by strengthening infrastructure of ULBs before 31st December 2026.

	ULBs	Waste Gener-ation in TPD	Composition of Waste			Waste collected TPD	Waste Transp-orted TPD	Final destination of transported waste
			Bio – degrad-able	Dry / Recycl-able	Inerts			
B	**RURAL (18 Model Village)**							
1	Luwangsangbam	2.13						Some NGOs namely KWAMS, RUDA, CRED etc. have collected solid wastes from 3 model GPs and transported at Lamdeng Solid Waste Management Plant site, however not in organized manner. Action plan for proper solid waste management is completing by **31st Sep. 2025**.
2	Top Dusara	1.36						
3	Thongju Pt-I	1.51						
4	Langjing	1.18						
5	Bijoygovinda	1.45						
6	Sagolband Sapam Leikai	1.59						
7	Charangpat	1.60						
8	Khangabok Pt-I	2.34						
9	Tentha	1.36						
10	Hiyanglam	1.18						
11	Mayeng Lamjao,	2.34						
12	Waikhong	1.65						
13	Hilghat	1.47						
14	Dibong	1.50						
15	Sonapur	1.51						
16	Keinou	1.18						
17	ThangaPt-II	2.34						
18	Saiton	1.45						
	Sub Total Rural (estimated)	**29.20**						

Action Plan for Proper Solid Waste Management at 3 Model Villages

Steps to be taken for Preparing Action Plan for Solid Waste Management (SWM) along with tentative timeline in respect of 3(three) GPs	**Time Line & Action to be taken**
1. **Constitute a GP Solid Waste Management Committee** Begin by forming a working group/committee that includes members from the Gram Panchayat, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), village-level workers, school representatives, Meira Paibis, local club members health staff, and respected community members. Assign clear roles and responsibilities for coordination.	31st July,2025
2. Conduct a Baseline Survey on GP Collect essential data on the GP such as: - Total population and number of households - Type and quantity of solid waste generated (at least 20% of total populations) - Key sources of waste (homes, shops, schools, markets, community hall, local grounds, tourist spots, parks, health care etc.) - Current waste disposal practices (open dumping, burning, composting, door to door collection, plastic bottle bank etc) - Problem areas like stagnant drains or open dumping grounds	31st August,2025

3. Identify and Engage Stakeholders List and engage all relevant stakeholders, including: - Local leaders and PRI members - Women's groups and SHGs - School teachers and students - Health workers, NGOs, and informal waste pickers Hold meetings to understand their views, challenges, and willingness to participate.	31st August,2025
4. Assess Existing Infrastructure and Resources Prepare an inventory of the current resources available for SWM, such as: - Dustbins, pushcarts, trolleys, and composting units - Availability of landfill / land for waste processing /dumping - Existing manpower and sanitation workers Also review existing funds from schemes like SFC or SBM-G or the 15th Finance Commission.	31st August, 2025
5. Conduct Awareness and Sensitization Activities Organize basic awareness drives to educate the community about the importance of solid waste management. Activities may include: - Gram Sabha discussions - Wall paintings, posters, and street plays - Cleanliness drives led by youth, SHGs, and school children - Encourage recycling of plastics, paper, and metal.	31st August, 2025
6. Understand Legal and Policy Frameworks Familiarize the working group with relevant laws and programs, such as: - Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 - Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Phase II - Manipur Plastic Policy, 2022 - Solid Waste Management in Rural Areas published by CRI, NIRD&PR, Hyderabad - Get approval through a Gram Panchayat resolution. Ensure that any selected land for waste processing complies with regulations.	
7. Perform a SWOT Analysis Analyze the GP's: - Strengths (e.g., active SHGs, strong PRI leadership) - Weaknesses (e.g., lack of manpower or funds) - Opportunities (e.g., nearby recycling units, MGNREGA support) - Threats (e.g., resistance to segregation, poor awareness)	31st August, 2025
8. Consider Cluster Approach (If Applicable) If nearby GPs are facing similar challenges, consider planning a common facility. Identify scope for shared collection systems, processing units, inter-village cooperation.	31st August, 2025
9. Plan for Inclusive Participation Ensure that all sections of the community are represented, especially: - Women and Youths	31st August, 2025
10. Document and Review All Findings Compile all the information collected—survey results, stakeholder inputs, and resource assessments— into a pre-planning report. This document will form the foundation for the actual Solid Waste Management Action Plan and will submit the same after preparing.	30th September, 2025
11. Collection & Processing Action Plan will be converted into Action collectively with all the stakeholders by giving cooperation and engaging each other to initiate and start implementation thereby establishing an efficient and sustainable solid waste collection and processing.	31st December, 2025

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	ULBs	Waste Gener-ation in TPD	Composition of Waste			Waste collected TPD	Waste Transp-orted TPD	Final destination of transported waste
			Bio – degrad-able	Dry / Recycl-able	Inerts			
C	**HILL (30 Model Village)**							
1	Rengkai							Currently there is no report of proper scientific management of solid waste. Action plan for proper solid waste management is completing by **31 Dec 2025**.
2	Hiangtam Lamka							
3	Tuibong							
4	Pherzawl							
5	Parbung							
6	Thanlon							
7	Chandel							
8	Chakpikarong							
9	Sugnu Tribal Area							
10	Tengnoupal							
11	Moreh							
12	Machi							
13	Kangpokpi							
14	Saikul							
15	Motbung							
16	Katomei Village							
17	Oinam Hill							
18	Song Song Village							
19	Tamenglong							
20	Tamei							
21	Tousem							
22	Longmai							
23	Nungba / Rongdai							
24	Khoupum							
25	Ukhrul							
26	Hungoung							
27	Halang							
28	Kamjong							
29	Phungyar							
30	Khamlang							
	Sub Total Hills							

ANNEXURE – A/2

WASTE PROCESSING : COMPOSTING OF SOLID WASTE IN URBAN AREA, MANIPUR STATE

ULBs		Intake quantity (TPD)	Method adopted	Output quantity as Compost (TPD)	Quality	Residue and Rejects and Management	Utilization of compost
1	Imphal MC	45.00	Windrow Composting	6.00	Average	14.50	Self-utilized by ULB for beautification of the city & some are sold at Rs. 4 to 6 kg
2	Lamshang MC	0.10	Aerobic pit composting	0.02	Not Yet Tested	0.03	Gardening & farming
3	Samurou MC	0.00		0.00	Nil	0.00	
4	Thongkhong Laxmi MC	0.10	Aerobic pit composting	0.02	Submitted for testing	0.03	Gardening & farming
5	Sekmai MC	0.20	Aerobic pit composting	0.08	Not Yet Tested	0.07	Gardening & farming
6	Lilong IW MC	0.50	Aerobic pit composting	0.20	Submitted for testing	0.15	As fertilizer
7	Wangoi MC	0.00		0.00	Nil	0.00	Nil
8	Thoubal MC	3.50	Aerobic pit composting	1.00	Good (Tested in ICAR, Imphal & to test third time shortly	0.95	Self-Utilised & Sales started to local famers Rs. 4 to 6 / kg
9	Yairipok MC	0.05	Aerobic pit composting	0.01	Nil	0.02	Nil
10	Andro MC	0.10	Aerobic pit composting	0.02	Not Yet Tested	0.03	Gardening & farming
11	Sikhong Sekmai MC	0.00		0.00	Nil	0.00	Not Yet Done
12	Lilong TBL MC	0.10	Aerobic pit composting	0.02	Submitted for testing	0.05	Gardening & farming
13	Heirok MC	0.10	Aerobic pit composting	0.03	Not Yet Tested	0.05	Gardening & farming
14	Wangjing Lamding MC	0.20	Aerobic pit composting	0.08	Not Yet Tested	0.12	Gardening & farming
15	Kakching MC	5.00	Aerobic pit composting	1.81	Good (Tested at ICAR, Manipur)	0.11	Gardening & farming
16	Mayang Imphal MC	0.84	Aerobic pit composting	0.12	For quality certification, it is in progress	0.03	General public, Local Farmers

ULBs		Intake quantity (TPD)	Method adopted	Output quantity as Compost (TPD)	Quality	Residue and Rejects and Management	Utilization of compost
17	Lamlai MC	0.37	Aerobic pit composting	0.08	Good	0.00	Use by Staff
18	Kakching Khunou MC	0.10	Aerobic pit composting	0.02	Not Yet Tested	0.03	Gardening & farming
19	Sugnu MC	0.10	Aerobic pit composting	0.02	Not Yet Tested	0.03	Gardening & farming
20	Kumbi MC	1.00	Aerobic pit composting	0.40	Send for testing, result awaiting	0.15	Home gardening
21	Kwakta MC	0.03	Aerobic pit composting	0.01	Sent for testing	0.02	Home gardening
22	Moirang MC	3.72	Aerobic pit composting	1.50	Send for testing, result awaiting	1.36	Utilised by the Council
23	Ningthouk-hong MC	1.00	Aerobic pit composting	0.24	Sent for testing	0.26	Local Farmers
24	Bishnupur MC	1.20	Aerobic pit composting	0.24	Sent for testing	0.36	Local Farmers
25	Oinam MC	0.02	Aerobic pit composting	0.01	Sent for testing	0.01	Home gardening
26	Nambol MC	0.50	Aerobic pit composting	0.10	Sent for testing	0.15	Local Farmers
27	Jiribam MC	0.97	Aerobic pit composting	0.34	N - 2.5%, P - 0.4%, K - 2.1% as per Test Report ICAR, Imphal, dated 18-12-2020.	0.26	Selling to farmers, general publics, utilised at banana farms, gardens as plants grown by the Council.
	Sub Total Urban	**64.80**		**12.37**		**18.77**	

ANNEXURE – A/3

WASTE PROCESSING : REFUSED DERIVED FUEL OF SOLID WASTE IN URBAN AREA, MANIPUR

ULBs		Capacity of Plant	Sources of waste for making RDF	RDF produced	Residue / Reject Management	Utilization of RDF
1	Imphal MC	• Installed one plant for 60 TPD, however, due to non-availability and limited market, the plant is not functioning. • The nearest market for RDF (cement factory etc.) is located at Assam, whereas, the cost for transportation is very expensive, not financially viable	Municipal Waste	Nil	Not applicable	Not application
2	Lamshang MC	No plant	NA	Nil	NA	NA
3	Samurou MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
4	Thongkhong Laxmi MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
5	Sekmai MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
6	Lilong IW MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
7	Wangoi MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
8	Thoubal MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
9	Yairipok MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
10	Andro MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
11	Sikhong Sekmai MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
12	Lilong TBL MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
13	Heirok MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now

ULBs		Capacity of Plant	Sources of waste for making RDF	RDF produced	Residue / Reject Management	Utilization of RDF
14	Wangjing Lamding MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
15	Kakching MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
16	Mayang Imphal MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
17	Lamlai MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
18	Kakching Khunou MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
19	Sugnu MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
20	Kumbi MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
21	Kwakta MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
22	Moirang MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
23	Ningthoukhong MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
24	Bishnupur MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
25	Oinam MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
26	Nambol MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
27	Jiribam MC	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now
	Sub Total Urban	No plant	Under Inventory	Nil	Not now	Not now

ANNEXURE – A/4

WASTE PROCESSING : OTHER PROCESSING OF SOLID WASTE IN URBAN AREA, MANIPUR

ULBs		Quantity of inputs	Quality of inputs	Products and it's utilization	Residue / Reject management
1	Imphal MC	10.90	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
2	Lamshang MC	0.01	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
3	Samurou MC	0.04	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
4	Thongkhong Laxmi MC	0.42	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
5	Sekmai MC	0.10	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
6	Lilong IW MC	0.30	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
7	Wangoi MC	0.02	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
8	Thoubal MC	2.50	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable

ULBs		Quantity of inputs	Quality of inputs	Products and it's utilization	Residue / Reject management
9	Yairipok MC	0.12	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
10	Andro MC	0.24	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
11	Sikhong Sekmai MC	0.10	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
12	Lilong TBL MC	0.74	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
13	Heirok MC	0.10	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
14	Wangjing Lamding MC	0.24	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
15	Kakching MC	0.39	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
16	Mayang Imphal MC	0.90	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
17	Lamlai MC	0.27	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable	Transported to outside the state (other	Not applicable

ULBs		Quantity of inputs	Quality of inputs	Products and it's utilization	Residue / Reject management
			material)	recycle units)	
18	Kakching Khunou MC	0.35	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
19	Sugnu MC	0.24	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
20	Kumbi MC	0.79	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
21	Kwakta MC	0.08	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
22	Moirang MC	0.98	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
23	Ningthoukhong MC	0.15	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
24	Bishnupur MC	0.50	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
25	Oinam MC	0.07	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
26	Nambol MC	0.50	Good (all are Recyclables and	Transported to outside the state	Not applicable

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ULBs		Quantity of inputs	Quality of inputs	Products and it's utilization	Residue / Reject management
			incinerable material)	(other recycle units)	
27	Jiribam MC	0.97	Good (all are Recyclables and incinerable material)	Transported to outside the state (other recycle units)	Not applicable
	Sub Total Urban	**22.02**			

ANNEXURE – A/5

GAP IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN URBAN AREA, MANIPUR

ULBs		**Gap in Waste generation and Processing (TPD)**	**Time bound plan to fill up gap**
1	Imphal MC	84.06	Augmentation of the plant and setting up of new plant by **31.01.2028** (Action plan is enclosed at **Annexure A/6**)
2	Lamshang MC	1.84	Construction of more compost pits, enhancing of capacity building by **31.12.2026.**
3	Samurou MC	4.57	Increase of manpower and machinery by **31.06.2027.**
4	Thongkhong Laxmi MC	2.02	Setting up of Council's own waste processing plant by next financial year, **31.03.2028.**
5	Sekmai MC	1.34	Construction of more compost pits, enhancing of capacity building by **31.12.2026.**
6	Lilong IW MC	0.93	Construction of composting units, processing facilities etc. **by 31.03.2027.**
7	Wangoi MC	1.96	Increase of manpower, machinery and allotment of SWM land by **30.06.2026.**
8	Thoubal MC	11.98	Installed Conveyor belt, Glass crusher machine, fatka machine, and will be functional by **31.03.2027.**
9	Yairipok MC	1.78	Setting up of Council's own processing plant by **31.03.2027.** Increased of men power by **31.12.2026.**
10	Andro MC	1.17	Planning to fill up the gap by **31.03.2026**
11	Sikhong Sekmai MC	1.84	Planning to fill up the gap by **31.03.2027**
12	Lilong TBL MC	3.90	Planning to fill up the gap by **31.03.2028**
13	Heirok MC	0.71	Planning to fill up the gap by **31.03.2026**
14	Wangjing Lamding MC	1.19	Planning to fill up the gap by **31.03.2026.**
15	Kakching MC	4.49	Construction of more composting units by **31.12.2027.** Construction of other processing facilities & Remediation of Sanitary landfill by **30.06.2026.**
16	Mayang Imphal MC	4.95	Enhancing manpower and machinery by **31.03.2027**
17	Lamlai MC	1.18	Enhancing manpower and machinery by **31.03.2028**
18	Kakching Khunou MC	1.64	Planning to fill up the gap by **31.03.2028.**
19	Sugnu MC	0.88	Planning to fill up the gap by **31.03.2028.**
20	Kumbi MC	0.28	Planning to fill up the gaps by **31.03.2027.**

ULBs		Gap in Waste generation and Processing (TPD)	Time bound plan to fill up gap
21	Kwakta MC	2.53	Planning to fill up the gap by **31.12.2027.**
22	Moirang MC	1.42	Planning to fill up the gaps by **31.03.2027.**
23	Ningthoukhong MC	4.24	Planning to fill up the gap by **31.03.2026.**
24	Bishnupur MC	2.22	Planning to fill up the gap by **31.12.2027.**
25	Oinam MC	1.76	Planning to fill up the gap by **31.12.2027.**
26	Nambol MC	6.99	Planning to fill up the gap by **31.12.2027.**
27	Jiribam MC	0.81	Mechanical Composting unit by **31.12.2025.**
	Sub Total Urban	**152.65**	

ANNEXURE – A/6

SUMMARY OF ACTION PLAN FOR FULFILMENT OF GAP (GENERATED VS PROCESS)

1. UP-GRADATION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANT AT LAMDENG, MANIPUR

The Solid Waste Management (SWM) Plant at Lamdeng, Imphal West, originally established under the JnNURM scheme, is in urgent need of upgradation after over a decade of operation. Among the most critical components of this project is the **capping and closure of old landfill**, which has long exceeded its designed capacity.

In addition to capping, several other major works are proposed under the upgradation plan to transform the Lamdeng SWM facility into a modern, efficient, and compliant waste processing centre. These include the **construction of a new sanitary landfill**, to accommodate current and future waste volumes. A **waste receiving platform and compost pad** will be developed to efficiently segregate and process organic and inorganic waste. The plan also involves installation of new **municipal solid waste processing machinery with a capacity of 300 TPD** significantly expanding processing capabilities. To address liquid waste and runoff, a **leachate holding pond** and a dedicated **Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)** will be constructed to prevent groundwater contamination. Additional infrastructure such as internal concrete roads, drainage networks, a 6-ft high brick boundary wall, water supply systems, and a vehicle washing station are also planned to ensure hygiene, safety, and smooth plant operations.

The total estimated cost of the upgradation project is **Rs. 6517.98 Lakh**, and the entire work is proposed to be completed within **24 months from the start of construction**. A tabulated timeline for the proposed construction has been prepared and annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE A/6A (PAGE NO. 39)** DPR submitted to administrative department for onward submission to Planning Department. The project will be executed under the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) model. Once completed, this project will ensure scientific management of waste at Lamdeng, safeguard public health and the environment, and align with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, and National Urban Development Missions. The general abstract of cost is given below.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF COST

Name of work: Up-Gradation of Solid Waste Management Plant at Lamdeng, Manipur

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.	***Components***	***Qty.***	***Amount***	***Remarks***
1	Construction of Sanitary Landfill	1	791.17	*
2	Waste receiving Platform and Compost Pad	1	1822.43	*
3	MSW Processing Machinery 300TPD	1	242.13	Market Rate
	Add for Civil works, unloading and transit insurance @ 25% of Sl. No.3		60.53	
4	Leachate Holding Pond/ Evaporation Tank	1	89.04	*
5	Capping & Closure of Old Landfill	1	468	
6	Installation of Effluent Treatment plant	1	125	
7	External Water Supply/ Tubewell i/c distribution	1	14.68	*
8	Overhead Tank	1	15.78	*
9	Vehicle Washing Station	1	10.00	
10	FSTP Treatment Plant (50 KLD)	1	40.00	3,376.10
11	Procurement of vehicles/machineries for plant:	1		
(i)	Excavator 220	1	70.00	
(ii)	Frontend Loader & Backhoe (JCB 3DX)	2	76.00	
(iii)	Tractor 4x4 MF254	3	75.45	Market Rate
(iv)	Hydrualic Trailer complete steel body	3	15.81	Market Rate
(v)	Skid Loader JCB 155	1	35.00	
(vi)	Mini Truck TATA ACE GOLD (for HSD ferrying)	1	7.00	
(vii)	Onsite Safety PPE Kits	1	5.00	
(viii)	Glass Shredder machine	1	10.00	
(ix)	Waste Plastic Baling machine	1	3.00	
12	Internal Roads (Rigid Pavement)	1	191.94	MSR 2024
13	Drains	1	171.65	MSR 2024
14	Boundary Walls (brick wall)	1	246.52	MSR 2024
15	Electrical Works (@5% of sl. 2 & 3)	1	93.62	
16	Repair of Waste Receiving Platform	1	10.00	
17	Repair of Processing Plant machineries	1	15.00	
18	Repairing & Overhauling of existing vehicle fleet	1	10.00	
19	Site development	1	20.00	
	Sub-Total: Rs.		**4789.32**	"A"

Sl.	*Components*	*Qty.*	*Amount*	*Remarks*
	Add 2.5% Consultancy charges (DPR, PMC, QC etc.) on "A"		119.73	
	Add 18% GST on "A"		862.08	
	Add 1% Cess on construction items		40.42	
	Add 3% contingency charges on "A"		143.68	
	Add 11.75% agency charges on "A"		562.75	
	Total: Rs		**6517.98**	**lakh**

(Rupees sixty-five crore and eighteen lakh) only

2. REMEDIATION OF LEGACY WASTE UNDER SBM 2.0

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0, a total of 60,377 tonnes of legacy waste across four Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Manipur is targeted for remediation. The total project cost is Rs. 332.07 lakhs, comprising a central share of Rs. 298.87 lakhs and a state share of Rs. 33.21 lakhs. The waste quantities and corresponding project costs are shown in below table. The project has been **approved by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs**, Government of India, and aims to ensure scientific remediation of dumpsites in compliance with Solid Waste Management Rules.

DUMPSITE REMEDIATION (LEGACY WASTE) (SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT) under SBM (Urban) 2.0					
Sl.	**ULB NAME**	**Quantity of Waste at Dumpsite (Tones)**	**Central Share (INR Lakhs)**	**State Share (INR Lakhs)**	**Total project cost (INR Lakhs)**
1	Thoubal MC	29,911	148.06	16.45	164.51
2	Kakching MC	18,000	89.10	9.90	99.00
3	Bishnupur MC	4,083	20.21	2.25	22.46
4	Nambol MC	8,383	41.50	4.61	46.11
Grand Total		**60,377**	**298.87**	**33.21**	**332.07**

3. CLEAN IMPHAL CITY CAMPAIGN/ SOURCE SEGREGATION

The Segregation Plan for Clean Imphal City aims to achieve 100% source segregation of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) across households, commercial, institutional, and bulk generator levels. The policy mandates the segregation of waste into three main categories: Wet (biodegradable), Dry (recyclable), and Domestic Hazardous Waste.

To support the campaign, twin-bin systems (green for wet waste and blue for dry waste) have been distributed to a total of 9,090 households across targeted wards through local partner organizations, ensuring door-to-door coverage and facilitating user-friendly segregation at source. In addition, a robust infrastructure and operational mechanism is being established, which includes the use of these twin bins, deployment of separate collection vehicles, and designated processing routes for each waste category. To ensure compliance, strict enforcement measures such as fines and public disclosure of repeated violators will be implemented.

Awareness and capacity-building initiatives—like IEC campaigns, workshops, and public participation drives—will foster behavioural change. Incentive-based approaches will reward well-performing wards and communities.

Monitoring will be conducted via IMC teams and CCTV surveillance at Garbage Vulnerable Points (GVPs), with quarterly reviews to track progress. The plan is integrated with existing and upcoming waste processing facilities, particularly the upgraded Lamdeng SWM Plant.
Overall, the plan promotes a community-driven and systematic approach to make Imphal a cleaner and more sustainable city through responsible waste segregation at source.

4. SUCCESS STORIES

i. GVPS transformation within the jurisdiction of Imphal Municipal Corporation

Under the initiative "Our City, Our Responsibilities", led by the MAHUD Department and Imphal Municipal Corporation with public support, several Garbage Vulnerable Points (GVPs) have been cleaned, beautified, and repurposed. Some have been converted into photobooths, while others now feature police booths and solar lamps to enhance safety. VDF personnel have also been deployed at key locations for ongoing monitoring.

ii. Swachh Survekshan Award

Jiribam Municipal Council has achieved the Swachhta Award for four consecutive years, showcasing its unwavering commitment to cleanliness and sanitation.

a. Cleanest City award in Swachh Survekshan 2020 in NE Zone, Population below 25,000

b. Cleanest City award in Swachh Survekshan 2021 in NE Zone, Population below 25,000
c. Cleanest City award in Swachh Survekshan 2022 in NE Zone, Population below 15,000
d. Cleanest City award in Swachh Survekshan 2023 in NE Zone, Population below 15,000

Kakching Municipal Council has achieved the Swachhta Award for two consecutive years.

a. Cleanest City award in Swachh Survekshan 2017 in NE Zone
b. Cleanest City award in Swachh Survekshan 2018 in NE Zone
c. Best City in Citizen Feedback award in Swachh Survekshan 2021 in NE Zone (25,000 - 50,000 population category)

Lamlai Municipal Council, was awarded the "**Fast Moving City**" award in Swachh Survekshan 2021 for its innovative on waste management practices (Population below 15,000)

iii. Garbage free City (Certification by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India), validity 1year.

a. Jiribam Municipal Council was certified as 'Garbage Free City (GFC) 1 Star' by the Ministry.
Now since the validity has expired the Council has applied for 'GFC 3 Star'.

b. All the remaining ULBs (Imphal Municipal Corporation, Lamlai, Samurou, Thongkhong Laxmi, WangoiMC, Mayang Imphal, Moirang, Kumbi, Ningthoukhong, Bishnupur, Lilong (Thoubal), Lilong (IW), Thoubal, Kakching, Kakching Khunou, Sugnu, Nambol, Yairipok, Andro, Sikhong Sekmai, Heirok MC) have applied for 'GFC 1 Star' for the year 2024.

5. USING OF FRESH BIOMASS (BY-PRODUCT OF SOURCE SEGREGATION) AS POULTRY/ANIMAL FEED

Using fresh, edible wet waste such as vegetable scraps (e.g., cabbage leaves, peels) and leftover rice as same-day livestock feed is both practical and commonly practiced in small-scale farming, particularly in piggery and backyard poultry systems.

Using fresh, edible wet waste—such as vegetable scraps (e.g., cabbage leaves, spinach stalks, carrot peels) and leftover cooked rice—as same-day feed for pigs and poultry is a practical and widely adopted practice in small-scale farming systems. This approach is especially common in piggery and backyard poultry operations, where farmers often rely on readily available kitchen or market waste to reduce feed costs and improve resource efficiency. Pigs, being omnivorous, can digest a wide range of cooked and uncooked organic waste, while poultry, though more selective, can benefit from small amounts of chopped vegetables and soft, cooked rice mixed with traditional feed. However, the success of this feeding method depends heavily on proper handling and hygiene. The waste must be fresh, free from contaminants (such as plastics, chemicals, and spoiled food), and ideally fed within a few hours of collection to prevent fermentation or the growth of harmful microbes. In some cases, lightly cooking the waste—particularly rice and soft vegetables—can improve digestibility and eliminate pathogens. While this method contributes to circular agriculture and waste reduction, it must be balanced with adequate protein, vitamins, and minerals, especially in poultry diets, to maintain animal health and productivity.

6. RING FENCED ACCOUNT

- Considering the gap in the financial and physical progress, against the expenditure incurred, and to improve the physical progress of effective handling of Solid Waste and Sewage management in urban areas. An amount of Rs. 21.50 Cr. has been fully utilised.
- Apart from this, MAHUD Department has earmarked a budgetary provision of Rs. 6.00 crores in BE-2025-26 this fund will be used solely for waste management. The said fund is available in the following dedicated Head of Account:

Major Head	:	2217	-	Urban Development
Sub-Major	:	01	-	State Capital Development
Minor	:	800	-	Other Expenditure
Sub-Head	:	16	-	Cleanliness of ULBs
Detailed	:	01	-	Urban Local Bodies
Object	:	31	-	Grants-in-Aid-General

7. 'USED WATER MANAGEMENT' IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE

The objective of the project (Used Water Management) is to ensure that no untreated faecal sludge or used water is discharged into the environment, and all used water is safely contained, transported and treated, along with maximum reuse of treated used water, in all cities with less than 1 lakh population.

The following FSTP (Table 1) has been approved by the Ministry. The facility is designed to safely process and treat faecal sludge and septage, which are byproducts of toilets, especially in areas without access to centralized sewer systems. The faecal will be collected from the toilet using the Desludging vehicle / Cesspool and transferred to the FSTP for processing and Treatment. There won't be dedicated household connection.

TABLE 1: FAECAL SLUDGE TREATMENT PLANT (FSTP)

Sl.	Name of the ULB	Approved Capacity (in KLD)	Remark
1	Andro Municipal Council Sikhong Sekmai Municipal Council Yairipok Municipal Council	10	Yairipok Cluster
2	Heirok Municipal Council Wangjing Municipal Council	5	Wangjing Cluster
3	Kakching Khunou Municipal Council	5	Standalone
4	Kumbi Municipal Council	5	Standalone
5	Kwakta Municipal Council	5	Standalone
6	Lamshang Municipal Council	5	Standalone
7	Sekmai Municipal Council	5	Standalone
8	Lamlai Municipal Council	5	Standalone
9	Sugnu Municipal Council	5	Standalone
	Total	**50**	

Interception and diversion (I&D) of drains, combined with co-treatment of FSTP, is a strategy to improve wastewater management and water quality. I&D involves collecting wastewater from drains and diverting it to a treatment facility, while co-treatment will process the faecal sludge alongside in the treatment facility. There won't be dedicated household connection. Details of the project as approved by the Ministry are mentioned in Table 2.

TABLE 2: **INTERCEPTION OF DRAIN (I&D) & CO-TREATMENT OF FAECAL SLUDGE TREATMENT PLANT (FSTP)**			
Sl.	**Name of the ULB**	**Approved Capacity (in MLD)**	**Remarks**
1	Thoubal Municipal Council	4.9	Standalone
2	Kakching Municipal Council	3.5	Standalone
3	Lilong (Imphal West) Municipal Council Lilong (Thoubal) Municipal Council	2.7	Lilong Cluster
4	Mayang Imphal Municipal Council	2.6	Standalone
5	Nambol Municipal Council Oinam Municipal Council	2.4	Nambol Cluster
6	Moirang Municipal Council	2.2	Standalone
7	Samurou Municipal Council Thongkhong Laxmi Municipal Council Wangoi Municipal Council	1.8	Samurou Cluster
8	Bishnupur Municipal Council Ningthoukhong Municipal Council	1.3	Bishnupur Cluster
9	Jiribam Municipal Council	0.8	Standalone
	Total	**22.2**	

ANNEXURE A-6A

UPGRADATION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANT AT LAMDENG, IMPHAL PROJECT TIMELINES

Sl.	Milestone	Jul -25	Aug -25	Sep -25	Oct -25	Project time line monthly in 24 months (November 2025 to October 2027)																							
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
A	PRE-SANCTION ACTIVITY:																												
1	Submission of DPR to DoNER																												
2	Timeline for vetting by DoNER																												
3	Sanction of Project																												
B	POST SANCTION ACTIVITY:																												
1	Completion of Tender																												
2	Mobilisation of Plant & Machinery																												
C	EXECUTION OF WORK:																												
1	Construction of Sanitary Landfill																												
2	Waste Platform and Compost Pad																												
3	MSW Processing Machinery 300TPD i/c transportation and civil works																												
4	Leachate Holding/Evaporation Tank																												
5	Capping & Closure of Old Landfill																												
6	Effluent Treatment plant																												
7	External Water Supply/ Tubewell																												
8	Overhead Tank																												
9	Vehicle Washing Station																												
10	FSTP Treatment Plant (50 KLD)																												
11	Procurement of vehicles/machineries																												
12	Internal Roads (Rigid Pavement)																												
13	Drains																												
14	Boundary Walls (brick wall)																												
15	Electrical Works (@ 7% of sl. 2&3)																												

Note: Proposed zero date for commencement of the project is the Date of Administrative Approval & Expenditure Sanction of the Ministry of DoNER, Govt. of India.

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ANNEXURE – A/7

LEGACY WASTE IN URBAN AREA, MANIPUR

ULBs		Number of legacy waste dump sites	Quantity of legacy waste reported in MT on 31.05.2025	Present quantity of legacy waste in MT as on 30.06.2025	Daily legacy waste being added as unprocessed waste in MT
			(a)	(b)	(c)=[(b)-(a)]/30
1	Imphal MC	1 No	2,62,882	2,66,201.95	110.665
2	Thoubal MC	1 No	29,911	29,911	Nil
3	Kakching MC	1 No	18,000	18,125.85	4.195
4	Lamshang MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Samurou MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Thongkhong Laxmi MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Sekmai MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Lilong IW MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Wangoi MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Yairipok MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Andro MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Sikhong Sekmai MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Lilong TBL MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Heirok MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Wangjing Lamding MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Mayang Imphal MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Lamlai MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Kakching Khunou MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Sugnu MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Kumbi MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Kwakta MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Moirang MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
23	Ningthoukhong MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Bishnupur MC	Na	Na	Na	Na
25	Oinam MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26	Nambol MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Jiribam MC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Sub Total Urban	**3**	**310793.3**	**3,14,238.8**	**114.86**

ANNEXURE – A/8

WASTE MANAGED AT SOURCE IN URBAN AREA, MANIPUR

Sl	Name of ULBs	Total Waste generated (TPD)	Total Waste collected (TPD)	Amount of Waste processed at source household (e.g. Home-composting, etc) (TPD)	(e.g. Piggery, Poultry)
1	Imphal MC	165.96	130.00	15.00	11.00
2	Lamshang MC	3.35	1.30	1.35	0.05
3	Samurou MC	6.11	3.47	0.00	1.50
4	Thongkhong Laxmi MC	6.14	1.40	1.20	2.40
5	Sekmai MC	2.09	1.20	0.40	0.05
6	Lilong (IW) MC	5.13	1.10	2.00	1.40
7	Wangoi MC	3.76	1.45	0.00	1.78
8	Thoubal MC	18.95	9.30	0.34	0.63
9	Yairipok MC	3.95	1.60	0.00	2.00
10	Andro MC	3.61	0.90	0.70	1.40
11	Shikhong Sekmai MC	3.05	0.56	0.22	0.89
12	Lilong (Thoubal) MC	9.44	2.74	4.00	0.70
13	Heirok MC	1.23	0.50	0.30	0.02
14	Wangjing Lamding MC	3.32	1.10	0.98	0.71
15	Kakching MC	13.26	8.58	0.94	2.44
16	Mayang Imphal MC	10.00	6.00	1.00	2.31
17	Lamlai MC	1.90	0.81	0.08	0.00
18	Kakching Khunou MC	4.69	1.30	0.80	1.80
19	Sugnu MC	2.12	0.88	0.30	0.60
20	Kumbi MC	3.94	2.15	1.51	0.36
21	Kwakta MC	3.54	2.14	0.90	0.00
22	Moirang MC	8.21	5.40	2.00	0.09
23	Ningthoukhong MC	5.39	5.00	0.00	0.00
24	Bishnupur MC	5.02	3.50	0.11	0.99
25	Oinam MC	2.95	2.00	1.10	0.00
26	Nambol MC	9.29	4.30	0.84	0.46
27	Jiribam MC	3.03	2.20	0.15	0.13
Total		**309.39**	**200.88**	**36.22**	**33.71**

Note:
Waste generation reduction has occurred by segregation of edible biomass for animal feed at source.

ANNEXURE – A/9

GAP OF SOLID WASTE GENERATED AND PROCESSD IN URBAN AREA, MANIPUR

Sl. No.		Quantity of MSW generated (TPD)	Quantity of MSW collected (TPD)	Quantity of MSW processed (TPD)	Gap in SWM (TPD)	Type of processing Unit
A	**Urban (by MAHUD)**					
1	Imphal MC	165.96	130.00	81.90	84.06	Waste to energy and composting
2	Lamshang MC	3.35	1.30	1.51	1.84	Aerobic-Composting
3	Samurou MC	6.11	3.47	1.54	4.57	Segregation shed cum Transfer station
4	Thongkhong Laxmi MC	6.14	1.40	4.12	2.02	Manual Segregation shed cum Transfer station only
5	Sekmai MC	2.09	1.20	0.75	1.34	Home composting is pre-dominate in all wards Central composting at segregation shed Dry waste after segregation dispose at Lamdeng SWM Plant
6	Lilong IW MC	5.13	1.10	4.20	0.93	Segregation for MRF (Materal Recovery Facility) & vermi-composting
7	Wangoi MC	3.76	1.45	1.80	1.96	
8	Thoubal MC	18.95	9.30	6.97	11.98	Segregation & composting
9	Yairipok MC	3.95	1.60	2.17	1.78	Wet waste get process at source itself, segregated recycler waste sent to recycler
10	Andro MC	3.61	0.90	2.44	1.17	Composting, segregation & recycling
11	Sikhong Sekmai MC	3.05	0.56	1.21	1.84	Wet waste get process at source itself; segregated recycler waste sent to recycler
12	Lilong TBL MC	9.44	2.74	5.54	3.90	Composting shed composting unit
13	Heirok MC	1.23	0.50	0.52	0.71	Transfer segregation & composting
14	Wangjing Lamding MC	3.32	1.10	2.13	1.19	Segregation and transfer station
15	Kakching MC	13.26	8.58	8.77	4.49	Composting, segregation & recycling

Sl. No.		Quantity of MSW generated (TPD)	Quantity of MSW collected (TPD)	Quantity of MSW processed (TPD)	Gap in SWM (TPD)	Type of processing Unit
16	Mayang Imphal MC	10.00	6.00	5.05	4.95	Treatment plant Composting pit and segregation/ MRF are operational, remaining collected waste sent to treatment plant at Lamdeng SWM Plant, segregated recyclable waste sent to recycler
17	Lamlai MC	1.90	0.81	0.72	1.18	Composting, (home+ centralised), source segregation and centralised segregation, composting at segregation shed
18	Kakching Khunou MC	4.69	1.30	3.05	1.64	Composting, segregation & recycling
19	Sugnu MC	2.12	0.88	1.24	0.88	Composting pit, segregation & recycling
20	Kumbi MC	3.94	2.15	3.66	0.28	Composting
21	Kwakta MC	3.54	2.14	1.01	2.53	Composting
22	Moirang MC	8.21	5.40	6.79	1.42	Composting
23	Ningthoukhong MC	5.39	5.00	1.15	4.24	Composting and send back for recycling
24	Bishnupur MC	5.02	3.50	2.80	2.22	Sanitary landfill
25	Oinam MC	2.95	2.00	1.19	1.76	Composting
26	Nambol MC	9.29	4.30	2.30	6.99	Composting pit, manual segregation and other recyclable waste
27	Jiribam MC	3.03	2.20	2.22	0.81	Composting, send back for recycling and MRF
	Total	**309.39**	**200.88**	**156.75**	**152.65**	

ANNEXURE – A/10

"USED WATER MANAGEMENT" IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE STATE

The objective of the project (Used Water Management) is to ensure that no untreated faecal sludge or used water is discharged into the environment, and all used water is safely contained, transported and treated, along with maximum reuse of treated used water, in all cities with less than 1 lakh population.

The following FSTP (Table 1) has been approved by the Ministry. The facility is designed to safely process and treat faecal sludge and septage, which are byproducts of toilets, especially in areas without access to centralized sewer systems. The faecal will be collected from the toilet using Desludging vehicle / Cesspool and transferred to the FSTP for processing and Treatment. There won't be dedicated household connection.

TABLE 1: FAECAL SLUDGE TREATMENT PLANT (FSTP)			
Sl.	**Name of the ULB**	**Approved Capacity (in KLD)**	**Remark**
1	Andro Municipal Council	10	Yairipok Cluster
	Sikhong Sekmai Municipal Council		
	Yairipok Municipal Council		
2	Heirok Municipal Council	5	Wangjing Cluster
	Wangjing Municipal Council		
3	Kakching Khunou Municipal Council	5	Standalone
4	Kumbi Municipal Council	5	Standalone
5	Kwakta Municipal Council	5	Standalone
6	Lamshang Municipal Council	5	Standalone
7	Sekmai Municipal Council	5	Standalone
8	Lamlai Municipal Council	5	Standalone
9	Sugnu Municipal Council	5	Standalone
	Total	**50**	

Interception and diversion (I&D) of drains, combined with co-treatment of FSTP, is a strategy to improve wastewater management and water quality. I&D involves collecting wastewater from drains and diverting it to a treatment facility, while co-treatment will process the faecal

sludge alongside in the treatment facility. There won't be dedicated household connection.

Details of the project as approved by the Ministry is mentioned in Table 2.

TABLE 2:
INTERCEPTION OF DRAIN (I&D) & CO-TREATMENT OF FAECAL SLUDGE TREATMENT PLANT (FSTP)

Sl.	Name of the ULB	Approved Capacity (MLD)	Remarks
1	Thoubal Municipal Council	4.9	Standalone
2	Kakching Municipal Council	3.5	Standalone
3	Lilong (Imphal West) Municipal Council	2.7	Lilong Cluster
	Lilong (Thoubal) Municipal Council		
4	Mayang Imphal Municipal Council	2.6	Standalone
5	Nambol Municipal Council	2.4	Nambol Cluster
	Oinam Municipal Council		
6	Moirang Municipal Council	2.2	Standalone
7	Samurou Municipal Council	1.8	Samurou Cluster
	Thongkhong Laxmi Municipal Council		
	Wangoi Municipal Council		
8	Bishnupur Municipal Council	1.3	Bishnupur Cluster
	Ningthoukhong Municipal Council		
9	Jiribam Municipal Council	0.8	Standalone
	Total	**22.2**	