

IN THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 06 OF 2012.

IN THE MATTER OF:

Manoj Mishra

... Petitioner

VERSUS

Union of India and Others

... Respondents

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FILED BY:

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Place: New Delhi
Dated: /01/2021

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**AFFIDAVIT OF COMPLIANCE ON BEHALF OF THE
RESPONDENT, GOVERNMENT OF NCT OF DELHI, IN
RESPONSE TO THE ORDER DATED 06.07.2020**

I, Subhash Chandra S/o Sh. Hoshiar Singh, Age 56 years, Special Secretary, Department of Urban Development, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. That I am the Special Secretary, Department of Urban Development, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and am duly authorised and competent to affirm the present Affidavit on behalf of the Respondent, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi ("GNCTD").
2. The present Affidavit of compliance is being filed in terms of directions of this Hon'ble Tribunal in its order dated 06.07.2020 whereby various directions were issued for the actions to be undertaken with respect to control of pollution and rejuvenation of River Yamuna in Delhi.

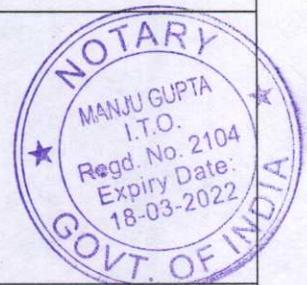


3. That Yamuna Monitoring Committee during an interface on 23.11.2020 was briefed regarding the follow up action being taken with the agencies/stakeholders

concerned on the various issues and the progress made so far and a detailed status note on their Fifth Report was also submitted to the YMC thereafter.

4. That the details of action taken/proposed to be taken by the various concerned departments/agencies in a consolidated tabulated form is as under:

S. No.	Chapter Names as per YMC Report	Comments
1.	Environmental Flow	<p><u>East Delhi Municipal Corporation:-</u> <u>Environmental Compensation for causing pollution in drains:-</u></p> <p>The local residents of the area through which the storm water drains passes, used to throw garbage and C&D waste in the drains thus causing blockage of drain and pollution in the area. To prevent such dumping of the waste in the drains EDMC have deployed Nalla Beldars and Sanitation Staff on daily basis to clean the drains and this is reoccurring process. Executive Engineers (Maint.) have been empowered to challan the defaulters who throw garbage and C&D waste on catching.</p> <p>Accordingly, month wise status of the challans made by EDMC staff both sanitation and Engineering, their realization and pendency is attached. These challans are being issued under the order of Hon'ble NGT. The realization of these challans was being affected through two member committee appointed by CPCB on the order of Hon'ble NGT. Earlier this committee used to meet once in a month in each zone. Due to Corona Pandemic, the said committee now is not holding physical hearing as such realization of challans have been affected. The process of keeping constant watch on actions for throwing the garbage and C&D waste is being reviewed at higher level periodically.</p> <p>Now, EDMC has outsourced the garbage management services in its area which include Door to Door segregated collection and transportation of Municipal Solid Waste and C&D waste. At present in 24 nos. wards out of 64, this work have been started and in the remaining 40 wards this work will be taken up in coming times and within 240 days which is w.e.f. 01.10.2020 as per tender conditions. On implementation of this project, it is expected that EDMC will achieve Zero throw garbage in the drains in coming times.</p> <p><u>South Delhi Municipal Corporation-</u> Action Taken Report is enclosed as Annexure –A.</p> <p><u>North Delhi Municipal Corporation –</u> Action Taken Report are enclosed as Annexure – B.</p>
2.	DDA and Demarcation of the Flood Plains and conservation Activities	<p>- Matter pertains to DDA –</p>
3.	Quality of River Water	<p>1. Delhi Jal Board:- Pollution in Yamuna River Upstream of Palla- High Ammonia Concentration:</p> <p>a. The water supply by Delhi Jal Board especially from Wazirabad</p>



		<p>and Chandrawal WTPs, which supply water to the central Delhi gets adversely affected due to discharge of organic/in organic pollution load at various points in the territory of Haryana, upstream of Wazirabad barrage specifically at the following points :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. When the polluted water is released from Panipat drain to DD2, which ultimately meets in river Yamuna. ii. DD-6 (which carries total industrial waste) mixes with DD-8 due to overflow which outfalls in river Yamuna. iii. Cross Regulator Rohtak discharges untreated sewerage and wastewater from time to time in DD-8, which ultimately outfalls in River Yamuna. <p>b. Whenever pollution increases beyond the permissible limit, production is stopped/reduced depending upon the pollution level in raw water. Most of the prominent pollutions are ammonia, chloride, colour, heavy metals etc. Press Note is issued to inform the public regarding non availability of water/availability at low pressure. The team is also sent to Haryana for checking and lifting samples Information of pollution is given to UYRB, CPCB, DPCC, Haryana Government etc. through letters, emails and telephonic messages.</p> <p>2. Regarding Foam Formation, up-gradation of all STPs by the U.P., Haryana and Delhi to treat the waste water as per the latest standards of BOD:SS <10:10 mg/litre with bio nutrient removal i.e. nitrogen and phosphorous within the prescribed limit, which will substantially reduce the problem of foaming due to presence of phosphate which will take about 3 to 5 years depending upon the availability of funds etc. The detailed Action Plan of DJB is presented in Chapter-4.</p> <p>South Delhi Municipal Corporation- Action Taken Report is enclosed as Annexure –A.</p> <p>North Delhi Municipal Corporation – Action Taken Report are enclosed as Annexure – B.</p>
4.	Sewage Treatment Plant	<p>1. Delhi Jal Board:- PART – I: Status report on construction, up gradation of YAP-III projects at Kondli Okhla Rithala & Coronation Pillar STPs</p> <p>The YMC has rightly pointed out that the most important projects to augment the sewage treatment capacity in the city to impact the Yamuna pollution are the 4 projects under YAP-III namely Rithala, Kondli, Okhla and Coronation Pillar, which together account for 279 MGD enhanced treatment capacity. In this regard, it is humbly submitted that regular, stringent and close monitoring of the project implementation and progress is carried out by the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) through site inspections, review meetings, progress reviews with NMCG and GNCTD, as well as regular correspondence and reporting. The following facts submissions are presented, which clearly attest to the regularity of reviews and project monitoring by DJB and its officers:</p> <p>a) Of the 4 projects, 3 projects namely Kondli, Rithala and Okhla are scheduled for completion in December 2022 in a phased manner as per the Contract Agreement, details presented in table below:</p> <p>TABLE- PROJECT START AND TIMELINES AS PER CA</p>



S.No.	Name of STP project	Date of start as per CA	Date of completion as per CA
1	Kondli	10.8.2018	09.02.2022
2	Rithala Phase-I	14.6.2018	14.12.2021
3	Okhla	19.6.2019	18.12.2022

- b) As can be appreciated, due to the unprecedented crisis from the worldwide COVID pandemic and resulting lockdowns and financial hardships, the physical progress has been slightly hampered for reasons beyond the control of DJB. It is humbly submitted that during the last 6 months of extra-ordinary crisis and multifarious hardships, the prime focus and concern of DJB was to ensure uninterrupted water and sewer services to the nation capital and its 2 crore population, which was achieved despite the various challenges. The exigencies of nation-wide lockdowns and financial constraints adversely impacted the work at construction sites and various other labour issues which caused the lag in progress.
- c) Further, as per the YMC report on the causes of delay, it can be seen that major causes for slow project progress are delay in tree cutting permissions, EPCA ban, COVID Lockdown, contractor's own fault, cash flow problems. It is humbly submitted that none of the above reasons are attributable to the DJB or its actions. The delay in tree-cutting permission is completely beyond the control of DJB as is being explained in subsequent paras as DJB has taken all actions and efforts on its part and completed all required formalities well in time. The files for tree cutting permissions, complete in all respects, are pending final approval in the Env & Forest Department, GNCTD since 23.9.2020 and 29.9.2020 for Rithala and Okhla respectively and are being pursued regularly. The cash flow problems resulted from the exigencies of COVID crisis and were totally un-anticipated and unprecedented.
- d) Further, it is humbly submitted that the projects under YAP are scheduled for completion by December 2022 and there is still substantial time available as per CA. Further, through regular reviews and monitoring, all agencies have been directed to prepare catch-up plans for mitigating the impact of the COVID related delays. It is reasonably expected that the project timelines will be met without any major deviations and all projects would be completed with minimum shifting in timelines. The detailed submissions on the various issues relevant in the matter are as follows:

2. Cash Flow and NMCG related:

- a) DJB makes all efforts for timely payment of the contractor's dues and there was no problem up to March 2020. Problem of cash flow in DJB was occurred only from March 2020 due to the unprecedented circumstances and crisis arising from COVID pandemic and resulting financial constraints, severe reduction in revenue flows and financial measures introduced by Government order dated 08.04.2020. There was drastic fall in Revenue collection of DJB and severe resource crunch, due to which DJB was barely able to manage the salaries of the staff and urgent repair-work with which the basic services of water and sewerage were maintained. Matter was also taken up with State Govt. for release of sufficient funds to meet the required expenditure for all the on-going projects. With the situation improving and financial position ameliorating, it is submitted with satisfaction that DJB has released all payments due to the contractors up to December, 2020 of all YAP-III agencies. It is assured that regular reviews are being held and all future payments will be made in a timely manner to the



agencies.

3. Project Monitoring by DJB/Project Management Consultant (PMC):

- a) For supervising the YAP-III projects (Kondli, Rithala, Okhla), Project Management Consultants (PMC) have been appointed by DJB. The Request for Proposal (RFP) comprising scope of work for engagement of PMC was prepared in consultation with JICA as per their guidelines and subsequently RFP was approved by JICA for call of tenders. This is a pre-condition in the loan agreement with JICA that every proposal should be approved by them. Therefore, no deviation in the Terms of Reference (ToR) is permissible at the level of DJB. DJB has made all efforts for effective monitoring and supervision of all the projects within the purview of ToR.
- b) The projects related to construction of STPs at Kondli, Rithala, Okhla under YAP-III are being monitored by the dedicated project team under respective Chief Engineers. It is submitted that all projects were supervised and inspected through various site visits/inspections by DJB officers, regular review meetings at DJB as well as at the level of GNCTD and Govt of India. It is further submitted that all the projects were reviewed and closely monitored at various levels in DJB including Member(DR) and CEO, DJB along with the review of general works of DJB. The fact that all projects are regularly and periodically reviewed and supervised by DJB at various levels is clearly manifested from the YMC report, wherein it has been pointed out that 14 site inspections and 27 review meetings have been held since April 2019, which averages more than 2 inspections/reviews every month, including during the COVID crisis period.
- c) Apart from the inspections and reviews by DJB, all projects related to Yamuna cleaning, river rejuvenation and mitigation of pollution in the river are regularly and rigorously reviewed at various levels in the GNCTD, as well as Govt of India. The details of all meetings and reviews since May, 2019 are as per the details below:
- d) 4 meetings of the re-constituted Principal Committee in the matter of OA No. 06 of 2012, Manoj Mishra vs Union of India & Ors before Hon'ble NGT under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Water Resources, RD&GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt of India- 22.05.2019, 25.06.2019, 15.07.2019, 30.09.2019.
- e) 3 Meetings of the River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) for Delhi in the matter of OA No. 673/2018 before Hon'ble NGT under chairmanship of Principal Secretary (Environment), GNCTD- 26.07.2019, 26.09.2019, 04.11.2019
- f) 8 Review meetings by Chief Secretary, GNCTD for implementation of directions by Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 06/2012, titled Manoj Mishra Vs Union of India & Ors and OA no. 673/2018 and other projects to control river pollution- 11.10.2019, 28.10.2019, 14.11.2019, 19.03.2020, 17.07.2020, 24.09.2020, 22.10.2020, 24.12.2020.
- g) 7 meetings of Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) in OA No. 673/2018 before Hon'ble NGT under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt of India- 08.01.2020, 19.02.2020, 23.06.2020, 30.07.2020, 31.08.2020, 30.09.2020, 09.11.2020.
- h) 7 review meetings by Principal Secretary (Urban Development), GNCTD to review the progress in OA No. 06 of 2012, titled Manoj Mishra vs Union of India & Ors before Hon'ble NGT and action plan for sewerage treatment and STPs- 29.08.2019, 20.11.2019, 03.01.2020, 04.02.2020, 02.03.2020, 16.07.2020, 19.08.2020.



- i) 5 review meetings under chairmanship of Secretary, DOWR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt of India/ Director General, NMCG to review the YAP-3 projects: 21.05.2019, 01.08.2019, 06.09.2019, 08.07.2020, 12.11.2020
- j) 2 meetings of the Joint Committee constituted by Hon'ble NGT in OA No. 06 of 2012, titled Manoj Mishra vs Union of India & Ors before Hon'ble NGT under the chairmanship of Dr D.P. Mathuria, ED (Technical), NMCG- 06.05.2020, 23.06.2020
- k) As can be appreciated from the details above, 36 meetings have been held at various levels at GNCTD and Govt of India to review and monitor the progress of the STP projects and other actions being undertaken for mitigation of river pollution. The convening of an average of 2 review meetings per month at the highest levels amply speaks of the regularity, frequency and seriousness of the project review. It is further submitted that before each of these meetings, detailed discussions are held at DJB by CEO with Member (Drainage), Chief Engineers and other officers concerned to thoroughly review the progress of each project, identify the problem areas, remedial actions etc which form the core of the preparations and comprehensive presentations made by DJB in all these review meetings. Unfortunately, these reviews and preparatory meetings are not minuted due to optimization of available time/resources. It is, further, submitted that preparations for these meetings are in exclusion to the site inspections and review meetings conducted by DJB officers as elaborated in above paras. Hence, there is no gainsaying the fact that CEO, Delhi Jal Board and its other officers are intrinsically, regularly and compressively engaged in the review and monitoring of the YAP-III projects and other works for Yamuna cleaning and pollution mitigation and are working towards the compliance of all directions of Hon'ble NGT with dedication, diligence and fullest commitment.
- l) Additionally, for a sharper focus and incisive segregated review of only the YAP-III projects, **a system of monthly review at the level of CEO, DJB on 15th of every month has also been initiated. Orders to this effect is placed at Annexure-A along with the minutes of the meeting dated 15.12.2020.**
- m) Further, it is submitted that **Hon'ble Supreme Court Orders in CW(P) 725/1994 titled as "Quite Flows Maily Yamuna"** cited in the Hon'ble YMC report were issued in the year 2005. The said orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court have merged in the present scenario with the proceedings before the Hon'ble N.G.T, as the matter has been remanded for being monitored by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. It is most respectfully submitted , that it is not disputed that the Yamuna Cleaning Projects are being constructed as per directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of *News item published in Hindustan Times "and Quiet flows the Maily Yamuna"* Writ Petition (c) No. 725/1994, vide which the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India issued *suo motu* notice to various authorities with one object in mind, that, the 'Maily Yamuna' should be converted into salubrious and pristine Yamuna and its water in the entire region, at least from Hathnikund in Haryana, to the Monitoring Station at Taj Mahal, Agra, should be least polluted. However, it is most pertinent to mention here that the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 24.04.2017, transferred the same to the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal for the monitoring of the Yamuna cleaning issue. The Hon'ble Supreme Court held;
- "We are satisfied, that the National Green Tribunal is examining the issue in hand effectively, and is passing appropriate orders from time to**



time. In the instant view of the matter, we consider it just and appropriate to transfer these proceedings and the writ petition to the National Green Tribunal."

In light of the above, it is most respectfully submitted that the matter has come a long way and is under the monitoring of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and there have been many more directions and committees, which have been constituted by the Hon'ble NGT in the matter. Thus, the order of the year 2005 as cited in the report has merged with the present proceedings before the Hon'ble N.G.T.

However, it is respectfully submitted that in compliance of the orders of the Hon'ble Apex Court, the major project related to cleaning of River Yamuna i.e. Interceptor Sewer Project (ISP) as well as other actions to reduce pollution in river Yamuna are reviewed and monitored very closely by senior officers through following committees.

- i) **Project Monitoring Unit (Technical)** – This PMU(T), under chairmanship of Member(Dr.), DJB monitors the technical issues related to Interceptor Sewer on **monthly basis. Till now, about 78 meetings have been held.**
- ii) **Project Monitoring Unit (General)** – This PMU(G), under chairmanship of CEO, DJB monitors the general issues related to Interceptor Sewer on **monthly basis. Till now, about 73 meetings have been held.**
- iii) **Quarterly Review Meeting by Chief Secretary**: This project is also being monitored quarterly by Chief Secretary, Delhi Government and **till now, about 38 meetings have been held.**

4. Delay in Tree Cutting Permissions: Limited role/responsibility of DJB:

- a) In respect of the issue of tree cutting permission for the projects at Rithala, Kondli and Okhla, it is humbly submitted that DJB has promptly and timely followed the prescribed procedure and there is nothing pending at the Board's end in the matter. Realizing the significance and importance of tree-cutting at the work sites, DJB has always ensured timely action regarding making applications, facilitating site inspections, submitting replies to the queries of the Env and Forest Department, GNCTD etc. As can be appreciated from the details below, **the final approval in case of Rithala and Ohkla are pending approval since 23.09.2020 and 29.09.2020 with the Department of Env & Forest, GNCTD and the issue has been flagged in different meetings** and reviews at various levels viz Pr Secretary (UD), GNCTD, Chief Secretary, GNCTD, Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt of India, DG, NMCG etc, as mentioned in Para 3 above.
- b) Besides raising the issue at various review meetings, the matter has also been formally requested vide DO letters from CEO, DJB, Member (Drainage) etc but to no avail. The details of letters written by Delhi Jal Board at the level of Executive Engineer to CEO Jal Board are annexed as **Annexure B**. It is humbly submitted that 8 (eight) letters were sent by CEO, DJB to Pr Secretary (Env & Forest), GNCTD earnestly requesting for early approval of tree-cutting permission for these crucial projects. Hence, the issue of delays in tree-cutting permission were duly interceded by the CEO, DJB, as well as other officers using all available means, including formal correspondence/requests, flagging the issue in review meetings at various levels and regular follow-up. However, it must be appreciated that the statutory responsibility and powers for granting tree-



cutting permission rests with the Env & Forest Department, GNCTD, which is as much bound by the directions and orders of Hon'ble NGT, as is the DJB. Besides fulfilling the due process of application, site inspections and regular follow up, DJB can only request the statutory authority i.e. Evn & Forest Department to grant expeditious approval, which DJB has been diligently doing. However, it is humbly pleaded that non-action on part of another statutory authority may kindly not be imputed as failure or non-compliance of the DJB.

- c) It is submitted that DJB has left no stone unturned in seeking the tree-cutting permission and the delay in final approval cannot be attributed to DJB or paucity in its efforts, as is evident in the details as follows:
- i) **Rithala WWTP** - The work of rehabilitation and up gradation of 182 MLD at Rithala I was awarded to the firm on 14.6.2018 and plant was handed over to the firm for further operation and maintenance on 01.7.2018. The firm was submitted the Basic Engineering package and layout plan in August, 2018. Accordingly the layout plan the survey of trees coming in the alignment of structures was carried out. The list of trees along with the photographs was submitted to Horticulture Department DJB on 10.10.2018 for further submission to Forest Department to accord the tree cutting permission. The Horticulture Department, DJB applied for 88 trees cutting permission in the first instance to Forest Department on 13.02.2019 after completing the all formalities. The Forest Department, GNCTD accorded the permission of trees transplantation on 06.12.2019 after deposition of security amount of Rs. 50,16,000/-. The work of transplantation of 88 trees has been completed on 20.03.2020. Further, the permission for balance 524 trees coming in the alignment of structures was applied to Forest Department, GNCTD on 16.12.2019. The Forest Department raised certain observations vide their letter dated 29.01.2020 and also visit the site on 20.02.2020. The reply of observations of their letters dated 21.02.2020 was send on 06.03.2020. The Forest Department vide their letter dated 20.03.2020 intimated that the proposed area falls under the category of deemed Forest and the proposal of removal of trees for this proposal requires permission under forest conservation Act, 1980. The clarification on observations of deemed forest was sent to the Forest Department on 14.05.2020. The Forest Department again visited the site on 08.06.2020 and raised the observations of count the trees whose girth is more than 15cms in place of 30cms vide their letter dated 08.06.2020. Accordingly, the observations of Forest Department, the existing trees were again counted after considering the girth more than 15 cms. and total trees counted as 860 instead of 524 and the revised list sent to Forest Department on 07.07.2020. Later on Forest Department again raised the observations vide their letter dated 05.08.2020 and same was replied on 02.09.2020. Further, the matter has been pursued at various levels by DJB officials and it learnt that the file, duly completed is pending final approval since 23.09.2020.
- ii) **Kondli WWTP**:-The work of rehabilitation and up gradation of 45 MGD at Kondli was awarded to the firm on 26.07.2018 and plant was handed over to the firm for further operation and maintenance



on 29.08.2018. The firm submitted the Basic Engineering package and layout plan in September, 2018 and survey work of trees coming in the alignment of structures was carried out. The list of trees along with the photographs were submitted to Horticulture Department DJB on 15.01.2019 for further submission to forest department to accord the tree cutting permission. The Horticulture Department, DJB applied for tree cutting permission of 492 nos of trees for Phase-I & III to Forest Department on 19.01.2019 after completing all the formalities. The Forest Department, GNCTD accorded the permission of trees transplantation vide letter dated 08.04.2019 received in DJB on 13.04.2019 after deposition of security amount of Rs. 2,80,44,000/-. The work of tree cutting and transplantation has been completed on 27.08.2020. The work of phase-II is to be taken up after completion of the work of phase-I & III i.e. from Oct, 2021. The permission for 1185 trees coming in the alignment of structures in phase-II was applied to Forest Department GNCTD on 09.03.2020 but during site visit by the forest department, the land was not found suitable for compensatory plantation of ten times the number of trees to be cut i.e. 11850 trees. Alternative land for compensatory plantation was identified within DJB for plantation of only 6800 trees. Land for compensatory plantation of balance 5000 trees was not available with DJB. Therefore, matter was taken up with DDA for plantation of balance trees. Principal approval from DDA for compensatory plantation of 5000 trees after deposit of Rs.2.85Cr has been received on 19.10.2020. Accordingly, the case for tree cutting / transplantation permission was again sent to Forest Department on 06.11.2020. Observations from Forest Department have been received on 17.11.2020 and case will be sent to Forest Department after attending the observations.

iii) **Okhla WWTP:-**The work of Construction of 564 MLD (124 MGD) WWTP with effluent standards of BOD-10mg/l, TSS-10mg/l, or better and Power Generation on Design, Build and Operate (one year DLP plus 10 years O&M) basis & demolition of existing Phase-I, II, III and IV WWTPs at Okhla under YAP (III) (Package "O") was awarded to M/s. Suez India Pvt. Ltd. – Suez International JV with date of start/ completion as 19.06.2019/18.106.2022. During finalization of layout plan it was observed about 442 trees are coming in the proposed layout of STP. The work was started at the available fronts for about 60% of the work to be executed and permission for cutting/ transplantation of 442 nos. of trees in the first instance was applied with the Forest Department (GNCTD) on 14.10.2019 thereafter the number of trees to be cut were reduced to 409 by adjusting the layout of STP. Further, the matter has been pursued at various levels by DJB officials and it learnt that the file, duly completed is pending final approval since 29.09.2020.

iv) It is learnt that Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF) has assured YMC that in future, clearances will be processed within 60 days as prescribed under the DPTA Act, 1994 under Chapter V, point no. 9(3). **DJB remains grateful to Hon'ble YMC for its**



facilitation in this regard as hopes that the assured timelines by PCCF, Env & Forest Department, will be adhered to.

5. Imposition of Penalties under the Agreement: It is submitted that DJB is taking necessary actions as per the provision of contract regarding delay in the works and imposing penalties under the CA in case of default and delays. It is submitted that 10% amount for the work done after stipulated completion period, amounting to Rs. 20.36 Cr. has been withheld from payments to the firms. In addition, 5% performance bank guarantee and 5% security will not be released to the firms till successful commissioning for Coronation plant where the scheduled completion period has expired. For the works at Rithala, Kondli and Okhla, where the scheduled completion period is not over, the agencies still have the opportunity to complete the work within timelines given to the YMC by increasing the resources like deploying additional manpower & machinery and strictly adhering to their revised catch-up plans. DJB is focusing on timely completion of works and will impose stringent penalties as per CA in the interest of work. Maximum penalties will be imposed on the firms if they fail to complete the work within the specified timelines.

6. REVISED TIMELINES FOR COMPLETION OF THE YAP-III PROJECTS

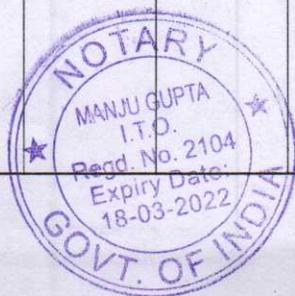
Revised dates for commissioning of the projects as given by DJB: Progress as on 30.10.20 and timelines for Completions:

The executing agencies have been strictly directed to complete the projects as per the timelines given to YMC and no further extension shall be granted. The progress of works as on 30.11.2020 is as under:

S.No	Name of STP	Progress as on 30.11.20	Scheduled progress as on 30.11.20	Gap in progress	Scheduled date of Completion		Remarks
					Submitted to MC	Target date of completion after Covid 19	
1	Kondli Phase-I, II & III	49.83%	75.79%	25.96%	31.12.22	31.12.22	Phase-I & III: Delay is mainly due to Tree cutting permission, EPCA ban, Covid-19 lockdown and migration of labour. Tree cutting permission was received on 08.04.2020 and work of tree cutting/transplantation was completed on 27.08.2020.



								Now agency has been working on all the available fronts without hindrance. Phase-II: Work in phase-II will be executed after commissioning of phase-I & III. Permission to cut 1052 trees in phase-II from Forest department, GNCTD is again applied after getting consent of DDA for compensatory plantation for 5000 trees.
2	Rithala Phase I	35.25%	75.00%	39.75%	31.12.2022	31.12.2022	Delay is mainly due to Tree cutting permission, EPCA ban, Covid-19 lockdown and migration of labour. The target date was fixed subject to getting tree cutting permission by June' 2020 which is still awaited.	
3	Okhla	18.71%	31.39%	16.92%	31.12.2022	31.12.2022	Delay is mainly due to Tree cutting permission, EPCA ban, Covid-19 lockdown and migration	



								of labour. The target date of 31.12.2022 is subject to getting tree cutting permission.
4	Coronation Pillar	79.75%	100%	20.25%	31.03.2021	30.06.2021		Delay is mainly due to delay in handing over the site, appointment of PMC, EPCA ban, Covid-19 lockdown and migration of labour etc. Prior to covid-19 the labour strength was more than 1200 but after covid-19 the agency could arrange about 650 labour, as on date. Due to failure of the firm to restore sufficient labour, a show cause notice has been served.

7. **Review meetings by Hon'ble YMC:** The DJB and all its officers remain deeply obliged to the YMC for its kind guidance, incisive reviews, valuable suggestions and positive directions, which serve as a vital impetus for improvement, greater efficiency and better delivery of services. DJB has nothing but the highest regard for the Hon'ble YMC and all its directions, suggestions and advice are held in the utmost esteem.

- a) It needs no emphasis that meticulous attention is paid to all meetings and deliberations of the Committee, which are duly attended by the senior most officers of DJB including the CEO, Member (Drainage), Chief Engineers and other officers concerned. Member (Drainage) is the senior-most officer and head of the Technical wing of sewage management and drainage at DJB and is also a Member of the Board, responsible for leading the discussion



and decision-making on sewerage/drainage matters. As such, his presence in the deliberations of the YMC is not only most valuable, but also most apt to discuss and cogitate on the various issues pertaining to the subject matter.

- b) It is also submitted that all reports, details and information is properly collected, compiled and submitted to the Committee as desired in a prompt and time-bound manner, after proper scrutiny and review by the CEO, DJB. Further, all efforts and measures are employed to effectively facilitate and assist the functioning and working of the YMC.
- c) It is also submitted that all officers at DJB from the CEO to the field officers, remain alive, alert and attentive to all the directions and guidance of the Members and remain available on the phone and Whatsapp also for clarification, response and action at all times.
- d) The efforts and reviews by the YMC have rightly brought the issue of inter-departmental cooperation and collective action by various agencies/departments like MCDs, Revenue Department, DMs, DDA, Env & Forest Department, DPCC etc into sharper focus and absolutely *sine qua non* for launching effective all-round action to mitigate river pollution. The assurances given for streamlining tree-cutting permissions are highly welcome and would go a long way in cutting the delays. Further, **the suggestions given by the YMC have been duly noted and necessary action will be taken to instill greater efficiency in the internal system** to improve monitoring and timely completion of the on-going projects as per the schedule above.
- e) As rightly pointed out, greater focus will be laid on the anticipation of problems, trouble shooting, raising levels, follow up key link in chain to get desired results. Regarding the issue of performance audit by CAG, the recommendations of YMC are noted.

Part II: Functioning of existing STPs

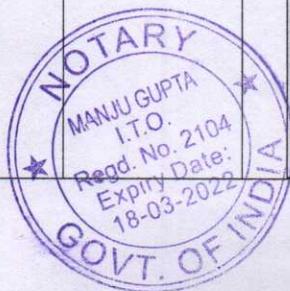
It is submitted that the 115 MGD Sewage is being treated of the standards BOD / TSS 10:10 and the STPs at Rithala, Kondli, Coronation Pillar and Okhla with a total capacity of 279 MGD are under rehabilitation / upgradation and likely to be completed by June 2023. For balance 16 STPs, action plan has already been prepared and submitted to YMC subject to availability of land and funds which are beyond the jurisdiction of DJB.

Up-gradation of Balance 16 STPs of DJB [348 MGD (1582 MLD)] (with Parameters BOD - 10mg/l & TSS-10mg/l including Bio-nutrient & Pathogen Removal & Sludge Management)

The existing STPs of DJB have been designed for BOD / TSS 30 : 50 and 20 : 30. However, as per the directions of Hon'ble NGT dated 30.04.2019, the STPs are required to be upgraded for BOD / TSS 10 : 10.

The STPs at Pappankalan Phase – II (20 MGD), Nilothi Phase-II (20 MGD), Kapashera (05 MGD), CWG Village (01 MGD), Delhi Gate Phase-II (15 MGD) & Chilla (09 MGD) with total capacity of **70 MGD** are already working on BOD/SS 10:10 parameters. The upgradation plan of DJB is as under:

Up-gradation of balance Existing STPs with Parameters of BOD/TSS as 10/10 mg/l (including Bio-nutrient & pathogen removal & sludge management)						
S. No.	Name of STP	Phase Wise Breakup	Design Capacity (in MGD)	Design Outlet Parameters BOD/TSS	Estimated Cost for Upgradation to 10/10 Parameters (Rs. Crore)	Expected Timelines of Completion (subject to availability of funds)



1	Rithala	Phase – II	40	15/20	312.76	The completion period for up-gradation of STPs is 3 to 4 years from the date of availability of funds.
2	Okhla	Phase-V	16	30/50	125.10	
		Phase-VI	30	20/30	234.57	
3	Kondli	Phase – IV	45	20/30	351.86	
4	Keshopur	Phase-I	12	20/30	93.83	
		Phase-II	20	30/50	156.38	
		Phase-III	40	30/50	312.76	
5	Yamuna Vihar	Phase – I	10	30/50	78.19	
		Phase-III	25	20/30	195.48	
6	Vasant Kunj	Phase – I	2	30/50	15.64	
		Phase – II	3	30/50	23.46	
7	Mehrauli	Mehrauli	5	30/50	39.10	
8	Narela	Narela	10	30/50	78.19	
9	Nilothi	Phase – I	40	30/50	312.76	
10	Najafgarh	Najafgarh	5	30/50	39.10	
11	Pappankalan	Phase – I	20	30/50	156.38	
12	Dr.Sen Nursing Home Nalla	Dr. Sen Nursing Home Nalla	2.2	10/15	17.20	
13	Delhi Gate	Phase – I	2.2	10/15	17.20	
14	Rohini	Rohini	15	30/50	117.29	
15	Ghitorni	Ghitorni	5	30/50	39.10	
16	Molar Bandh	Molar Bandh	0.66	30/50	5.16	
		Total	348.06 MGD		2721	
Total fund requirement for 348.06 MGD @7.82 Crore/MGD = Rs. 2721 Crores						

Part-III: Short term measure for increasing capacity utilization

The capacity utilization have already been increased from 57 MGD to 93 MGD against the capacity of 120 MGD which is an increase from 47.5% to 77.5%. The action plan submitted by DJB to YMC will be monitored closely to achieve the full capacity utilization within the timelines.

Part-IV : Long term measure for better capacity utilization

The action plan submitted by DJB to YMC will be monitored closely and long term capacity shall be enhanced from present capacity of 597 MGD to 707 MGD by Dec-22 and capacity utilization of 100 % shall be to achieved by the first quarter of 2023.

Part – V : Decentralized STPs

DJB's is fully committed for providing efficient sewerage network to every household of Delhi. Delhi Jal Board is relentlessly pursuing the goal of extending sewerage network in the entire city of Delhi and creating the necessary infrastructure of Sewage Treatment plants and Sewage Pumping Stations to trap the sewage generated across the city of Delhi. To achieve these goals, DJB is augmenting and upgrading its existing Sewage Treatment Plants to BOD:TSS at 10:10. Apart from this, Delhi Jal Board has target to construct 56 new DSTPs alongwith sewerage network and associated SPS in their command.

However, to accomplish these goals within a specific time frame the following pressing constraints beyond the control of Delhi Jal Board need to be addressed on priority.

Land :Land for construction of STPs and SPSs at 64 locations is yet to be allotted



by Revenue Department and DDA.

Timelines : As far as timelines are concerned, 24 to 36 months are required for completion of these STPs after allotment of land and availability of funds.

DJB possesses the requisite technical expertise, past experience and trained manpower to execute these works in a smooth, efficient and time bound manner provided the necessary funds and land is made available to it. The action plan submitted by DJB to YMC will be monitored closely to achieve the timelines and the suggestions given by YMC in this regard are duly noted.

Part-VI : In-situ Bio/Phyto-remediation in drains

The work of Bio/Phyto Remediation in the drains is being undertaken by drain owning agencies under the monitoring of IDMC.

Delhi Cantonment Board:-

Status on in-situ Bio-remediation:- Delhi Cantonment Board is maintaining 23 drain measuring 39.28 Km which eventually gets connected with the Najafgarh drain. On the direction of IDMC, the Engineering Staff of Delhi Cantonment Board inspected all these drains to locate portions of the drains which required remediation for the contamination and other issues. Accordingly following 6 drains were observed to be having contamination such as Black colour water, Foul Smell accumulated sludge, Floating materials and at few places discharge of Sewage water etc.

- (a) Drain near Naraina Sump
- (b) Mehram Nagar drain
- (c) Palam drain
- (d) Sadar Bazar main drain
- (e) Jharera Drain
- (f) COD drain

After evaluating the site condition and alternate technology available Delhi Cantonment Board to take up Bioremediation at above mentioned six locations/drains till permanent resolution of contamination of these drains is made.

Accordingly this office initially engaged M/c NEXTAGEN INFORWORLD PVT. LTD. An expert agency for Bio-Remediation of these six drains. The work of Bio-Remediation as per the Action Plan was implemented w.e.f. 10/06/2020. The timely progress made in this regard was duly submitted to Member Secretary of Integrated Management Cell vide this office letter no. DCB/8/Engg./Drainage/2020-21 dated 19/06/2020.

It is pertinent to mention here that waste water from six drains was tested before start and after one month of bio-remediation. The reports were compared and the results after one month of Bio-remediation were found well within the prescribed parameters set up by the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC). Bio-remediation in these six drains is being done departmentally.

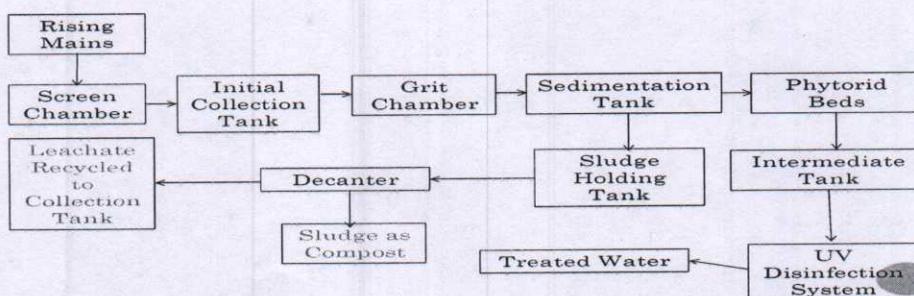
East Delhi Municipal Corporation:- Implementation of Phyto-remediation project

EDMC already has developed Phyto-remediation technology for treatment of waste water having capacity of 3 MLD plant located at Shahdara Jheel behind Shahdara North Zonal Office. This facility was developed in the years 2016 and is operational. Through this technology waste water of the nearby drains of the locality is being treated and utilized by EDMC for irrigation of parks, Sanitization



of area and sprinkling of water on roads for dust mitigation. The results of this treated waste water are satisfactory and already have been shared with Monitoring Committee. The flow diagram of this system is as follows:

PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM



EDMC has also prepared an action plan on Alternate Technologies for Management of Waste Water in drains. A detailed Action Plan for all the drains under the jurisdiction of EDMC has already been submitted to Integrated Drains Management Cell (IDMC) amounting to Rs. 59.69 crores. To implement this action plan, EDMC has requested CPCB to sanction this scheme under Environmental Compensation Fund besides requested IDMC for the same. The copy of letter written to CPCB for sanction of Rs. 59.69 Crores for implementation of project for treatment of waste drain water through Alternative Technologies is attached.

The Waste to Wealth mission of Principal Scientific Advisor (PSA) in consultation with Hon'ble L.G. has also been undertaken for cleaning the following five drains in East Delhi by providing automated waste collection unit, waste treatment machine (Plasma Pyrolysis) and carbonization unit.

1. 52 cusec/ Babarpur drain approximately 4.5 Km in length.
2. Gokulpur drain approximately 4.5 Km in length.
3. Geeta colony Kaccha Nalla
4. Kasturba Drain
5. SSBL drain

To develop a technological park by PSA a land measuring about 1000 Sqm has been given to them which is being developed at present. An automated waste collection unit is also likely to be installed on 52 cusec drain adjacent to this technological park. The detailed timeline is likely to be submitted shortly in consultation with Principal Scientific Advisor.

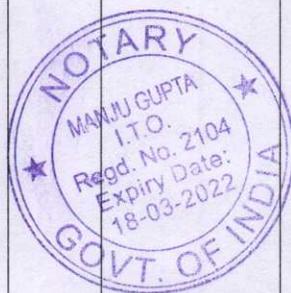
The main object of the project is to clean up/ remove floating materials from the drain and to prove the sustainability of the process with gasification technology to mitigate waste of mixed feedstock, collected from drains.

SOP for collection and transportation of septage

As per the DJB version, sewer lines have already been laid in entire EDMC area by it. EDMC has issued instructions to all its field officers that, whenever there is any blockage in buildings / Community toilet complexes is noticed, that are being attended by EDMC field officers through Suction-cum-Jetting machines which were procured under UDF and the collected septage is disposed off in nearby STP of DJB. These machines are directly under the control of Executive Engineers of the concerned zones and are being used from time to time as per requirement by them. The use of these machines and disposal of septage is being regularly monitored by Zonal DCs and monthly at the level of Commissioner.

South Delhi Municipal Corporation- Action Taken Report is enclosed as Annexure -A.

North Delhi Municipal Corporation - Action Taken Report is enclosed as



Annexure – B.

5. **Interceptor Sewer Project (ISP)**

1. **Delhi Jal Board:-**

Introduction:

The ambitious Interceptor Sewer Project (ISP) has been conceptualized for abatement of pollution in the River Yamuna. The scheme consists of construction of deep Interceptor Sewers along the three major drains namely Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara drain to trap the various sub-drains under their command. The sewage/wastewater in these drains will be taken into the interceptor sewers so that sewage can be conveyed to Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) for treatment before disposal into main drains and finally into river Yamuna .

2. **Scope of work:**

The project envisages laying of about 54 kms of interceptor sewerage along 3 major drains and it has been divided into 6 packages. The capital cost of project is about Rs. 1395 Crores .

Under Interceptor Sewer Project, 108 Nos of the drains are to be trapped and provision of trapping of about 242 MGD flow is being made. M/s EIL is Project Monitoring Consultant and is executing the project on behalf of DJB. After completion of ISP, provision of trapping of drains will be made and utilization of capacities of following STPs will be further enhanced.

3. **Present Status:**

As on date, the ISP project stands completed to the tune of about 99.2%. Out of proposed 242 MGD, provision for trapping of 226.30 MGD (93.5%) has already been made. Out of this, 158.70 MGD wastewater is being trapped and treated at the various STPs in the command. The balance provision of trapping of 15.7 MGD (6.5%) is likely to be completed by 31st December, 2020. However, the actual commissioning which includes the actual trapping and treatment of balance flow of about 67.60 MGD shall be made only after construction of Coronation Pillar and Rithala STP under YAP-III. Coronation pillar STP is likely to be completed by March, 2021 to the tune of 50% and 100% by June, 2021. Rehabilitation of Rithala and Kondli STP along with Rising main is likely to be commissioned by December, 2022. Hence, though the physical works under ISP will be completed by December 2020 and facility of trapping 242 MGD will be in place, but the actual treatment of this entire amount will be done in phased manner only after the completion of the Coronation Pillar and Rithala STPs by December 2022. The details of the timelines are as follows:

S.No	Status as on/Timeline	Trapping Provision in (MGD)	Treatment at STP (MGD)
1	31.10.2020	226.30	158.30
2	31.12.2020	242	165
3	31.03.2021	242	200 (After Coronation Pillar Phase-1 completion)
4	31.06.2021	242	211 (After Coronation Pillar Phase-2 completion)
5	31.12.2022	242	242 (After Rithala STP completion)



4. Reasons for delay:

ISP was scheduled to be completed by 31.12.2019. But work got delayed due to complete Construction Ban, which was imposed in Delhi NCR by Hon'ble Supreme Court appointed EPCA on 26.10.2019. It was lifted only partially (from 6AM to 6PM) after one and half months on 10.12.2019. However, due to the ban, contractors had demobilized most of the resources and work was completely stopped during the period. The work on ISP was slowly being resumed, when the chaos due to CAA Protests and communal riots in Seelampur Area of East Delhi occurred in Feb-March 2020, completely hampered progress, as much of the pending ISP was in East Delhi area only. Subsequently, the extraordinary crisis and pan-India lockdown and other restrictions due to COVID-19 pandemic since 23.03.2020 thwarted attempts to complete the ISP as per timelines. The problem was compounded by severe shortage of funds in Project Escrow account of due to COVID -19 Pandemic related restrictions on expenditure. However, the project work was regularly reviewed and work commenced after the easing of COVID restrictions and improvement in fund position. Now, project is scheduled to be completed by 31.12.2020.

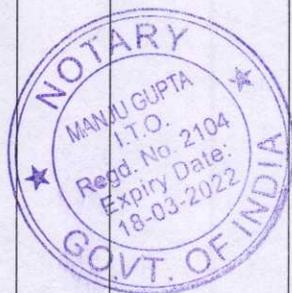
5. Project Monitoring and reviews:

In compliance of the orders of the Hon'ble Apex Court, Interceptor Sewer Project (ISP), which is the major project related to cleaning of River Yamuna, as well as other actions to reduce pollution in river Yamuna are reviewed and monitored very closely by senior officers through following committees.

- a) **Project Monitoring Unit (Technical)** – This PMU(T), under chairmanship of Member(Dr.), DJB monitors the technical issues related to Interceptor Sewer on **monthly basis. Till now, about 78 meetings have been held.**
- b) **Project Monitoring Unit (General)** – This PMU(G), under chairmanship of CEO, DJB monitors the general issues related to Interceptor Sewer on **monthly basis. Till now, about 73 meetings have been held.**
- c) **Quarterly Review by Chief Secretary:** This project is also being monitored quarterly by Chief Secretary, Delhi Government and **till now, about 38 meetings have been held.**

6. Submissions apropos the specific comments of YMC:

- a) There are about 1173 unauthorized colonies in the command of 108 drains, which are covered under ISP. Some of the unauthorized colonies are unsewered and sewerage system is expected to be laid by December-2022. In order to promote the sewerage connection in all notified sewer areas/colonies, Delhi Jal Board has recently resolved to provide sewerage connectivity right upto the doorstep of the residents at the cost of DJB. Accordingly, the scope of ongoing sewer network works in unauthorized colonies has been revised and work is in progress to provide connectivity to the residents. This significant initiative of the Board will result in the maximization of sewer connections by the residents/households in all notified sewer areas in the future. Further, in future, notification of sewer system in the unauthorized colonies/areas will be done by DJB only after providing extended house connection facility upto nearby building line by constructing small chamber so that consumer can take sewer connection very easily after



notification of sewer system. This recent policy of DJB has greatly simplified the process of taking sewer connections as most of expenditure of sewer connection is being borne by DJB.

- b) As suggested by the Hon'ble YMC, the time series data to establish the impact of ISP on water quality of River Yamuna is noted and necessary action has to be taken by CPCB and DPCC. Delhi Jal Board will extend the fullest cooperation to these agencies for water quality assessment and impact.
- c) The physical works under Interceptor Sewer Project are likely to be completed by December-2020. As already reported to YMC that some of the STPs like Rithala, Kondli, and Coronation Pillar STP (under YAP-III and NMCG funded) are scheduled to be commissioned by December-2022 therefore, treatment of entire flow of 108 drain under ISP will be possible in a phased manner by December 2022 only.
- d) However, there is considerable improvement in the water quality of River Yamuna after part commissioning of ISP since more than 158 MGD of sewage which was earlier flowing directly into the River Yamuna, is being trapped and treated at the STPs. Further, improvement of water quality will be there after full commissioning of STPs under YAP-III as entire flow under ISP shall be trapped and treated. The improvement in the river water quality due to the cumulative efforts of DJB can be appreciated from the data of increase in BOD load generated in Delhi and the corresponding BOD measurement in River Yamuna as shown in the Tables below. Over a period of time from 2001 to 2020, due to increasing population the generated BOD pollution load increased from 690 MT per day to 1150 MT per day. However, due to relentless efforts of Delhi Jal Board, the BOD load in River Yamuna has seen a declining trend from 45 mg/lit in 2009 to 28 mg/lit in 2020 at ITO bridge. (Data as per DPCC Report). **This alone is an eloquent testament to the efforts, initiatives and actions taken by Delhi Jal Board to effectively collect, convey and treat sewage/domestic wastewater generated in the city and mitigate the pollution in the River Yamuna.**

Year wise increase in BOD pollution load in River Yamuna :-

Year	Population of NCT (in million)	BOD Load generated in Delhi (in tons / day) @ 50 g/person/day
2001	13.85	690
2011	16.78	839 (21% increase since 2001)
2020	19.00	950 (38 % increase since 2001)

Trend line Analysis for Yamuna BOD (mg/l) at ITO Bridge :-

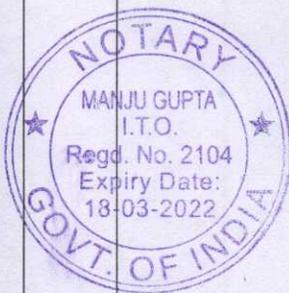
Sl. No.	Year	BOD in River Yamuna (mg/lit)
1	2009	45
2	2012	35
3	2014	33
4	2016	29
5	2020	28

As suggested by YMC, a tripartite agreement with CPCB, DPCC and DJB may be formulated under the aegis of DPCC, which has the mandate of quality monitoring system of river Yamuna.

South Delhi Municipal Corporation- Action Taken Report is enclosed as Annexure -A.

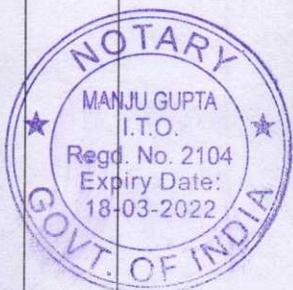


		North Delhi Municipal Corporation – Action Taken Report is enclosed as Annexure – B.																												
6.	Repair and Maintenance	<p>Delhi Jal Board:- There are in all 23 large storm water drains joining Yamuna downstream of Wazirabad which discharge sewage and industrial waste into the river. Out of 3026 MLD (667 MGD) of flow discharged into river Yamuna through all the drains, Najafgarh and Shahdara drains (CPCB Report of 11.11.2020) account for about 2106 MLD (464 MGD) and 513 MLD (113 MGD) respectively. Keeping in view the fact that a large number of unsewered colonies continue to discharge their sewage into the storm water drains, DJB has been trapping drains at the outfall point into river Yamuna and conveying the sewage through the trunk sewers to the nearest STP. A Status Report of Integrated Drain Management Cell (IDMC) is enclosed as Annexure – C.</p> <p>1. Trapped Drains: Out of the 23 drains, the following 13 drains had been trapped as per the details below:-</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. No</th> <th>Name of Trapped drain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1.</td><td>Magazine Road Drain</td></tr> <tr><td>2.</td><td>Sweeper Colony drain</td></tr> <tr><td>3.</td><td>Khyber Pass Drain</td></tr> <tr><td>4.</td><td>Metcalf House Drain</td></tr> <tr><td>5.</td><td>Moat Drain(Vijay Ghat)</td></tr> <tr><td>6.</td><td>Civil Military Drain</td></tr> <tr><td>7.</td><td>Tonga stand Drain</td></tr> <tr><td>8.</td><td>Dr. Sen Nursing Home Drain</td></tr> <tr><td>9.</td><td>Delhi Gate drain</td></tr> <tr><td>10.</td><td>Drain No 14</td></tr> <tr><td>11.</td><td>Tughlaqabad Drain</td></tr> <tr><td>12.</td><td>Kalkaji Drain</td></tr> <tr><td>13.</td><td>Tekhhand Drain</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. Inspection of CPCB of fully trapped drains: CPCB inspected these drain in the month of Oct. 2020 and found that in 7 drains, there was some flow downstream of the trapping points. In this regard, it is submitted that trapping are closed on account of Monsoon from July to end of September on account of avoiding any flooding/surcharged in the catchment of the drain. Therefore, during monsoon/immediately after post monsoon period there is some discharge in the drains in the downstream of trappings. However, during the lean period of summer the discharge downstream of the trapping is completely plugged. DJB has awarded operation and maintenance contract for all the trapping points to ensure periodic maintenance and effective functioning of trappings. Delhi Jal Board will fully co-operate with DPCC, whenever they choose to inspect these trapping points. As far as encroachment beyond the trapping point on the drain is concerned, the required action is to be taken by the respective drain-owning agencies. Regarding installation of CCTV cameras at trapping, the same was not found feasible due to site constraints and remote locations etc. However, the feasibility will again be explored for finding a suitable technology-based/CCTV monitoring mechanism.</p> <p>3. Drains Requiring Trapping/Preventing Sewage in the Drains: The status of the remaining drains, DJB's Action Plan for trapping/preventing flow of sewage in these drains and YMC's comments and roadmap are discussed in the following paragraphs:</p> <p>a) Tonga Stand drain (7.8 MLD): This drain carries waste water from Old Delhi Rly station area, Lothian Bridge and the adjoining area. Though partially trapped into Nigam Bodh SPS however local discharge from the Yamuna Bazaar is still flowing into this drain. DJB Board has proposed a small STP at</p>	S. No	Name of Trapped drain	1.	Magazine Road Drain	2.	Sweeper Colony drain	3.	Khyber Pass Drain	4.	Metcalf House Drain	5.	Moat Drain(Vijay Ghat)	6.	Civil Military Drain	7.	Tonga stand Drain	8.	Dr. Sen Nursing Home Drain	9.	Delhi Gate drain	10.	Drain No 14	11.	Tughlaqabad Drain	12.	Kalkaji Drain	13.	Tekhhand Drain
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the mouth of this drain for which DDA has been asked to allot the land to DJB for setting up the STP. The land for lift station is yet to be allotted by DDA. Alternatively in situ bio/phyto remediation may be adopted by drain owning agencies in the drain as a short term measure as recommended by YMC and Integrated Drain Management Committee (IDMC) headed by the Chief Secretary is monitoring the implementation and progress.

- b) **Dr Sen Nursing Home drain (35 MLD):** At present 10 MLD of sewage from Dr Sen Nursing Home drain is being treated at the existing STP and supplied to PPCL for the thermal power plant, and the remaining sewage is overflowing into Yamuna River. As per the advice of YMC, DJB had started constructing a weir to completely stop the overflow. However, the work was stopped and the constructed structure was demolished by SDMC in the month of July 2020 on the ground that it was causing obstruction to the flow. This obstruction caused weakening of the embankment of the drain and causing backflow leading to flooding. Action is now being taken to construct a weir with gunny bags, which can be removed during the rainy season. Since this drain is passing through both NDMC and DJB areas, both organizations are required to divert the sewage of Railway colony and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg Institutional area into the sewerage system as suggested by YMC. The diversion of flow at Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg to be executed under DJB has been done. Diversion of railway colony to be executed by railway authorities is yet to be done. However, DJB is pursuing the issue with railways for early compliance. This drain belongs to South MCD and bio- remediation/ phyto remediation solutions needs to be explored urgently under the aegis of the IDMC. In this regard, Integrated Drain management Cell (IDMC) has already been formulated on dated 17.03.2020 under Chief Secretary, Delhi for remediation and management of all drains of Delhi with representative of all agencies/department/ULBs owning such drains. The CEO, DJB is Ex-officio member Secretary of IDMC. Mandate of IDMC is as per direction of Hon'ble NGT. Drain owning agency has to ensure compliance of direction of YMC
- c) **Mori Gate & Qudsia Bagh drain (33 MLD):** Since most of the catchment area of this drain is sewerred, there should normally be no waste water in the drains. YMC had asked DJB to find out the feasibility of diverting waste water into the existing sewerage system of the walled city area so that waste water in Mori Gate drain is eliminated/reduced and then set up additional capacity based on the reduced flow, if any. DJB considered the suggestion given by YMC and did a internal assessment of carrying discharge of this drain to Okhla STP through Ring Road trunk sewer, however it was observed that Ring Road trunk sewer is already overloaded due to trapping of drain no. 14, Dr. Sen Nursing Home drain and Delhi Gate drain into it. So the proposal was not found feasible, so there is no alternative but to set up STP at the mouth of Mori Gate drain after allotment of land by DDA. Pending allotment of land and setting up STP at the outfall point of the drain as proposed by DJB, IDMC may consider in situ phyto/bio- remediation in the drain as suggested by YMC.
- d) **Maharani Bagh Drain (39MLD).** This drain has been partially trapped into existing C.V. Raman Marg trunk sewer to the extent of 9-10 MLD and the remaining discharge of 39 MLD is flowing into River Yamuna. DJB has submitted that for balance flow, the work of sewer network has been awarded in Batla House GOC, Phase-II, which will trap the same and pump it to Okhla STP. The revised time lines for the same is April 2022 against original time line of Dec 2021 due to Covid19 lockdown, the Shaheen Bagh protests and the blockade during March



to May 2020.

It was suggested by YMC to squeeze the timeline if possible, the same was examined and it was observed that , the time lines for the work of laying of sewer network in Batla House GOC Ph-II are April 2022 which has already been squeezed and further squeezing of timelines is not practically possible as this is not a green field project and the work involve laying of internal sewer lines in a length of about 75 kms in this project wherein about 25 kms is under the command area of this drain. Further the work is to be executed in the narrow lanes of unauthorized colonies where there is hardly any space for carrying rapid excavation and stacking and laying of pipes, construction material etc. **However, as suggested by YMC, DJB shall ensure that along with laying of sewer line, individual household connectivity will also be provided as per the recent decision of the Delhi Jal Board, wherein sewer connection upto the households is being done by DJB at its own cost.**

- e) **Barapulla drain (145 MLD):** This drain receives 145 MLD of sewage coming from unauthorized colonies, and slums, and some even from sewer authorized colonies due to poor maintenance of the sewer network. DJB's Action Plan submitted to Hon'ble NGT in 2014 had remained unimplemented and a revised Action Plan was prepared for diverting the flow of Kushak drain into the existing sewerage system and preventing sewage flowing into the drains from sewer authorized colonies. However, even that Action Plan suffered delay, due to Covid related reasons. As reported by the DJB now, out of the 12 point action plan, 6 points have been completely implemented resulting in additional trapping of 5 MGD ((22.5 MLD) of sewage, one point is partially completed and the remaining 5 points are expected to be completed during January to June 2021 , thus trapping all the remaining sewage.

Status of Action Plan of 12 Action Points regarding trapping wastewater in Barapulla Drain

S. No.	Activity	Earlier Scheduled date as per Action Plan	Quantity of sewage trapped/to be trapped (MGD)	Present Status	Target date of completion
A1.	Trapping of unauthorized colonies at Ratia Marg (16 Colonies).	Already 30.06.2019	2	Completed	-
A2.	Trapping of unauthorized colonies at Managal Bazar Road .	Already 30.06.2019	1	Completed	-
A3.	Trapping of unauthorized colonies (20) of at Tigri Road, Devali and Dr. Ambedkar Nagar	May-20	1.25	Completed (refer photograph)	31.10.2020



A4.	Trapping of 25 unauthorized colonies (25) IGNOU Road is to be trapped.	Jun-20	2	Work in progress/ work suffered due to Covid-19, scarcity of labour after lockdown and Monsoon	March 2021
A5.	Trapping of unauthorized colonies (11) at Deoli Road.	Dec-20	1.25		June-2021
Total			7.5		
B1.	Rehabilitation of Peripheral trunk sewer at Press Enclave Road.	Jun-20	4	Completed (refer photograph)	25.11.2020
B2.	Rehabilitation of Peripheral trunk sewer at Chirag Delhi Flyover.	Jun-20	1	Work in progress/ work suffered due to Covid-19, scarcity of labour after lockdown and Monsoon	31.03.2021
B3.	Damage 600 dia. Sewer line at Chirag Delhi Drain.	Jun-20	1	Work in progress and likely to be completed by 31.03.21 (Refer Photograph)	31.03.2021
B4.	Trapping of drain at Chirag Enclave. SPS.	Jun-20	0.5	Completed (Refer Photograph)	27.11.2020
Total			6.5		
C1.	Trapping of Nallah at Krishi Vihar (450 mm dia for trapping)	May-20	Any remaining sewage in drain	construction Completed. Commissioning in progress.	10.12.2020
C2.	Trapping of Nallah at Andrews Ganj (900 mm dia for trapping)	May-20		Work in Progress	31.01.2021
C3.	Trapping of Nallah at Pant Nagar (900 mm)	May-20		Completed (Refer	



dia for trapping)

Photograph)

As per the above Action Plan, all these measures are expected to be completed by 30.06.2021 which will reduce about 45.46 MLD (10 MGD) flow in the Barapulla Drain. The remaining flow is expected to be around 68.91 to 90.92 MLD (15 to 20 MGD) for which a STP of MLD (20 MGD) will be constructed before the outfall into the Yamuna. The 20 Acre land for the STP is to be allocated by DDA for which the joint inspection with DDA for allotment of land was conducted on 03.11.2020, land identified and DDA assured for allotment of land expeditiously. The STP will be completed in 3 years after allotment of land by DDA. After due deliberation the capacity of the STP required at the mouth of have been assessed to 20 MGD considering trapping of Kushak and Sunehari Bagh drain.

- f) **Sunehri Bagh drain:** This is a major tributary of Barapulla drain and joins the Barapulla drain near Nizamuddin West before its outfall into the river Yamuna. It carries a of waste water which comes from New Delhi Municipal Council and DJB areas. Accordingly, it was suggested by YMC that both DJB and NDMC required to divert the waste water of Sunehri Bagh drain into their respective sewerage systems.

On its parts, details survey of carried out by DJB and it was observed that, the discharge of CGO Complex (Govt. Offices) is out falling into old 1650 mm dia rehabilitated sewer line of DJB from where it is taken to Kilokari SPS and ultimately Okhla STP. While Lodhi Colony residential area including the market is out falling into Lodhi Colony SPS, from where approximately 1.00 MGD sewage is being pumped daily to Kilokari SPS. Further, the CGO complex, residential flats and Pragati Vihar Hostel sewer is out falling into Nehru Stadium SPS, from there also around 1.00 MGD sewer is pumped out regularly to Kilokari SPS. Therefore the sewer out falling in Sunehri Bagh Drain is not from CGO Complex under the jurisdiction of DJB as this area sewer network is already working satisfactorily including SPS. Since, Sunehri Bagh Drain is covered in NDMC area up to Lodhi Road Flyover. Therefore, it is very difficult to conclude that the sewage flowing in Sunehri Bagh Drain is from DJB network.

As far as discharge from Nizamuddin West and Jungpura Extn. is concerned, the updated status of DJB is as follows:

- g) **Nizamuddin West**—All the house connections which were directly discharged in to the Sunehri Bagh Drain have been trapped into the sewer line and now there is no over flow at the site. The de-silting work of existing 600 mm dia sewer line has also been completed. Since, the storm water of SDMC has been connected with the sewer line, therefore the matter is being persuaded with the SDMC officials to get it disconnected on or before 30th June 2021 to avoid back flow in Nizamuddin West area.
- h) **Jungpura Extension**—The work of trapping of sewer discharge coming from Jhuggis and storm water drains has been awarded and likely to be completed by 31.03.2021. Presently, the work is in progress and will be completed within the stipulated time.
- i) **Najafgarh(2106 MLD) and Shahdara(513 MLD) drains:** 108 drains in the catchment areas of Najafgarh and Shahdara drains are being trapped by the Interceptor sewer. It is estimated that 242 MGD (1100 MLD) will be trapped out of which about 158 MGD has already been trapped and being treated. The progress of trapping of drains under ISP has been discussed in Chapter 5



Interceptor Sewer Project. The discharge coming from UP and Haryana has not been accounted for by DJB. Haryana is discharging around 105 MGD sewage and Industrial waste through Drains at L1, L2, Badshahpur and drain no.6 which meet Najafgarh and Supplementary drains. Supplementary drain also meets Najafgarh drains before the latter joins Yamuna.

Similarly, out of 105 MGD (513 MLD) of waste water in Shahdara drains about 50 MGD(227 MLD) is discharged by Drain no. 1 of UP State and Ghazipur drain through Sahibabad, Indirapuri and Noida drains. Delhi Jal Board is committed to complete the ISP project by Dec-2020. And up gradation/augmentation of STPs at Kondli, Rithala, Coronation Pillar & Okhla Shall be completed by Dec-2022 in phased manner as per the timelines already submitted to YMC. The action plan for laying internal sewer network in unsewered areas is as under:

S . N o	Status	Commulative Status as on November 2020- (Numbers)	Timelines	Remarks
1	Sewer line laid and notified	561	+	
2	Work of sewer network is in progress	593	Up to Dec, 2024 in phased manner	
3	Work of sewer network in tender stage	02	March,2023	
4	Colonies where NOC is awaited/O-Zone	131	About 03 years after receipt of NOC / Clearance from concerned department	The work shall be taken up after NOC from Forest Department/Ozone.
4	Colonies where sewerage network is to be laid along with Decentralized STP	512	For laying sewerage network in these colonies 3 years time will be required after availability of land for DSTPs and committed fund of Rs. 2580 Crores @ 4 Crore per Colony(Total Balance Colonies 2+131+512 = 645 Nos)	IT needs to be appreciated that sewerage networks are intrinsically linked to Sewage Treatment plants. As most of these Unauthorized colonies lie in far-flung rural areas, they require Decentralized localized STPs for treatment of the sewage generated locally. Hence, sewer network cannot be laid in isolation without first identifying and taking possession of land for construction



				of decentralized STPs. These 512 colonies have been clustered in group of colonies (GOC) which are linked to 56 DSTPs. The work of laying of sewer line will be taken up after allotment of land for SPS & DSTPs at 63 locations by DDA/ Revenue Department.
	Total	1799		

As far as wastewater discharge of about 105 MGD from Haryana & 50 MGD from U.P is concerned. YMC have already taken up meetings with the officials of U.P & Haryana Govt and it is expected that required action will be taken by Govt of Haryana & UP as per the action plan submitted to YMC.

- j) **Sonia Vihar Drain(25.50 MLD):** Delhi Jal Board has decided to treat the sewage through the use of Bio-Enzymes in the pond for reduction of BOD. The tender was invited and the work was likely to start by the end of February 2020, however, in response to the tender, only a single bid was received. It was therefore decided to re-invite the tender with relaxation in eligibility criteria to attract more participants and get most competitive rates. The tender has been invited and the technical bid was to be opened in June 2020. However, it has now it has been decided to treat the sewage through a different process for which a pilot project has been initiated. It is submitted that the treatment of wastewater at Sonia Vihar Pond is proposed to be taken up through natural process of treatment by installing floating rafters, and by installing of blowers or any suitable technology required as per the site conditions. The work of installation of floating rafters is in progress and likely to be completed by 31.03.2021.

The block estimate for setting up an STP and laying of sewer network have already been approved by Delhi Jal Board. Tenders for laying internal system in its command have already been invited where land is available and tenders are in the process of award. Moreover, tenders for consultancy for Sonia Vihar STP have also been invited. Tenders for laying of internal sewerage system in the balance command area shall be taken up after allotment of land for construction of SPS.

- k) **Abu Fazal Drain (35 MLD)** There is no sewerage system in the catchment area of this drain. The work of providing and laying an internal sewer system has been awarded and the flow will be trapped by April 2022.
- l) **Jaitpur Drain (23.3 MLD):** This drain receives sewage from the unauthorized colonies of Badarpur area and some discharge from Faridabad. Jaitpur drain is joining the river Yamuna downstream of Okhla barrage. There is no sewerage system in Badarpur area. DJB proposes to provide sewerage network in Badarpur area along with the construction of a decentralized STP of 45.46MLD (10MGD) capacity for which DJB has sought allotment of land. The sewer network along with STP will be completed in 3 years' time after allotment of land for the STP. The land is still awaited from DDA.
- m) **Agra Canal near Okhla and Old Agra canal Okhla:** Both are canals and do not require setting up STPs.
- n) Regarding in situ bio/phyto remediation, it is submitted that all open/stormwater drains in Delhi are owned and maintained by various Land



& Road owning agencies like Municipal Corporations (DMCs), PWD, I&FCD, NDMC, Delhi Cantonment Board, DDA etc. As per directions of Hon'ble NGT, **Integrated Drain Management Cell (IDMC)** has already been constituted on dated 17.03.2020 under Chief Secretary, Delhi for remediation and management of all drains of Delhi with representative of all agencies/department/ULBs owning such drains. The mandate of IDMC is to ensure that action plans for "**Alternate Technologies for Management of Waste Water in Drains**" after appropriate techno-economic evaluation as per CPCB reports are prepared and implemented by various drain-owning agencies. All Drain-owning agencies are formulating their action plans for bio-phytoremediation of wastewater in their drains and will be required to complete the same in time-bound manner. Therefore, In-situ Bio/Phyto-remediation of waste water in drains is being monitored by the IDMC and regular meetings are being held..

4. Drains claimed to be trapped but carrying sewage:

It has been reported by YMC on the basis of CPCB inspection that some drains which are claimed to have been trapped but were actually found having sewage downstream of the trapping point. These drains are:

1. Delhi Gate drain (56.16 MLD)
2. Sweepers Colony drain (4.32 MLD)
3. Civil Military Drain (4.32 MLD)
4. Tekhand Drain (32.83 MLD)
5. Tuglaqabad drain (26.78 MLD)
6. Kalkaji drain (26.90 MLD)
7. Shastri Park Drain (5.18 MLD)

In this regard it is submitted that, these drains are already trapped. The trappings functions during the dry weather period and during monsoons the trappings are opened to avoid flooding in the drain catchment. Therefore during monsoon/immediately after post monsoon period there will be discharge in the drains in the downstream of trappings. However, during the lean period of summer the discharge downstream of the trapping is marginal which is on account of minor leakages etc. DJB has awarded operation and maintenance contract for all the trapping points to ensure periodic maintenance and effective functioning of trappings. Delhi Jal Board will fully co-operate with DPCC /CPCB whenever they choose to inspect these trapping points. Regarding installation of CCTV cameras at trapping, the same was not found feasible due to site constraint e.g. remote locations etc.

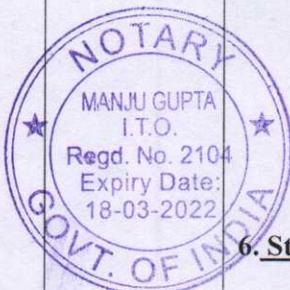
5. Drains requiring land for setting up STPs:

DJB is already taking up a combination of measures such as repairing of sewerage network, plugging of leakages, desilting of sewer networks and other routine repair & maintenance activities to stop sewage from flowing into storm water drains in sewered areas. As far as unsewered is concerned, the detailed action plan is already being implemented to provide sewerage network up to Dec-24 in phased manner.

In compliance to the Hon'ble NGT direction, the flood plain land has already been identified for construction of STPs at Tonga Stand, Mori Gate & Barapullah Drain and the same is under allotment to DJB by DDA.

6. Status of Punctured Sewers joining Storm Water Drains at 79 places.

YMC had asked DJB to submit an Action Plan to plug 79 points in their sewer network where the sewer lines had been punctured and have been connected to storm water drains. In this regard, 50 points out of 79 points



where sewage was flowing into storm water drains by puncturing sewer lines have been plugged, two points pertain to DUSIB and one point to DDA. In the remaining points except 2 places, the work was to be completed by 31.12.20, but the work for only three points will be completed by December 20 and for 13 points during March-June 2021 and remaining 8 only by December 2021.

a) **The updated status of these 79 locations is as under:**

S.N	Description	As per Status Report given by DJB	
		Locations	Target Date
1	Work Completed by DJB	51	Completed
2	Work to be completed by DJB	2	28.02.21
		6	31.03.21
		3	30.04.21
		2	31.05.21
		2	30.06.21
		8	31.12.21
3	Works pertaining to other departments	2	DUSIB
		1	DDA
		1	Permission from Railway awaited
		1	CPWD
Total		79	

New Delhi Municipal Council- The detailed report vide No. D/SE(R)North/389 dated 19.12.2019 has already been submitted to Hon'ble Monitoring Committee. All such sources have been plugged as per Joint Inspection with Ex-member DJB, Mr. R S Tyagi and at present there is no mixing of sewerage in drainage line and copy enclosed herewith.

(ii) Hon'ble NGT order dated 06.07.2020 accepting the YMC report dated 29.06-2020. The ATR for related points to NDMC as below:-

At Sl. No. (v) i.e. NDMC / DJB should to plug all the sewage flowing into this drain from the areas under its charge within two months and take measure as recommended in the final report and submit a compliance report before the Tribunal.

ATR:- The Joint Inspection with Ex-member DJB, Mr. R S Tyagi had been carried out for Dr Sen Nursing Home Drain and Sunheri Bagh Drain joining NDMC barrels at Dayal Singh College and DTC Terminal. The detailed report vide No. D/SE(R)North/389 dated 19.12.2019 has already been submitted to Yamuna Monitoring Committee. There is no mixing of sewerage in drainage line as per the test result founds of flow and BOD at Dayal Singh College and DTC Terminal at Sunheri Bagh Drain.

(iii) Para Titled Dr Sen Nursing Home Drain at page 66-67.



ATR:- Drainage System is coming from North MCD area i.e. Nehru Bazar and PaharGanj, entering into the NDMC area i.e. Panchkuian Road and ending behind Shankar Market then entering into the North MCD area i.e. below Railway Colony at Deen Dayal Upadhaya Marg institutional area finally out falling into Dr Sen Nursing Home Drain.

The above drain has been jointly inspected with Ex-Member DJB, Sh. R S Tyagi and all the points falling into NDMC area are plugged.

No Sewage from NDMC area is out falling into the above said drain and the Railway Colony at Deen Dayal Upadhaya Marg institutional area falls under the jurisdiction of North MCD.

(iv) Regarding the Comments of the YMC in titled Sunheri Bagh Drain at page 70-71.

The detailed report has already been submitted to Hon'ble YMC vide No. EE (R-11)/D/856 -59 dated 08.06.2020 (Copy enclosed herewith). The drain named as Lodhi Road Drain from the Lodhi colony & nearby areas is out falling into Sunheri Pull Nallah which carry the major discharge from SDMC area into Sunheri Pull Nallah. The length of Sunheri Pull Nallah is 1425m and starts from Dayal Singh college. Lodhi road drain is outfalling at RD 170m (as per master plan) and Lodhi Hotel Bridge is at RD 925m, whereas NDMC barrels are out falling at CH 0.00m and at GH 440m of Sunheri Pulla Nallah. Therefore it is understood that the Sunheri Pulla Nallah flow is pertain to SDMC and collect most of the discharge from SDMC area only except two barrels from NDMC. However, there is no mixing of sewerage in drainage line as per the test result of the discharge water flow and BOD at Dayal Singh College and DTC Terminal at Sunheri Bagh Drain for which the test report has already been submitted along with aforementioned letter dated '19.12.2019

South Delhi Municipal Corporation- Action Taken Report is enclosed as Annexure -A.

North Delhi Municipal Corporation - Action Taken Report is enclosed as Annexure - B.

7. **Industrial Pollution and CETPs**

East Delhi Municipal Corporation:- Household Industries

Regarding Household industries in EDMC area, in this regard, it is informed that Household Industries are being permitted as per the provisions of MPD-2021 and time to time amendments thereof. However, as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court actions, have been initiated against all impermissible polluting Household Industries by EDMC. Sealing action against 900 such polluting Household Industries already have been taken by EDMC. However, whenever any violation of provisions of MPD-2021 is noticed by the field officers, prosecution action including sealing action area being initiated against the Household Industries. Since 01.04.2020 EDMC have initiated 123 prosecution actions under the various provisions of DMC Act, 1957 against the defaulting industries, which includes process of sealing of the premises by Zonal Authorities.

DSI IDC:- In compliance of the directions of the YMC in its meeting held on 03.11.2020, recorded in the Minutes issued vide letter number YPMC/2020/512 dated: 06.11.2020, this report is being submitted to the YMC. In the meeting, an issue was raised by CSIR-NEERI regarding flow of industrial effluent flowing into the drains particularly with reference to wazirpur industrial area. In this regard, YMC directed to jointly prepare a paper with suggestive strategies which can have an impact. In this regard, meetings were held jointly by the officials of DSI IDC, DPCC, DJB and NEERI and a joint inspection of the wazirpur industrial area was also carried out on 05.11.2020 to work out a lasting solution to the problem at hand.



1. During the meeting and survey of the wazirpur industrial area, it emerged that the crux of the matter is the presence of industrial effluents in the storm water drain at the Wazirpur Industrial Area (WIA). The WIA has a closed conveyance system to convey the industrial effluents to the CETP for effluent treatment. Similarly, there is a closed storm water drainage network which caters exclusively to the WIA and does not have any inflow to it from outside (except for at one point where drainage from a PWD drain is pumped into this drain). There are a number of jhuggis that have come up in the area over the years, the sewage from which flows into the storm water drain.
2. The presence of industrial effluents in the storm water drains indicates that connections have been illegally made by the industrial units into the said drain. In the past, a number of efforts have been made to identify such connections and take penal action. A joint inspection of the industries situated in WIA was conducted by DPCC and DSIIDC to identify illegal connections discharging their waste water into the storm water drains. Notices were issued to 91 defaulting industries and environmental compensation was imposed on the defaulting industries by DSIIDC & DPCC. However, despite the said action, there still remain a large number of unauthorised connections which could not be tracked owing to the storm water drains being covered and encroached upon by pucca structures. Attempts of removal of encroachments have also met stiff resistance in the past and have not been very successful.
3. In view of the aforesaid circumstances, it is felt that the only solution to the present problem is to completely isolate the same from outside, by disconnecting the PWD inflow, and to connect the outflow of the WIA storm water drainage system to the CETP. The CETP has sufficient capacity to treat the additional inflow which will take place owing to this connection. Further, the additional cost of treatment shall be borne by the CETP society Wazirpur, which operates the CETP and comprises of all the industrial units, on the polluter pays principle.
4. The storm water drains may be connected to the existing conveyance system of CETP through gravity pipelines after installing a screen chamber in the Storm Water Drain so that no solid waste is allowed to flow into the conveyance system/sewerage system. Two locations have been identified one at A Block and another at B&C Block of the Wazirpur Industrial Area where the storm water drains can be connected to the existing conveyance system of CETP and in this way the entire untreated waste water of storm water drain may be transported to the CETP Wazirpur. For connecting the storm water drains to conveyance system of CETP, NOC from DJB is required.



		<p>5. Further, this shall be a temporary arrangement till such time that industrial effluent continues to be present in the storm water drain.</p> <p>6. The engaged Project Management Consultant, M/s CSIR-NEERI has also been requested to look into the matter and to suggest upgrade/modify CETP Wazirpur keeping in view the quantity and quality of the waste water of the storm water drain also, so that the entire untreated waste water flowing into the storm water drain could also be treated in the CETP itself.</p> <p><u>South Delhi Municipal Corporation-</u> Action Taken Report is enclosed as Annexure –A.</p> <p><u>North Delhi Municipal Corporation –</u> Action Taken Report is enclosed as Annexure – B.</p>																		
8.	Sewage and Faecal Sludge Management	<p>1. <u>Delhi Jal Board:- Levy of Sewerage charges</u></p> <p>Delhi Jal Board has approved levy of sewerage charges on all households irrespective of whether living in sewerage area or unsewered colonies in compliance to the Hon'ble NGT orders in the Board meeting held on 24.09.2020. This was reviewed by YMC with the DJB in the meeting held on 19.10.2020 and 28. 10.2020 and the DJB officers informed the YMC that the draft cabinet note has been sent to the Additional Chief Secretary (Urban Development), the Nodal Department for DJB related matters, on 12.10.2020 for placing it before the Cabinet. YMC in the review meeting held with the Additional Chief Secretary on 23.11.2020 was informed that the draft cabinet note is under preparation and will be placed before the cabinet as per the rules.</p> <p>The proposal for levy of sewerage charges vide Delhi Jal Board Resolution No.1000 dated 24-09-2020 provides for levying Annual Sewage Pollution Charge on Polluter's Pay Principle on all households whether located in sewerage/un-sewered areas as per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble NGT. The Charges are to be collected from Domestic and Non-Domestic consumers at the following rates :-</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="435 1513 1328 1924"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category of Class</th> <th>Annual Charges for Domestic Households</th> <th>Annual Charges in case of Non-Domestic Categories (on the basis of sanctioned Electricity Load in KW)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A, B</td> <td>Rs.5000/-</td> <td>Rs.5000/- + Rs.200/KW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>Rs.2000/-</td> <td>Rs.2000/- + Rs.100/KW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>Rs.1000/-</td> <td>Rs.1000/- + Rs.50/KW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E, F</td> <td>Rs. 200/-</td> <td>Rs. 200/- + Rs.50/KW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G, H</td> <td>Rs. 100/-</td> <td>Rs.100/- + Rs.50/KW</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>These Sewage Pollution Charges are proposed to be added to the Electricity Bill in the First Month of Financial Year i.e. April. DISCOMS will recover this amount as an outsourced service to comply the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble NGT. DJB has already submitted the cabinet note to UD Department, GNCTD where it rests for further action and approval.</p> <p><u>Comments of Urban Development Department:-</u></p> <p>DJB vide note dated 26/08/2020 had submitted a draft cabinet note for levy of Environmental Compensation Fee on each household whether sewerage or unsewered. Hon'ble Minister (Water) had directed to circulate the draft Cabinet Note for</p>	Category of Class	Annual Charges for Domestic Households	Annual Charges in case of Non-Domestic Categories (on the basis of sanctioned Electricity Load in KW)	A, B	Rs.5000/-	Rs.5000/- + Rs.200/KW	C	Rs.2000/-	Rs.2000/- + Rs.100/KW	D	Rs.1000/-	Rs.1000/- + Rs.50/KW	E, F	Rs. 200/-	Rs. 200/- + Rs.50/KW	G, H	Rs. 100/-	Rs.100/- + Rs.50/KW
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G, H	Rs. 100/-	Rs.100/- + Rs.50/KW																		



comments. However, the same was not circulated due to non clarity on the issue of collection of ECF and transfer it to DJB.

Accordingly, a detail note was put up by Urban Development Department on 12/10/2020. The Hon'ble Minister (Water) vide note dated 04/11/2020 has stated that:

1. In the instant proposal of levy of environmental compensation has been changed from monthly to yearly basis.
2. Cost towards collection of environmental compensation will be paid by Delhi Government to DISCOMs as decided by DERC.
3. There are more than 65 lakhs electricity connections whereas water connections are about 23 lakhs. Spirit of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble NGT is to introduce the regime of levy of sewerage charges/ environmental compensation, and therefore, collection of environmental compensation through DISCOMs seems to be viable option for the same.
4. In view of the above, DISCOMs/DERC should not have any objection to the proposal and a Cabinet Note seeking decision in the matter is to be circulated.

Further, Govt. Counsel was requested by UD department vide letter dated 10/12/2020 to provide the legal advice on the following issues:-

1. Specifically, in the context of different views taken on the directions and orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble NGT, as aforesaid, Whether GNCT of Delhi can direct the Electricity Supply Companies i.e. BSES, BYPL and TPDDL to collect the Environmental Compensation Fee through Electricity Bill or not?
2. Whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 24/10/2019 had excluded Electricity Companies to collect the Environmental Compensation Fee or not?
3. Whether Delhi Jal Board can propose fresh rates of collection of Environmental Compensation Fee with reference to and in compliance of directions of Hon'ble NGT or not?

Govt. Counsel vide letter dated 18/12/2020 has provided comments. A detail note was placed before the Hon'ble Minister (UD) on 30/12/2020 with the approval of Chief Secretary, Delhi and Hon'ble Minister (UD) has called a meeting on 04/01/2021 at 02.15 P.M. with DISCOMs, DERC, Power Department & UD Department.

In context of above legal opinion and to bring all stakeholders in agreement with a proposed mechanism of collection of ECF, a meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister (UD/Power/Health/ Home/PWD) on 04/01/2021 at 02:15 P.M. wherein following decisions were taken:

- (a) Annual Sewage Pollution Charge on 'Polluter Pays' Principle on all households whether located in sewerred/un-sewerred areas as per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble NGT may be levied and collected from Domestic and Non-Domestic consumers by the DISCOMs at rates as approved by the Board of DJB on 04/11/2020 vide Resolution No. 1000.
- (b). The Annual Sewage Pollution Charge on 'Polluter Pays' Principle will be collected by DISCOMS in Electricity Bill once in a year.
- (c) DERC shall consider the cost of collection by the DISCOMs for levy and collection of Environmental Compensation Fee and necessary orders/directions including any operational issue shall be decided by DERC.
- (d) The DISCOMs shall transfer the amount of collection of Environmental Compensation Fee to Delhi Jal Board within a time period, as decided by DERC after deducting collection charges as decided by DERC.
- (e) The Power Department shall coordinate for collection of Annual Sewage Pollution Charge on 'Polluter Pays' Principle along with Electricity Bill and transfer the same to Delhi Jal Board within a time period, as decided by DERC.



Accordingly, draft Cabinet Note prepared by DJB has been amended by Water Branch (UD) on 08/01/2021 and placed for approval of the Hon'ble Minister (Water) for circulation among Power Department, Finance Department, Law Department and Planning Department.

2. Extension of Sewer network and Household Sewer Connections to all the Households in notified sewer colonies:

It is estimated that 12 lakh households with a population of 56 lakhs (@4.5 persons per household) (based on 2015 data) are living in 1799 unauthorized colonies as per the data provided by M/s GSDL. The status of present sewerage network and Action Plan for covering all these areas is as under:-

S. No	Status	Commutative Status as on November 2020- (Numbers)	Timelines	Remarks
1	Sewer line laid and notified	561	Completed	
2	Work of sewer network is in progress	593	Up to December, 2024 in phased manner	
3.	Work of sewer network is in tender stage	02	March, 2023	
4	Colonies where NOC is awaited/O-Zone	131	About 03 years after receipt of NOC / Clearance from concerned department	The work shall be taken up after NOC from Forest Department/Ozone.
5	Colonies where sewerage network is to be laid along with Decentralized STP	512	For laying sewerage network in these colonies 3 years time will be required after availability of land for DSTPs and committed fund of Rs. 2580 Crores @ 4 Crore per Colony (Total Balance Colonies 2+131+512 = 245 Nos)	IT needs to be appreciated that sewerage networks are intrinsically linked to Sewage Treatment plants. As most of these Unauthorized colonies lie in far-flung rural areas, they require Decentralized localized STPs for treatment of the sewage generated locally. Hence, sewer network cannot be laid in isolation without first identifying and



responsibilities of DJB.

- c) **Enforcement for non-compliance**, employing non-licensed Emptiers and depositing septage at non-designated places are the responsibilities of the District Magistrates of the Revenue Districts in their respective jurisdiction as under-

“The District Magistrate of the area will ensure that only license holders [vendor(s)] registered with Delhi Jal Board carry out the cleaning, transport and disposal of septage/sludge from the septic tanks, drains etc. in their respective area of jurisdiction. The enforcement of these Regulations will be controlled by the Committee headed by the area District Magistrate [Deputy Commissioner (Revenue)]; however, the District Magistrate may co-opt Committee Members from various Government/Municipalities/Public Undertakings...”

5. Actions taken by DJB:

- a) DJB has so far registered 208 licensed vendors (Emptiers) for collection and transportation of septage from the unauthorized colonies/unsewered areas relying on septic tank usage.
- b) DJB has identified and notified 86 SPS points for receiving Septage from the licensed vendors for further conveyance and treatment of septage.
- c) On average, **6 to 7 lakh liters of septage per month is being collected and treated at the STPs of DJB.**
- d) **DJB is already formulating comprehensive plans for engagement of over 80 Septage Cleaning Machines/Vehicles for the collections and conveyance of septage from unsewered areas.** The tenders will be floated shortly and it is expected that more than 80 machines will be in operation within the next 6 months by June 2021.

The jurisdiction with respect to the Septage Management is clearly defined as under:-

S. No.	Area of working	Authority/Department responsible
1.	Entire sewerage network in sewerred areas being maintained by DJB within Delhi Municipal limits.	Delhi Jal board
2.	Sewer line, private septic tanks/close pits in Delhi Cantonment Area.	Delhi Cantonment Board
3.	Sewer lines/ septic tanks if any, maintained in New Delhi Municipal Council Limit	New Delhi Municipal Council
4.	All septic tanks and the House sewer connections constructed by private entities etc. where sewer lines are not being maintained by DJB.	All Municipal Corporations, Delhi Cantonment Board, New Delhi Municipal Council, Delhi Development Authority etc. and the private entities which is owner of the premises.
5.	Apartments/ Group Housing Societies/ Malls/Pvt. Hospitals etc.	Resident Welfare Associations/ Owner of the premise



6.	Government Premises	The respective authority i.e Delhi Development Authority, PWD, CPWD, all Municipal Corporations, Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board etc.; maintaining the premise
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Since the responsibility of all Septic Tanks and private sewer connections by private entities in unsewered areas has been entrusted to the Municipal Corporations/NDMC/DDA etc. in the statutory scheme, necessary action needs to be taken for identification of Septic Tanks in their respective area through a proper house to house survey and further action for the collection and conveyance of all Septage and obnoxious material as per the Septage Regulations.

6. Summary of action taken by DJB:-

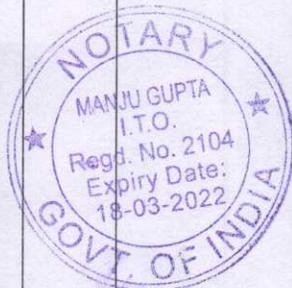
- a) DJB has completed sewer network in 561 unauthorized colonies.
- b) The sewer connections have now been increased to 19.8 lakh as on August, 2020 against 15.6 lakh in Jan -2020.
- c) Regarding levy of sewer charges on all households, DJB has already submitted the Cabinet Note to UD Department, GNCTD for approval.
- d) Regarding alternative measures of sewage management, it is submitted the problem is being addressed by twin strategy. At one hand through IDMC and all the drain owning agencies are being pursued to apply bio/phyoremediation technologies wherever possible along the length of the drain. On the other hand, DJB has issued 208 licenses and have identified 86 SPS locations where the septage can be taken for treatment.
- e) Delhi Septage Management Regulations-2018 has clearly defined the jurisdiction of each Department/Agency in GNTCD, wherein DJB is responsible for entire sewerage network **in sewerred areas** being maintained by DJB, which is being carried out successfully.
- f) As per Septage Management Regulations, DJB has to issue licenses and identified /designate points for collection of septage .Accordingly, DJB has issued 208 licenses and have identified/designated 86 SPS locations for septage collection from where the septage can be taken for the treatment.
- g) Regarding survey of household for all septic tanks, it is submitted that the responsibility of all Septic Tanks and private sewer connections by private entities in unsewered areas has been entrusted to the Municipal Corporations/NDMC/DDA etc. As such, respective agencies have to take necessary action for identification of Septic Tanks in their respective area through a proper house to house survey and further action for the collection and conveyance of all Septage and obnoxious material as per the Septage Regulations.

South Delhi Municipal Corporation- Action Taken Report is enclosed as Annexure –A.

North Delhi Municipal Corporation – Action Taken Report is enclosed as Annexure – B.



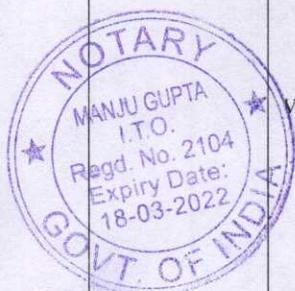
9.	Online Monitoring of STPs, CETPs and Yamuna	<p>1. Delhi Jal Board:- Hon'ble NGTs order dated 13.01.2015 directed that: "It shall be ensured that the functional data of all the STPs is online and is connected to the Delhi Pollution Control Committee as well as the Central Pollution Control Board particularly in respect of COD, TDS, TSS and pH and shall be ensured that they are operational even during the power failures"</p> <p>2. Further directed vide order dated: 11.09.2019: "Regular calibration of OLMS in STPs and CETPs to validate sensor results with lab results to be overseen by DPCC and DJB and report submitted to the Chief Secretary Delhi and Monitoring Committee on Quarterly basis"</p> <p>3. In compliance to the above orders of Hon'ble NGT, DJB has implemented following:</p> <p>a) DJB has already installed Online Monitoring System (OLMS) at all of its 35 STPs for real time monitoring of quality parameters in 2018 and same are also linked to DPCC/CPCB. The online data is being regularly monitored by DPCC.</p> <p>b) Calibration of sensors of OLMS at each STP is being carried out fortnightly as per SOP of CPCB and calibration report is submitted to YMC, DPCC and CPCB. DJB has working laboratories at most of the STPs and calibration is being done based on variation in OLMS data and DJB laboratory data.</p> <p>c) Real time data of OLMS of all STPs is available on DJB website for general public.</p> <p>d) Alerts on SMS/E-mail are being generated whenever plants parameters exceed design values. SOP has been decided and implemented for effective use of OLMS for rectifying defects causing parameters out of design limits.</p> <p>e) The variation in the values of OLMS reports and DPCC lab reports for the month of September 2020 for some of the STP's, could be due to sampling & testing errors of DPCC lab or malfunctioning of OLMS. However, calibration is being checked on fortnightly basis and data for subsequent months will be observed.</p> <p>South Delhi Municipal Corporation- Action Taken Report is enclosed as Annexure -A.</p> <p>North Delhi Municipal Corporation - Action Taken Report is enclosed as Annexure - B.</p>
10.	Use of Treated Waste Water	<p>Delhi Jal Board:- It has been the consistent endeavour of DJB to promote the use of treated effluent from the various STPs for a variety of non-potable uses like horticulture, agriculture, industrial etc. In fact the YMC has observed in the Overview of the fifth Report that "<i>some other positive features which need to be mentioned is the steps taken by several agencies to start using treated waste water in thousands of parks maintained by DDA and the Municipal Corporations</i>". Further, it is stated on page 112 of the said report that "<i>The overall report from agencies shows considerable progress....though it will take time for 100% coverage...</i>". The above observations of the YMC clearly highlight the positive steps taken in respect of use of treated effluent in the city and as 'bulk supplier' of treated effluent, a large part of the credit for this surely goes to the Delhi Jal Board and its persistent efforts and follow up in this regard at various meetings and discussions with various authorities at the State level. At present, the total treatment capacity of DJB is 597 MGD against which about 520 MGD is being treated on daily basis. Out of this 597 MGD about 90 MGD is being used within Delhi by various agencies like MCDs, DDA, DTC, CPWD, PPCL, PWD and other private users for irrigation, industrial, horticulture & commercial purposes.</p>



The use of around 90 MGD treated effluent is inarguably highest in any single city in India for which the efforts and initiatives of DJB need due credit. Further, 267 MGD is mandatory release from Delhi as per the water sharing arrangement of 1994 among the riparian state of U.P, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi. This 267 MGD is being utilized by Haryana, U.P & Rajasthan from downstream of Okhla barrage through Agra canal for irrigation purpose, which saves lot of ground water in the National Capital Region. Hence, it is pertinent to highlight and appreciate that the total utilized treated water in Delhi comes to about 357 MGD (90+267) against the treated effluent of 520 MGD, which is a substantial 69% utilization.

Further, consistent efforts are being made by the Delhi Jal Board under the aegis of the Board and the CEO for enhanced use of treated effluent, as is elaborated as under:

- i. In order to promote the use of treated effluent to the maximum, Delhi Jal Board has recently decided to provide Treated Effluent totally FREE OF COST for agriculture, water body rejuvenation and groundwater re-charge purposes to all user agencies and departments. Earlier, there was a charge of Rs 7 per KL for tanker off-take and Rs 4.0 per KL for supply through pipelines, which has been completely waived.
- ii. DJB has embarked on various ambitious projects of creating artificial water bodies using the treated effluents, which will serve the twin purpose of recharging groundwater, as well give possibility of controlled extraction through borewells, to augment the precious potable water supply in the city. DJB has plans for creation of 5 artificial water bodies at Dwarka WWTP, Pappankalan WWTP, Nilothi WWTP, Rohini WWTP and Timarpur Oxidation Pond at a cost of Rs. 169.76 crores. The work on 4 water bodies except Nilothi WWTP, has already commenced. These artificial water bodies will utilize total of about 46 MGD Treated Effluent on completion by December 2022 in a phased manner.
- iii. It is submitted that through strenuous efforts and close follow-up, DJB has secured permission from UYRB for use of 70 MGD Treated Effluent from Coronation Pillar STP for release upstream of Palla, which can be lifted at Wazirabad as raw water source through the river channel. This project, the first of its kind in the country, will not only enhance the use of treated effluent, but also augment the raw water availability for the burgeoning requirement of Delhi. The treated effluent will be released after installing appropriate tertiary treatment process as per the standards of Class-C, Classification of Inland Surface Water Standards. Noting the complexity of the project and the various works required for treatment of effluent, conveyance to Palla and installation of quality control and monitoring systems, the project will take about 2-3 years. The detailed action plan with timelines are under preparation.
- iv. Delhi Jal Board has also submitted a detailed proposal to UYRB for the substitution of 20 MGD irrigation component of Delhi with Treated Effluent at Auchandi and Jaunti Regulator with Haryana, in lieu of same amount of raw water through the CLC/DSB canal system to Delhi. The matter is being vigorously pursued and project will be completed in 18 months time after the approval by UYRB.
- v. A major project of use of treated effluent envisaged by DJB involves the exchange of 140 MGD treated effluent with Uttar Pradesh in lieu of raw water for augmenting water supply in Delhi. Multiple rounds of meetings and site inspections have already taken place between the officials of DJB and Irrigation Department, UP and consultancy reports are under process. Strenuous efforts are being made to firm up the modalities and finalize the



MOU between the 2 states, which will be a pioneering effort in the use of treated effluent involving inter-state collaboration and cooperation in the country.

As can be seen from the details above, DJB has a robust perspective plan for use of treated effluent, which will utilize a total of 605 MGD treated effluent in a phased manner as follows:

S.No.	Area of Utilization	Proposed Utilization	Quantity (MGD)
1.	Present usage		90
2.	Discharge in Yamuna River as Return Flow		267
	Sub-total-1		357
3	Artificial Water Bodies	46	
4	Coronation Pillar STP-discharge at Palla	70	
5	Auchandi & Jaunti Regulator	20	
6	Exchange in lieu of raw water with UP	140	
	Sub-Total-2	276	
	Grand Total: (present & planned)	633	

2. Present level of usage-82 MGD vis-à-vis 89 MGD:

The figure of utilization of 89 MGD of treated effluent within Delhi is peak consumption, there is always some seasonal variations depending upon the weather conditions. There is seasonal variation in the demand of treated effluent, with reduced offtake in winter months. In the month of October, the average supply of treated effluent to CPWD was around 13-14 MGD against their peak demand of 20-22 MGD in the summer season. The observations of YMC pertain to the month of Oct 2020 i.e. the winter season when demand of treated effluent usually gets lower. However, as already recorded by YMC that there is "*clear evidence of DDA and Corporations lifting much larger quantities of treated waste water*", the suggestion of independent assessment of quantity used can be implemented under the aegis of the YMC.

3. Closure of Borewells:

In respect of the issue of closure of borewells, it is respectfully submitted that DJB has continuously and regularly pursued with various agencies like Municipal corporations, NDMC, DDA, ASI & CPWD etc. about the imperative of using treated effluent from the DJB facilities for the various parks maintained by them.

The issue has been discussed at various review meetings at different levels in the GNCTD, as also through written correspondence with the park owning agencies. In fact, the CEO, DJB had personally attended the District Magistrates (DMs)/Deputy Commissioner's (DCs) Review Meeting chaired by Divisional Commissioner, Delhi in 2019 itself, wherein the need for sealing of all unauthorized/illegal borewells was duly emphasized.

This was followed by regular written requests to all Deputy Commissioners from DJB to take urgent action in this regard towards compliance of the directions of Hon'ble NGT, copies of which were sent to Divisional Commissioner and other senior officers also. As already submitted, Member (Drainage) is the senior-most officer and Technical Head of the Sewerage and Drainage services at Delhi Jal Board, and also a Member of the Board, who pilots and spearheads the discussions and decisions in this regard. There is no dichotomy or straight-jacket between the Member Drainage and the CEO and the Board functions with unity of command, control and operations under the aegis of the Board. Most official correspondence in DJB is dispatched by



the technical domain heads under intimation to the CEO, which it is humbly prayed that may not be construed as an inferior intervention.

It is pertinent to underscore here that under the statutory scheme, the authority to seal borewells rests with the DMs/DCs of the district under the Revenue Department, GNCTD. DJB extends the fullest support, cooperation and facilitation to the DCs/DMs for the sealing action/drives. However, the statutory sealing action has to be carried out by the empowered authority i.e. DMs, who are as much bound by the directions and orders of the Hon'ble NGT, as is DJB and other agencies. It is humbly and respectfully prayed that emphasis/onus only on DJB for the statutory actions of other authorities is not helping, as it engenders task evasion and shifting of responsibility. DJB remains committed to facilitating and achieving the compliance of all directions of the Hon'ble NGT and YMC and is pursuing the matters with other statutory authorities involved in the wholesome compliance.

The details of the steps taken by DJB towards maximization of the treated effluent usage and the sealing of borewells are encapsulated as follows:

- i. The latitude & longitude of the parks and the data/ locations of parks received from various agencies were plotted on the Map and the number of parks which are falling within a radius of 5 KM of the DJB STPs had been identified and the same was conveyed to agencies with location of nearest STPs so that they can immediately start lifting treated effluent through tankers.
- ii. DJB had prepared project reports for laying infrastructure for supply of treated effluent upto designated locations of the end user park-owning agencies for usage in parks. The cost estimates were submitted to the park-owning agencies for taking necessary action to install the conveyance system, however, no action has yet been taken.
- iii. Further, DJB had also written to the stakeholders/ park owning agencies vide letters dated 23/5/2019 & subsequent repeated reminders from senior officers at DJB including CEO, Member (Drainage) and Chief Engineer at various times, including letters dated 11/6/2019, 17/6/2019, 21/6/2019, 16/7/2019, 19/7/2019 & 01/08/2019 requesting them to start lifting treated effluent from DJB STPs for use in parks falling within a radius of 5 KM of a DJB STP, using tankers as an interim arrangement as desired by the monitoring committee.
- iv. DJB has also installed filling points at its all major STPs for convenient filling the tankers with treated effluent and the location of these filling points have been duly shared with the various park-owning agencies.
- v. Notices were issued to DDA, NDMC, Municipal Corporations, CPWD, DMRC, PWD, DUSIB to submit ATRs to the YMC on the progress made in the utilization of treated effluent in parks which are within 5 km radius of STPs filling points, failing which borewells in these parks were to be sealed by the DMs/DCs.
- vi. On non-receipt of Action Plan sent by the stakeholders, DJB had asked the District Magistrates to seal the bore wells located in parks within 5 Km of STPs vide letter dated 05.09.2019. Subsequently, letters dated 7/10/2019, 11/11/2019 & 25/11/2019 had been sent by DJB to the District Magistrates to seal the bore wells which were being used for horticulture purposes in the parks.
- vii. The list of parks pertaining to respective Districts were emailed on 5th Sep. 2019 separately followed by written communication through email and hard copy as well.
- viii. Since, no positive results were forthcoming, hampered in the present



year, possibly due to the unprecedented crisis from COVID-19 pandemic, another request was made to Divisional Commissioner vide letter dated 29.10.2020 from Member (Dr.) DJB for issuance of suitable directions to respective District Magistrates to initiate/expedite sealing of bore wells in the parks where treated effluent from nearby STPs is not being used. The matter has been again raised by CEO, DJB with Divisional Commissioner vide D.O. Letter dated 28.12.2020 requesting for urgent action on sealing these borewells.

- ix. With the efforts of the YMC, as also the regular follow up by DJB, Spl Secy. (UD), GNCTD has written to the Divisional Commissioner vide letter dt. 25.11.2020 requesting to include the issue of sealing of bore wells in the monthly review meetings with District Magistrates. As per request of the Spl. Secy. (UD), GNCTD the details of the parks have again been emailed to all the District Magistrates vide CE (SDW) S&E letter dt. 26.11.2020
- x. From time to time, public notices are also being published by DJB in newspapers for awareness of the bulk users and general public also for the optimum usage of treated effluent for horticulture and other non-potable purposes.

4. Bulk users like DMRC and Railways:

In this regard, it is humbly submitted that DJB organized Stakeholders Meetings with various park owning agencies and bulk users to facilitate and enhance the usage of treated effluent by these agencies. Stakeholders Meetings were held in DJB on 25.03.2019, 27.03.2019, 23.04.2019, 01.05.2019, 18.12.2019, 24.12.2019, 30.01.2020 and 09.07.2020 to review and enhance the progress on use of treated effluent from STPs for parks etc. In fact, a meeting in this regard was also chaired by Chief Secretary, Delhi on 28.10.2019 for optimum usage of treated effluent by the various agencies. Specifically, with respect to DMRC and Railways, the following is submitted:

- i. As far as DMRC is concerned, they have communicated vide their letter dated 24.11.2020 (**Annexure-C**) that they are using their own treated effluent for horticulture purposes from their own captive STPs and ETPs and don't require any Treated Effluent from DJB.
- ii. Further, Railway authorities were invited in the stakeholders meeting at DJB, but they never attended any meeting, nor have shown any desire for the use of treated effluent from DJB. As very sagely pointed out by YMC, the efforts to secure compliance from Central Govt agencies and other large institutional water users need more impetus. The observations of the YMC that CS having written to some Central Govt authorities in January 2019 needs to consider taking it up at level of Cabinet Secretary is most welcome in this regard.

Delhi Cantonment Board:- At present treated waste water from STPs of MES and CETP of DSIIDC is being used for horticulture purpose through tankers to the tune of 560 KL per day and to further augmentation to the tune of 1000 KL per day estimates for laying of pipe line network and reservoir etc. to transport the treated waste water to parks and green belts has been approved by the competent authority. The work of preparing hydraulic design, structural design and tender documents for construction of pumping station and reservoir etc is in progress.

East Delhi Municipal Corporation:- EDMC is utilizing treated effluent/ treated



waste water from the existing Delhi Jal Board STPs viz located at Kondli and Yamuna Vihar in EDMC area, for watering/irrigation of 1338 EDMC parks using its own water tankers. EDMC is also having its own ETPs, having capacity of 0.6 MLD located at Swami Dayanand Hospital and 3.0 MLD at Shahdara Jheel which are functional. 473 nos. tubewells have been closed by EDMC as per NGT order and in 444 nos. parks EDMC is utilizing treated water from these ETPs presently. This waste treated water from DJB STPs and EDMC ETPs is also being utilized for sanitization for COVID-19 control in its area, sprinkling on roads, Hotspots for mitigation of air pollution.

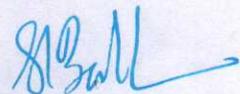
The total treated water 3459 KLD was utilized by EDMC for irrigation of parks of Shahdara South & North in last three months. Use of treated effluent was badly affected due to COVID-19 pandemic and thereafter rains. Now EDMC is utilizing treated effluent for sanitization for COVID-19 control in its area, sprinkling on roads to curb the air pollution and horticulture purposes. EDMC deployed 40 tankers in 998 shifts 8 hours per day for sanitization its area using treated water to the tune of 8982 KL (appx.) for COVID-19.

In addition to this, the treated water is being used at Waste to Energy Plant Ghazipur and C&D plant at Shastri Park to run these plants. At C&D Waste Plant about 15000 ltrs. per day and at Waste to Energy Plant 100 to 150 KL per day waste treated water is being used. It is further informed that CS has directed Delhi Jal Board to lay treated waste water supply lines in the entire Delhi.

South Delhi Municipal Corporation- Action Taken Report is enclosed as Annexure -A.

North Delhi Municipal Corporation - Action Taken Report is enclosed as Annexure - B.

5. The present affidavit along with the annexure is being placed before this Hon'ble Tribunal for its consideration and further directions, if any.



DEPONENT

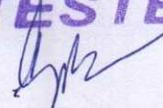
SUBHASH CHANDRA
Special Secretary (UD)
Urban Development Department
Govt. of NCT of Delhi
10th Level, Delhi Sectt. New Delhi

I Identify
Name.....
Address.....

VERIFICATION:

Verified at New Delhi on this the 25th day of January, 2021 that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.



ATTESTED

NOTARY PUBLIC
DELHI

25 JAN 2021



DEPONENT

SUBHASH CHANDRA
Special Secretary (UD)
Urban Development Department
Govt. of NCT of Delhi
10th Level, Delhi Sectt. New Delhi

Subject: Action Taken or Status Report of SDMC for the Fifth Report of the Yamuna Monitoring Committee appointed by the Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 26.07.2018 in OA no. 06/2012-Manoj Mishra vs UOI and Ors.

S.No.	Page No.	Issues	Suggestions in 5 th Report of the YMC	SDMC Comments
1.	12.	Formation of advisory committee of experts and different sub-committee has been recognized in the new formulation of RYMC	Coordination with DJB, MCDs, departments of GNCTD, UP Irrigation department, as well as experts has been provided for. The Executive committee has 15 members most of whom are there in ex-officio capacity and they represent the key departments whose presence is necessary on such a committee. All the Municipal Corporations, the police, and DJB are represented on the committee	Directions will be compiled with
2.	14.	In the last meeting held with the Additional Chief Secretary on 23.11.2020 for the first time, YMC saw some effort to attend the meeting after reviewing the coordination and implementation issues connected with the functions of the DJB and the Municipal Corporations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be another Executive Committee under the Additional Chief Secretary Urban development to monitor the progress on issues like septage management, prevention of solid waste dumping, imposition of environmental compensation and use of treated water. • Therefore it is best that monitoring of the projects, schemes and strategies connected with DJB and the Urban Local Bodies is done by the Department responsible for handling the budgets, issue of notifications, Cabinet notes and Government orders and whose head is designated as the Director Urban Local Bodies under the MCD Act. • In the context of setting up the RYMC it is important to distinguish between activities connected with the floodplains and appurtenant rejuvenation projects and those connected with programs, schemes and enforcement action which is a purely a function of the Government and local bodies. To that end there is a need for Government involvement and oversight of the pollution related functions which is not a DDA responsibility. 	Directions will be compiled with
3.	28.	Foam formation in river Yamuna	DPCC to give a detailed report indicating the point sources of pollution, and also take enforcement action against industries/individuals causing pollution in the river Yamuna. Chief Secretary Delhi, as Chairman of Integrated Drain Management Cell was also requested to take up the matter in the meeting of IDMC at the earliest and direct the concerned Departments/ Municipal Corporations/ DSIIDC, DJB and DPCC to take urgent enforcement action to contain pollution in the river. CS was also requested to submit a	The reply is same as mentioned for point no. 5

			report to YMC within a week which is received from CPCB and DPCC are enclosed as Annexure C-3/4 and C-3/5 respectively	
4.	42. (Point no. D)	Supreme Court Orders on Monitoring of the YAP III and other projects	Need of Quarterly Review meeting at the level of Chief Secretary, Delhi to review all such projects undertaken by different departments i.e. MCD, PWD, Irrigation & FCD, DPCC, CPCB etc. If these meetings, were being held as directed by the Apex court, the delays encountered by the flagship sewage treatment projects of sewage treatment would not have suffered as much as they have	Directions will be compiled with
5.	55.	Reference of IDMC for remediation and management of all drains in Delhi	Agency wise status of In-situ Bio/Phyto Remediation work is tabulated. In case of SDMC, IIT Delhi appointed as Consultant and Action Plan submitted by IIT Delhi. SDMC have constraints of fund. Seeking EC funds from CPCB.	<p>Action Taken Report on the minutes of the 6th IDMC meeting held on 14-08-2020 (circulated vide letter no. CEO/IDMA/2020-D-486 dated 25-08-2020) is as under:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Action Plan prepared by IIT Delhi, amounting to Rs. 129.96 Crores was submitted to CPCB for sanction of funds under Environment Pollution Fund (EPF). A copy of said Action Plan was submitted to CEO, DJB (Member Secretary IDMC) as well. 2. Subsequent to meeting held with Chairman CPCB on 10-07-2020, a specific request for taking up the pilot project on Chirag Delhi Drainage system (in a length of about 17 km) for a tentative cost of Rs. 1073.81 Lacs has been submitted to CPCB vide letter dated 17-07-2020. The same has been followed up by way of reminders as well. 3. CPCB vide its letter dated 19-10-2020 has stated that funds under "Environment Protection Charges" are utilized for projects related to Air Pollution only. 4. For carrying out the detailed design/drawing for the proposed intervention on Chirag Delhi Drainage System

				<p>(Pushp Vihar main Nallah from MB road to Press Enclave road in a length of about 1.90 km), IIT Delhi has been engaged for a consultancy cost of Rs. 08.00 Lacs + GST vide SDMC letter dated 15-10-2020.</p> <p>5. The detailed survey of the area of the drain where the intervention is proposed to be carried out has been completed by IIT Delhi team.</p> <p>6. IIT Delhi team in association with NEERI Nagpur Scientist is working on the detailed design/drawing. The detailed design for the proposed sketch is likely to be finalized by December 2020. The funds for this pilot project shall be arranged by SDMC from its own resources.</p> <p>It is further to submit that project in entirety of all drains under jurisdiction of SDMC can be implemented of funds to the tune of Rs. 130.00 Crore can be arranged through intervention of YMC.</p>
6.	66.	Dr Sen Nursing Home drain (35 MLD)	As per the advice of YMC, DJB had started constructing a weir to completely stop the overflow. In the month of July 2020, the constructed structure was demolished by SDMC it was causing obstruction to the flow thereby weakening the embankment of the drain and causing backflow leading to flooding. Action is now being taken to construct a weir with gunny bags, which can be removed during the rainy season. This situation highlights the absence of coordination and IDMC should take serious note of such inter-agency confusion.	No action on part of SDMC
7.	78.	Joint Inspection of industrial clusters	Eleven clusters which do not have CETPs are stated to be dry industries and do not consume water in the process. Such Industrial clusters will be subjected to joint inspection by CPCB, DPCC and DSIIDC and MCDs verify the claim and also assess the manner in which hazardous waste like	The matter pertains to DPCC. However, whenever joint inspection is carried out, SDMC representative shall attend the inspection.

			used oil, lubricants and grease if any used in the process, it is disposed of .	
8.	80-81	Industries Located in notified Industrial Clusters	Presently, there are 33 approved Planned Industrial Areas in Delhi (Annexure C-7/1). Out of these 33 Industrial Areas, only 25 industrial areas/estates have been handed over to DSIIDC for which DSIIDC is responsible for maintenance & upgradations of development activities. Out of 25 Industrial areas, lease administration of only 12 areas is with DSIIDC and for the rest, the authority lies with DDA. Besides, in these 12 industrial areas, authority to collect revenue and levy various types of penalties/charges vests either with DDA or concerned DMC. There are 9 industrial clusters which have not been transferred to DSIIDC for purpose of maintenance of drains and roads (<i>list is provided</i>). Also the list is provided for 25 Industrial Clusters which have been notified for redevelopment under the provisions of the Master Plan for Delhi	SDMC is providing civic amenities i.e. sweeping of roads, footpaths and collection & transportation of MSW generated in the notified industrial clusters falling under its jurisdiction.
9.	82.	Industrial pollution	Point no. b) regular inspections and enforcement actions by the concerned civic/regulatory agencies i.e. DMCs, DPCC, DJB etc. against units releasing pollutants into the drains	in domain of DPCC. However, SDMC is carrying out all actions pertaining to sanitation/cleanliness in the area
10.	83-84.	Industries in Non-Conforming/Residential Areas	The Govt. of NCT of Delhi, in coordination with the Municipal authorities, has taken the action to close down industries in non-conforming areas in three steps namely: Step-I, Step-II and Step-III. Action Taken Report as on 17.08.2020 received from the three Municipal Corporations regarding Step-III is furnished in the table. Therefore to be able to make a dent on pollution going into drains and eventually the river Yamuna from industries which are in unplanned and residential areas will have to be regulated. Minutes of meeting with MD DSIIDC placed at Annexure C-7/2.	No comments
11.	90.	NGT order on Sewage and FSM dated 11.9.19.	The points pertaining to SDMC are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Govt. of NCT Delhi, DJB, DMCs and DDA to collectively undertake advance planning for location of STPs, SPS', peripheral and trunk lines before new populations settle in. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT Delhi, DJB and DMCs to introduce the regime of levy sewerage charges as presently no such charges are being levied within two months including areas where network has been laid (whole of East Delhi). Considering that tens of thousands 	SDMC has appointed nodal officers for enforcement of directions by the committee. The concerned officers regularly visit the area and take necessary action as per directions issued. As regard to Septage Management, a detailed SOP is under approval

			<p>of households spew their garbage into the storm water drains and pay nothing for the environmental damage caused, the CEO, DJB and DMCs to ensure sewer connectivity where sewer network has been laid before 31.12.2019 failing which both these agencies shall be saddled with environment compensation to the tune of Rs. 10 lakh per month and disciplinary action against the Zonal Officer responsible for his zone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chief Secretary, GNCT Delhi, DJB and DMCs to ensure that a mechanism is evolved where by raw sewage from unauthorized colonies gets collected and taken to some central STP facility for treatment till the time sewer line network is laid in unauthorized colonies within three months and six months thereafter ensure implementation of laying of sewer line network failing which EC of Rs. 10 lacs per month shall be levied on each of them . • An institutional mechanism be established by the Chief Secretaries, GNCT Delhi, DJB and DMCs whereby the collection, transportation and disposal of septic tank waste is monitored. • Accountability of the officers may be determined in the manner mentioned earlier. The Committee may monitor this aspect.” 	
12.	99	Issues related to poor septage collection.	There has been no enforcement action by the District Magistrates. The reasons assigned are that DMs have been busy with Covid-19 related duties. However the fact that even prior March 2020, these districts have shown zero collections goes to show that there is no ownership of the regulation brought out by the Government and each Department is passing on the responsibility to other departments. While DJB limits itself to only registration and providing infrastructure for receiving and treating septage, the Local bodies, namely the three Municipal corporations have been taking the plea that septage and sewage is not their responsibility but that of the DJB.	No Comments
13.	100	SOP for septage collection & treatment from Unauthorized unsewered Colonies on 31.3.2020.	After constant dithering over the responsibility for septage between those tasked with sewage and sanitation, Govt of NCT Delhi has brought out Standard Operating Procedure for collection, transportation and treatment of Septage from Unauthorized unsewered Colonies on 31.3.2020. Though the SOPs were issued on 31st	As regard to Septage Management, a detailed SOP is under approval.

			<p>march 2020, (Annexure-C-8/1) a review held by YMC with the three Municipal Commissioner has brought out that there has been no action taken by the DMCs on the SOPs finalized and ordered by the government. This being extremely serious matter was brought before the review meeting held with the Additional Chief Secretary Urban Development, the nodal department, for coordinating with the DMCs and the DJB on 23.11.2020.</p>																																											
14.	101	The status of EC levied and realized is tabulated.	<p>The status of EC levied upto October 2020 and realized is tabulated below</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. No</th> <th>Drain</th> <th>Period</th> <th>Nos of Challans</th> <th>EC imposed (in Rs. Lacs)</th> <th>EC recovered (in Rs. Lacs)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Drain above 4' depth</td> <td>March 2019 to October 2020</td> <td>81</td> <td>40.50</td> <td>1.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Drain above 4' depth These penalties includes fines/penalties under DMC Act & EP Act</td> <td>March 2019 to October 2020</td> <td>6280</td> <td>---</td> <td>113.24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td colspan="5">During March 2020 to October 2020, no action regarding challenging on big drains has been taken due to COVID-19. Whereas, some action has been taken in respect of small drains below 4' by DEMO staff. Letters vide No. Dir (DEMS)2020/D-817 dated 30.06.2020 & SE (DEMS) HQ/SDMC/2020-2-UD-115 dated 26.10.2020 have been sent to the concerned zonal officers to issue challans against the violators and take necessary action.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S. No	Drain	Period	Nos of Challans	EC imposed (in Rs. Lacs)	EC recovered (in Rs. Lacs)	1.	Drain above 4' depth	March 2019 to October 2020	81	40.50	1.00	2.	Drain above 4' depth These penalties includes fines/penalties under DMC Act & EP Act	March 2019 to October 2020	6280	---	113.24	3.	During March 2020 to October 2020, no action regarding challenging on big drains has been taken due to COVID-19. Whereas, some action has been taken in respect of small drains below 4' by DEMO staff. Letters vide No. Dir (DEMS)2020/D-817 dated 30.06.2020 & SE (DEMS) HQ/SDMC/2020-2-UD-115 dated 26.10.2020 have been sent to the concerned zonal officers to issue challans against the violators and take necessary action.					<p>The status of EC levied upto November 2020 and realized is tabulated below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. No</th> <th>Drain</th> <th>Period</th> <th>Nos of Challans</th> <th>EC imposed (in Rs. Lacs)</th> <th>EC recovered (in Rs. Lacs)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Drain above 4' depth</td> <td>March 2019 to October 2020</td> <td>107</td> <td>43.03</td> <td>1.43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Drain above 4' depth These penalties includes fines/penalties under DMC Act & EP Act</td> <td>March 2019 to October 2020</td> <td>6507</td> <td>---</td> <td>115.82</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S. No	Drain	Period	Nos of Challans	EC imposed (in Rs. Lacs)	EC recovered (in Rs. Lacs)	1.	Drain above 4' depth	March 2019 to October 2020	107	43.03	1.43	2.	Drain above 4' depth These penalties includes fines/penalties under DMC Act & EP Act	March 2019 to October 2020	6507	---	115.82
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					3.	<p>Consolidated report for the month of November 2020 in r/o EC/Challans issued for causing pollution into drains in the matter of O.A. No.6/2012 case titles as Manoj Mishra UOI & Ors. Period March 2019 – November 2020 (Copy enclosed as Annexure 'A')</p>							
15.	102	The agency wise, status of EC levied and realized is extremely poor	YMC had asked the UDD and DMCs to evolve a credible mechanism for improving realization of EC levied on the offenders. South DMC has also come up with some mechanism for recovery of EC stating that recovery will now be done under Section 455 of the DMC act as the experience with recoveries through SDMs as arrears of land revenue has been highly unsatisfactory. However unless this is monitored by the Urban Development Department, not much headway is expected. YMC is of the opinion that accountabilities need to be fixed on officers for their lackadaisical implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle so far as pollution in the drains is concerned.	No Comments									
16.	110	De-centralized modular STPs	Construction and installation of de-centralized modular STPs of Kilotitre capacity range to be installed adjacent to parks and gardens for using sewage flowing in the drains or to be erected along the sewer lines. This has been done by the SDMC in Vasant Kunj Park and few other areas	<p>Existing use of treated water from STP in parks.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. No</th> <th>Location of STP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Keshopur (Parks in Vikaspuri</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						S. No	Location of STP	1.	Keshopur (Parks in Vikaspuri
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17.	111	Review meeting with the Stakeholders.	The YMC held review meeting with all important the VC DDA on 06.10.2020 and held separate meetings with three	The reply is same as provided for point no. 16 and 18																																								

			<p>MCDs and DJB to specifically review the use of treated waste water. Thereafter another review meeting was held with the Ms Renu Sharma, Addl. Chief Secretary, Urban Development, Govt of NCT Delhi on 23.11.2020 as it is the responsibility of the Urban Development Department to oversee and coordinate matters impinging on urban development. The YMC emphasized the importance of utilising treated waste water for other than potable uses and drew attention to NGT's orders thereon. The overall report from the Agencies shows considerable progress and the NGT's orders have been given effect to though it will take time for 100 % coverage by the urban local bodies and DDA. But the indications are positive.</p>	
18.	114	Status of reuse of treated wastewater in SDMC parks	<p>A brief summary is provided by each MCD regarding the status of reuse of treated wastewater in the parks.</p> <p>South Delhi Municipal Corporation has reported that:</p> <p>At present SDMC is maintaining 6822 parks with a total area of 2202 acre. At present 132 parks having an area of 69 acres are utilizing treated wastewater and 56 tube wells have been closed, Another 134 parks are being irrigated using treated water from DJB's STPs. A total of 8.132 Million litres has been utilised during the period-01.09.20 to 24.11.20. An order for 15 new modular STPs has been placed for being installed at the Parks. With the installation of these STPs, 28 more wells will be closed. A DPR has been prepared by M/s WAPCOS Ltd. (Consultant appointed by DJB) for laying pipelines for the conveyance of treated waste water to the parks within a 5 Km radius of STPs. The share of outlay assigned to SDMC comes to Rs. 74.39 crores. Since SDMC does not have funds it has approached Ministry of Urban Development and Urban Affairs for financial Assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4672 parks with an area of 1495 acres will be irrigated through the aforesaid STP's. • 3.02 MGD treated water will be utilised for this purpose. • Dependency on ground water will be reduced as 996 tube wells will be closed upon utilization of treated water from STP. 	<p>A brief summary is provided by each MCD regarding the status of reuse of treated wastewater in the parks.</p> <p>South Delhi Municipal Corporation has reported that:</p> <p>At present SDMC is maintaining 6822 parks with a total area of 2202 acre. At present 132 parks having an area of 104.32 acres are utilizing treated wastewater and 56 tube wells have been closed. Another 134 parks are being irrigated using treated water from DJB's STPs. A total of 11.7 MLD has been utilised during the period-01/09/2020 to 27/12/2020. An order for 15 new modular STPs has been placed for being installed at the Parks. With the installation of these STPs, 28 more wells will be closed. A DPR has been prepared by M/s WAPCOS Ltd. (Consultant appointed by DJB) for laying pipelines for the conveyance of treated waste water to the parks within a 5 Km radius of STPs. The share of outlay assigned to SDMC comes to Rs. 74.39 crores. Since SDMC does not have funds it has approached</p>

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19.	116 .	DJB explanation about various parks maintained by MCDs, NDMC, DDA, ASI, CPWD etc.	The pointers are elaborated with respect to the reuse of treated wastewater from STPs in the parks and seal the bore wells located in parks within 5 Km of STPs.	The action taken for the reuse of treated wastewater from STPs in the parks is same as provided in point no. 18.



North Delhi Municipal Corporation
Office of the Director-in-Chief
8th Floor, Dr. S. P. M. Civic Centre,
J. L. N. Marg, New Delhi - 110002

No. DNC/NDMC/2020-21/D-04

Dated: 12.01.2021

Subject: Action Taken or Status Report of NORTH DMC on the Fifth Report of the Yamuna Monitoring Committee appointed by the Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 26.07.2018 in OA no. 06/2012-Manoj Mishra vs UOI and Ors.

Point wise action taken or status report of North DMC Fifth Report of the Yamuna Monitoring Committee is as under:-

S. No.	Page No.	Issues	Suggestions in 5 th Report of the YMC	NORTH DMC Comments
1	12	Formation of advisory committee of experts and different sub-committee has been recognized in the new formulation of RYMC	Coordination with DJB, MCDs, departments of GNCTD, UP Irrigation department, as well as experts has been provided for. The Executive committee has 15 members most of whom are there in ex-officio capacity and they represent the key departments whose presence is necessary on such a committee. All the Municipal Corporations, the police, and DJB are represented on the committee	Directions will be complied with
2	14	In the last meeting held with the Additional Chief Secretary on 23.11.2020 for the first time, YMC saw some effort to attend the meeting after reviewing the coordination and implementation issues connected with the functions of the DJB and the Municipal Corporations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be another Executive Committee under the Additional Chief Secretary Urban development to monitor the progress on issues like septage management, prevention of solid waste dumping, imposition of environmental compensation and use of treated water. • Therefore it is best that monitoring of the projects, schemes and strategies connected with DJB and the Urban Local Bodies is done by the Department responsible for handling the budgets, issue of notifications, Cabinet notes and Government orders and whose head is designated as the Director Urban Local Bodies under the MCD Act • In the context of setting up the RYMC it is important to distinguish between activities connected with the flood plains and appurtenant rejuvenation projects 	Directions will be complied with

			and those connected with programs, schemes and enforcement action which is a purely a function of the Government and local bodies. To that end there is a need for Government involvement and oversight of the Pollution related functions which is not a DDA responsibility.	
3	28	Foam formation in river Yamuna	DPCC to give a detailed report indicating the point sources of pollution, and also take enforcement action against industries/individuals causing pollution in the river Yamuna. Chief Secretary Delhi, as Chairman of Integrated Drain Management Cell was also requested to take up the matter in the meeting of IDMC at the earliest and direct the concerned Departments/ Municipal Corporations/ DSIIDC, DJB and DPCC to take urgent enforcement action to contain pollution in the river. CS was also requested to submit a report to YMC within a week which is received from CPCB and DPCC are enclosed as Annexure C-3/4 and C-3/5 respectively	The reply is same as mentioned for point no. 5
4	42 (point no. D)	Supreme Court Orders on Monitoring of the YAP III and other projects	Need of Quarterly Review meeting at the level of Chief Secretary, Delhi to review all such projects under taken by different departments i.e. MCD, PWD, Irrigation & FCD, DPCC, CPCB etc. If these meetings, were being held as directed by the Apex court, the delays encountered by the flag ship sewage treatment projects of sewage treatment would not have suffered as much as they have	Directions will be complied with
5	55	Reference of IDMC for remediation and management of all drains in Delhi	Agency wise status of In-situ Bio/Phyto Remediation work is tabulated. In case of NORTH DMC, IIT Delhi appointed as Consultant and Action Plan submitted by IIT Delhi. NORTH DMC have constraints off und. Seeking EC funds from CPCB.	<p><u>Subject :Bioremediation and / or Phytoremediation of drains in compliance of directions of Hon'ble NGT in O.A. No. 6/2012 (Manoj Mishra Vs Union of India &Ors.)</u></p> <p>Hon'ble NGT has given several directions in O.A. No. 6/2012 in the matter of Manoj Mishra Vs Union of India &Ors. vide a detailed order dated 05.03.2020. In compliance of the same, an Integrated Drainage Management Cell (IDMC) has been set up under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, GNCTD for</p>

				<p>remediation and management of all drains of Delhi with representatives of all agencies/departments/ULBs owning such drains. Subsequently, in its orders dated 05.03.2020, Hon'ble NGT has directed that IDMC may prepare and execute an action plan on the subject of 'Alternate Technologies for Management of Waste Water in Drains' after appropriate techno-economic evaluation at its end in the light of reports of the CPCB referred to by the YMC in its recommendations dated 20.01.2020 and 17.02.2020. The matter was discussed in the meeting taken by Chief Secretary, GNCTD through video conferencing on 29.05.2020 wherein it was desired that North DMC should take the advice of expert agencies for feasibility of using Alternate Technologies for Management of Wastewater in Drains. Accordingly, the work was assigned to IIT Delhi vide this office letter No. D/206/EE(M-I)C-SPZ/2020-21 dated 2.7.2020.</p> <p>In pursuance to the same, IIT Delhi vide their e-mail dated 19.11.20 has submitted detailed report on Action plan for Bioremediation and / or Phytoremediation of drains. The reports considered for preparing the action plan are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report prepared by CPCB on "Alternate Technologies for Management of Wastewater in Drains" submitted to Yamuna Monitoring Committee (YMC), 2020 2. Drainage Master Plan of NCT Delhi prepared by IIT Delhi (2018) <p>There are 192 drains under jurisdiction of NORTH DMC covering approximately 112 km. For administrative</p>
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				<p>purpose these are divided in Six zones namely Rohini Division M-I, M-II, Civil line Zone Division MI, MII, Keshav Puram Zone Division M-I, MII, Sadar Paharganj M-I, M-II, Karol Bagh M-I, M-II, Narela zone M-I, M-II, and one unauthorised category. Only two of the drains in Civil lines zone are falling directly to Yamuna, while most of the other drains in North DMC are falling to first, second order and third order drains of Najafgarh Nallah. Some of the drains are also discharging on land or lake. Drains out flowing to Yamuna from North DMC area are (i) Kudesia Nallah, (ii) Tonga Stand Drain. None of the two drains have STP. Besides drains out falling to Yamuna other drains in North DMC area were analyzed on physical parameters i.e. width and length for the purpose of in situ treatment.</p> <p>Based on Drainage master plan for NCT Delhi prepared by Department of Civil Engineering, IIT Delhi it has been observed that North DMC own drainage network mainly in Najafgarh Basin. The drains are divided in two categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) drains having avg. width <1m, (ii) drains with avg. width between >1 m. <p>Total drains having width and depth more than 1 m under the jurisdiction of North DMC are presented in table 11. Total length of such drains in North DMC area is approximately 112 km Further drains above 1 m are divided into four categories from the treatment strategy point of view. (i) with maximum width more than 9 m, sufficient length, and if their outfall is in Yamuna, are proposed for in situ treatment</p>
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				<p>intervention to achieve discharge quality as per NGT norms</p> <p>ii) having width between 4-9 m to be treated following scheme upto secondary treatment to meet MoEF standards and,</p> <p>iii) drains with width between 1 m to 4m to be treated upto secondary treatment but not to meet discharge standards.</p> <p>iv) All drains below 1 m will be subjected to primary treatment while closed drains will be provided with screens at the outfall. More discussion on treatment strategy is in methodology section.</p> <p>Categorization of drains in North DMC Jurisdiction</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Type of Drain</th> <th rowspan="2">Width of the drain (in meters)</th> <th colspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Nos.</th> <th>Length (m)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I</td> <td><1</td> <td>119</td> <td>67117</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II</td> <td>1-4</td> <td>65</td> <td>41700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III</td> <td>4-9</td> <td>4</td> <td>950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IV</td> <td>>9</td> <td>4</td> <td>3265</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>192</td> <td>113032</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>List of identified drains in North DMC for major Interventions is shown in Table I of the report . Absract for category wise drains in North DMC region is given in table no.13. Further using existing survey reports the present conditions of some of the drains in NORTH DMC area (water quality etc.) are analyzed and presented in table 14. This tentative water quantity and quality data is used to propose the action plan. Following options have been suggested for In situ treatment of wastewater in drains of North DMC:-</p> <p>STEP I - Screening of</p>	Type of Drain	Width of the drain (in meters)	Total		Nos.	Length (m)	I	<1	119	67117	II	1-4	65	41700	III	4-9	4	950	IV	>9	4	3265	Total		192	113032
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				<p>Floating Material (Primary Treatment) Litter trap Bubble curtain Screens</p> <p>STEP II- Silt Arrest System (Secondary Treatment) Weir Arrangement to arrest silt Geo-Textile bags</p> <p>STEP III- Biological plan replaced by Biological Treatment/ remediation (Tertiary Treatment) Floating Phytoremediation Constructed Wetland System Bio Ropes</p> <p>Treatment proposed for different type of drains to achieve desired output quality of treated waste water is as under .:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type I Drains: For the drains which directly discharging into river Yamuna and carrying significant amount of pollution load (width > 9 m) to be treated through primary, secondary and tertiary stages, NGT discharge standards to be achieved. • Type II Drains: For the drains not directly discharging into river Yamuna but are first order drains to major drain basins (width 4 m to 9 m) to be treated through primary, secondary stages, MoEF discharge standards to be achieved. • Type III Drains: For drains which are discharging into first order drains (width 1 m to 4 m), it was considered to use primary/secondary treatment for reducing pollution load to the major drains but not to meet any standards. • Type IV Drains: For drains width <1 m, it was considered to use
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				primary treatment					
				<p>The treatment proposed for different categories of drain alongwith cost per kilometre of drain as suggested is shown in table below:-</p> <p><u>Proposed treatment scheme for different categories of drains</u></p>					
	S	N	Type of Drain and width	Considered (m)	Effective depth of drains (m)	No of Drains	Treatment Scheme	Components	Cost of treatment per km length (lacs)
1			Type - I V (< 1 m)	0.75	1.3	108	Primary	Screening	15
2			Type - II	2.5	1.25	75	Primary	Screening,	85

				Cost Calculations:			
				Type of Drain and width	Length (m)	Cost of treatment per km length (laks)	Total cost of treatment (Rs in lakh)
				Type-IV (<1 m)	67 11 7	1 5	10 06. 75 5
				Type-III(1-4 m)	41 70 0	8 5	35 44. 5
				Type-II (>4-9 m)	95 0	1 5 5	14 7.2 5
				Type-I (>9 m)	32 65	2 0 0	65 3
							53 51. 50
				<p>The report has been received from the consultant M/s IIT Delhi and the same is put up before the competent authority for kind perusal and approval please. Further Jt Secretary, MoUD and Vice Chairman DDA have already been requested vide letter no D-744/EE(M-I)/CSPZ/20-21 dated 30-12-2020 to provide necessary funds for the execution of the scheme under UDF.</p>			
6	66	Dr Sen Nursing Home drain (35 MLD)	As per the advice of YMC, DJB had started constructing a weir to completely stop the overflow. In the month of July2020,the constructed structure was demolished by NORTH DMC it was causing obstruction to the flow thereby weakening the embankment of the drain and causing backflow leading to flooding. Action is now being taken to construct a weir with gunny bags, which can be	No action on part of NORTH DMC			

			removed during the rainy season. This situation highlights the absence of coordination and IDMC should take serious note of such inter-agency confusion.	
7	78	Joint Inspection of industrial clusters	Eleven clusters which do not have CETPs are stated to be dry industries and do not consume water in the process. Such Industrial clusters will be subjected to joint inspection by CPCB, DPCC and DSIIDC and MCDs verify the claim and also assess them an ner in which hazardous waste like used oil, lubricants and grease if any used in the process, it is disposed of	The matter pertains to DPCC. However, whenever joint inspection is carried out, NORTH DMC representative shall attend the inspection
8	80-81	Industries Located in notified Industrial Clusters	Presently, there are 33 approved Planned Industrial Areas in Delhi (Annexure C-7/1). Out of these 33 Industrial Areas, only 25 industrial areas/estates have been handed over to DSIIDC for which DSIIDC is responsible for maintenance & up gradations of development activities. Out of 25 Industrial areas, lease administration of only 12 areas is with DSIIDC and for the rest, the authority lies with DDA. Besides, in these 12 industrial areas, authority to collect revenue and levy various types of penalties/charges vests either with DDA or concerned DMC. There are 9 industrial clusters which have not been transferred to DSIIDC for purpose of maintenance of drains and roads (list is provided). Also the list is provided for 25 Industrial Clusters which have been notified for redevelopment under the provisions of the Master Plan for Delhi	NORTH DMC is providing civic amenities i.e. sweeping of roads, footpaths and collection & transportation of MSW generated in the notified industrial clusters falling under its jurisdiction.
9	82	Industrial pollution	Point no. b) regular inspections and enforcement actions By the concerned civic/regulatory agencies i.e. DMCs, DPCC, DJB etc. against units releasing pollutants in to the drains	The matter regarding pollution manating from industries is in domain of DPCC. However, NORTH DMC is carrying out all actions pertaining to sanitation/cleanlin ess in the area
10	83 – 84	Industries in Non-Conforming/ Residential Areas	The Govt. of NCT of Delhi, in coordination with the Municipal authorities, has taken the action to close down industries in non-conforming areas in three steps namely: Step-I, Step-II and Step-III. Action Taken Report as on 17.08.2020 received from the three Municipal Corporations regarding Step-III is furnished in the table. Therefore to be able to make a denton pollution going into drains and eventually the river Yamuna from industries which are in unplanned and residential areas Will have to be regulated.	No comments

			Minutes of meeting with MDDSIIDC placed at Annexure C-7/2.	
11	90	NGT order on Sewage and FSM dated 11.9.19	<p>The points pertaining to NORTH DMC are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Govt. of NCT Delhi, DJB, DMCs and DDA to collectively undertake advance planning for location of STPs, SPS', peripheral and trunk lines before new populations settle in. Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT Delhi, DJB and DMCs to introduce the regime of levy sewerage charges as presently no such charges are being levied within two months including areas where network has been laid (whole of East Delhi). Considering that tens of thousands of households spew their garbage into the storm water drains and pay nothing for the environmental damage caused, the CEO ,DJB and DMCs to ensure sewer connectivity where sever network has been laid before 31.12.2019 failing which both these agencies shall be saddled with environmentcompensationt othetuneofRs.10 Lakh per month and disciplinary action against the Zonal Officer responsible for his zone 	<p>NORTH DMC has appointed Nodal officers for enforcement of directions by the committee. The concerned officers regularly visit the area and take necessary action as per directions issued</p> <p>As regard to Septage Management, a detailed SOP is under approval</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Secretary, GNCT Delhi, DJB and DMCs to ensure that a mechanism is evolved whereby raw sewage from unauthorized colonies gets collected and taken to some central STP facility for treatment till the time sever line network is laid in unauthorized colonies within three months and six months thereafter ensure implementation of laying of sewer line network failing which EC of Rs. 10 lacs per month shall be levied on each of them An institutional mechanism be established by the Chief Secretaries, GNCT Delhi, 	

			<p>DJB and DMCs whereby the collection, transportation and disposal of septic tank waste is monitored</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountability of the officers may be determined in the manner mentioned earlier. <p>The Committee may monitor this aspect.”</p>	
12	99	Issues related to poor septage collection	<p>There has been no enforcement action by the District Magistrates. The reasons assigned are that DMs have been busy with Covid-19 related duties. However the fact that even prior March 2020, these districts have shown zero collections goes to show that there is no ownership of the regulation brought out by the Government and each Department is passing on the responsibility to other departments. While DJB limits itself to only registration and providing infrastructure for receiving and treating septage, the Local bodies, namely the three Municipal corporations have been taking the plea that septage and Sewage is not their responsibility but that of the DJB.</p>	No comments
13	100	SOP for septage collection & treatment from Unauthorized unsewered Colonies on 31.3.2020	<p>After constant dithering over the responsibility for septage between those tasked with sewage and sanitation, Govt. of NCT Delhi has brought out Standard Operating Procedure for collection, transportation and treatment of Septage from Unauthorized unsewered Colonies on 31.3.2020.</p>	As regard to Septage Management, a detailed SOP is under approval
			<p>Though the SOPs were issued on 31st march 2020, (Annexure-C-8/1) a review held by YMC with the three Municipal Commissioner has brought out that there has been no action taken by the DMCs on the SOPs finalized and ordered by the government. This being extremely serious matter was brought before the review meeting held with the Additional Chief Secretary Urban Development, the nodal department, for coordinating</p>	

			With the DMCs and the DJB on 23.11.2020.																																	
14	101	The status of EC levied and realized is tabulated	The status of EC levied upto October 2020 and	The status of EC levied upto December+2020 and realized tabulated below:																																
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15	102	The agency wise, status of EC levied and realized is extremely poor	YMC had asked the UDD and DMCs to evolve a credible mechanism for improving realization of EC levied on the offenders. South DMC has also come up with some mechanism for recovery of EC stating that recovery will now be done under Section 455 of the DMC act as the experience with recoveries through SDMs as arrears of land revenue has been highly unsatisfactory. However unless this is monitored by the Urban Development Department, not much headway is expected. YMC is of the opinion that accountabilities need to be fixed on officers for their lackadaisical implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle so far as pollution in the drains is Concerned.	Special emphasis will be given to realise the EC levied on defaulters.																																
16	110	De-centralized modular STPs																																		

17	111	Review meeting with the Stakeholders	<p>The YMC held review meeting with all important the VC DDA on 06.10.2020 and held separate meetings with three MCDs and DJB to specifically review the use of treated waste water. Thereafter another review meeting was held with Ms Renu Sharma, Addl. Chief Secretary, Urban Development, Govt. of NCTDelhi on 23.11.2020 as it is the responsibility of the Urban Development Department to oversee and coordinate matters impinging on urban development. The YMC emphasized the importance of utilizing treated waste water for other than potable uses and drew attention to NGT's orders thereon. The overall report from the Agencies shows considerable progress and the NGT's orders have been given effect though it will take time for 100% coverage by the urban Local bodies and DDA. But the indications are positive.</p>	The reply is same as provided for point no. 16 and 18
18	114	Status of reuse of treated wastewater in NDMC parks	<p>A brief summary is provided by each MCD regarding the status of reuse of treated waste water in the parks.</p> <p>North Delhi Municipal Corporation has reported hat: At present NDMC is maintaining 6085 parks with a total area of 2158.76 acre. Out of these 401 parks having an area of 92.701 acres are being maintained utilizing treated waste water from DJB STP's and 99 Nos. tube wells have been closed.</p>	<p>North Delhi Municipal Corporation has reported that: At present NDMC is maintaining 6085 parks with a total area of 2158.76 acre. Out of these 401 parks having an area of 92.701 acres are being maintained utilizing treated waste water from DJB STP's and 99 Nos. tube wells have been closed.</p>
			<p>A total of 4.26 MLD has been utilised during the period- 01/05/2020 to 31/12/2020.</p> <p>A DPR has been prepared by M/s WAPCOS Ltd. (Consultant appointed by DJB) for laying pipelines for the conveyance of treated waste water to the parks of North DMC. The share of outlay assigned to North- DMC comes to Rs. 189.02 crores. Since North-DMC does not have funds it has approached Ministry of Urban Development and Urban Affairs for financial Assistance to DDA under UDF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5100 parks will be irrigated through the through existing STP's of DJB. • 5.704 MGD treated water will be utilized for this purpose. 	<p>A total of 4.26 MLD has been utilised during the period- 01/05/2020 to 31/12/2020.</p> <p>A DPR has been prepared by M/s WAPCOS Ltd. (Consultant appointed by DJB) for laying pipelines for the conveyance of treated waste water to the parks of North-DMC. The share of outlay assigned to North-DMC comes to Rs. 189.02 crore s. Since North-DMC does not have funds it has approached Ministry of Urban Development and Urban Affairs for financial Assistance to DDA under UDF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5100 parks will be irrigated through

			<p>Dependency on ground water will be reduced as 1788 Nos. of tube wells will be closed upon utilization of treated water from STP.</p>	<p>through existing STP's of DJB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.704 MGD treated water will be utilized for this purpose. • Dependency on ground water will be reduced as 1788 Nos. of tube wells will be closed upon utilization of treated water from STP.
19	116	<p>DJB explanation about various parks maintained by MCDs, NDMC, DDA, ASI, CPWD etc.</p>	<p>The pointers are elaborated with respect to the reuse of treated waste water from STPs in the parks and seal the bore wells located in parks within 5Km of STPs</p>	<p>The action taken for their use of treated wastewater from STPs in the parks is same as provided in point no.18</p>

STATUS REPORT OF INTEGRATED DRAIN MANAGEMENT CELL (IDMC)

Background:

- Integrated Drain Management Cell (IDMC) was set up vide order dated 17.03.2020 by Urban Development Department, GNCTD in compliance of the directions of Hon'ble NGT in the matter of Manoj Mishra Vs UOI and Others (OA NO.06/2012) for remediation and management of all drains of Delhi. The IDMC is headed by the Chief Secretary, with representatives of all agencies/ department/ Urban Local Departments owning such drains, not below the level of Chief Engineer dealing with the management of Drains. CEO, DJB is the Ex-officio Member Secretary of the IDMC.
- IDMC was given the mandate to prepare and execute an action plan on the subject of "Alternate Technologies for Management of waste Water in Drains" after appropriate techno-economic evaluation at its end in the light of reports of the CPCB referred to by YMC in its recommendations dated 20.01.2020 and 17.02.2020 or any other relevant inputs on the subject.

Progress:

- The 1st meeting of IDMC, under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary Delhi, was held on 05.05.2020 through Video Conferencing.
- So far, 8 meetings of the IDMC have been held and various issues regarding the use of alternate methodologies for wastewater treatment in the drains as per CPCB report so as to mitigate the pollution in the drains and ultimately in River Yamuna are discussed and action plan chalked out through the various Drain Owning Agencies (DOAs).
- First report of IDMC has already been submitted to Hon'ble NGT and 2nd report is likely to be submitted by first week of February 2021.
- All DOAs have nominated Nodal Officers to the IDMC, who are in regular coordination through the meetings and the Whatsapp group created for smooth and seamless facilitation, cooperation and action.

Achievements of IDMC and Present Status:

- For the first time, IDMC has provided a structured and robust forum to discuss, deliberate and formulate strategies for the smooth and effective management of wastewater flowing in the vast network of drains in Delhi, which are owned and maintained by various agencies and departments.
- IDMC has created an apex level forum for the discussion and resolution of various inter departmental issues between different Drain owning Agencies which crop up from time to time regarding the coordination, jurisdiction, maintenance, operations, methodology etc.
- As the Apex State level body, IDMC has not only been able to drive the agenda of effective and time-bound wastewater treatment using alternate technologies by various drain-owning agencies, but also regularly reviewing the progress on various verticals like preparation of detailed, action plans, launch of pilot projects, preparation of DPRs, tender and award process and actual work progress.
- For the first time in Delhi, all the Drain Owning agencies/departments having jurisdiction over 3,733 km of drains in the city, are on the same common platform, united in the shared vision and objective of undertaking treatment of wastewater flowing in drain, so as to ultimately mitigate the pollution in the drains, as well as River Yamuna.
- For the first time, comprehensive Action Plans are being prepared, along with DPRs and timelines, for the treatment of wastewater in all the drains in Delhi by various DOAs.
- Regular interaction of all DoAs is being held under the aegis of IDMC and various pollution related issues of River Yamuna like formation of Toxic Foam, as well as interdepartmental disputes on ownership/jurisdiction like issue between North DMC and PWD regarding desilting/maintenance of drain in Keshavpuram area have also been taken up for time-bound resolution and action.
- Through regular meetings and review by IDMC,
 - Many of the DoAs like South DMC, East DMC, NMDC, Delhi Cantonment Board etc have submitted their detailed Action Plan for Bio/Phyto-remediation for the treatment of the drains.
 - Other DoAs like North DMC, PWD and DDA have appointed Consultant for preparation of detailed Action Plan for wastewater remediation through alternate technologies and their reports are expected soon.
 - Some of the DoAs like, NDMC and DCB have already started implementation of Action Plan.

- Due to shortage of funds, most of the DOAs are not able to take up the bio-phytoremediation work as per Action Plan prepared by them. Most of the DoAs have requested funding of the projects through Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) being maintained by CPCB with the help of DPCC and Env & Forest Department, GNCTD. Matter of funding from CPCB is being pursued so that Action Plan could be implemented by DoA at the earliest.
- Meanwhile, as per directions of Hon'ble YMC, IDMC has pushed for conceptualization of pilot projects and related DPRs by the DOAS, which are to be shared with the YMC. Some DoAs have already started Pilot Project on ground like NDMC, DCB, DDA and rest of the DoAs are taking up their Pilot Project with their own fund shortly.
- **Status of Action Plan of DoAs along with length of drain, name of Consultant, status of action plan and its costing is as under:**

Sl.No.	Name of DoA	Length of Drain (KM)	Name of Consultant	Detailed Action Plan for the drains Prepared	Cost
1	Irrigation and Flood Control (I&FC) Deptt.	426	NEERI	Non-feasibility report was received earlier due to large size and heavy flow in large drains, pursuant to which fresh consultancy is being engaged.	-
2	Public-Works Department (PV)	2064	DTU	By March 2021	-
3	South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC)	258	IIT Delhi	Yes	Rs.129.96Crores
4	North Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC)	122	IIT Delhi	By Feb 2021	
5	East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC)	140	Self with the help of GOI		Rs.59.7crores
6	New Delhi Municipal Council	335	Already under implementation		
7	Delhi Development Authority	251	DTU	By Feb 2021	
8	DSIIDC	98	NEERI	By Mar 2021	
9	Delhi Cantonment Board	39	Already under implementation		
	TOTAL	3733			