

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

IN THE MATTER OF

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 606 OF 2018

STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH

QUARTERLY REPORT

JULY 2019 - SEPTEMBER 2019

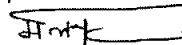
OCTOBER 11, 2019

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**IN THE MATTER OF O.A. NO. 606 OF 2018
"COMPLIANCE OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
RULES, 2016"**

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Submitted by:-
State of Madhya Pradesh



Through

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QUARTERLY REPORT [JULY 2019 - SEPTEMBER 2019]

BY THE STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH

IN ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 606 OF 2018

"COMPLIANCE OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016"

IN COMPLIANCE OF THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, PRINCIPAL BENCH, ORDER DATED 16.01.2019, 15.04.2019 AND 12.09.2019 PASSED IN O.A. NO. 606/2018

1. The instant matter pertains to the compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Rules, 2016 by all the States and Union Territories. Hon'ble Tribunal was pleased to pass detailed directions vide para no. 40 of its order dated 16.01.2019 and para 50 of the order dated 15.04.2019. In compliance of the directions passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal, the Status Report was filed by the State of Madhya Pradesh on 12.04.2019 and quarterly progress report for April 2019 to June 2019 was filed on 17.07.2019.
2. Thereafter, the Hon'ble Tribunal was pleased to pass further directions vide order dated 12.09.2019 after considering the Status Report filed by the State. Further directions were issued by the Hon'ble Tribunal vide para 50 of the order dated 15.04.2019.
3. The State of Madhya Pradesh hereby submits the Quarterly Progress Report for the period July 2019 to September 2019. The report has been divided into following parts :-
 - A. Progress Report with respect to directions passed in point "a to h" of para no. 40 of order dated 16.01.2019.
 - B. Compliance of the directions passed in point "i to viii" of para 50 of order dated 15.04.2019
 - C. Directions passed in para 34, 39, 40, 41 and 46 of the order dated 15.04.2019.
 - D. Progress on model cities and villages as per order dated 12.09.2019.

A. THE PROGRESS REPORT WITH RESPECT TO DIRECTIONS PASSED IN POINT "a to h" OF PARA NO. 40 OF ORDER DATED 16.01.2019.

- a. Status of Compliance of SWM Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 And Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 in their respective areas.

"a - 1" PROGRESS REPORT OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016

1. The policy followed by the State Government for the management of the solid waste generated in the State was provided in the status report filed in the month of April and the quarterly report for April 2019 - June 2019 filed in July

2019. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal, the progress made in the last quarter i.e. July 2019 - September 2019 is as under.

2. Initially, the State adopted Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) through Regional Landfill Concept through PPP Mode wherein 26 clusters comprising of all 378 ULBs were formed for end to end Solid Waste Management. Out of 26 clusters, the waste processing in 04 clusters is based on **"Waste to Energy generation"** (67-73 MW target) and remaining 22 clusters are based on **"Composting / Bio-methanization"**.
3. The cluster-based Integrated Solid Waste Management model adopted by the State is working in 08 clusters – that are in various stages of implementation. This covers a total of 95 ULBs. Out of 08 clusters, 06 clusters are processing municipal solid waste by converting waste to compost and 02 Clusters (Jabalpur City and Jabalpur C&T Cluster) are processing municipal solid waste by converting waste to energy.
4. 04 Waste to Energy (WTE) clusters are on hold due to the power tariff issue by MPPMCL (M. P. Power Management Company Limited). Hence the Power Purchase Agreement is not signed for four WTE clusters i.e. Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior and Rewa. Until PPA is signed, they are not being considered in cluster-based approach. The 04 Waste to Energy (WTE) clusters comprise of 60 ULBs
5. The State is finding it difficult to select suitable private players in remaining 14 clusters comprising of 222 ULBs. This is mainly due to unavailability of "right" PPP Partners with technical know-how and financial capacity. Hence, the State has devised an alternate **'Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model'** with processing facilities at ULB Level to ensure effective implementation of SWM Rules, 2016. This approach is already working in Ujjain City which has Waste to Compost Facility for processing 190 TPD of waste.
6. In **'Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model'**, each ULB will be made self-reliant in terms of waste processing (incl. dry waste, wet waste and domestic hazardous waste)
 - a. Each ULB will set up facilities for end to end management of municipal solid waste including Material Recovery Facilities, Plastic to Fuel, Bio-methanation, Compost Facility, C&D Waste Management Processing Facility, Transfer Stations, Landfill site.
 - b. Nearby towns to be linked to District Head Quarters.
 - c. ULBs to be made responsible for Collection and Transportation (C&T) of Municipal Solid Waste.
 - d. Processing & Disposal (P&D) to be done by Private Player
 - e. ULBs to recycle / process 75% of their waste.

7. The **Annual Report** for year 2017-18 as per the provisions of Rule 24 (3) was submitted to CPCB vide letter dated 27.08.2018. Similarly, the Annual Report for the Year 2018-19 has also been submitted to CPCB vide letter dated 27.07.2019. The annual reports have also been uploaded on the website of MPPCB.
8. As per the mandate of the rules, all towns / cities with more than 1 lakh of population are required to have **GPS fitted in their garbage collecting door to door vehicles**. In Madhya Pradesh, there are 34 towns with more than 1 lakh population. The State has sanctioned 1,714 tippers to the AMRUT towns (>1 lakh population) and all of these vehicles are fitted with GPS.
9. **CCTV cameras** have been installed at the waste processing /dumping sites in Indore and Katni.
10. There is 21 % increase in the number of **Material Recovery facilities**. 136 ULBs have 151 Material Recovery Facilities that are operational. The State has also disbursed funds of Rs. 6.27 Cr to 62 ULBs to set-up Material Recovery Facilities, which are under process of construction.
11. The State has been actively promoting **home composting** in order to move towards waste reduction at source. Over the last three months, the number of households practicing home composting have increased from 1,48,716 to 2,14,518 households (increase by 44%).
12. As per the latest MIS for the month of September 2019,
 - i. 241 ULBs process **dry waste** through linkages with junk / scrap dealers. Out of this, 136 ULBs have 151 MRF Facilities that are operational (stated above)
 - ii. 223 ULBs have started processing **wet waste** through 956 decentralized wet waste processing units. Other ULBs are also in process of setting up similar units.
 - iii. 147 ULBs process **plastic waste** through linkages with junk / scrap dealers.
 - iv. 234 ULBs have started collecting **domestic hazardous waste**. The processing and disposal of domestic hazardous waste is being done through installation of incinerators by ULBs and / or by having tie ups with agencies that process domestic hazardous waste. 139 ULBs have started processing domestic hazardous waste (i.e. Diapers and Sanitary Napkins)
 - v. 260 ULBs have integrated 3,922 **waste pickers** in solid waste management system. They have been provided source of livelihood through this integration.

- 13. A policy for **Construction and Demolition Waste Processing Facilities** has been prepared which is under approval at different levels. The State is ensuring that, all the ULBs in the State have the required infrastructure to manage C&D Waste from collection to disposal. The waste hierarchy for C&D waste can be similar to the waste hierarchy of Solid Waste (Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 – Rule 3). The waste hierarchy is prioritized and managed in the following order – reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal, with reduction and reuse being the most preferred option and disposal at the landfill being the least.

At present 47 ULBs have set up facilities for processing of C&D Waste. Other ULBs have setup processes for collection and storage. These ULBs are using C&D waste mainly for filling low lying areas and providing the C&D Waste as a raw material to the manufactures of paver blocks, bricks, etc.

- 14. The State aims to move toward **3R (Reduce-Reuse-Recycle)** and the ULBs need to ensure that Construction and Demolition Waste is to be utilized to the maximum level and only inert, which is not of any use, needs to be sent to the landfill. The State plans to set up C&D Waste Processing Plants in big cities (>10 lakh of population) that generate huge amount of C&D waste. Currently, Indore Municipal Corporation has C&D Processing plant on PPP basis with current capacity of 100 TPD. For smaller ULBs, the State intends to reuse the C&D waste for leveling of low-lying areas and road construction activities.
- 15. Upto June 2019 the legacy waste was removed from 41 ULBs out of total 378 ULBs. However, due to heavy rains in the state during July 2019 to September 2019 the work of removal of legacy waste could not be done in this quarter.
- 16. Upto June 2019, 1733 drains were identified and wire-mesh were installed in 490 drains. However, due to heavy rains in the State of M.P. most of the wire meshes have washed away. The Survey for the same in process.

"a - 2" PROGRESS REPORT OF PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016

- 1. The policy followed by the State Government for the management of the plastic waste generated in the State was provided in the status/progress report filed in the month of April 2019 and July 2019. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal, the progress made in the last quarter (July 2019 - September 2019) is as under.
- 2. The MPPCB had proposed to co-process 20,000 MT of plastic waste through cement industries of the State during 2019-2020. During April 2019 - June 2019 approximately 6,500 MT and during July 2019 - September 2019 approximately **11039 MT of plastic waste has been co-processed** in the cement kilns. The details of plastic waste co-processing have been provided in the chart enclosed as **Annexure 1**.

3. In order to implement the ban on the use of plastic carry bags, concerned authorities i.e. District Administration, Local Bodies and MPPCB regularly carry out **inspections and seizures**. During the quarter July 2019 to September 2019, approximately **15.52 MT** of plastic has been seized and a penalty of approximately **Rs. 16.49 Lakhs** has been imposed. The details of seizure and penalty imposed have been provided in the chart enclosed as **Annexure 2**.
4. Total **199 awareness programs** have been conducted by MPPCB and **5,840** inspections, raids/seizures have been conducted by the 17 Regional offices of MPPCB and local bodies, during July 2019 to September 2019.

"a - 3" PROGRESS REPORT OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016

1. The policy followed by the State Government for the management of the bio-medical waste generated in the State was provided in the status report filed in the month of April and quarterly progress report filed in July 2019. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal, the progress made in the last quarter (July 2019 - September 2019) is as under.
2. The **Annual report** for the Year 2018 in terms of Rule 13 of BMW Rules, 2016, has been submitted to CPCB on 15.07.2019. The same is also displayed on the website of MPPCB.
3. The MPPCB regularly carries out the inventorization and identification of HCFs in the State. As on 30.09.2019 the number of HCFs identified has risen to 7,764 from the previously reported number of 7,360. Similarly, the number of authorized HCFs has increased to 5,628 from 5,311. The total number of beds based on the current annual report of year 2018 is 95,421.
4. The State keeps strict vigil on the handling of Bio Medical Waste by taking regular action against the defaulting HCF's under Environment Protection Act, 1986. There are 84 numbers of prosecutions and cases are under trial in the respective courts.
5. In order to keep a strict vigil on the handling of Bio-medical Waste by the CBWTF operators, the transportation vehicles are being made GPS enabled and connected through the Environmental Surveillance Centre at Bhopal, to ensure timely collection and effective disposal of BMW. The total no of vehicles used by CBWTFs are 83 out of which 79 of these are now GPS enabled. The remaining four vehicles are reported to be not in use presently for the purpose of BMW collection & transport. Thus for all practical purposes, 100% vehicles being used for collection of BMW are GPS enabled.
6. As reported earlier, bar code system has been put in place in all 12 CBWTFs and HCFs have also started handing over of bar coded BMW bags to the CBWTFs and rest are under the process of adopting bar coding system, for which the CBWTFs and the HCFs are being pursued for early compliance.
7. In order to cover the HCFs specially the veterinary institutions, the CPCB & MPPCB has organized an interactive meet with the officials of the animal

husbandry department of the State on 23-07-2019. Similarly efforts are on to ensure that HCFs of AYUSH department, if they generate BMW, shall be brought under the net of authorization so that management of BMW can be done according to rules.

8. Action has also been initiated at the level of MPPCB for the compliance of BMW Rules in the State. Meetings have been taken with department of Health & Family Welfare & Veterinary department, so that all Government HCFs are operated under authorization of MPPCB. Meeting was also taken by Chief Secretary of M.P on dated 14.08.2019. Steps are also being taken to minimize deep burial in the state and to link the Government HCFs which are having deep burial treatment, with the nearest CBWTFs. However the remote Government HCFs have no other option but to use deep burial treatment methods due to their remoteness & logistic issues of collection of biomedical waste, by CBWTFs.
9. Further, it is mandatory for all the CBWTF operators to install online continuous emission monitoring systems. This facilitates in monitoring the performance of air pollution control devices installed in their incinerators. The real time monitoring data is captured and transmitted to the "Environment Surveillance Center", at Bhopal which keeps constant vigil on their performance. **All 12 CBWTF operators have installed online continuous emission monitoring system.**
10. Moving a step ahead, all the CBWTF operators have also been instructed to **install PTZ camera** with zoom facility at the outlet of Effluent Treatment Plant [ETP] and other important locations to evaluate real time performance of ETP and other facilities. Incinerator at Indore & Berasia-Bhopal have already installed PTZ camera, other CBWTF operators are in the process of installation of PTZ camera. The real time monitoring of PTZ camera is also monitored by "Environment Surveillance Center", Bhopal

b. Status Of Functioning Of Committees Constituted By This Order

As per the directions of the Hon'ble tribunal vide order dated 16.01.2019, the State Level Committee [SLC] was constituted under the chairmanship of Justice Mr. K.K Trivedi vide order dated 27.03.2019. The committee completed its task and submitted its final report before the Hon'ble Tribunal in August 2019. The State Government had requested Justice Mr. K.K Trivedi to continue as Chairman of the committee for a further period of 3 months, however due to prior commitment he has expressed his inability for continuance.

c. Status of the Action Plan in compliance vide order dated 20.09.2018 in the News Item published in "The Hindu" authored by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB (Original Application No. 673/2018)

1. The action plans prepared and submitted for abatement of pollution in 22 polluted river stretches in the State are being implemented and shall be completed in the stipulated time.
2. The fifth meeting of the River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) was conducted on 26.08.2019 to review the progress of the action plans of priority I to V polluted river stretches. The copy of the minutes of meeting dated 26.08.2019 indicating the progress of the action plans have been enclosed as **Annexure 3**.
3. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal, the action plans have been uploaded on the website of the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board [MPPCB].
4. As directed by the Hon'ble Tribunal in OA 673/2018 vide order dated 20.09.2018, the **Performance Guarantee** of Rs 15 Cr. has been submitted by the "Environment Planning and Co-ordination Organization [EPCO]" on behalf of the State Government. The copy of Performance Guarantee submitted to CPCB has been enclosed as **Annexure 4**.

d. Status of functioning of Committees constituted in News Item Published in "The Times of India" Authored by Shri Vishwa Mohan Titled "NCAP with Multiple timelines to Clear Air in 102 Cities to be released around August 15" dated 08.10.2018

1. The action plans of 06 **NON-ATTAINMENT CITIES** identified by CPCB in the State of Madhya Pradesh namely, Bhopal, Dewas, Indore, Sagar, Ujjain and Gwalior were already prepared and sent to CPCB.
2. The action plans are under implementation and the progress made has been summarized in the documents enclosed herewith as **Annexure 5**.
3. The first meeting of the Steering Committee for the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) was held on 10.06.2019 to review and approve the budget required for clean air action plans. An amount of Rs 12.36 Cr. has been released to the State through CPCB. The fund shall be utilized for the implementation of action plans of non-attainment cities. The minutes of the meeting have been enclosed as **Annexure 6**.
4. As proposed, the CAAQMS station has been installed in Gwalior for continuous ambient air monitoring in the city.

5. The Municipal Corporation Gwalior, has procured and deployed **11 CNG busses** for Inter/Intra city transport under Smart City Mission.
 6. The no. of **E-Rickshaws** plying in the state have increased from 5286 to 5769 in the last quarter. The no. of **CNG and LPG registered vehicles** have increased from 1,36,450 and 41,817 to 1,36,646 and 43,500 respectively.
 7. The task of developing the software by Transport Department for the web based check on vehicular emission and PUC certification process is under advance stage.
 8. The comparative study of the annual average of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in the 6 non-attainment cities show that there has been a significant reduction in the levels of PM_{2.5} between 2015 to 2019-20. The State is continuously working towards maintaining a moderate level of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in these cities. The comparative graph showing the annual average air quality of the Non - Attainment cities for the years 2015 to 2020 has been enclosed herewith as **Annexure 7**.
- e. Status of Action Plan with regard to identification of polluted industrial clusters in O.A. No. 1038/2018, News item published in "The Asian Age" Authored by Sanjay Kaw Titled "CPCB to rank industrial units on pollution levels" dated 13.12.2018.

1. As per the order dated 10.07.2019 passed in O.A. No. 1038/2018, the CPCB has submitted the latest CEPI Scores for 100 polluted industrial areas/clusters monitored during 2018. As per the latest CEPI scores none of the areas in the State fall under critically or severely polluted category.
2. It is pertinent to note that Pithampur industrial area is the cleanest industrial area in the country with 20 CEPI score. The CEPI scores of all other industrial areas have also reduced significantly.

SN	Name of Industrial Area	Previous CEPI Score	Recent CEPI Score
1.	Pithampur	65.09	20.23
2.	Dewas	68.77	37.79
3.	Nagda-Ratlam	66.67	48.78
4.	Gwalior	54.63	51.67
5.	Mandideep	--	58.43
6.	Indore	71.26	58.53

3. As per the earlier score, 06 **polluted industrial clusters/areas** were identified in the State namely, Indore, Dewas, Nagda-Ratlam, Pithampur, Mandiddep and Gwalior. The copies of action plans were sent to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) vide letter dated 24.04.2019.

f. Status of the work in compliance of the directions passed in O.A. No. 173 of 2018, Sudarsan Das v. State of West Bengal & Ors. Order dated 04.09.2018.

1. In terms of the orders passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in *Sudarsan Das v. State of West Bengal & Ors*: O.A. 173/2018 vide order dated 04.09.2018, the State of Madhya Pradesh has taken various measures in compliance of the aforesaid orders. The State of Madhya Pradesh State has taken the initiative and notified a new Sand Rule on 30.08.2019 in place of Madhya Pradesh Sand Rule 2018. The new rules are called M. P. Sand (Mining, Transportation, Storage and Trading) Rule 2019. In Rule 3(4), it is made compulsory that transportation of sand shall not be permitted without the installation of GPS and similar equipments from the date prescribed by the State Government.
2. Under the said Sand Rule 2019 provisions have been made for the allotment of sand quarry through e-tendering process in transparent manner. It is pertinent to mention that regulated sanctioning of mines helps in conservation of the ecological system of Rivers. It is respectfully submitted that in the matter of O.A. No. 360/ 2015, compliances have already been reported by the State of MP before this Hon'ble Tribunal. The State is also keeping constant vigil for the control of illegal sand mining.
3. Under Rule 3(5) and 3(6), the provisions of Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016 published by the MoEF have been incorporated. The provision of declaration and the demarcation of boundaries of new sand mines and making of groups are made in rule 5. It is made compulsory in Chapter 6, that keeping in view the Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016 sand mines will be operated only after obtaining Mining Plan, Environmental Clearance and water & air consent. Provision for imposing the penalty for mining of sand in excess of more than the permitted quantity as mentioned in the legal permissions shall be 100 % cost of mined quantity and compensation of environmental damage will be charged from the Contractor. This amount will be deposited at the district level and will be utilized for environmental protection work.
4. For illegal sand mining, transportation, storage and trading the provision of imposing penalties on the defaulters has been made in Rule 20 of M. P. Sand (Mining, Transportation, Storage and Trading) Rule 2019. As per the provision of the aforesaid Rules, minimum 50 times of royalty of the sand mined will be levied for illegal mining on the defaulter. To control the illegal mining, transportation of mineral in the state, Govt of Madhya Pradesh vide order dated 22.03.2006 constituted State & District level task force.
5. In last five year (2014-19), total 47,473 number of cases have been registered of illegal mining, transportation and storage, out of which 43,650 cases are disposed off and penalty of Rs 128.31 Crores have been collected as penalty.

g. Total amount collected from erring industries on the basis of 'Polluter Pays' principle, 'Precautionary principle' and details of utilization of funds collected

1. During the quarter July 2019 to September 2019, an additional amount of Rs 68,20,097/- (Sixty Eight Lakhs Twenty Thousand Ninety Seven) has been received under the polluter pay principal.
2. The funds so collected are being deposited in a designated account and being utilized as and when required. In the last quarter payment for two months has been made to the Chairperson of the State Level Committee constituted by the order of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal for monitoring the progress of the compliances made by the State.

h. Status of the identification and development of Model Cities and Towns in the State in the first phase which can be replicated later for other cities and towns of the State.

1. The State Government has already identified and developed 3 model cities in the State namely; Indore [population above 5 Lakhs], Khargone [population between 1 to 5 Lakhs] and Shahganj [population below 1 Lakhs]. Indore has been declared the cleanest city of India for 3 consecutive years and Shahganj has been declared as the 5th cleanest city having less than 1 lakh population in Swachh Survekshan 2019.
2. As submitted earlier before the Hon'ble Tribunal, the State Government has identified 27 cities that are being developed on the model of Indore, Khargone and Shahganj. The progress made in this regard is provided as under :-

S.no.	Identified Cities	Status
1	Bhopal	Bhopal city is part of ISWM Waste to Energy Cluster. Since the Power Purchase Agreement is not signed, this ISWM Cluster is on hold. However, the department has initiated the process of terminating the contract of the Concessionaire.
2	Gwalior	Gwalior city is part of ISWM Waste to Energy Cluster. Since the Power Purchase Agreement is not signed, this ISWM Cluster is on hold.
3	Jabalpur	Jabalpur is doing 100% processing of municipal solid waste through its Waste to Energy Plant. The plant is capable of processing up to 600 TPD of waste. Jabalpur is part of operational ISWM Cluster that processes waste of 15 nearby ULBs (in addition to Jabalpur city) Jabalpur is also going towards the concept of Zero Landfill.
4	Burhanpur	Burhanpur has setup a number of decentralized compost units to process their wet waste and make compost. In the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model, Burhanpur, as a District Headquarter, plans to set up a Centralized Compost Plant and process waste from 2 more ULBs of the District.

- 5 Morena Morena city is part of Gwalior ISWM Waste to Energy Cluster. Since the Power Purchase Agreement is not signed, this ISWM Cluster is on hold. However, Morena, as a District Headquarter, plans to set up a Centralized Compost Plant and process waste from 7 more ULBs of the District
- 6 Katni Katni has been doing 100 % processing of municipal solid waste through 300 TPD Centralized Compost Plant since Dec 2017. Katni is a fully operational ISWM Cluster that processes waste of five nearby ULBs. Katni is also treating inert through operational Scientific Landfill.
- 7 Ratlam Ratlam city is part of Ratlam ISWM Cluster. Ratlam Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. However, Ratlam, as a District Headquarter, has planned to set up a Centralized Compost Plant and process waste from 8 more ULBs of the District. The City already has a number of Decentralized Compost Units for processing Wet Waste into Compost.
- 8 Khandwa Khandwa city is part of Khandwa ISWM Cluster which is under implementation. As part of the ISWM Cluster, the Concessionaire plans to set up Waste to Compost Facility with a capacity of more than 200 TPD. The Concessionaire will process Dry Waste by establishing linkages with Cement Factories and Junk Dealers.
- 9 Sagar Sagar is a part of Sagar ISWM Cluster which is currently under implementation. The Centralized Compost Facility is about to commence work and become fully operational by Dec 2019. The Centralized Compost Facility will be able to process around 200 TPD of Wet Waste from 11 ULBs of the Cluster. Meanwhile the ULBs of the cluster have been 100% processing of waste through decentralized means.
- 10 Betul Betul city is part of Betul ISWM Cluster. Since Betul Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model with Betul as the District Headquarter. Betul MRF (15 MTPD capacity) is fully functional and processing most of the dry waste generated from ULB. In addition, Betul has setup a Waste Compost Unit to process all their wet waste.
- 11 Hoshangabad Hoshangabad city is part of Hoshangabad ISWM Cluster. Since Hoshangabad Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model with Hoshangabad as the District Headquarter. Hoshangabad has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and two Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste.
- 12 Mandsaur Mandsaur city is part of Ratlam ISWM Cluster. Since Ratlam Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model with Mandsaur as the District Headquarter. Mandsaur has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and two Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste.

- 13 Neemuch Neemuch city is part of Neemuch ISWM Cluster which is under implementation. As part of the ISWM Cluster, the Concessionaire plans to set up Waste to Compost Facility with a capacity of more than 100 TPD. The Concessionaire will process Dry Waste by establishing linkages with Cement Factories and Junk Dealers. As of now, Neemuch has set up a Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste and processing their dry waste through linkages with Junk Dealers.
- 14 Pithampur Pithampur city is part of Ratlam ISWM Cluster. Since Ratlam Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. As of now, Pithampur has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and two Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste.
- 15 Sehore Sehore city is part of Bhopal ISWM Waste to Energy Cluster. Since the Power Purchase Agreement is not signed, this ISWM Cluster is on hold. However, the department has initiated the process of terminating the contract of the Concessionaire. Sehore will adopt Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model.
- 16 Betul-Bazar
(Betul) Betul-Bazar city is part of Betul ISWM Cluster. Since Betul Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model with Betul as the District Headquarter. Betul-Bazar has setup a Waste Compost Unit to process all their wet waste.
- 17 Sohagpur
(Hoshangabad) Sohagpur city is part of Hoshangabad ISWM Cluster. Since Hoshangabad Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model with Hoshangabad as the District Headquarter. Sohagpur has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and one Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste.
- 18 Anjad
(Barwani) Anjad city is part of Barwani ISWM Cluster. Since Barwani Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. As of now, Anjad has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and one Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste.
- 19 Badnawar
(Dhar) Badnawar city is part of Ratlam ISWM Cluster. Since Ratlam Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. As of now, Badnawar has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and a Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste. Badnawar also has C&D Waste Processing Plant.
- 20 Betma
(Indore) Betma city is part of Indore ISWM Waste to Energy Cluster. Since the Power Purchase Agreement is not signed, this ISWM Cluster is on hold. However, the department has initiated the process of terminating the contract of the Concessionaire. Betma will adopt Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. As of now, Betma has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and a Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste. Badnawar also has C&D Waste Processing Plant.

- 21 Kasrawad (Khargaon) Kasrawad city is part of Barwani ISWM Cluster. Since Barwani Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. As of now, Kasrawad has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and a Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste. Kasrawad also has C&D Waste Processing Plant.
- 22 Sardarpur (Dhar) Sardarpur city is part of Ratlam ISWM Cluster. Since Ratlam Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. As of now, Sardarpur has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and a Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste.
- 23 Bagli Bagli city is part of Dewas ISWM Cluster. Since Dewas Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. As of now, Bagli has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and a Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste.
- 24 Diken Diken city is part of Neemuch ISWM Cluster which is under implementation. As part of the ISWM Cluster, the Concessionaire plans to set up Waste to Compost Facility with a capacity of more than 100 TPD. The Concessionaire will process Dry Waste by establishing linkages with Cement Factories and Junk Dealers. As of now, Diken has set up two Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste and one MRF for processing their dry waste and through linkages with Junk Dealers. Diken also has C&D Waste Processing Plant to process their C&D Waste.
- 25 Piplya Mandi Piplya Mandi city is part of Neemuch ISWM Cluster which is under implementation. As part of the ISWM Cluster, the Concessionaire plans to set up Waste to Compost Facility with a capacity of more than 100 TPD. The Concessionaire will process Dry Waste by establishing linkages with Cement Factories and Junk Dealers. As of now, Piplya Mandi has set up five Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste and processing their dry waste and through linkages with Junk Dealers.
- 26 Sailana Sailana city is part of Ratlam ISWM Cluster. Since Ratlam Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. As of now, Sailana has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and a Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste. Sailana also has C&D Waste Processing Plant to process their C&D Waste.
- 27 Tonk Khurd Tonk Khurd city is part of Dewas ISWM Cluster. Since Dewas Cluster was not able to find a suitable PPP Partner, the ISWM Cluster is going to be transformed into the new Decentralized Solid Waste Management Model. As of now, Tonk Khurd has set up an MRF Centre to process dry waste and a Waste to Compost Units to process all their wet waste.

**B. COMPLIANCE OF THE DIRECTIONS PASSED IN POINT "i to viii" OF
PARA 50 OF ORDER DATED 15.04.2019**

**i. APART FROM CITIES AND TOWNS DECLARED AS MODEL CITIES AND TOWNS,
AT LEAST THREE VILLAGES IN EVERY DISTRICT OF THE STATE MAY BE
IDENTIFIED WITHIN TWO WEEKS AND MADE FULLY COMPLIANT IN RESPECT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL NORMS WITHIN SIX MONTHS. REMAINING STATE MAY BE
MADE FULLY COMPLIANT WITHIN ONE YEAR.**

1. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the Panchayat-Rural Development Department had adopted cluster approach to identify and develop model villages in the State. The District Administration has identified a cluster of 3 or more villages in all 313 blocks in the State.
2. The Detailed Project Report for solid and liquid waste management has been prepared for 290 villages and the work has started in 51 villages.
3. National Environment Engineering Research Institute [NEERI], Nagpur has been engaged by the State to develop environmental norms for solid and liquid waste management, provide technical options suitable for rural areas and to build the capacity of engineers of rural engineering services.
4. A prospective plan has been prepared for making all 22,814 Gram Panchayats fully compliant of environmental norms in next five years. [Annexure 8]
5. Presently, the Panchayat-Rural Development Department has taken up the task to make all left out or afterward created rural households ODF (Open Defecation Free) by December 2019.

ii. A QUARTERLY REPORT BE FURNISHED BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY, EVERY THREE MONTHS. FIRST SUCH REPORT SHALL BE FURNISHED BY JULY 20, 2019.

In compliance of the directions passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal, the quarterly progress report for April 2019 to June 2019 was filed on 17.07.2019 and for the quarter July 2019 to September 2019, is being filed herewith.

iii. THE CHIEF SECRETARY MAY PERSONALLY MONITOR THE PROGRESS, ATLEAST ONCE IN A MONTH, WITH ALL THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

1. The matter regarding monitoring the progress made in compliance of the directions passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal in the instant matter is being complied by the Chief Secretary with the District Magistrates through video conferencing from time to time.

2. The Chief Secretary has recently taken a meeting of the concerned departments on 14.08.2019 to review the progress made by the departments. The minutes of the review meeting are enclosed as Annexure 9.

iv. THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES OR OTHER OFFICERS MAY BE IMPARTED REQUISITE TRAINING.

1. The regional officers of M.P. Pollution Control Board regularly conduct workshops and seminars in co-ordination with the District Magistrates and their officers on the environmental issues including solid waste management, plastic waste management, bio-medical waste management etc.
2. These workshops, seminars and meetings are organized by the MPPCB at the Head Office level as well as the Regional Office level to sensitize the need of effective implementation of the rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and other related environmental laws.

v. THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES MAY MONITOR THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL NORMS, ATLEAST ONCE IN TWO WEEKS.

The District Magistrates closely monitor the compliance of environmental norms in their districts in close coordination with the regional officers of the MPPCB.

vi. PERFORMANCE AUDIT OF FUNCTIONING OF ALL REGULATORY BODIES MAY BE GOT CONDUCTED AND REMEDIAL MEASURES BE TAKEN, WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

1. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal, the performance audit of M.P. Pollution Control Board [MPPCB] has been conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board between 23rd to 25th June 2019. As per the report of the performance audit the MPPCB has scored 80.95%. It is pertinent to mention that as per the score obtained in the performance audit, the M.P. Pollution Control Board has achieved 4th rank in the country.
2. The MPPCB has started working upon the areas of the performance audit where the Board was lagging behind and shall ensure compliance in all respect.

vii. REVISED APPROACH AND POLICY FOR ASSESSMENT AND RECOVERY OF COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO ENVIRONMENT AND OTHER ACTION AGAINST POLLUTERS.

1. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal in O.A. No. 593/2017 (WP(Civil) No. 375/2012), Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr vs Union of India & ors, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) was directed to prepare action plan for assessment and recovery of compensation for damage to the environment. CPCB has accordingly formulated a methodology for assessing environmental compensation. The formula derived by CPCB is $EC = PI \times N \times R \times S \times LF$.

EC = Environmental Compensation, PI = Pollution Index of industrial sector, N = Number of days of violation, R = A factor in Rupees for EC, S = Factor for scale of operation, LF = Location Factor.

2. In order to revise the approach for assessment and recovery of compensation for damage to environment, the MPPCB has adopted the formula derived by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) vide order dated 30.07.2019 enclosed as **Annexure 10.**

viii. **THE CHIEF SECRETARY MAY REMAIN PRESENT IN PERSON BEFORE THE TRIBUNAL WITH THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE IN RESPECT OF VARIOUS ISSUES MENTIONED IN PARA 22 AS WELL AS ANY OTHER ISSUES DISCUSSED IN THE ABOVE ORDER ON 22.10.2019**

1. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal vide the latest order dated 12.09.2019, the date for the personal appearance of the Chief Secretary has been extended to 31.01.2020. The same shall be complied with.

C. Directions passed in various paragraphs of the order dated 15.04.2019

1. **Directions passed in PARA 31 of the order dated 15.04.2019 regarding water quality of River Narmada :-**
 - i. The MPPCB has been monitoring the water quality of River Narmada under National Water Quality Monitoring Program (NWMP) since 1998 on a monthly basis. Initially, the water quality was being monitored at 10 points, which were increased to 31 in 2016 and further increased to 50 points in January 2018.
 - ii. The **Water Quality Report of River Narmada at all 50 monitoring points** in the last quarter i.e. July 2019 to September 2019 has been enclosed herewith as **Annexure 11.**
2. **Directions passed in PARA 34 of the order dated 15.04.2019 regarding the removal of legacy waste.**

The State had taken up the task of removing legacy waste from dumping sites. The legacy waste from 41 ULBs was removed upto 30.06.2019. However, due to heavy rains in the State during July 2019 to September 2019, the work of removal of legacy waste could not be continued in the quarter and shall be started a soon as the rains stop.

3. Directions passed in PARA 35 and 36 of the order dated 15.04.2019 regarding disposal of untreated waste water

- i. All the major water polluting industries of the State maintain Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) outside the plant premises and the treated water is utilized within the plant premises. M/S Grasim Industry (Staple Fiber Division), Nagda which was established in year 1954 in Nagda Distt, Ujjain was allowed to discharge its effluent after treatment in River Chambal since its beginning and the M.P. Pollution Control Board was constituted in 1974. On the directions of MPPCB, the industry has submitted action plan to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) by January 2021. Further details regarding M/s Grasim Industry are provided hereunder in para 4.
- ii. As far as the polluted river stretches in Priority - I to Priority - V Rivers are concerned, the CPCB has approved the action plans and the same are under implementation. The time line for completion of action plans is 30th June 2021. The fifth meeting of the River Rejuvenation Committee (RRC) was conducted on 26.08.2019 to review the progress of the action plans of priority I to V polluted river stretches.

4. Directions passed in PARA 37 of the order dated 15.04.2019 regarding the E-flow of River Chambal for protection of Ghariyal Sanctuary and Dolphins and prevention and control of pollution from Grasim Industry.

- i. As submitted in the previous quarterly report, the State of Madhya Pradesh has taken steps for maintaining E-Flow in River Chambal D/S of Kota Barrage. In O.A. No. 318/2014, Babulal Jajoo vs State of Rajasthan & ors, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, CZB, Bhopal vide its order dated 27.03.2017 and 16.05.2017, directed the State of M.P. to discharge curtailed water (42MLD or 5000 cusecs for 35 minutes/week) in Kota Barrage downstream from January to monsoon arrival every year. 5000 cusecs of water is accordingly being discharged with the consent from the Chief Engineer, Yamuna basin, WRD Gwalior on a continuous basis every Monday from January to monsoon arrival since 24.04.2017.
- ii. As regard the pollution in River Chambal from M/s. Grasim Industries (Staple Fiber Division) is concerned it is submitted that, the industry was established in year 1954 in Nagda Distt, Ujjain. Since then, other units of the same group are added from time to time. The unit was allowed to discharge its treated effluent in River Chambal since its beginning and the M.P. Pollution Control Board was constituted in 1974. In year 2017, Board imposed the stringent standards (TDS-2100 mg/l, chloride – 1000 mg/l, sulphate – 1000 mg/l etc.) for discharge of treated effluent in the river which were relaxed by Ministry

of Environment & Forests, Delhi in the industries specific discharge standards notified under Environment (Protection), Act 1986.

- iii. The industry has submitted time bound action plan with Bank guarantee of Rs. 26.50 crores to achieve the stringent standards by June 2019 by installing sulphate recovery Multi- Stage Flash Evaporators (MSFEs) and to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) by January 2021. The progress of time bound action plan is being reviewed by M.P. Pollution Control Board and in case of failure of time line penalty @ of 2% per month on cost of the project component has been levied. M.P. Pollution Control Board has filed the prosecutions against the industry before the Chief Judicial Magistrate Court in Ujjain for previous non-compliance of consent conditions under Water Act.
- iv. Installation of sulphate recovery Multi- Stage Flash Evaporators (MSFEs) has been completed in June 2019, however performance evaluation of the same is in progress to ensure standards (TDS-2100 mg/l, chloride – 1000 mg/l, sulphate – 1000 mg/l etc.) for discharge of treated effluent in the river. For achieving Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) industry has completed the trials for selection of treatment technology and the vendors shall be finalized by October 2019 as per the time bound action plan. The industry has achieved the prescribed TDS norms i.e. 2100 mg/l since June 2019 and has installed public display of real time monitoring of treated water quality.

5. **Directions passed in PARA 33 of the order dated 15.04.2019** regarding the implementation of action plans for Non-Attainment cities.

The action plans of 06 **NON-ATTAINMENT CITIES** identified by CPCB in the State of Madhya Pradesh namely, Bhopal, Dewas, Indore, Sagar, Ujjain and Gwalior were already prepared and sent to CPCB and are under implementation. The progress made in the implementation of the above stated action plans of 6 cities has been summarized in the documents enclosed as Annexure 5.

6. **Directions passed in PARA 41 of the order dated 15.04.2019** regarding illegal sand mining.

The detailed policy and procedure adopted by the State of M.P. regarding sand mining has been provided in the paragraph A(f) of this report.

7. **Directions passed in PARA 46 of the order dated 15.04.2019** regarding the disposal of toxic waste generated by the union carbide plant in Bhopal, at the Pithampur waste treatment storage and disposal facility (TSDF) in Dhar District:-

- i. A review meeting was held on 28.08.2019 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Chemicals and Petro Chemicals, C&PC at New Delhi wherein the

representatives of CPCB, MoEF&CC and State Government were present. It was decided that a meeting at the level of Chief Secretary, secretary MoEF&CC and Chairman CPCB may be organized to resolve the issue.

- i. The SLP No. 9874/2012 and connected matters pertaining to Union Carbide have been transferred by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 18.07.2018.

D. Directions passed in order dated 12.09.2019 regarding the development of Model Cities and villages

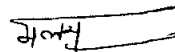
1. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal, the State Government has already identified and developed 3 model cities in the State namely; Indore [population above 5 Lakhs], Khargone [population between 1 to 5 Lakhs] and Shahganj [population below 1 Lakhs]. Indore has been declared the cleanest city of India for 3 consecutive years and Shahganj has been declared as the 5th cleanest city having less than 1 lakh population in Swachh Survekshan 2019.
2. The progress made in the regard has been provided in detail in paragraph A(h) of this report.
3. The progress made with regard to the development of model villages has been provided in detail in paragraph B(i) of this report.

The Hon'ble Tribunal may kindly be pleased to take the status report submitted by the State of MP in compliance of order dated 16.01.2019, 15.04.2019 and 12.09.2019 on record.

Date: - 11.10.2019

Place: - Bhopal

Submitted by:-
State of Madhya Pradesh



Through
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