

No.18015/74/2015-UD&PA
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION DEPARTMENT

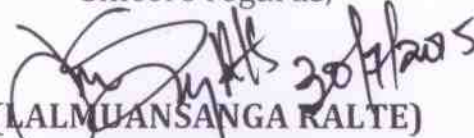
Dated Aizawl, the 30th July, 2015

Dear Shri Pragyan Pradip Sharma ji,

I am directed to send herewith Affidavit and other connected documents duly signed by Secretary to the Government of Mizoram, Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department in the matter of *Almitra H Patel & ANR vs Union of India* relating to the methodology employed in collection, storage and disposal of Municipal Solid Wastes in the state of Mizoram for further submission to the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi and further necessary action.

Thanking you.

Sincere regards,


(LALMUANSANGA RALTE)

Under Secretary to the Government of Mizoram
Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation

Shri Pragyan Pradip Sharma
Standing Counsel for Mizoram
D 15, Ground Floor, Jangpura Extention,
New Delhi - 110014
Ph: 011-41030707 (O), 011-24328888 (F),
09818007007 (M)



**IN THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 199 OF 2014**

IN THE MATTER OF:

ALMITRA H. PATEL & ANR..... PETITIONER

VS

UNION OF INDIA & Ors..... RESPONDENTS

IN THE MATTER OF:

An affidavit submitted by Secretary, Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram for and on behalf of the state of Mizoram.



AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF THE STATE OF MIZORAM

I, **Dr C. Vanlalramsanga**, Secretary, Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department, Government of Mizoram, presently at Aizawl do hereby solemnly affirm and state under:

1. That in my capacity as stated above, I am conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case and as such, swear this affidavit.
2. That as directed in the National Green Tribunal Order dated 13th July, 2015 given by the Hon'ble Tribunal communicated to me by the Standing Counsel, Mizoram, New Delhi, the Government of Mizoram has taken different steps to properly dispose of municipal solid wastes.
3. That Mizoram, being a hilly area, has adopted phase manner approach for district-wise and other census and notified towns for municipal solid waste management. Presently, there is only one Urban Local Body (ULB) i.e Aizawl Municipal Council in the State for the Capital City of Aizawl. In the other District Headquarter towns where there are no urban local bodies, the State Government (5 Towns) and the Autonomous District



Councils (2 Towns) are collecting solid wastes and transporting them to designated dumping locations. The nodal department / agencies responsible for collection activities in Aizawl City is Aizawl Municipal Council (AMC); in Lunglei, Champhai, Kolasib, Serchhip and Mamit district headquarters, the Department of Urban development & Poverty Alleviation is responsible for it; in Lawngtlai district headquarter the Lai Autonomous District Council (LADC) is responsible for it; and in Saiha district headquarter the Mara Autonomous District Council (MADC) is responsible for it.

4. That at present, on pilot basis, about 10% of solid wastes in Aizawl City are taken up on segregation at source and green wastes are composted in partnership with private agencies. In other places, the current system adopted for disposal is open dumping by directly transporting wastes from their collection to the dumping sites. However, these vices are expected to be slowly done away with. In Aizawl City, the recently approved detailed project report of Municipal Solid Waste Management System for Aizawl City expected to be commissioned in the year 2017 is compliant with Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000. For the other cities and towns also, detailed project reports are being developed and will be taken up in phase manner.
5. That the Government of Mizoram has been taking up various policy measures for collection and disposal of garbage in the State. The Government of Mizoram already has its own policy framework for solid waste management, 'The Mizoram Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy, 2011" under which various activities for making the urban areas clean and tidy, and scientific management of wastes are clearly laid down. However, resource constraint of the State Government has stood in the way to make a proper headway in this direction. The Government has taken every effort to mobilize internal resources to take up various activities enshrined in the Policy. The recently launched Scheme of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) will be of great help in taking up scientific management of wastes. The issue of solid waste treatment, insanitary latrines and provision of public latrines are some of the critical

challenges that the State Government and ULBs would need to address effectively.

6. That in Aizawl city, where there is a municipality, collection of solid wastes is mainly done by deploying trucks at assigned locations at specified frequency. There is a strong participation of public at the grass-root level. The local councils that are functioning as a third-tier under the Aizawl Municipal Council are important agents of the Government as they play a key role in the administration of solid waste management in the capital city of Aizawl. Similarly, in places where there are no urban local bodies, the Village Councils play the same role as that of the local councils'.
7. That the State Government also takes up cleaning of streets in Aizawl city and other select towns. Sweepers under government payroll are deployed to physically sweep the streets and collect wastes. Besides this, garbage bins are placed at different strategic and convenient points to be utilized by the public. The general sense of awareness is worthy of mention as littering and dumping of garbage in public places is relatively minimal in the State. The recent amendment of the Municipalities Act even prohibits littering and other unhealthy activities with penal provisions for their violation.
8. That there is also strong participation from NGOs in the State like Young Mizo Association, Youth Adventure Clubs etc. in the management of solid wastes. In all villages there are *Sanitary Committees* and in some localities *Clean Committees* to take up various sanitation activities like sweeping of streets, cleaning of gutters, spreading awareness are set up for their respective areas. Moreover, the State Government has been observing cleanliness week every year in the month of October since 1977 to create mass awareness. The combined efforts of Government and NGOs make Mizoram relatively a cleaner state.
9. That what I have stated above are true to the best of my personal knowledge, information and records and are true to the matters of



record and the rest are my humble submissions. No material facts have been concealed therein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I put my hand and sign this the 30th day of July, 2015.



OATH

"I swear that my declaration made above is true, it conceals nothing and that no part of it is false, so help me God"

DEPONENT

(DR. C. VANLALRAMSANGA)

Secretary to the Government of Mizoram
Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation
Department
UD & PA Department
Department
Govt. of Mizoram

Verified on this 30th Day of July 2015 that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct, as the same are based on records of the State Government of Mizoram.

(DR. C. VANLALRAMSANGA)

Secretary to the Government of Mizoram
Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department
UD & PA Department
Department
Govt. of Mizoram

Identified by me;

Signed before me

J.C. LALNUNSANGA
LLM
ADVOCATE
☎ : 9612163263

30 07 15
R. Thangkanglova
Advocate & Notary Public
Aizawl, Mizoram

Notarial Registration
No. 3617
Date 30/7/15



MIZORAM STATE / UT

SUMMARY STATUS REPORT COLLECTION [Listed in descending size of ULB]

Sl No	NAME OF ULB/DISTRICT HQ	2011 POP.	WASTE, Tons/Day Generated	COLLECTION METHODS % OF TOTAL				
				Collected	Segregation at source	Door-to-Door	On street/open bins	Skips/dumpers
1	Aizawl	2,93,416	160 MTD	80%	10%	75%	5%	NIL
2	Lunglei	57,011	27 MTD	60%	NIL	57%	3%	NIL
3	Champhai	32,734	15 MTD	51%	NIL	50%	1%	NIL
4	Kolasib	2,72,92	11 MTD	65%	NIL	64%	1%	NIL
5	Saiha	25,110	12 MTD	75%	NIL	73%	2%	NIL
6	Serchhip	21,158	10 MTD	54%	NIL	53%	1%	NIL
7	Lawngtlai	20830	10 MTD	73%	NIL	70%	3%	NIL
8	Mamit	7884	4 MTD	75%	NIL	73%	2%	NIL

Notes:

- (1) It may be noted here that there is only one ULB established in the state of Mizoram at present. However, establishment of other urban local bodies in other census towns are being taken up by the State Government.
- 2) Though there is only one ULB in the State of Mizoram, collection and disposal of garbage is being carried out in all the remaining seven (7) district headquarters, which means out of the total 23 census towns in Mizoram collection and disposal of garbage is being carried out in eight district headquarters which are all census towns.
- 3) In the remaining 15 census towns, collection and disposal of garbage is not yet implemented due to financial constraints. However, establishment of ULBs in other urban towns is under discussion at the Government level.

(Dr C VANLALRAMSANGA)

Secretary

UD & PA Department

Govt. of Mizoram



SHEET 2

MIZORAM STATE / UT

SUMMARY STATUS REPORT PRIMARY & SECONDARY TRANSPORT and STORAGE

Sl No	NAME OF ULB/DISTRICT HQ	Pushcarts	Tricycles	Autos	Tractors	Trucks	Compactors	Dry waste storage
1	Aizawl	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Trucks	NIL	NIL
2	Lunglei	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Trucks	NIL	NIL
3	Champhai	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Trucks	NIL	NIL
4	Kolasib	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Trucks	NIL	NIL
5	Saiha	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Trucks	NIL	NIL
6	Serchhip	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Trucks	NIL	NIL
7	Lawngtlai	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Trucks	NIL	NIL
8	Mamit	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Trucks	NIL	NIL

Note: As the state of Mizoram is located in a hilly terrain the type of transport that could be employed for collection and disposal of garbage is very limited. In view of this situation, the type of transport used in the entire garbage collection and disposal process are trucks as this is most convenient for the state.

(Dr. EVANLALRAMSANGA)

Secretary
UD & PA Department
Govt. of Mizoram



MIZORAM STATE / UT

SUMMARY STATUS REPORT PROCESSING & DISPOSAL (P&D)

SI No	NAME OF ULD/DISTRICT HQ	PROCESSING, TONS PER DAY							DISPOSAL METHOD			
		None	Stack or Vermicomp	Biometh gas/power	Wind-row Stabilising	Compost plant TPD	RDF prodn or P2Fuel	Incinerat'n	Open dumps mixed waste	Raw waste soil cover	Rejects & inerts only	Lined landfill
1	Aizawl	None	15%	None	None	None	None	None	85%	None	None	None
2	Lunglei	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	100%	None	None	None
3	Champhai	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	100%	None	None	None
4	Kolasib	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	100%	None	None	None
5	Saiha	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	100%	None	None	None
6	Serchhip	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	100%	None	None	None
7	Lawngtlai	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	100%	None	None	None
8	Mamit	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	100%	None	None	None

(DR CVANILARAMSANGA)

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UD & PA Department
Govt. of Mizoram

STATUS REPORT
ON
COLLECTION, STORAGE & DISPOSAL
OF
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW)

IN THE STATE

OF

MIZORAM



GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION DEPARTMENT



1. GARBAGE DISPOSAL IN MIZORAM:

Mizoram State is relatively a clean State, compared to many other parts of the country. While this could partly be attributable to the relatively slope topography of the State, it is also due to the combined efforts of the Government, NGOs and General Public, wherein community garbage are generally collected and properly disposed of in designated locations.


2. GOVERNMENT EFFORTS:

The Government of Mizoram has been taking up various policy measures for collection and disposal of garbage in the State. Efforts of the Government may be summarized as under:

1) Collection and Transportation of Households and Commercial Wastes: Being a resource-deficit state, the Government could take up this activity in the capital city of Aizawl and selected towns. The nodal Department / Agencies responsible for collection activities are as given below:

- (i) Aizawl City - Aizawl Municipal Council (AMC)
- (ii) 5 District Hqtrs. - UD&PA Department
*(Lunglei, Champhai,
Kolasib, Serchhip
and Mamit)*
- (iii) Lawngtlai - Lai Autonomous District Council (LADC)
- (iv) Saiha - Lai Autonomous District Council (MADC)

In this exercise, as practiced in other states, the Government deploys a fleet of garbage vehicles and collects household and commercial wastes on routine at assigned collection points and transports them to dumping sites. In other towns where the government agencies could not deploy the fleet of vehicles, the local authorities deploy


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trucks and transport them to their dumping sites on public private (community) participation basis.

It is worth mentioning here that there is a strong participation at the grassroot level. The local councils that are functioning a third-tier under the Aizawl Municipal Council are important agents of the Government as they play a key role in the administration of solid waste management in the capital city of Aizawl. Similarly, in places where there are no urban local bodies, the Village Councils play the same role as that of the local councils.

It may be mentioned here that garbage collection is carried out by Aizawl Municipal Council with support of local councils at the grassroot level. Fees are collected by the local councils from every household every month. The fees collected are supplemented by the Aizawl Municipal Council in Aizawl city. In other district headquarters the total cost of collection and transportation of garbage is borne by the government. With the fees collected from the households, and the grants provided by the Aizawl Municipal Council garbage trucks are engaged by the local council authorities and are made to make rounds on specified days and at specified points in the locality concern.

In the district headquarters, the same pattern is followed. These household and commercial wastes collected are transported and dumped to its designated sites. The Government is making plans to collect user fees from households to make the whole management on sustainable path, and to cost recovery to a certain extent.

2) *Sweeping of Streets:* The Government takes up general sweeping of streets in Aizawl city and other towns. Sweepers are deployed to physically clean the streets and collect the wastes. This activity covers city and selected towns to keep the city/towns clean. Besides sweeping of streets, garbage bins are placed at different strategic and convenient points to be utilized by the public at large. The general sense of awareness


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is worthy of mention as littering and dumping of garbage in public places is relatively minimal.

3. EFFORTS OF NGOs:

Mizoram State is blessed with the presence of large and credible NGOs who are involved in various social activities. The biggest being the Young Mizo Association (YMA) with branches in almost all the villages and localities. They are taking up various sanitation activities, sanitation works and generation of awareness among the members.

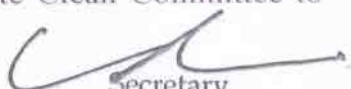
There are also some other NGOs who are actively engaged in sanitation and cleanliness activities. They take up various sanitation activities and awareness generation among the youths. The activities of Youth Adventure Clubs are also very notable in various sanitation activities.

Moreover, since the Government takes up cleaning of streets only in the city and towns, NGO's particularly Young Mizo Association and Village Councils take up cleanliness drives at the village level purely on voluntarily basis. This phenomenon is quite uncommon in other parts of the country.

4. EFFORTS OF GENERAL PUBLIC:

1) *Sanitation Committees in Villages & Localities:* There are Sanitation Committees in different villages and localities. Under the aegis of the Public Health Engineering Department, villages have Water & Sanitation Committees under the umbrella of the Village Councils. In Aizawl City also, Sanitation Committees are formed under the umbrella of the Local Councils. The Committee takes up various sanitation activities, including collection of fees, organizing social/voluntary works for cleaning of streets.

2) *Clean Committees:* Besides the Sanitation Committees constituted for the Villages and Localities, some villages/localities also separately constitute Clean Committee to


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take up sanitation and cleanliness of their areas. To cite an example include 'Zarkawt Committee', a very active agency in Zarkawt Locality in Aizawl City.

3) *Sanitation Awareness*: The Departments, Agencies, Educational institutions and Churches also take up sanitation awareness at various forums and gatherings.

5. DUMPING/TREATMENT:


At present, the solid wastes are not scientifically treated and are simply dumped openly at designated locations. Scientific treatment of solid waste management is the next step being contemplated by the Government. Swachh Bharat Mission could help improve solid waste management in the State.

5. WAY FORWARD FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT & SANITATION:

By saying that Mizoram is a relatively clean State does not mean that all is well in the area of cleanliness and sanitation practices. There is a lot to be done. Apart from the collection, transportation and dumping of wastes, the State Government and ULBs could not carry out the process of scientific treatment, mainly due to lack of funds to take up such activities. The State Government, way back in 2011 laid down a "The Mizoram Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy, 2011" under which various activities on Sanitation, and Solid Waste Management are being initiated. Various proposed activities were already submitted along with our previous affidavit.

Swachh Bharat Mission, launched by the Government of India will be of great help. The issue of solid waste treatment, insanitary latrines and provision of public latrines are some of the critical challenges that the State Government and ULBs would need to address effectively.

It is important that Governments across the country to step forward and take up solid waste management and sanitation in accordance with the local requirement and approach. It is appreciated that Govt. of India has been proactive in tackling the menace of solid waste in recent years. However, in order to effectively manage solid waste in cities and


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villages, a multi-pronged approach needs to be devised so that there can be participation on these fronts. It is necessary that every living being live responsibly. We have to learn to live in a more environmental friendly way and reduce generation of wastes in our every day living. The public in urban areas and in the remotest places need to be made aware on how to be more friendly to our environment by not wasting energy and resources, minimize and reduce our wants and focus more on our needs so that a better future can be secured for the future generation.

(Dr C VANLALRAMSANGA)

Secretary to the Government of Mizoram
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