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10/3/2015

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

Almitra H. Patel & Anr.

Applicants

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

Respondents

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ADVOCATE FOR THE RESPONDENT: S. UDAYA KUMAR SAGAR



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

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO.199 OF 2014

IN THE MATTER OF:

Almitra H. Patel & Anr.

Applicant

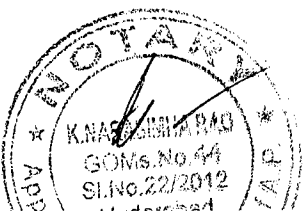
Vs.

Union of India & Ors.
Respondents

AFFIDAVIT

I, M.G. Gopal, S/o. Late Dr. M.B.I. Sarma, aged 57 years, having Office at Hyderabad, State of Telangana, do hereby solemnly state and affirm as under;

1. That I am the Principal Secretary to Government, Municipal Administration and Urban Development, State of Telangana and as such well conversant with the facts and circumstances in my official capacity and on the basis of information derived from the record of the case and hence competent to swear the present affidavit.
2. That I have gone through the accompanying status report prepared in compliance of the direction of this Hon'ble Tribunal and the contents of the same are true and correct.
3. That the contents of the annexure annexed with the report is also true and correct to the best of my knowledge and as per the information derived from the record.



DEPONENT
Principal Secretary to Government

6235

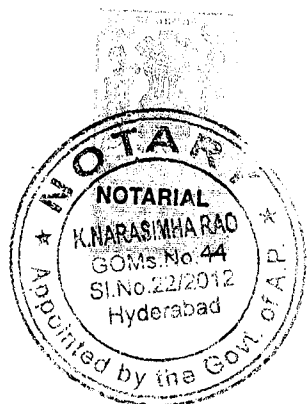
VERIFICATION

Verified at Hyderabad on this the 3rd day of March, 2015 that the contents of the present affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and on the basis of information derived from the record. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.

[Handwritten Signature]

DEPONENT

Principal Secretary to Government
Municipal Administration & Urban
Development Department
Telangana Secretariat, Hyderabad-20



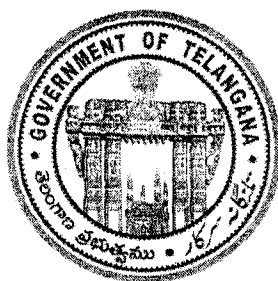
ATTESTED

[Handwritten Signature]
2/3/15

K. NARASIMHA RAO, B.A., LL.B.
ADVOCATE/NOTARY
Appointed by the Govt. of A.P.
10-1-891/401, A.C. Guards
Khairatabad, HYDERABAD

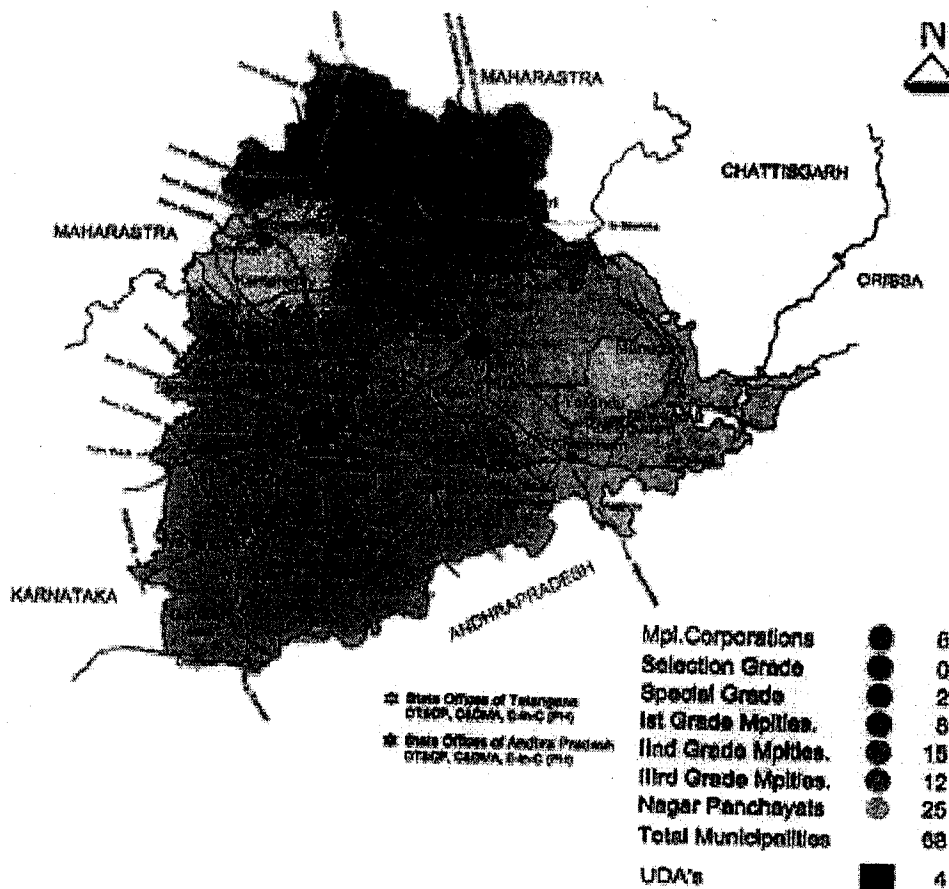
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Government of Telangana
Municipal Administration & Urban Development



Status Report on Solid Waste
Management

Hyderabad
February 2015



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The following are the details of status and proposed Action Plan:

I. Door to door collection:

MSW (M&H) Rules, 2000 / MSW Model Action Plan	Present Status	Proposed Action Plan	Timelines
<p>❖ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) should provide daily waste collection service to all households, shops and establishments for the collection of solid waste from door steps.</p> <p>❖ This service must be regular and reliable</p>	<p>❖ Average 85% of Door to Door collection of waste is done through Pushcarts/ Tricycles / Autos in all ULBs of the State.</p> <p>❖ ULB wise status report enclosed (Annexure -I).</p>	<p>❖ 100% Households including commercial, institutional and slums will be covered under door-to-door collection of waste by procuring containerized pushcarts /tricycles and autos with compartments for wet & dry separately.</p> <p>❖ Town-wise and vehicle-wise Route maps will be prepared</p> <p>❖ Vehicle and infrastructure requirement analysis was done, and Government will sanction vehicles to cover 100% households in the State</p>	<p>December, 2015</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Each pushcart/tricycle will be provided with 4 Nos. of 60 Liter Bins for wet waste and 2 Nos. of Bags for collection of dry waste separately. ❖ Street sweeping and silt from the drains will be collected separately in containerized hand carts and taken to secondary storage depot. ❖ Model bye-laws will be prepared, not to throw any solid waste in their neighborhood, on the street, open spaces, vacant plots and into drains. 	
II.	Segregation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In order to encourage the citizens, municipal authority shall organise awareness programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 25% of segregation of waste is being happening at household level at primary and secondary collecting points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Mass awareness programs will be launched at ULB level for segregation of waste on residential 	<p>June, 2016</p>

<p>for segregation of wastes and shall promote recycling or reuse of segregated materials.</p> <p>❖ The municipal authority shall undertake phased programme to ensure community participation in waste segregation. For this purpose, regular meetings at quarterly intervals shall be arranged by the municipal authorities with representative s of local resident welfare associations and non-governmental organizations.</p>	<p>❖ Mass awareness and sensitization program are being conducted in all ULBs of the State but not in sustained manner.</p> <p>❖ More awareness and sensitization programs are required to change the attitude of the people for segregation of the waste.</p> <p>❖ Weak enforcement in implementation of Plastic Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011.</p> <p>❖ In regard to Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation area (GHMC) segregation is taken up at primary & secondary storage levels, and transfer station transportation and at Treatment</p>	<p>and commercial areas.</p> <p>❖ School Children and women households and Self Help Groups and Resident Welfare Associations will be sensitized through intensive IEC drives for segregation of waste.</p> <p>❖ Provide incentives to the staff and households through philanthropist s for segregation of waste at source level. The amount accrued from sale of dry recyclable will be used for welfare of the workers.</p> <p>❖ Individual households/ apartment complexes</p>	
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	<p>& Disposal (T&D) site.</p> <p>❖ GHMC entered into an Agreement with M/s Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd., on 21.02.2009 for door to door collection, Segregation, primary & secondary transportation, tertiary transportation and Treatment & Disposal (T&D) under PPP mode.</p>	<p>will be encouraged for setting 'source composting options' like vermi composting/ composting at households level, portable new age small scale bio-gas units for kitchen waste.</p> <p>❖ Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 will be implemented in all ULBs of the State by penalizing the violators.</p> <p>❖ Promote the concept of zero waste in selected wards of the urban local bodies.</p> <p>❖ Information Education and Communi- cation (IEC) activities through print and electronic media and outdoor</p>	
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		advertising will be taken up.	
III.	Regulatory measures:		
<p>Following should be regulated by stringent law and vigilance monitoring for all the waste generators including households, restaurants, hotels, shops, offices, institutions, workshops;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ They shall not throw any solid waste in their neighborhood, on the street, open spaces, and vacant plots or into drains. ❖ They shall (a) keep the food waste / bio-degradable as and when generated, in any type domestic waste container, preferably with a cover, and (b) keep dry / recyclables wastes preferably in bags or sacks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ No specific penalty for littering of waste on roads, open plots and into drains is being implemented in the ULBs. ❖ In GHMC area Rs.50/- to Rs.500/- is being imposing as a penalty for littering on roads and at public places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Government will draft model byelaws and amend legislations on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. For levying user charges, penalties for violators and also explore revenue options like revenues from sale of waste and by products, Clean Development Mechanism (CDMs), Solid Waste Management Cess, Processing fee e.t.c., to achieve financial sustainability. ii. For Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Management, Horticulture and Waste 	<p>December, 2015</p>

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		<p>from Cattle sheds.</p> <p>iii. Burning of waste will be prohibited in all aspects by imposing penalizing the violators as per MSW Rules (M&H)2000 .</p> <p>iv. Constitute ULB level Vigilance squads to prevent littering on streets, regular lifting of waste, illegal dumping of waste in storm water drains.</p> <p>v. Abolish open Waste Storage Sites and other Un-hygienic Street Bins.</p>	
IV.	Vegetable/Fruit Markets Waste		
❖ The shopkeepers should be directed that they shall not dispose of waste in front of their shops /	❖ Separate collection mechanism for collection of waste from Market places is already in implementation in all class-I ULBs (above 1 lakh	❖ Decentralized Biogas and composting units for treatment of the market waste will be established	December, 2015

<p>establishments or anywhere on the streets or in open spaces and instead shall deposit their waste as and when generated into the large size container that may be provided for storage of waste in the market.</p>	<p>population) of the State by keeping Large containers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In the remaining ULBs (except Nagarpanchayats) market waste is being collected with separate vehicle and transported to dumping yard. ❖ In newly constituted Nagar panchayats due to lack of vehicles there is no separate collection systems of market waste. This waste is being collected along with regular sweeping waste. ❖ 12 KV Biomethanation plant is set up in Warangal Municipal Corporation for treating organic waste generated in the Market. 	<p>wherever feasible in ULBs across the state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Organic waste generated will be collected and transported safely from in the markets separately without mixing with other waste stream for treatment. ❖ Capacity building programs will be conducted to the ULB staff on composting of markets waste. ❖ Shop keepers and commercial establishments will be sensitized not to dispose of the waste in front of their shops or open spaces. ❖ By-laws will be framed to collect the user charges from bulk waste generators and 	
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		market committees etc.,	
V.	Marriage Hall/ Kalyan Mandaps/ Community Halls :		
<p>❖ The special arrangement should be made for collection of waste from marriage halls, kalyan mandaps, community halls, etc. daily on a full -cost recovery basis. The cost of such collection could be built into the charges for utilizing such halls. This service may be provided preferably through a contractor or departmentally as the local bodies deem fit. On -site, processing of food wastes by bio-methanation and composting may be encouraged.</p>	<p>❖ In all class-I Cities of the state bulk waste is being collected separately.</p> <p>❖ In small ULBs no separate collection mechanism for collection of waste from marriage hall and function halls e.t.c., They are disposing their waste along with regular domestic waste at road side or deposit nearby dumper bin.</p>	<p>❖ Small scale decentralized units (biogas or composting) for onsite treatment of organic waste fraction to the places like community level, large hotels, marriage halls, hostels through incentives will be established.</p> <p>❖ Separate collection system will be devised without mixing with other waste streams to be made by encouraging bulk generators to segregate the waste into dry and wet with proper storage on their own cost.</p> <p>❖ Usercharge will be levied for collection of bulk waste based on the</p>	December, 2015

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		<p>quantity of waste based on the quantity of waste.</p>	
VI.	Hospitals/ Nursing Homes/ Pathological Laboratories / Health Care centres:		
<p>❖ Hospital/Nursing Homes are required to store waste in colour-coded bins or bags as per the directions of the Govt. of India, Ministry of Environment Bio-Medical Waste Management & Handling Rules, 1998, and follow the directions of Central Pollution Control Boards and State Pollution Control Boards from time to time for the handling, transportation, treatment and disposal of biomedical waste</p>	<p>❖ As per the Bio Medical Waste (BMW) Management Handling Rules, 1998, certified Private Agencies are collecting and processing 90% BMW waste generated in the State. The agencies are collecting user charges from the hospitals for the above service</p> <p>❖ Pollution Control Board is regularly monitoring the collection, storage, processing and disposal activities of BMW.</p>	<p>❖ Biomedical waste collection and transportation systems will be extended through professional agencies in coordination with the TSPCB to all the smaller ULBs in full scale covering all categories of biomedical waste generators.</p> <p>❖ Existing system will be further strengthened with improved service coverage.</p>	<p>December, 2015</p>
VII.	Construction and Demolition Waste:		
<p>❖ Every person who is likely to produce construction waste may be</p>	<p>❖ In all corporations separate wing in Town Planning Department is collecting</p>	<p>❖ State Government will issue guidelines for C&D waste for collection,</p>	<p>March, 2016</p>

<p>required to deposit with the concerned local body an approximate amount in advance at the rates as may be prescribed by the local body from time to time, for the removal and disposal of construction waste from his premises by the local body. Such amount may be deposited at the time when the building permission is being sought and in cases where such permission is not required, at any time before such waste is produced.</p> <p>❖ The charges for removal of construction waste to be doubled for those who fail to deposit the amount in advance.</p>	<p>constructions and demolition waste by collecting user charges.</p> <p>❖ This waste is being used for filling up of low lying areas and laying of Kutchra roads etc.</p> <p>❖ Small ULBs not collecting any user charges</p>	<p>transportation and processing based on the size of the ULB</p> <p>❖ Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste to be subjected to waste recycling, by screening out useful material 'fit for reuse' to be propagated.</p> <p>❖ ULBs will be encouraged to use C&D waste to be used as an inert fill material for low-lying areas and landscaping without mixing with regular waste streams of municipal waste.</p> <p>❖ Larger ULBs to have C&D waste processing facilities and the byproducts to use for road and embankment construction, finer grade for manufacture of into blocks and slabs with appropriate binder, the finer grade to be used as daily cover for</p>	
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		<p>SLF/ closure of SLF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Smaller ULBs should designate specific locations in each zone for separate collection of small and large quantities of C&D wastes.❖ Toxic / hazardous components such as construction chemicals, paints, wood preservatives etc. will be separated to avoid dangerous impacts on human health and environment.❖ User charge will be levied on generators based on the quantity of the waste collection, transportation and disposal of the Construction and Demolition.❖ Bye-laws will be notified for penalizing the violators for illegal C&D waste without the permission of the ULBs.	
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		❖ Training programs for all the building and construction companies/contractors on handling of the C&D waste	
VIII.	Garden Waste:		
❖ Garden waste and fallen leaves from avenue trees within large public parks and gardens should be composted to the extent possible. However, if such waste has to be disposed of, large skips may be kept, which match with the municipal transportation system for transportation of such waste. Such skips may be provided by local bodies or State Governments owning such parks and gardens. In case of private parks and	❖ In all the Corporations of the State, separate collection and transportation of Garden waste is under implementation. This waste is being converted into compost. ❖ In small ULBs garden waste is being collected along with the regular waste stream in mixed form and dumped. ❖ In GHMC area 100% Garden waste is being processed by Concessionaire.	❖ Leaf litter from avenue plantations will be collected from the road sweeping and transported to public parks for storage and composting on a decentralized scale and reuse for te public gardens by the ULB. ❖ Household level and institutional garden waste or leaf litter will be stored and composted onsite without mixing with regular waste stream for transportation.	December, 2015

<p>gardens they should make 16 their own storage arrangement which matches with the municipal primary collection and transportation system.</p>			
<p>IX.</p>	<p>Dairy and Cattle Waste :</p>		
<p>❖ The dairies and cattle breeders having sheds within the city limits should be asked to move the cattle sheds outside the city limits and until this is implemented they should be directed not to stack the cow dung, grass or other stable wastes within their premises or on the roadside. They must transfer the waste produced by them daily into the specified municipal storage containers</p>	<p>❖ In ULBs dairy and cattle waste is being stored and sold by owners themselves to the farmers which will be used as manure to the fields.</p> <p>❖ In GHMC area 100% Dairy and Cattle waste is being processed through Concessionaire.</p>	<p>❖ Storage of cattle waste in open will be regulated and such waste will be transported along with organic waste on cost basis by the ULBs.</p> <p>❖ Cattle shed owners will be encouraged for setting up onsite bio gas plants for the waste generated.</p>	<p>December, 2015</p>

<p>nearby, which should be collected at regular intervals by local bodies for which they should pay based on quantity.</p>			
X.	Provision of litter bins on streets and public places:		
<p>❖ With a view to ensure that streets and public places are not littered with waste materials such as used cans, cartons of soft drinks, used bus tickets, wrappers of chocolates on empty cigarette cases and the like generated while on a move, litter bins may be provided on important streets, markets, public places, tourist spots, bus stations in the range of 25-50 meters depending on the local condition.</p>	<p>❖ Litter and Street Sweepings are dumped in Garbage Bins and collected by route vehicle.</p> <p>❖ Litter bins on poles, at public places, bus stations and railway stations in GHMC and certain stretches in other Corporations are under implementation. These bins are being cleaned during street sweepings regularly.</p> <p>❖ In GHMC area litter bins have been provided at big shopping malls and commercial establishments</p>	<p>❖ Litter Bins (dual bins wet & dry) will be limited to busy commercial areas, tourist spots and public places with regular collection and clearance at a distance ranging from 25 m to 50 m depending on the local condition.</p> <p>❖ Each shop and commercial establishments will be directed to have appropriate bins disposal of the litter and waste generated in and around the shops</p> <p>❖ Bye- laws will be notified for littering on streets with penalties for violators</p> <p>❖ ULBs will be create litter free</p>	<p>December, 2015</p>

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<p>Similar bins for disposal of animal droppings could be placed in posh areas.</p>	<p>for their customers by the owners themselves and cleaned by imposing user fees.</p>	<p>zone in phased manner with systematic collection, transportation of waste</p>	
<p>XI.</p>	<p>Storage Depots :</p>		
<p>❖ All the waste collected through Primary Collection System, from the households, shops and establishments should be taken to the processing or disposal site either directly necessitating a large fleet of vehicles and manpower or through cost effective systems which are designed to ensure that all the waste collected from the sources of waste generation is transported within reasonable time. The system of providing waste</p>	<p>❖ In GHMC and other 5 corporations of the state have dumper bins are used for temporary storage of waste.</p> <p>❖ GHMC also has transferstations at five locations from where the waste collected is temporarily stored transported to processing site in large haul vehicles/compact ors to reduce transportation cost.</p> <p>❖ In remaining ULBs door to door collection waste is directly transported to processing/ disposal site.</p>	<p>❖ Storage bins will be limited to markets and commercial area with high quantities and will be cleared every 8 hr schedule.</p> <p>❖ ULBs will procure aesthetically designed appropriate size (depending on the quantum of waste generated) storage bins for temporary storage in commercial areas that are easy to operate and to be lifted mechanically.</p> <p>❖ Storage bins or depots will not be located in residential areas, near places of worship, schools, parks, play grounds and hospitals.</p>	<p>December, 2015</p>

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<p>generation is transported unhygienic and unscientific, posing a serious threat to the public health and environment.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Binless concept will be promoted in residential and insitutional area with effective door to door collection system. ❖ Trasporation with sycronised with primary collection with Direct transfer of waste from the primary collection point to secondary collection vehicles promotes a bin-less arrangement for waste collection and transportation. ❖ ULBs will development transfer station in cities the treatment and disposal site is more than 15 kms away from the city. ❖ Transfer station in larger ULBs will be modernized for emptying and loading of vehicles. 	
XII.	Transportation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Transportation of the waste stored at waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The waste collected by pushcarts/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The transporation system will have a routing and 	<p>December, 2015</p>

<p>storage depots at regular intervals is essential to ensure that no garbage bin/container overflows and waste is not seen littered on streets. Waste should be transported in covered vehicles. These vehicles must be designated as below: Multi-container vans. Covered, as the waste must not be visible to the eyes or be exposed to the open. Bins or containers of wastes must be cleared and transported at regular intervals.</p>	<p>tricycles / autos is being transported through tractors and tippers etc., to processing/disposal sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The dumper bins are being lifted regularly before it over flowing with waste. 	<p>loading plan and route maps for efficient collection and coverage on city wide scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Workshop and Service facilities for vehicles will be set up for regular operation and maintenance of vehicles on time. ❖ ULBs will tie up with Authorised Service Centre on Annual Maintenance contracts for motorised vehicles. ❖ ULBs to develop standard operating procedures for maintenance of vehicles. ❖ ULBs shall contained system of transportation of waste without spillage during transportation. ❖ Identification of transfer points to synchronize the primary collection from push carts / tricycles with secondary transportation 	
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		<p>vehicles like tractors and trucks.</p> <p>❖ The public announcement systems/ alarms will be arranged to all door to door collection motorized vehicles.</p>	
XIII.	MSW Processing:		
<p>❖ Ensure that biodegradable waste is processed by composting, vermin composting, anaerobic digestion, or any other appropriate biological process for stabilizing waste. Compost or any other end product must comply with the standards specified in Schedule IV.</p> <p>❖ Ensure that mixed waste containing recoverable resources follows the route of recycling. Incineration with</p>	<p>❖ Currently, 18 ULBs were allotted M/s Shalivahana Green Energy Ltd. The plant is not functional due non viability of tariff rate fixed by Electricity Regulatory Commission.</p> <p>❖ Another 14 ULBs are allocated to M/s Hema Sri Power Projects Ltd. (will be expected to be commissioned by May 2015) where the combustible fractions are converted to RDF for utilizing power generation.</p> <p>❖ In 10 ULBs waste is being processed by Private</p>	<p>❖ A State Level Body will be constituted to assist ULBs in evaluation of tenders, selection of technologies and feasibility and conceptualization of Public Private partnership models and options for Common Waste Treatment/ disposal facilities based on the techno economic feasibility of establishing regional plants.</p> <p>❖ Combination of technologies (composting/Bio methanization, WTE) will be adopted by the ULBs generating</p>	<p>March 2016</p>

<p>or without energy recovery may be used in special cases.</p>	<p>Entrepreneurs, i.e., M/s Waste Venture India Pvt. Ltd who are converting organic waste into manure and dry recyclables are being purchased by M/s ITC under CSR activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In the remaining ULBs composting their organic waste and dry waste recycling are practiced on smaller scale by individual ULBs. ❖ In GHMC area 100% waste is being processed through M/s Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd. under PPP mode (BOOT). 	<p>more than 100 Tonnes / day for treatment of organic, dry recyclables and combustable fractions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Tie- ups will be explored with Cement indsutries for Co-processing of dry fractions MSW in cement industries. ❖ Establish Market linakges will be for sale of Compost and Recyclables to maximise the revenue generation. 	
<p>XIV.</p>		<p>Ultimate disposal Sanitary Landfill:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Restrict land filling to non biodegradable and non recyclable waste ❖ Ensure that land filling meets the specifications in MSW Rules 2000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Waste to Energy projects are requesting tipping fee for implementing of SLF for inerts and rejects. ❖ Poor financials of the ULBs are deterrent to pay tipping regularly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Regional Municipal Solid Waste Project approach will be adopted in case of smaller Urban Local Bodies since it will not be economically feasible for the smaller ULBs to develop scientific 	<p>December, 2016</p>

<p>❖ Sanitary landfill is an acceptable and recommended method for ultimate disposal of MSW. It is necessary component of MSWM, since all other options produce some residue that must be disposed of through landfilling.</p>	<p>for Sanitary Landfill activity.</p> <p>❖ In GHMC area 100% Treatment and disposal of waste is being happening through concessionaire M/s Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd. under PPP mode (BOOT).</p>	<p>landfills on standalone model.</p> <p>❖ Existing or old dumpsite with huge quantities of waste lying openly in the dumpsites in ULBs will be scientifically capped to reduce environment pollution caused by the leachate generated from the waste during rains and additional land will be recovered</p> <p>❖ Landfilling will be limited 20% of Municipal Solid Waste comprising to inert and rejects from processing. Dumping of mixed Municipal Solid Waste will be abolished.</p> <p>❖ State will be expediting allotment of Government land for treatment and disposal of waste free of cost or on nominal lease rental basis for setting up</p>	
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		treatment plants and sanitary landfill sites in land use plans considering 30 years period.	
XV.	Institutional setting:		
<p>❖ The ULBs should be mandated to replace inadequately qualified and inefficient staff with staff necessary to maintain the solid waste management system. For outsourcing the job, a stringent pre-qualification criterion should be developed for the contractors, which inter-alia should include sufficient number of sufficiently qualified persons and the contract agreement should be performance based for which necessary</p>	<p>❖ Environment Engineers on outsourcing basis are working in the in the ULBs.</p> <p>❖ Environmental Engineer posts were sanctioned in 42 ULBs of the State.</p>	<p>❖ Technical unit at the state will be set up to guide ULBs on solid waste management.</p> <p>❖ Institutional capacities of the Urban Local Bodies ULBs will be strengthened as per the size of the Urban Local Body. The Urban Local Bodies will have dedicated technical staff within the Solid Waste Management department (Environmental Engineer) who will be for the Solid Waste Management activities within the city.</p> <p>❖ ULBs will be adequately staffed to carry out the operations or the operations</p>	December, 2015

<p>performance indicators should be evolved.</p>		<p>will be outsourced through performance based contracting system.</p> <p>❖ Training Needs Assessment will be carried out for capacity building programs to the field staff, supervisory staff, contract employees, officers, civil society organizations, Community Based Organizations, on Solid Waste Management topics based on the responsibilities including attitude and behavior change and creation of platforms for field based interactive learning and exposure visits.</p>	
<p>XVI.</p>	<p>Management Plan:</p>		
<p>❖ Rules for operation and maintenance of the solid waste management system must be established in</p>	<p>❖ According to the MSW Rules, 2000, State level guidelines were prepared and are under implementation.</p>	<p>❖ Urban Local Bodies will adopt mechanism for enforcement, supervision and monitoring through a Pin</p>	<p>December, 2015</p>

<p>the form of a handbook together with a legal requirement to keep honest records of specified parameters that refer to the performance of the system including the quality of work performed by each individual. Apart from the enhancement of capacities of ULBs, there should also be additional checks by a local committee of qualified civil society representatives, health officers and officers from other departments who should be empowered to visit and issue a note of caution when any component of SWM system is not working or inadequately working.</p>	<p>❖ A Handbook on solid waste management by covering all the issues was published as a ready reckonor for the Municipal Managers of the State.</p>	<p>Point System for optimum utilization of manpower resources and also adopt social audit mechanisms.</p> <p>❖ The Pin Point System implementation will be adopted involving the Resident Welfare Associations, Community Based Organization and other stakeholders in the process of monitoring of Solid Waste Management services for improved accountability.</p> <p>❖ Urban Local Bodies will disseminate relevant information on waste quantities and characteristics, waste treatment, recovery and disposal, the costs of providing the waste management</p>	
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		<p>services, the sources of funding used to finance the services in public domain.</p> <p>Publication of annual reports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ ULB will be establishing a Management Information System for MSWM including records for regular monitoring ❖ Urban Local Bodies will develop an City Sanitation Plan identifying gaps and develop short, medium and long term actions for solid waste management ❖ Urban Local Bodies will constitute City Sanitation Task Force involving the stakeholders in Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of the City Sanitation Plans. 	
XVII.	Redressal of Public Grievances:		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Local body should draw up a citizen's charter clearly and efficient machinery should be organized by the local body to receive public complaints and attend to them expeditiously. Formats may be prescribed for receiving such complaints, replying to the applicants as soon as the complaints have been redressed and for monitoring the pending complaints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Currently all the ULBs complaints are being recorded over phone or in a register available in the ULB reception desk and forwarded to the concerned departments/persons for action. ❖ In GHMC area online Grievance redressal system is in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Citizen Grievance redressal mechanism by use of IT tools with provision for registering complaints over sms service and emails will be implemented. ❖ Development of an Online System with status updates. ❖ Strengthening and quicker response for complaints. 	<p>December, 2015</p>
<p>XVIII. Financial Aspect :</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ As per the Manual on Solid Waste Management by 20 the Ministry of Urban Development, 2000, the annual requirement of funds for efficient SWM reveals that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Recovery of revenue is limited to charged a cleansing tax as part of the property tax. ❖ Nominal rate is levied as user charges in case of commercial and bulk waste generators in few 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Urban Local Bodies will adopt the Polluter Pay Principle for full cost recovery in phased manner. ❖ User charges will be introduced in all commercial establishments based on the cost spent for collection of 	<p>December, 2015</p>

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<p>when the principle of Full Cost Pricing is applied the Total Annual requirements are often 2 -3 times the amount being allocated at present. Thus, it is important that the beneficiaries also share the responsibility of waste management following the 'Polluters pay principle'. The SWM will have to provide SWM Tax/Cess, and to cover not only the annual cost of operation, required to be repaid but also the indirect costs</p>	<p>ULBs.</p>	<p>waste and quantity of waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Revenue recovery will be maximize through option like, user charges on volumetric weighing, category of waste, and introduction of SWM cess to meet the annual O&M expenditure. ❖ Performance based contracts, in case of outsourcing with monitoring mechanism will be put in place 	
<p>XIX</p>	<p>Preparation of Detailed Project Reports for MSWM</p>		
<p>Preparation DPRs as per the indicative Action Plan given by the Central Pollution Control Board</p>	<p>Most of the ULBs do not have DPRs for implementation of Solid Waste Management action plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ All ULBs will prepare DPRs for MSWM as per the indicative Action Plan given by the Central Pollution Control Board 	<p>December, 2015</p>

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XX	Financial Requirement for implementation of the action plan :
<p>The proposed projects would mainly focus on following components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Strengthening of infrastructure for 100% door to door collection, segregation and safe transportation of waste.2. Upgradation of the existing Defunct/Partially Functional Processing Plants and setting up processing facilities (i.e., Composting, RDF e.t.c.,) on both stand alone and cluster based approach.3. Modernization/ mechanization of the transport system with vehicle tracking systems.4. Construction of scientific landfill at regional level for disposal of inert and rejects from waste to energy plants and other processing facilities based on techno economic feasibility of establishing such plants.5. Material Recovery Facilities and dry waste collection centres.6. Rehabilitation Closure of the existing dumpsites scientifically to reduce environment pollution.7. Decentralized solutions of waste processing at community level.8. Capacity building and Awareness building activities. <p>Investment requirement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Total capital expenditure required for improvement of Municipal Solid Waste Management for all ULBs of the state (as per CPHEEO norms) is Rs. 127.86.crores. <p>❖ Government will sanction of an amount of Rs. 127.86 Crs. for improvement of Solid Waste Management in ULBs of the State.</p>	

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Annexure - I

**MSWM STATUS REPORT OF ULBs OF TELANGANA STATE
AS PER THE CPCB TEMPLATE**

Solid Waste Service Levels in ULBs of Telangana

Component	No of ULBs				
		80 to 100%	60-80%	40 - 60%	< 40%
Door To Door Collection	68				
Segregation	1 (GHMC)				67
Collection Efficiency of Waste Generated	68				
Treatment of the Waste	1 (GHMC)				67
Scientific Disposal of Waste - Land filling	1	-	-	-	Nil
Preparation of ULB wise DPRs for Solid Waste Management as per the indicative action plan given by the Central Pollution Control Board					

Status and methods of Municipal Solid Waste processing

Total No of ULBs	No of ULBs practicing Compost / Vermi Compost/ Sale of recyclables	No. of ULBs with Bio-menthaization	No. of Integrated Solid Waste Management Projects	No of ULBs with WTE	No. of ULBs without land for dump yards
68	10 (Miryalguda, Nalgonda, Bhongir, Suryapeta, Tandur, Siddipet, Jagityal, Karimnagar, Warangal, Adilabad)	1 Warangal Corporation	1 Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	31 ULBs are being allotted to waste to energy projects. The M/s Shalivahana MSW Green Energy Ltd has suspended its operations due to non viable of power purchase tariff rate. The M/s Hema Sri Power Projects is under construction	23

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ULBs wise Generation and Treatment

Category Based on Quantity of Waste Generated	Name of the ULBs	Quantity Generated	Quantity Collected	Quantity Treated	Quantity disposed
500 & above	GHMC	4000	3800	3040	760
100-500 MTD	Ramagundam Corp	115	113	0	113
	Warangal Coprn.	210	210	20	190
	Nizamabad	218	202	0	202
	Karimnagar Corp.	220	200	20	180
	Khammam	130	65	0	
	Sub Total	4893	4590	3080	1510
50-100 MTD	Miryalguda	50	50	8	42
	Jagitial	50	50	10	40
	Kothagudem	50	48	2	46
	Siddipet	55	54	15	39
	Khagaznagar	55	53	0	53
	Mahabub-nagar	56	52	0	52
	Sangareddy	58	56	0	56
	Sircilla	58	57	5	52
	Nirmal	60	58	0	58
	Suryapet	63	63	5	58
	Adilabad	66	64	10	54
	Sub Total	621	605	55	550
<50 MTD	Ieeja	8	7	0	7
	Kalwakurthy	8	7	0	7
	Dubbak	8	7	0	7
	Gajwel - Pregnapur	8	6	0	6
	Achampet	10	8	0	8
	Kollapur	10	8	0	8
	Narayanpet	10	8	0	8
	Chegunta	10	8	0	8
	Armoor	10	9	0	9
	Ibrahimpattanam	10	9	0	9
	Parkala	10	9	3	6
	Andole - Jogipet	12	11	0	11
	Bhupalpally	12	10	0	10
	Husnabad	12	11	0	11
	Wanaparthi	13	11	0	11
	PeddaAmberpet	15	14	0	14
	Madhira	15	13	0	13
	Badangpet	16	15	3	12
	Peddapally.	16	14	0	14
	Vemulavada	17	16	0	16

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	Sadasivpet	18	16	0	16
	Huzurnagar	18	16	0	16
	Kodad	18	18	8	10
	Medchal	18	16	0	16
	Narsampet	18	17	0	17
	Manuguru	19	18	0	18
	Shadnagar	20	18	0	18
	Devarakonda	20	18	0	18
	Metpally	24	24	1	23
	Huzurabad	24	23	0	23
	Koratla	25	23	0	23
	Sathupalli	25	23	0	23
	Mahaboobabad	26	22	0	22
	Bhainsa	27	24	0	24
	Nagarkurnool	28	25	0	25
	Jangaon	28	27	0	27
	Jammikunta	28	25	0	25
	Medak	29	27	0	27
	Vikarabad	29	29	0	29
	Mandamarri	30	28	0	28
	Bhongir	32	32	10	22
	Yellandu	32	30	0	30
	Bellampally	32	32	0	32
	Zaheerabad	35	30	0	30
	Mancherial	35	34	0	34
	Gadwal	36	32	0	32
	Kamareddy	37	35	0	35
	Tandur	40	40	10	30
	Palwancha	40	38	0	38
	Nalgonda	45	43	5	38
	Bodhan	48	46	0	46
	Sub Total	1114	1030	40	990
	Grand Total	6628	6225	3175	3050

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**ULBs Allotted to Waste Energy Projects – Annexure - II
WTE PROJECTS - Clusters**

Sl. No.	Name of the ULBs	Present Waste Gen (MTD)	Cluster No.	Sl. No.	Name of the ULBs	Present Waste Gen (MTD)	Cluster No.
M/s Shalivahana Projects Limited				M/s Hema Sri Power Projects Limited			
1	Siddipet	40	15	1	Warangal Corpn	300	18
2	Kamareddy	35	16	2	Jangaon	24	18
3	Armoor	25	16	3	Bhongir	26	18
4	Kagaznagar	30	17	4	Nalgonda	58	19
5	Bellampally	22	17	5	Miryalaguda	65	19
6	Mandamarri	30	17	6	Suryapet	36	19
7	Mancherial	35	17	7	Khammam	120	19
8	Ramagundam	165	17	8	Kothagudem	50	19
9	Karimnagar Corpn	120	17	9	Palvancha	40	19
10	Siricilla	60	17	10	Yellandu	10	19
11	Koratla	28	17	11	Sattupalli	10	19
12	Metpalli	13	17	12	Manuguru	10	19
13	Jagitial	40	17				
14	Nizamabad Corpn	212	16				
15	Bodhan	40	16				
16	Bhainsa	23	16				
17	Nirmal	50	16				
18	Adilabad	80	16				
	Total	1048			Total	749	

Total No. of ULBs in the State (Except GHMC)	:	67
Total Waste Generation in the State (Excl GHMC)	:	2668 (MTD)
Total Waste allotted to WTE Projects in the State (Excluding GHMC)	:	1797 (MTD)
Total No. of clusters covered	:	5
Total No. of ULBs (except GHMC)	:	30
SGEL = Shalivahana (MSW) Green Energy Limited	:	18 ULBs
HPPL = Hema Sri Power Projects Private Limited	:	12 ULBs

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