

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI.
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 606 /2018**

IN THE MATTER OF:-

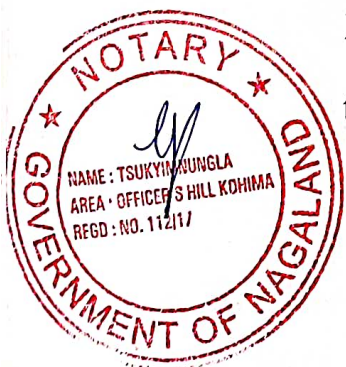
Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

STATUS OF COMPLAINE ON BEHALF OF STATE OF NAGALAND

I, J. Alam, S/O Rais Ahmed, having office at Civil Secretariat, Kohima, Nagaland do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under: -

1. That I am the Chief Secretary, Government of Nagaland, and being familiar with the facts of the case based on perusal of official records state that I am competent to swear this present affidavit in my official capacity.
2. It is stated that the previous Chief Secretary of the State last appeared before this Hon'ble Tribunal on 28.2.2020 wherein this Hon'ble Tribunal while analysing solid waste management in the State of Nagaland as well as other North-Eastern States observed as under:-

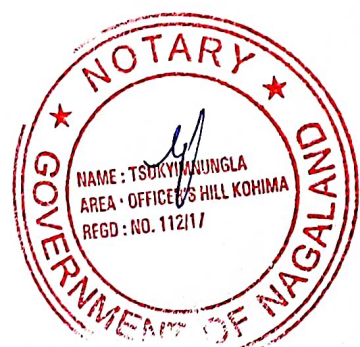
“35. There remains gap of 271 TPD for Arunachal Pradesh, 263.9 TPD for Nagaland, 163.02 TPD for Manipur, 233.3 TPD for Mizoram, 169.2 TPD for Tripura and 168.6 TPD for Meghalaya in terms of current generation and treatment of solid waste which is endangering environment, adversely affecting public health and posing serious threat to life. Thus, suitable remedial measures need to be adopted in the matter.”



3. This Hon'ble Tribunal while analysing the data of sewage management observed further as under: -

“Sewage Management:

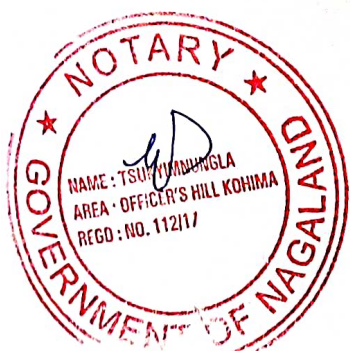
36. As regards sewage management, there is a huge gap for Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram (quantity not specified), 263.9 MLD for Nagaland, 73.68 MLD for Tripura and 76.41 MLD for Meghalaya. We can only observe that the entire gap needs to be remedied in terms of directions already issued by this Tribunal. The timeline proposed for bridging the gap between sewage generation and treatment needs to be preponed with interim arrangement by way of phyto/bioremediation. Discharge of untreated sewage is statutorily prohibited under the provisions of the Water Act, 1974 as well as under the orders of this Tribunal. Untreated waste water and raw sewage being continuously discharged in water bodies needs to be stopped. As already observed, prompt action needs to be taken to reduce pollution load on recipient river systems by way of phytoremediation/bio-remediation of any other alternative low capital-intensive natural remediation processes and to successfully tap the sewage containing storm water drains so as to channelize the untreated sewage to central STP. Phytoremediation/bio-remediation or other



such remediation must commence at or nearest the source of generation as a supplement to setting up of STPs as an interim measure to reduce the load of pollution on recipient water bodies before 31.03.2020. Setting up of STPs must also commence before the said date so as to complete the same by 31.03.2021. In this regard, compensation regime has already been laid down which has to be strictly followed. The timelines and compensation regime already laid down are:

i. Interim measures for phytoremediation/ bioremediation etc. in respect of 100% sewage to reduce the pollution load on recipient water bodies – 31.03.2020. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per drain by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms 57 of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2020.

ii. Commencement of setting up of STPs – 31.03.2020. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per STP by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2020.



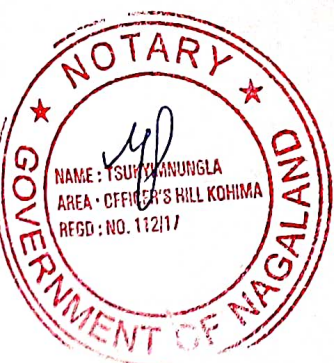
iii. Commissioning of STPs – 31.03.2021. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per STP by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2021.”

4. That this Hon’ble Tribunal in conclusion issued the following directions: -

“VII. DIRECTIONS:

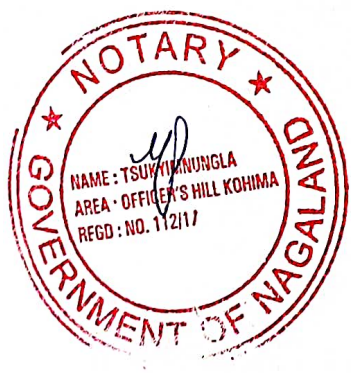
41. In view of above, consistent with the directions referred to in Para 29 issued on 10.01.2020 in the case of UP, Punjab and Chandigarh which have also been repeated for other States in matters already dealt with, we direct:

a. In view of the fact that most of the statutory timelines have expired and directions of the Hon’ble Supreme Court and this Tribunal to comply with Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 remain unexecuted, interim compensation scale is hereby laid down for continued failure after 31.03.2020. The compliance of the Rules requires taking of several steps mentioned in Rule 22 from Serial No. 1 to 10 (mentioned in para 12 above). Any such continued failure will result in liability of every Local Body to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per Local Body for population of above 10 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakh per month per Local



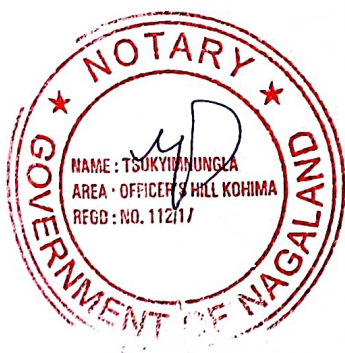
Body for population between 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh per month per other Local Body from 01.04.2020 till compliance. If the Local Bodies are unable to bear financial burden, the liability will be of the State Governments with liberty to take remedial action against the erring Local Bodies. Apart from compensation, adverse entries must be made in the ACRs of the CEO of the said Local Bodies and other senior functionaries in Department of Urban Development etc. who are responsible for compliance of order of this Tribunal. Final compensation may be assessed and recovered by the State PCBs/PCCs in the light of Para 33 above within six months from today. CPCB may prepare a template and issue an appropriate direction to the State PCBs/PCCs for undertaking such an assessment in the light thereof within one month.

b. Legacy waste remediation was to 'commence' from 01.11.2019 in terms of order of this Tribunal dated 17.07.2019 in O.A. No. 519/2019 para 2855 even though statutory timeline for 'completing' the said step is till 07.04.2021 (as per serial no. 11 in Rule 22), which direction remains unexecuted at most of the places and delay in clearing legacy waste is causing huge damage to environment in monetary terms as noted in para 33 above, pending



assessment and recovery of such damage by the concerned State PCB within four months from today, continued failure of every Local Body on the subject of commencing the work of legacy waste sites remediation from 01.04.2020 till compliance will result in liability to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per Local Body for population of above 10 lakhs, Rs. 5 lakh per month per Local Body for population between 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh per month per urban Local Body. If the Local Bodies are unable to bear financial burden, the liability will be of the State Governments with liberty to take remedial action against the erring Local Bodies. Apart from compensation, adverse entries must be made in the ACRs of the CEO of the said Local Bodies and other senior functionaries in Department of Urban Development etc. who are responsible for compliance of order of this Tribunal. Final compensation may be assessed and recovered by the State PCBs/PCCs in the light of Para 33 above within six months from today.

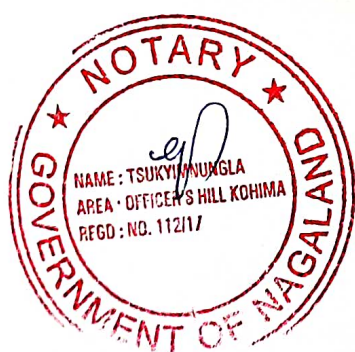
c. Further, with regard to thematic areas listed above in para 20, steps be ensured by the Chief Secretaries in terms of directions of this Tribunal especially w.r.t. plastic waste, biomedical waste, construction and demolition waste which are linked with solid



waste treatment and disposal. Action may also be ensured by the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs with respect to remaining thematic areas viz. hazardous waste, e-waste, polluted industrial clusters, reuse of treated water, performance of CETPs/ETPs, groundwater extraction, groundwater recharge, restoration of water bodies, noise pollution and illegal sand mining.

d. The compensation regime already laid down for failure of the Local Bodies and/or Department of Irrigation and Public Health/In-charge Department to take action for treatment of sewage in terms of observations in Para 36 above will result in liability to pay compensation as already noted above which are reproduced for ready reference:

- i. Interim measures for phytoremediation/ bioremediation etc. in respect of 100% sewage to reduce the pollution load on recipient water bodies – 31.03.2020. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs. 5 lakh per month per drain by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2020.
- ii. Commencement of setting up of STPs – 31.03.2020. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of



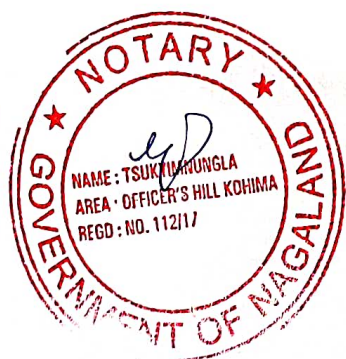
Rs. 5 lakh per month per STP by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2020.

iii. Commissioning of STPs – 31.03.2021. Compensation is payable for failure to do so at the rate of Rs. 10 lakh per month per STP by concerned Local Bodies/States (in terms of orders dated 28.08.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 and 06.12.2019 in O.A. No. 673/2018) w.e.f. 01.04.2021.

e. Compensation in above terms may be deposited with the CPCB for being spent on restoration of environment which may be ensured by the Chief Secretaries' of the States/UTs.

f. An 'Environment Monitoring Cell' may be set up in the office of Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs within one month from today, if not already done for coordination and compliance of above directions which will be the responsibility of the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs.

g. Compliance reports in respect of significant environmental issues may be furnished in terms of order dated 07.01.2020 quarterly with a copy to CPCB."



A copy of the order dated 28.2.2020 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in the captioned matter is marked and annexed as **Annexure R/1**.

5. It is stated that the further review for the State was tentatively listed for 3.11.2020. However, in view of the pandemic the appearance of remaining Chief Secretaries was deferred vide order dated 2.7.2020 and the appearance of the Deponent in third-round was rescheduled to 2.8.2021 which was then again re-scheduled to 6.9.2022 vide order dated 30.11.2021.
6. This Hon'ble Tribunal on 30.11.2021 observed and recorded that the present proceedings will be limited to two issues of solid waste and sewage management. This Hon'ble Tribunal also reviewed the report of Central Pollution Control Board, 'CPCB' dated 25.10.2021 which show that the State of Nagaland had submitted information Relating to Solid Waste Management to the CPCB for the quarter April – June, 2021. Relevant extract of the observation made in the said order is reproduced herein below for the sake of convenience: -

“Accordingly, we have taken up the matter for further review almost after one year. In terms of above order, report of CPCB dated 25.10.2021 has been filed to the effect that 32 States/UTs have given the compliance status as in March, 2021. The report is extracted as follows: -

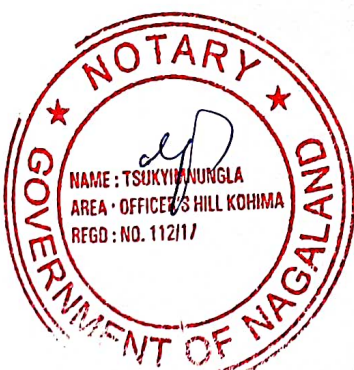


2.0 ACTION TAKEN BY CPCB: In compliance to Directions issued, CPCB has taken following actions:

(i) CPCB issued direction under sec 5 of EPA, 1986 to all States/UTs for enforcement of provisions of SWM Rules, 2016 regarding bio-mining of legacy waste on 27-01-2021. Copy of Direction is enclosed at Annexure-I. A reminder letter dated 30-07-2021 was also sent to SPCBs/PCCs from which no response was received. Copy of reminder letter is enclosed at Annexure I-A.

(ii) CPCB formulated templates for assessment of Solid Waste Management (SWM), and forwarded to all Chief Secretaries and to all SPCBs/PCCs on 15-04-2021. Copy of letter along with templates is enclosed at Annexure-II.

(iii) CPCB issued a letter on 23-08-2021 to all SPCBs/PCCs regarding specific information related to SWM in 43 million plus cities located in your jurisdiction along with state Capital. Copy of letter along with templates is enclosed at Annexure III. (iv) As per Hon'ble NGT Directions, information on SWM has been received from 32 States/UTs (namely Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh,



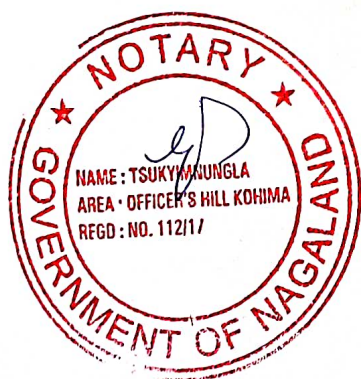
Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal).

(v) Out of the aforementioned 32 States/UTs:

- 2 States/UTs (Delhi and Rajasthan) have submitted the information for the quarter July – September, 2021.
- 17 States/UTs (namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal) have submitted information for the quarter April – June, 2021.
- 10 States/UTs (namely Chandigarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Odisha, Puducherry, Sikkim, and Tamil Nadu) have submitted information for the quarter January-March, 2021.

(vi) 3 States/UTS (namely Daman Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli, Jharkhand, and Manipur) have not submitted report in the matter till October 14, 2021.

(vii) Information received from States/UTs has been compiled and CPCB's observations on the same have been detailed in the subsequent sections."



7. This Hon'ble Tribunal also recorded the State-wise data of MSW wherein the data pertaining to the State of Nagaland was shown as under at Para 13:

Sr.No	States	Number of ULBs	Quantity of MSW generated (TPD)	Quantity of MSW collected (TPD)	Quantity of MSW Processed (TPD)	Quantity of MSW disposed in secured land fill site (TPD)	GAP in SWM UTs (TPD)
19.	Nagaland	39	331.49	258.49	163.9	8	159.59

8. That the details of existing sewage infrastructure were also recorded wherein the details for the State of Nagaland was as under at Para 16: -

No.	State	Sewage Generation (in MLD)	Existing STP (capacity in MLD and No.)	Capacity Utilization (In MLD)	Gap in Treatment at present (in MLD)
20	Nagaland	44.3	25.4 (1 STP)	0	18.9

A copy of the order dated 30.11.2021 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal is marked and annexed as **Annexure R/2**.

9. It is stated that the quarterly progress reports from July, 2021 to June 2022 has been submitted to the CPCB on 23.9.2022. The latest quarterly progress report from July 2022 to September 2022 was submitted to the CPCB. A copy of the letter dated 7.11.2022 submitting the data by the Nagaland Pollution Control Board to the CPCB along with the format with



regard to solid waste management facilities and legacy waste remediation is marked and annexed as **Annexure R/3**.

10. That as per the latest data the information pertaining to solid waste management and sewage management are as follows: -

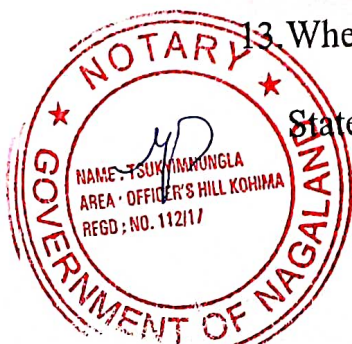
Solid Waste Management					
Quantity of waste generation in the State (in TPD)	Waste processed (in TPD)	Gap in generation and processing (in TPD)	Quantity of waste being disposed in landfills (in TPD)	Quantity of legacy waste in the State (Tones)	Status of bio mining
282.43	102	180.43	107.45	153010.97	1 (one) under Dimapur Municipal Council. 'DMC'. However, it is not functional at present. DMC has entered into an MOU with a third-party M/s CY Enterprise to carry out bio-mining of legacy waste which has a capacity of 150 TPD.



11. In Nagaland the total number of ULBs is 39. However, 1 (one) city falls under Class I city and 1 (one) under Class II city. Out of the 39 ULBs, 3 ULBs are classified as Municipal Councils and the rest 36 ULBs as Town Councils. The waste generation from most of the ULBs are very less and thus the quantification of legacy waste is also not much as the organic wastes i.e. the food waste generated are mostly used as animal feeds and in piggery farms.

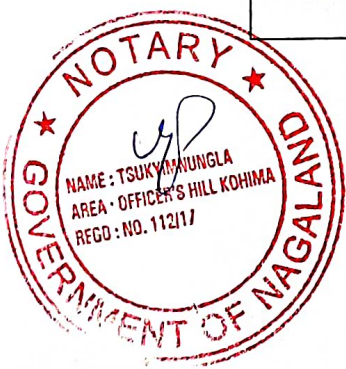
12. In Nagaland, Kohima and Dimapur are the two cities in the State. In Kohima the capital city of the State, Kohima Municipal Council (KMC) has decentralized waste management in all the 19 wards/colonies and have formed 19 wards sanitation committees for primary waste management and collection and has been declared community bins free in all the 19 wards. For the collection of waste, a separate compartmental vehicle for wet and dry waste is being given to each ward. Kohima Municipal Council had also set up a scientific landfill at Lerie, Kohima under SIPMIU and funded by ADB. A plastic recycling unit is also installed in the same site. A Septage Management Plant with 90 KLD capacity has also been installed. In order to tackle the legacy waste, KMC has initiated bioremediation of the legacy waste at the old dump site.

13. Whereas in Dimapur Municipal Council (DMC) the commercial hub of the State generates the highest quantity of waste with 94 TPD approx. In order



to tackle the legacy waste DMC had signed an MOU with a Third-Party M/s CY Enterprise, wherein it was agreed to carry out bio-mining of the legacy waste which has a total capacity of 150 TPD. However, the Third Party could not carry out the biomining process due to late delivery of the machineries and equipment's because of the COVID-19 pandemic scenario. At present, DMC is treating the existing dumpsite through bioremediation process to alleviate the impact of legacy waste. It is being implemented with the technical support from Dr. Ragini Jain, Founder & CEO Geetanjali Envirotech & National Technical Expert in Swachh Bharat Mission India, SA UNEP Tech Partner, Member of ISWA.

Sewage Management			
Quantity of sewage generation in the State (in MLD)	Utilisation of treatment capacity (in MLD)	Current gap in treatment (in MLD)	Utilisation of treated sewage in
91.2	Nil	91.2	<p>It is proposed to be made available for the following purposes:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Irrigating the agricultural farm lying within the vicinity of STP; ➤ Sprinkling the road construction sites to control dust pollution; ➤ Flushing/ cleaning of sewage drains; ➤ To be used in fire hydrants.



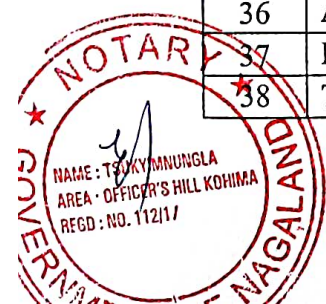
14. It is stated that PHED, Nagaland, Kohima has completed the construction of the Sewage Treatment Plant at Dimapur with capacity of 25 MLPD and is being run on trial basis for making it fully operational. That the facility is scheduled to be commissioned in the 2nd week of December 2022 which will bridge the gap in the treatment of sewage in the State.

15. That latest status and data on waste collected and processed by the respective ULBs are tabulated below: -

Status of Waste Collection and Processing by ULBs as on 21st November 2022				
Sl. No.	Name of ULB	Quantum of Waste Collected (in metric tonnes per day)	Quantum of Waste Processed (in metric tonnes per day)	Remarks (If any)
1	Pfutsiro TC	1.60	0.50	A scrap market started for selling and purchase and the plastics, papers and metals which are send for recycling
2	Tuensang TC	4.50	0.00	
3	Chozuba TC	0.50	0.00	
4	Zunheboto TC	1.00	0.00	
5	Longleng TC	0.90	0.10	
6	Chiephobozpu TC	0.40	0.00	
7	Shamator TC	1.00	0.00	
8	Tobu TC	0.20	0.00	
9	Satakha TC	0.20	0.00	
10	Meluri TC	0.50	0.00	
11	Pungo TC	1.50	0.00	
12	Tuli TC	0.80	0.00	
13	Dimapur MC	94.00	94.00	Dry Waste are all collected and send for recycling and remaining waste are treated through Bioremediation
14	Tizit TC	0.10	0.00	
15	Longkhim TC	0.08	0.00	



16	Atoizu TC	0.09	0.00	
17	Niuland TC	1.00	0.00	
18	Noklak TC	1.00	0.00	
19	Tseminyu TC	0.50	0.00	
20	Seyochung TC	0.40	0.00	
21	Naginimora TC	0.50	0.00	
22	Jalukie TC	1.00	0.20	
23	Changtongnya TC	1.00	0.00	
24	Chumoukedima TC	5.00	3.00	60 % processed
25	Mon TC	1.90	0.19	10 % processed
26	Medziphema TC	0.40	0.06	
27	Peren TC	1.50	0.10	The dry wastes are collected and sold to scrap dealers for further processing by recyclers.
28	Kohima TC	90.00	4.00	Metal - 100Kg, Paper 2-3 TPD, Plastic - 1 TPD processed.
29	Bhandari TC	0.04	0.02	The dry wastes are collected and sold to scrap dealers for further processing by recyclers.
30	Tamlu TC	0.00	0.00	The pupulation is very less and all wet waste generated at HH level are prossessed/reused at source
31	Wokha TC	4.00	1.40	Out of the total waste generated, 65% are collected and 35% Processed
32	Mokokchung MC	16.00	0.03	
33	East Dimapur TC	10.00	7.00	The waste collected is calculated from the sanitation capacity use for collection on daily basis. The wastes are send to DMC or CTC processing facilities
34	Phek TC	2.70	0.01	
35	Aboi TC	0.50	0.00	
36	Aghunato TC	0.50	0.00	
37	Kiphire TC	2.40	0.90	
38	Tening TC	0.30	0.00	



39	Mangkolemba TC	0.30	0.10	
	TOTAL	248.31	111.61	

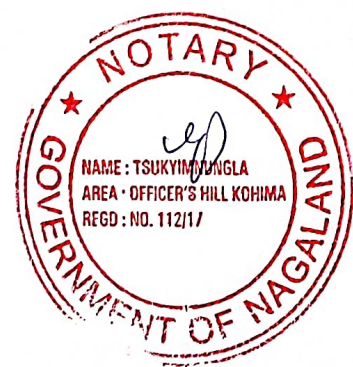
In the light of all the above provisions made to the ULBs recently, the quantum of waste collection and waste processing is anticipated to increase and the same may be reflected in the next Quarterly/Annual Report of the ULBs.

16. That in order to effectively manage solid and sewage waste, the State has taken up the following steps to reduce the gap: -

- a) In order to enable ULB's to comply with Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Aerobio Bacteria were procured and distributed to 26 ULB's with higher Household, 'HH', numbers for septage Management with sensitisation on its usage. It is stated that most of the ULB's have given feedback of its effectiveness as used in their septic tanks as an outcome of good septage Management;

A copy of the list of distribution of aerobio in all ULB's for septage waste management is marked and annexed as **Annexure R/4**.

- b) Green Bran-organic bacteria effective for bioremediation of drains, dump sites, water bodies were also distributed to the ULB's for bio-remediation of their dump sites, drains and water bodies;



A copy list of distribution of green bran and green ball in all ULB's for bioremediation in the dumpsites, clogged drains and septage waste is marked and annexed as **Annexure R/5**.

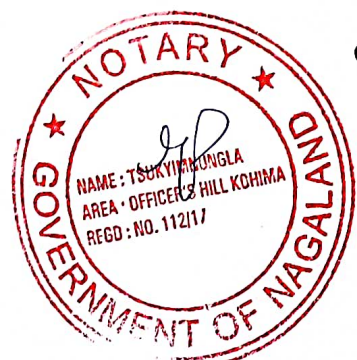
- c) In order to implement waste segregation at source blue and green bins of 35 Ltrs capacity each were provided to the ULB's for distribution to the urban poor as an initiative for successful segregation of waste at source;

A copy of the list showing distribution of blue and green waste bins in ULB's for door-to-door collection of wastes is marked and annexed as **Annexure R/6**.

- d) As an immediate requirement for complying with MSW rules of door-to-door collection of waste, 70 various sanitation vehicles/equipment's were provided to the ULB's;

A copy of list showing the details of 70 vehicles distributed to ULB's is marked and annexed as **Annexure R/7**.

- e) In addition, 11 District Headquarters have been provided with Material Recovery Facility (MRF) with bailing machines. 10 more ULB's have been identified to be provided with MRF where quantity of waste generation and collection of waste is high;



f) Plastic Shredder Machines will be provided to 7 ULB's wherever MRF is already in place so that packaging and transportation of the collected waste are made easier and convenient to be sent to recyclers/recycling units.

The list of ULB's showing details is marked and annexed as **Annexure R/8.**

17. It is stated that in order to effectively deal with the issue of waste management the State has notified "NAGALAND INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY 2019" for sustainable waste management in the State of Nagaland. That in order to achieve sustainable waste management throughout the State by 2030, the said policy has been notified as an integrated policy encompassing the following rules framed under The Environment Protection Act, 1986, with clear standards for appropriate segregation, storage, handling, transport and disposal: -

- a. Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- b. Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- c. Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- d. E-Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- e. Batteries (Handling and Management) Rules, 2001;



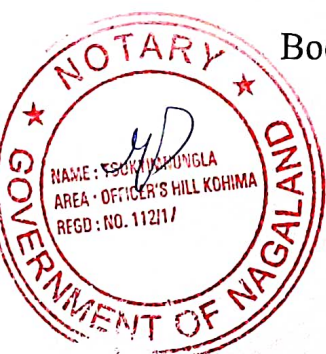
f. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management & Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016.

18. That in compliance to the direction of this Hon'ble Tribunal a monitoring cell comprising of officials OSD, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; Member Secretary, Nagaland Pollution Control Board; Deputy Director, Urban Development Department and Assistant Director, Municipal Affairs Department have been constituted. That two assistant legal consultants have also been appointed to assist the cell.

19. The State level Committee, 'SLC,' has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary as directed by this Hon'ble Tribunal and had its first meeting on 15.02.2019. Pursuant to the order dated 25.4.2019, the State-Level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary has held meetings on 18.7.2019, 26.8.2019, 2.11.2019 and 4.2.2020 review the implementation of the Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, Plastic Waste Management Rules, Biomedical Waste Management Rules and the various directions issued by this Hon'ble Tribunal.

Copies of the Minutes of meetings held on 4.8.2021 by the State Level Committee is marked and annexed as **Annexure R/9**.

20. In compliance of Rule 23 of the MSW Rules, a State Level Advisory Body, 'SLAB' has been constituted vide Notification dated 11.5.2018 by



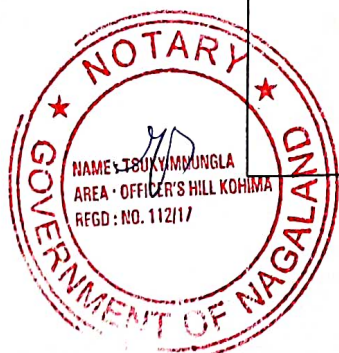
the Urban Development Department in every Department for advising the municipal authorities in implementation of the MSW Rules.

21. In compliance of the directions passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal on 5.3.2019, the State has issued Notification dated 15.4.2019 wherein 3 model cities, 3 model towns and 3 model villages in each of the 11 (Eleven) Districts have been notified which will fully be made compliant of the "Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016". That another town Chumukedima Town under Dimapur District has been included as a model town on 25.9.2019.

Copies of Notifications dated 15.4.2019 and 25.9.2019 issued by the Urban Development notifying model cities, towns and villages in the State is marked and annexed as **Annexure R/10. (COLLY)**

22. In compliance of the direction of this Hon'ble Tribunal, Special Task Force has been constituted in every District. In compliance of Rule 13 read with Rules 11 and 12, preparation of action plan for the villages are going on in the State as per Rule 13 of the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016. That the status report on submission of action plan received from the Villages from various districts of the State are as follows: -

Sl.No	Name of the District	No of Blocks	No of Villages in the District	No of Villages that have submitted the Action Plan

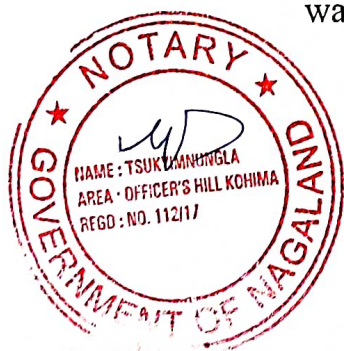


1	Dimapur	6	213	213
2	Kohima	7	94	94
3	Longleng	3	40	40
4	Mon	8	114	114
5	Peren	4	85	85
6	Phek	8	95	95
7	Tuensang	9	117	117
8	Wokha	7	133	133
9	Kiphire	5	93	93
10	Mokokchung	9	85	85
11	Zunheboto	8	169	169

23. The Rural Development Department of the State have also prepared an action plan which is to be implemented in each village of the State.

The main features of the action plan to be carried out by each village are: -

- a) The Village council shall be the nodal authority for fostering the clean and green village drive.
- b) Institute a Committee on SWM involving every section of the society and formulate protocols and engage community members for garbage collection and segregation.
- c) Village Council to conduct awareness campaign, Community Education, workshops and IEC activities on management of solid and plastic wastes.
- d) Provide waste bins and collection points to collect and segregate waste.



- e) Proper collection and transportation of solid waste and timely disposal.
- f) Identify site for segregation and waste disposal for the village.
- g) Financial planning for the implementation of the solid and plastic waste and biodegradable waste management in the village.

24. I say that the facts stated in the above paras are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and information.



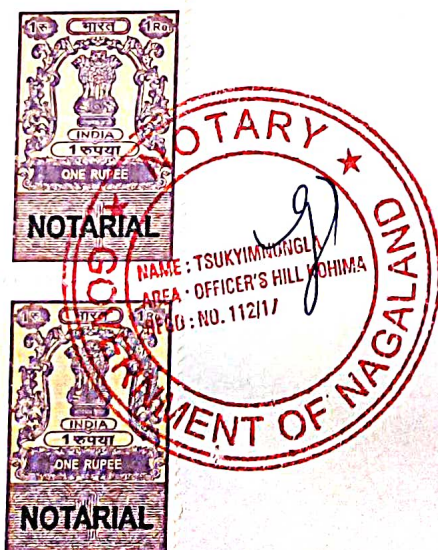
DEPONENTS,
(J. Alam) IAS,
Chief Secretary
Government of Nagaland, Kohima

VERIFICATION

Verified at 22 on this the day of November, 2022 that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.



DEPONENT
(J. Alam) IAS,
Chief Secretary
Government of Nagaland, Kohima



Tsukyimnugla
Notary Public
Regd. No-112/17
Kohima · Nagaland