



वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

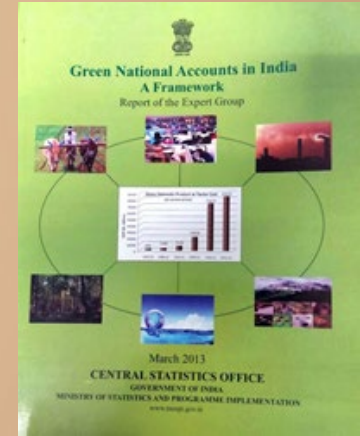
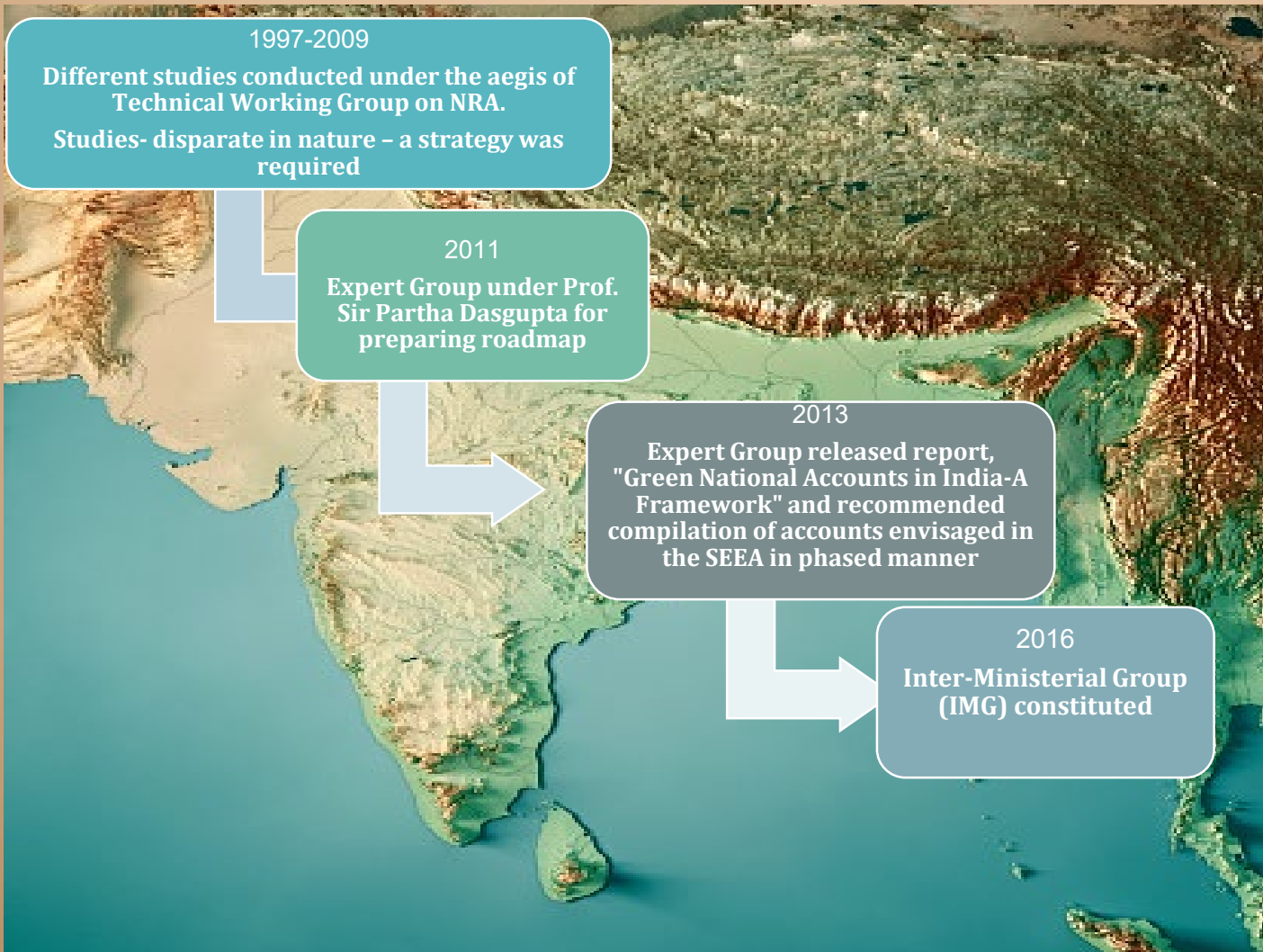
Compilation of the Solid Waste Accounts



**Social Statistics Division
NSO, MoSPI
3rd July, 2023**



Environment Accounts in India- Background



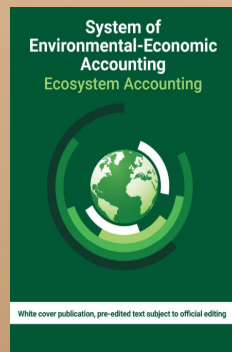
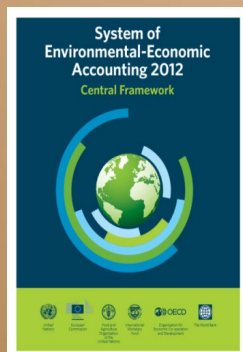
Environment Accounts- Coverage Till Date

India adopted SEEA in 2018 and has been regularly compiling Environmental Accounts

The image shows a timeline of EnviStats India reports from 2018 to 2022. Each year is represented by a blue arrow pointing right, with the corresponding report cover below it. The reports are:

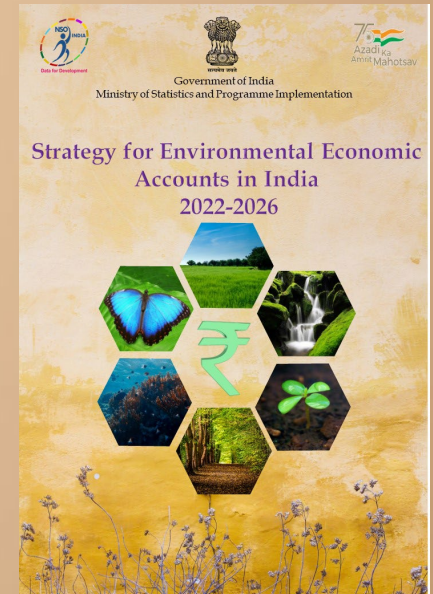
- 2018:** EnviStats India 2018 (Supplement on Environmental Accounts)
- 2019:** EnviStats India 2019 Volume - II Environment Accounts
- 2020:** India 2020 Vol. II: Environment Accounts
- 2021:** EnviStats India 2021 Vol. II: Environment Accounts
- 2022:** EnviStats India 2022 Vol. II: Environment Accounts

A large blue arrow on the right points to a map of India, which is highlighted in green. The map is set against a background of a globe showing the Indian subcontinent.



Strategy for Environment Economic Accounting: 2022:2026

- NSO, India released the Strategy for Environmental Economic Accounting.
- To provide a road-map for development of Environmental Economic Accounting in India.
- NSO India- trying to explore other areas :
 - ✓ **Material Flow Accounts**
 - ✓ Ocean Accounting
 - ✓ Energy Accounts
 - ✓ Thematic accounts for Biodiversity and Urban Areas
- **Residual Accounts is a part of the Material Flow Accounts.**



What is Residuals?

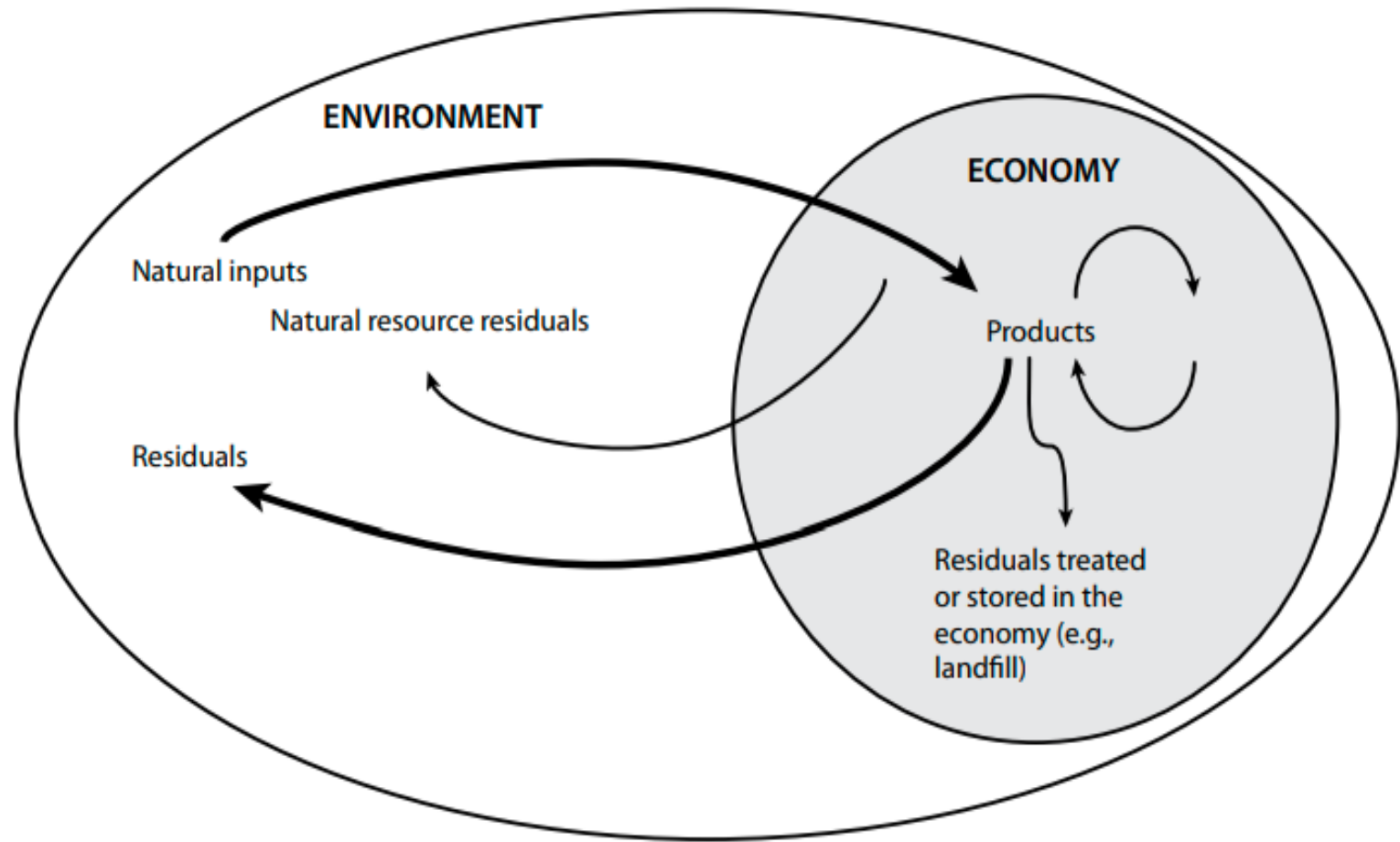
- Residuals: Flows of solid, liquid and gaseous materials that are discarded, discharged or emitted by establishments and households through processes of production, consumption or accumulation.
- Categories: Solid Waste, Effluent and Air Emissions.
- Residual Account: organized information on the generation of residuals and its management.
- SEEA-CF prescribes the compilation of the PSUT and MSUT.
- MoSPI started with Physical Supply and Use Tables for Solid Waste



Physical Flow- Illustration

Figure 5.11

Physical flows in relation to the production boundary of the economy



Linkages with the SDGs

Target	Global SDG Indicators
<p>Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</p>	<p>Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities</p>
<p>Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</p>	<p>Indicator 12.4.1: Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement</p> <p>Indicator 12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment</p>
<p>Target 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p>	<p>Indicator 12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</p>



Demand for Data on Residuals

61.5% solid waste processed in Karnataka, CPCB tells NGT

Of the total solid waste generated in the state, total 1,250 tonnes per day is put in landfills



Ajith Athrady, DHNS, New Delhi, JAN 23 2022, 20:05 IST | UPDATED: JAN 23 2022, 20:14 IST

WASTE MANAGEMENT



Representative image. Credit: DH file photo

Approximately 11,085 tonnes of solid waste is generated per day in Karnataka, of which 6,817 tonnes per day which accounts for 61.5% is being processed, the Central Pollution Control Board informed the Southern Zone of the NGT.

Government of India | India | Stories

Data: Gujarat accounts for about 28% of the Hazardous Waste generated in India

BY BHARATH KANCHARLA ON DECEMBER 14, 2021

AAA



In response to a question in the Lok Sabha, the government recently shared data related to the generation of various types of waste in the last few years. Generation of all types of waste increased over the years in varying degrees. Gujarat accounted for about 28% of the hazardous waste generated in the country in 2019-20.

As per World Bank data, 2.01 billion tonnes of solid waste is generated annually around the world. As per conservative estimates, at least 33% of this waste is not managed in an environmentally safe manner. High-income countries account for 34% of the global waste while accounting for only 16% of the population. However, they are far ahead in waste collection rates with 96%, while in the case of Low-middle income and Low-income countries it is 51% and 39% respectively. Apart from waste collection, waste disposal is also an important issue. Around 37% of the global waste is disposed of in some form of landfill and 19% is recovered for recycling or composting. It is estimated that global waste will grow to 3.4 billion tonnes by 2050.

Solid Waste Management In India: The Challenge Of Growing Mountains Of Garbage – Landfills

By 2050, India will need 88 square kilometres of land for waste disposal, said a joint report by ASSOCHAM and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Written By: Aastha Huja | Edited By: Sonia Bhaskar | July 25, 2022 | हिन्दी में पढ़ें



Swachh Bharat Mission: 341 landfills are in operation in India

Counting the waste

Chart 1 and Table 2 are sourced from "Township - India 2022" published by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Table 3 is sourced from the NEP 400-2016 notes.

Table 1: This table shows the % share of various types of waste processed or recycled/landfilled.

Waste Type	Percentage of total waste generated	Percentage of waste processed or recycled/landfilled
India	88%	67%
UP	6%	8%
Uttarakhand	5%	11%
Punjab	3%	11%
Haryana	5%	10%
Himachal Pradesh	4%	12%
Bihar	3%	2%
West Bengal	1%	5%
Gujarat	8%	13%
Andhra Pradesh	1%	2%
Assam	1%	2%
Madhya Pradesh	7%	7%
Madhesh	1%	1%
Odisha	6%	10%
Kerala	2%	2%
Tamil Nadu	1%	2%
Goa	1%	1%
Chhattisgarh	1%	1%
West Bengal	1%	1%
Uttarakhand	1%	1%
Uttar Pradesh	1%	1%
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Residual Accounts

- Material Flow Accounts broadly comprises of :
 - (i) Domestic Extractions
 - (ii) Exports/Imports
 - (iii) Residuals.**
- Residuals consists of:
 - Solid waste Accounts
 - Effluent Accounts
 - Air emission Accounts
- MoSPI attempted for the first time compilation of the Solid Waste Accounts for Delhi on a pilot basis for the year 2020-2021
- Data Source: CPCB, Delhi PCB



Solid Waste Accounts

- Management of Solid Wastes are regulated by “Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016”
- In India Solid Wastes are broadly categorized in 6 components
 1. Municipal Solid Waste
 2. Bio-Medical waste
 3. Hazardous Waste
 4. Construction & Demolition Waste
 5. E-Waste
 6. Plastic Waste
- Management of each type of waste is governed by different laws

Salient Features of SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016

The Government has revamped the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules 2000 and notified the new Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 on April 8, 2016. The salient features of the SWM Rules, 2016 are as under;

- 1. Areas Cover:** These rules are applicable to:
 - (i) Every urban local body (Mega city to Panchayat level),
 - (ii) outgrowths in urban agglomerations,
 - (iii) census towns as declared by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India,
 - (iv) notified areas,
 - (v) notified industrial townships,
 - (vi) areas under the control of Indian Railways,
 - (vii) airports/ airbases,
 - (viii) Ports and harbours,
 - (ix) defence establishments,
 - (x) special economic zones,
 - (xi) State and Central government organisations,
 - (xii) places of pilgrims,
 - (xiii) religious and historical importance as may be notified by respective State government from time to time and
 - (xiv) every domestic, institutional, commercial and any other non residential solid waste generator situated in the areas.
- 2. The Waste Generators**
 - Every household
 - Event organizers
 - Street Vendors
 - RWAs & Market Associations
 - Gated Community having more than area 5000 sq.m.
 - Hotels & restaurants, etc.



Various Rules w.r.t Solid Wastes

Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

Municipal Solid Waste Rules,

Form III Rule 19(6), 24(1) - Annual Report submitted by Operator of Facility to Local Body: On or before 30th April

Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016

Form 4 Rule 6(5), 13(8), 16(6) and 20(2) - Annual Returns submitted by Occupier handling and Operator of disposal facility to SPCB on or before 30th June

Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018

Form V Rule 17(2) - Annual Report submitted by Local Authority to SPCB on or before 30th June

Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016

Form IV Rule 13(1) - Annual Returns submitted by Occupier of HCF or Operator of treatment facility to CPCB on or before 30th June

E-Waste Management Rules, 2016

Form 3 Rule 18(1) - Annual Returns by producer or manufacturer or refurbisher or dismantler SPCB on or before 30th June

Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016

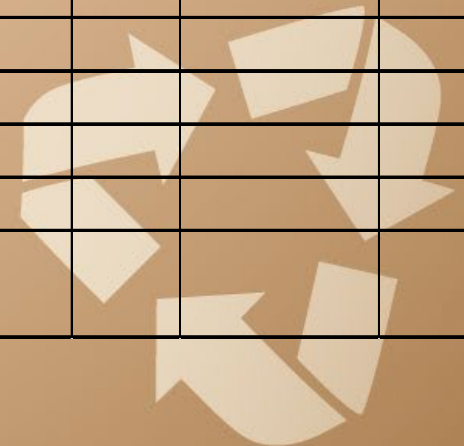
Form III Rule 8(2) - Annual Report submitted by Local Authority to SPCB on or before 30th June

Format-Supply Table

Physical Supply Table								
State:								
Year:					Unit: Tonnes			
Sr. No.	Generation of Solid Waste during the year							Stock of last year solid waste
	Waste Category	Households	Industry	Hotels/Shops/Restaurants	Imports	From the Environment	Others*	
1	Municipal Solid Waste							
2	Bio Medical Waste							
3	Hazardous Waste							
4	E-Waste							
5	Plastic Waste							
6	Construction and Demolition Waste							

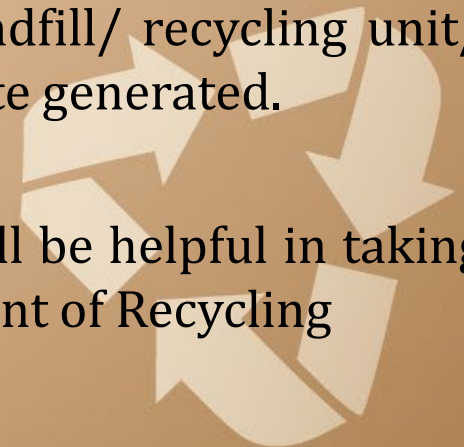
Format-Use table

Physical Use Table												
State:												
Year:				Unit: Tonnes								
Sr. No.	Waste Category	Landfill/Dumbsite		Disposal and Treatment of Solid Waste								
		Sanitary Landfill	Dumbsite	Incineration	Recycling	Reuse	Composting	Vermi-Composting	Biomethanation	Waste to Energy	Export	To the Environment
1	Municipal Solid Waste											
2	Bio Medical Waste											
3	Hazardous Waste											
4	E-Waste											
5	Plastic Waste											
6	Construction and Demolition Waste											



Use of a PSUT

- Compilation of PSUT would help:
 - ❖ To identify sector-wise sources of waste.
 - ❖ To identify utilization of waste (recycle, landfill etc.) and the remaining waste entering the environment which needs to be controlled.
 - ❖ To minimize the waste generation at source and maximise reuse of products.
 - ❖ At local level, policy can be prepared on whether landfill/ recycling unit/ incineration is required on the basis of the type of waste generated.
 - ❖ Estimation of different type of waste, at local level, will be helpful in taking policy decision on waste management like establishment of Recycling

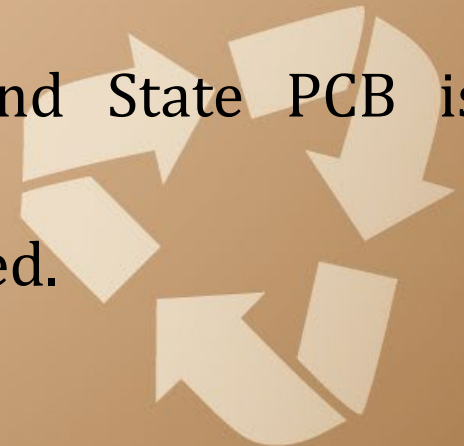


Format-Survey

State:-		Unit (Tonnes)					
MSW Data Collection Format							
Block I							
		District					
One time information →		District 1	District 2	-----	District n	Total	
	Population						
	No of Households						
	No of commercial units						
Block II							
Quantity of Solid Waste Collected (in Tonnes) 15 Days information	Day 1	From Households/ Residential Area					
		From Commercial units (Shops/Restaurants etc.)					
	Day 2	From Households/ Residential Area					
		From Commercial units (Shops/Restaurants etc.)					
	Day 3	From Households/ Residential Area					
		From Commercial units (Shops/Restaurants etc.)					
	Day 4	From Households/ Residential Area					
		From Commercial units					

Challenges and way forward

- Availability of disaggregated data for compilation of PSUT is a challenge
- Generation of Solid Waste category wise is mostly not available
- Use of solid waste category-wise is available for few type of solid wastes.
- Segregation of wastes into different types of waste is not available
- An effective data-capturing mechanism may be developed so that data flow is smoothened.
- Cooperation and support from the CPCB and State PCB is required.
- Regular meetings with the stakeholders is needed.



THANK

YOU!

