

**F.No.Q-16017/41/2019-CPA**  
Government of India  
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change  
(CP Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan  
Jor Bagh Road,  
New Delhi-03  
Dated 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2022

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Sub: Amendment in guidelines for the release and utilization of funds under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) – reg.**

The undersigned is directed to refer the Guidelines for Release and Utilisation of Funds under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) issued vide MoEFCC OM No.Q-16017-41-2019-CPA-Part(2) dated 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2021:

2. Para 7.3: Release of funds for the year 2022-23 to 2025-26 of the said guidelines has been amended in line with the guidelines of Department of Expenditure dated 09<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 regarding revised procedure for flow of funds under Central Sector Scheme.
3. In view of the above and in supersession of the MoEFCC OM dated 17.9.2021, the revised guidelines for Release and Utilisation of Funds under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) is hereby enclosed.
4. Further, Central Pollution Control Board, Station Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees and ULBs are requested to submit the Statement of Expenditure (SoE) of cities regarding financial progress on six monthly basis to the Ministry.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

  
(Dr. Satyendra Kumar)  
Director  
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To,

1. Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board
2. Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary, Environment Department, State Govt./UT administration
3. Additional Chief Secretary/ Principal Secretary, Department of Urban Development, State Govt./UT administration
4. Chairman, State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committee
5. All Municipal Commissioners of ULBs of 131 NCAP cities.

Copy to:-

1. PPS to Secretary EF&CC
2. PPS to AS(NPG)

**Guidelines for  
Release and Utilisation of Funds under  
National Clean Air Program**

**August, 2022**

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## 1. Background of National Clean Air Program

1.1 The **National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)** is a comprehensive time bound action programme launched by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in January 2019 with an objective to improve air quality in the Non – attainment cities. The cities which are exceeding the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for 5 consecutive years are identified as Non-Attainment cities by CPCB. 124 such NACs are identified by CPCB under NCAP.

1.2 XV-FC has identified 42 cities / urban agglomerations (UA) with million plus population on the basis of severity of air quality and population exposure for objective based grants for period FY 2020-2026 under Million-Plus Cities Challenge Fund (MCF). Out of these 42 MPCs/UAs, 34 cities are included in the list of 124 NACs being targeted in NCAP. Therefore, 132 cities (NACs and MPCs/UAs) are being targeted for improving air quality from NCAP and XV-FC funding (**Annexure- 1**) and accordingly all the 132 cities have prepared City Action plans (CAP) and approved by CPCB and is rolled out for implementation.

1.3 The City Action Plan of these 132 cities are to be implemented by coordinated action of state government and its agencies at state and city level. The funding for implementation of CAPs is to mobilised through convergence of resources from various schemes of Central Government such as SBM (Urban), AMRUT, Smart City Mission, SATAT, FAME-II etc. and resources from State/UT Governments and its agencies such as Municipal Corporation, Urban Development authorities and Industrial development authorities etc.

1.4 The funding from NCAP/XV-FC is performance-based-supplemental grant for funding of activities of CAP for which adequate funding is not available from other sources and schemes.

1.5 Therefore, for accessing funding from NCAP, State/UT Governments and their agencies will have to commit themselves to implement CAPs and take all necessary measures for improving air quality in the targeted cities.

## 2. Objectives of Guidelines

The objective of these guidelines on release of funds under National Clean Air Program (NCAP) is to prescribe the principles and framework for

release and utilisation of funds to the targeted cities for year 2021-22 onwards for improving their air quality.

### **3. Applicability**

These guidelines will be applicable on all stakeholders viz. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committee (PCCs) and local authorities/agencies of NACs identified under NCAP Program and receiving funds under NCAP.

### **4. Tenure**

The Guidelines under NCAP Program will be applicable for the period of five years from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 or until the funds made available for improving air quality under XV-FC grants.

### **5. Financial Allocation**

5.1 Provision for funding to the non-attainment cities has been made under NCAP Program only as a supplemental fund and limited to the core activities mentioned in the CAP.

5.2 During Financial Year 2019-20 and year 2020-21, 375.44 crores were released to SPCBs for implementation of activities mentioned in CAP of non-attainment cities. The details are given at **Annexure- 2**. Further, a grant of ₹4400 Crore has been released to 42 MPCs during FY 2020-21. (details are attached at **Annexure- 3**)

5.3 Keeping in view the availability of XV-FC grant to 42 MPCs/UAs for year 2020-21 to 2025-26, 34 are NACs (out of 124 NAC) covered by XV-FC grant will not be considered for allocation of funds from NCAP. Therefore, NCAP funds will be made available for implementation of CAP of NAC from FY 2020-21 onwards.

5.4 Other than 34 NACs identified as nodal ULBs for Urban Agglomeration (UA) under fifteenth finance commission, 8 NACs are also part of 42 UAs as per census 2011. The following 8 NACs are also not considered for allocation of funds under NCAP, as these are getting funds from XV-FC grant.

Name of state	Name of MPCs/UA	Name of NACs which are part of Urban agglomerations
Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai UA	Thane, Navi Mumbai, Ulhasnagar, Badalapur (4)
West Bengal	Asansol UA	Raniganj (1)
West Bengal	Kolkata UA	Howrah, Barrackpore (2)
Telangana	Hyderabad UA	Patancheru (1)

5.5 The financial allocation for the cities under NCAP is based on the ratio of population and PM10 concentration (FY-2019-20) of the city and the same is provided in the **Annexure – 4**. The city wise financial allocation for each financial year will be done by steering committee headed by Secretary, MoEF&CC in accordance with percentage allocation given at Annexure-4 on the basis of financial outlay of NCAP in that financial year.

**5.6 Utilisation of grant:** The financial allocation from NCAP is performance-based-supplemental grant for funding of those activities of approved city action Plan and city micro action plan for which adequate and sufficient funding is not available from other schemes and sources. 5 % of funds released to each city from NCAP for may be utilised for administrative expenses of City Air quality monitoring cell by urban local bodies.

## 6. Guiding Principles

**6.1** The guidelines shall be governed by the following principles:

(a) The NACs will be considered for release of first instalment of funds on submission of Utilization Certificates ( UCs ) of minimum 75 % of funds available in preceding year ( Funds carried forward in preceding year from years prior to preceding year plus the funds released in preceding year ) and for release of second instalment on submission of utilisation certificates (UCs) of minimum 60% of funds available (unspent balance on 1st April of the FY plus the amount of funds released as first instalment in the Financial Year) as necessary condition. However, keeping in view lockdown due to covid pandemic, 60% utilisation will be considered for release of first instalment in Financial year 2021-22.

(b)The funds will release to CPCB for further release to SPCB/PCC.

(c) All SPCBs/PCCs will submit utilization certificates to CPCB for further submission to MoEF&CC.

(d) A Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between CPCB, SPCB/PCC and concerned ULB will be signed for a year-wise action plan, agreed outcomes to be achieved and quantum of fund to be released consequent upon fulfilment of targets as stipulated in the CAP. The Draft of MOU is attached at **Annexure – 5**.

(e) The funds will be released to NAC on the basis of assessment of performance of NAC as per clause 7 of these guidelines.

(f) The performance of ULBs/UAs with respect to completion of committed activities shall be assessed by CPCB.

(g) MoEF&CC will take appropriate measures for convergence of resources from schemes of Central Government Ministries such as – MoHUA, DHI, MoPNG, MoRTH, MNRE, MOP etc and State Governments.

(h) The state Government will ensure coordinated action by all the department and agencies at city level and state level and allocation of additional resources for implementation of CAP of NACs.

(i) The strategy for air quality improvement involves collective and coordinated action by line Ministries of Central Government, CPCB/SPCB/PCCs, State/UT Governments and it's department and agencies at City, State and national level. **The details of various actions to be taken is given at Annexure-6.**

(j) The accounting and utilization of funds will be subject to mandatory conditions as per **Annexure-7**.

(k) - Grants released under the Scheme will also be subject to the provisions of GFR and other guidelines issued by M/o Finance.

## **7. Assessment of city performance on air quality for release of funds for year 2021-22 onwards**

**7.1** The assessment of city performance on air quality will be based on following four parameters:

- A. Strengthening of the pollution monitoring mechanism
- B. Source –wise cause analysis for air pollution

***Guidelines for release and utilisation of funds under National Clean Air Program***

- C. Progress on action plan and compliance of statutory guidelines/rules
- D. Quantification of air quality improvement

## 7.2 Release of Funds in FY 2021-22

During years FY - 2019-20 and FY - 2020-21, the funds have been utilised by cities for approved air quality improvement measures, including capacity building of the local bodies and procedures, and other actions as per the city action plan to move towards the desired objective of the clean air. Therefore, performance of cities in respect of above said parameters A, B and C (excluding D) of the year 2020-21 for release of grant in year 2021-22 shall be considered. The performance evaluation framework for release of funds in FY 2021-22 is given in Table 1.

**Table 1: Performance evaluation framework for release of funds in FY 2021-22**

A.	First instalment		
	Necessary Condition	Funds to be released as first instalment	
1.	Submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) of minimum 60% of sum total of funds released in preceding year (2020-21) and funds carry forwarded from FY 2019-20.	60% of annual allocation of the city (as per clause 5.5) in a particular financial year will be released.	
B.	Second instalment		
	Necessary Condition	Funds to be released as second instalment	



1.	A Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is to be signed between CPCB, SPCB/PCC and concerned ULB.	The quantum of funds to be released as percentage of allocated second instalment ( 40% of the annual allocation of the city ) will be determined as per table 2 on the basis of score assigned to the city in accordance with the criteria mentioned below.	
2.0	Submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) of minimum 60% of available funds (unspent balance on 1st April of the FY plus the amount of funds released as first instalment in the Financial Year)	e.g. A city getting score of 70 as per criteria given below will be released 75% of second instalment amount ( 40 % of annual allocation ) allocated to the city.	
<b>Criteria for assigning score to the cities for determining quantum of funds to be released as 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment ( as percentage of 40% of annual allocation )</b>			
	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Score</b>
1.	Preparation of City Micro Action Plan as per CPCB specified modal format.		40
2.	Assessment of performance in respect of parameter A, B and C.  <b>Allocation of marks:</b> Parameter A: 20 marks Parameter B: 20 marks Parameter C: 20 marks	The assessment to be done by CPCB as per the evaluation matrix given at <b>Annexure- 8. CPCB may take help from IORs.</b>	60

**Table 2: Criteria for determining quantum of funds to be released as percentage of allocated funds**

Score of the City (S)	Percentage of Fund allocation
> 80 – 100	100
> 60 – 80	75
> 50 – 60	50
40 – 50	25
Below 40	Nil

7.2.1 The performance of Non-attainment cities up to **31<sup>st</sup> October 2021** will be assessed for considering the release of second instalment for year 2021-22. CPCB will depute an appropriate committee to assess the performance of the cities based on the criteria mentioned above during year 2021-22 and will submit a report by **30<sup>st</sup> November 2021**. MoEF&CC will release funds based on assessment report of CPCB.

### **7.3 Release of funds for year 2022-23 to 2025-26**

7.3.1 The release of funds in year 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 will be based on city's performance in year 2021-22, 2022-2023, 2023-2024 and 2024-25 respectively. The performance evaluation framework for release of funds in FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26 is given in Table 3 below:

**Table 3: Performance evaluation framework for release of funds in FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26**

	<b><u>Release of funds during FY 2022-23</u></b>	
<b>A.</b>	<b>First instalment</b>	
	<b>Necessary Condition</b>	<b>Funds to be released as First instalment</b>
1.	(a) Submission of 75% of the pending utilisation certificates as on 1st April of financial year (i.e. 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2022)	90% of the <b>actual annual allocation of fund</b> to the city for the financial year.
	(b) Deposition of accrued interest	<b>Actual annual allocation of fund</b> to the city will include

	on unspent balance as on 1 <sup>st</sup> April of financial year.	following: (a) 60% of annual allocation of the city (as per clause 5.5) in the financial year 2022-23 (b) Performance based allocation out of remaining 40% of the annual allocation of the city (as per clause 5.5) determined as per table 2 on the basis of score assigned to the city in accordance with clause 7.3.4 and 7.3.5. (c) Performance based incentive for the city calculated as per clause 7.3.8 to clause 7.3.11.
<b>B.</b>	<b>Second instalment</b>	
	<b>Necessary Condition</b>	<b>Funds to be released as Second instalment</b>
1.	Submission of remaining (25%) utilisation certificates pending as on 1st April of financial year (i.e. 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2022)	10% of the <b>actual annual allocation of fund</b> to the city for the financial year.
	<b><u>Release of funds during FY 2023-24 onwards</u></b>	
1.	<b>The Actual Annual allocation of funds</b> The actual annual allocation of funds to a city in a particular year against the annual allocation calculated as per clause no 5.5 will be determined in accordance with clause 7.3.4 to 7.3.11. <b>Steering committee will decide city wise actual allocation on the basis of assessment done by CPCB.</b>	
2.	<b>Release of First instalment</b> 90 % of actual annual allocation of the city ( calculated as above ) will be released on submission of utilisation certificate of 75% of the pending utilisation certificates as on 1st April of financial year and	

	Deposition of accrued interest on unspent balance as on 1 <sup>st</sup> April of financial year.
3.	<b>Release of Second instalment</b> Remaining 10 % of actual annual allocation of the city will be released on submission of remaining (25%) utilisation certificates pending as on 1st April of financial year.

7.3.2 Funds will be released by the Ministry to CPCB in the CNA account on meeting the conditions given at 7.3.1. CPCB will assign drawing limits to concerned SPCBs/PCCs within 7 days of release of funds by the Ministry. The SPCBs/PCCs will release funds to individual cities as per the assigned drawing limit for the city within 7 days of such assignment. However, CPCB and SPCBs/PCCs will ensure staggering of releases to the individual cities so that not more than 25% of the total assigned limit for all cities is utilised at a time.

7.3.3 The CPCB, SPCB/PCC and ULBs/cities will endeavour to utilise released funds within the same financial year.

#### 7.3.4 Quantification of air quality improvement (parameter - D)

##### **Annual Target for Reduction in PM10 concentration.**

The city wise targets for reduction of PM10 concentrations for year 2021-22 to 2025-26 are fixed based on PM10 concentration levels in year 2019-20 and possibility of achieving maximum reduction on best effort basis. Accordingly, CPCB has determined targets of reduction of PM10 levels in consultation with SPCBs. The city wise targets for reduction in PM10 concentration for FY 2021-22 to 2025-26 is given at Annexure- 9. Financial Year 2020-21 being an exceptional year due to lockdown on account of Covid-19 pandemic, the target for reduction in year 2021-22 is over PM10 concentration in year 2019-20 and is over preceding year from 2022-23 onwards.

#### 7.3.5 Evaluation of performance for Reduction in Air pollution levels (Particulate Matter)

- For air quality management and assessment purpose the annual data will be considered from 1st April to 31st March.
- The performance factor P for assessment year would be calculated as follows

$$P = 100 \times R(A) / R(T)$$

Where, Performance factor (On total score of 100) – P

Actual reduction in PM10 for the Assessment year – R(A)

Targeted reduction of PM10 for the assessment year– R(T)]

7.3.6 In case of negative score, the score will be reduced to 0 and in case of PM10 concentration level meeting, National Air Quality standards, 100 Score will be awarded. The cities achieving higher reductions against targets will get score of more than 100 e.g., city achieving 10 percent reduction against target of 8 percent will get score of 125.

7.3.7 Illustration:

For a city of Gorakhpur -

PM10 concentration is 280 µg/m<sup>3</sup> in the year 2019-20

for release of funds in 2022-23 target for reduction in PM10 is 31 µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2021-22

suppose the city reduces its PM10 concentration by 27 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for that particular year, the score of city would be calculated as

$$P = 100 \times R(A) / R(T)$$

$$P = 100 \times 27 / 31$$

$$P = 87\%$$

As per Table 2: Fund Allocation (Performance based) to Gorakhpur will be 100%.

7.3.8 The composite performance factor can be more than 100 in cases where performance of city exceeds the targets. Cities with scores higher than 100 will be considered for incentive grant from undistributed grant.

7.3.9 MoEF&CC shall rank the cities based on the performance assessed by the CPCB to encourage better performance.

7.3.10 The leftover funds will be distributed to cities having scores above 100 in proportion of their score in excess of 100 multiplied by their percentage allocation as per Annexure 4. The additional allocation to any city will not be more than it's annual allocation as per clause 5.5.

For example, in case where, three cities Udaipur, Moradabad and Solapur get score of 130, 150 and 121, respectively, the left over funds of 10 crores will be distributed as follows:

Udaipur =  $10\text{Cr.} \times (30 \times 1.82) / \{(30 \times 1.82) + (50 \times 6.46) + (21 \times 2.41)\} = 1.275\text{Cr}$  or it's annual allocation whichever is lower.

Moradabad =  $10\text{ Cr.} \times (50 \times 6.46) / \{(30 \times 1.82) + (50 \times 6.46) + (21 \times 2.41)\} = 7.543\text{ Cr.}$  or it's annual allocation whichever is lower.

Solapur =  $10\text{ Cr.} \times (21 \times 2.41) / \{(30 \times 1.82) + (50 \times 6.46) + (21 \times 2.41)\} = 1.182\text{ Cr.}$  or it's annual allocation whichever is lower.

7.3.11 In case of availability of funds even after distribution as per clause 7.3.10, the steering committee headed by Secretary, MoEF&CC will be authorised to distribute such available funds to the cities covered under these guidelines.

## **8 Right to amend**

MoEFCC reserves the rights to change, modify or amend the guidelines issued for release and utilisation of funds under National Clean Air Program.

**Annexure -1****List of 132 non-attainment cities is as under:**

S.N.	Cities under NCAP	S.N.	Cities under NCAP	S.N.	Cities under NCAP
1.	Anantapur	2.	Gwalior	3.	Udaipur
4.	Chittoor	5.	Indore	6.	Trichy
7.	Eluru	8.	Sagar	9.	Tuticorin
10.	Guntur	11.	Ujjain	12.	Hyderabad
13.	Kadapa	14.	Akola	15.	Nalgonda
16.	Kurnool	17.	Amravati	18.	Patencheru
19.	Nellore	20.	Aurangabad	21.	Sangareddy
22.	Ongole	23.	Badlapur	24.	Agra
25.	Rajahmundry	26.	Chandrapur	27.	Allahabad
28.	Srikakulam	29.	Jalgaon	30.	Anpara
31.	Vijaywada	32.	Jalna	33.	Bareilly
34.	Vishakhapatnam	35.	Kolhapur	36.	Firozabad
37.	Vizianagaram	38.	Latur	39.	Gajraula
40.	Guwahati	41.	Mumbai	42.	Ghaziabad
43.	Nagaon	44.	Nagpur	45.	Jhansi
46.	Nalbari	47.	Nashik	48.	Kanpur
49.	Sibsagar	50.	Navi Mumbai	51.	Khurja
52.	Silcher	53.	Pune	54.	Lucknow
55.	Gaya	56.	Sangli	57.	Moradabad
58.	Muzzaffarpur	59.	Solapur	60.	Noida
61.	Patna	62.	Thane	63.	Raebareli
64.	Chandigarh	65.	Ulhasnagar	66.	Varanasi
67.	Durg Bhillainagar	68.	Byrnihat	69.	Dehradun
70.	Korba	71.	Dimapur	72.	Kashipur

73.	Raipur	74.	Kohima	75.	Rishikesh
76.	Delhi	77.	Angul	78.	Asansol
79.	Ahmedabad	80.	Balasore	81.	Barrackpore
82.	Surat	83.	Bhubneshwar	84.	Durgapur
85.	Vadodara	86.	Cuttack	87.	Haldia
88.	Baddi	89.	Kalinga Nagar	90.	Howrah
91.	Damtal	92.	Rourkela	93.	Kolkata
94.	Kala Amb	95.	Talcher	96.	Kota
97.	Nalagarh	98.	Amritsar	99.	Gorakhpur
100.	Paonta Sahib	101.	Dera Baba Nanak	102.	Madurai
103.	Parwanoo	104.	Dera Bassi	105.	Faridabad
106.	Sunder Nagar	107.	Gobindgarh	108.	Jamshedpur
109.	Jammu	110.	Jalandhar	111.	Ranchi
112.	Srinagar	113.	Khanna	114.	Jabalpur
115.	Dhanbad	116.	Ludhiana	117.	Vasai Virar
118.	Bangalore	119.	Naya Nangal	120.	Chennai
121.	Devangere	122.	Patiala	123.	Meerut
124.	Gulburga	125.	Alwar	126.	Rajkot
127.	Hubli-Dharwad	128.	Jaipur		
129.	Bhopal	130.	Jodhpur		
131.	Dewas				



## Annexure-2

Details of funds released up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 under NCAP

S. No.	State	City	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada UA	6.00	-	6.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	0.12	0.76	0.88
3	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	0.06	0.76	0.82
4	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	0.06	0.76	0.82
5	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	0.12	-	0.12
6	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	-	2.00	2.00
7	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	-	2.00	2.00
8	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	-	2.00	2.00
9	Andhra Pradesh	vizianagaram	-	2.00	2.00
10	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	-	2.00	2.00
11	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	-	2.00	2.00
12	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	-	2.00	2.00
13	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	-	1.00	1.00
	<b>Andhra Pradesh Total</b>		<b>6.36</b>	<b>17.28</b>	<b>23.64</b>
14	Assam	Guwahati	0.12	5.00	5.12
15	Assam	Nagaon	0.06	2.00	2.06
16	Assam	Nalbari	0.06	1.00	1.06
17	Assam	Sibsagar	0.06	2.00	2.06
18	Assam	Silchar	0.06	2.00	2.06
	<b>Assam Total</b>		<b>0.36</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>12.36</b>
19	Bihar	Patna UA	10.00	-	10.00
20	Bihar	Gaya	0.10	2.00	2.10
21	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	0.10	5.00	5.10
	<b>Bihar Total</b>		<b>10.20</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>17.20</b>
22	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	8.28	5.00	13.28
	<b>Chandigarh Total</b>		<b>8.28</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>13.28</b>
23	Chhattisgarh	Raipur / Raipur UA	6.00	-	6.00
24	Chhattisgarh	Bhillai / Durg Bhilainagar UA	6.00	-	6.00
25	Chhattisgarh	Korba	0.06	1.00	1.06
	<b>Chhattisgarh Total</b>		<b>12.06</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>13.06</b>
26	Gujarat	Surat	6.00	-	6.00
27	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	6.00	-	6.00
	<b>Gujarat Total</b>		<b>12.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12.00</b>
28	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	0.06	3.00	3.06

29	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh	0.06	-	0.06
30	Himachal Pradesh	Paonta Sahib	0.06	1.00	1.06
31	Himachal Pradesh	Sunder Nagar	0.06	1.00	1.06
32	Himachal Pradesh	Kala Amb	-	3.00	3.00
33	Himachal Pradesh	Damtal	-	1.00	1.00
34	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo	-	1.00	1.00
	<b>Himachal Pradesh Total</b>		<b>0.24</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.24</b>
35	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir	0.12	3.00	3.12
36	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	-	5.00	5.00
	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir Total</b>		<b>0.12</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>8.12</b>
37	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	6.00	-	6.00
	<b>Jharkhand Total</b>		<b>6.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.00</b>
38	Karnataka	Bangalore / Bruhat Bangalore UA	6.00	-	6.00
39	Karnataka	Gulburga	0.12	0.38	0.50
40	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	0.12	0.38	0.50
41	Karnataka	Devanagere	0.06	0.76	0.82
	<b>Karnataka Total</b>		<b>6.30</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>7.82</b>
42	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	10.00	-	10.00
43	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	10.00	-	10.00
44	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	0.20	-	0.20
45	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	0.20	0.38	0.58
46	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	0.10	0.76	0.86
47	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	0.10	0.38	0.48
	<b>Madhya Pradesh Total</b>		<b>20.60</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>22.12</b>
48	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai UA (Mumbai and greater mumbai and Thane)	9.50	-	9.50
49	Maharashtra	Nagpur	9.45	-	9.45
50	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	9.45	-	9.45
51	Maharashtra	Pune	9.45	-	9.45
52	Maharashtra	Amravati	0.20	1.14	1.34
53	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	0.20	-	0.20
54	Maharashtra	Nashik	0.20	-	0.20
55	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	0.20	0.76	0.96

56	Maharashtra	Sangli	0.20	0.76	0.96
57	Maharashtra	Solapur	0.20	0.38	0.58
58	Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar	0.20	1.90	2.10
59	Maharashtra	Akola	0.10	1.14	1.24
60	Maharashtra	Badlapur	0.10	1.90	2.00
61	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	0.10	1.14	1.24
62	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	0.10	0.76	0.86
63	Maharashtra	Jalna	0.10	1.14	1.24
64	Maharashtra	Latur	0.10	0.38	0.48
	<b>Maharashtra Total</b>		<b>39.85</b>	<b>11.40</b>	<b>51.25</b>
65	Nagaland	Dimapur	0.06	3.00	3.06
66	Nagaland	Kohima	0.06	3.00	3.06
	<b>Nagaland Total</b>		<b>0.12</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.12</b>
67	Odisha	Twin City Bhubaneswar & Cuttack	6.00	-	6.00
68	Odisha	Balasore	0.06	0.76	0.82
69	Odisha	Rourkela	0.06	1.14	1.20
70	Odisha	Talcher	0.06	1.14	1.20
71	Odisha	Kalinga Nagar	-	3.00	3.00
	<b>Odisha Total</b>		<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>12.22</b>
72	Punjab	Ludhiana	6.00	-	6.00
73	Punjab	Amritsar	6.00	-	6.00
74	Punjab	Jalandhar	0.12	4.00	4.12
75	Punjab	Khanna	0.06	1.90	1.96
76	Punjab	Gobindgarh	0.06	3.00	3.06
77	Punjab	Naya Nangal	0.06	1.00	1.06
78	Punjab	Pathankot/Dera Baba	0.06	0.76	0.82
79	Punjab	Patiala	0.06	4.00	4.06
80	Punjab	Dera Bassi	0.06	0.38	0.44
	<b>Punjab Total</b>		<b>12.48</b>	<b>15.04</b>	<b>27.52</b>
81	Rajasthan	Jaipur	6.00	-	6.00
82	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	6.00	-	6.00
83	Rajasthan	Kota	6.00	-	6.00
84	Rajasthan	Alwar	0.06	1.90	1.96
85	Rajasthan	Udaipur	0.06	1.90	1.96
	<b>Rajasthan Total</b>		<b>18.12</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>21.92</b>
86	Telangana	Hyderabad	10.80	-	10.80
87	Telangana	Nalgonda	0.10	0.38	0.48
88	Telangana	Patencheru	0.10	0.38	0.48

89	Telangana	Sangareddy	-	2.00	2.00
	<b>Telangana Total</b>		<b>11.00</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>13.76</b>
90	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	9.45	-	9.45
91	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	9.45	-	9.45
92	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	9.45	-	9.45
93	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	9.45	-	9.45
94	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	9.47	-	9.47
95	Uttar Pradesh	Muradabad	0.20	1.90	2.10
96	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	0.20	1.90	2.10
97	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	0.20	1.90	2.10
98	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	0.20	1.14	1.34
99	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja	0.10	1.90	2.00
100	Uttar Pradesh	Anpara	0.10	1.14	1.24
101	Uttar Pradesh	Gajraula	0.10	1.14	1.24
102	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli	0.10	1.14	1.24
	<b>Uttar Pradesh Total</b>		<b>48.47</b>	<b>12.16</b>	<b>60.63</b>
103	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	0.06	3.00	3.06
104	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh	0.06	5.00	5.06
105	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	-	3.00	3.00
	<b>Uttarakhand Total</b>		<b>0.12</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>11.12</b>
106	West Bengal	Kolkata	6.00	-	6.00
107	West Bengal	Howrah	-	5.00	5.00
108	West Bengal	Haldia	-	3.00	3.00
109	West Bengal	Durgapur	-	3.00	3.00
110	West Bengal	Barrackpore	-	2.00	2.00
	<b>West Bengal Total</b>		<b>6.00</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>19.00</b>
111	Meghalaya	Byrnihat	-	3.00	3.00
	<b>Meghalaya Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>
112	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	0.06	3.00	3.06
	<b>Tamil Nadu Total</b>		<b>0.06</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.06</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>224.92</b>	<b>150.52</b>	<b>375.44</b>

**City wise Funds released under XV-FC during FY 2020-21**

S. No.	State	City	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada UA	62.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	73.00
	<b>Andhra Pradesh Total</b>		<b>135.00</b>
3	Bihar	Patna UA	204.00
	<b>Bihar Total</b>		<b>204.00</b>
4	Chhattisgarh	Raipur / Raipur UA	55.00
5	Chhattisgarh	Bhillai / Durg Bhilainagar UA	52.00
	<b>Chhattisgarh Total</b>		<b>107.00</b>
6	Gujarat	Surat	131.00
7	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	182.00
8	Gujarat	Rajkot UA	40.00
9	Gujarat	Vadodara UA	52.00
	<b>Gujarat Total</b>		<b>405.00</b>
10	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	52.00
11	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur UA	58.00
12	Jharkhand	Ranchi UA	49.00
	<b>Jharkhand Total</b>		<b>159.00</b>
13	Karnataka	Bangalore / Bruhat Bangalore UA	279.00
	<b>Karnataka Total</b>		<b>279.00</b>
14	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	88.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	51.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	101.00
17	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur U. A.	59.00
	<b>Madhya Pradesh Total</b>		<b>299.00</b>
18	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai UA (Mumbai and greater mumbai and Thane)	488.00
19	Maharashtra	Nagpur	66.00
20	Maharashtra	Pune	134.00
21	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	32.00
22	Maharashtra	Nashik	41.00
23	Maharashtra	Vasai-Virar City	32.00

	<b>Maharashtra Total</b>		<b>793.00</b>
24	Punjab	Ludhiana	52.00
25	Punjab	Amritsar	38.00
	<b>Punjab Total</b>		<b>90.00</b>
26	Rajasthan	Jaipur	165.00
27	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	62.00
28	Rajasthan	Kota	54.00
	<b>Rajasthan Total</b>		<b>281.00</b>
29	Telangana	Hyderabad	234.00
	<b>Telangana Total</b>		<b>234.00</b>
30	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	90.00
31	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	62.00
32	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	148.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	148.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	73.00
35	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut UA	72.00
36	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad UA	121.00
	<b>Uttar Pradesh Total</b>		<b>714.00</b>
37	West Bengal	Kolkata	385.00
38	West Bengal	Asansol UA (Asansol and Raniganj)	34.00
	<b>West Bengal Total</b>		<b>419.00</b>
39	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (JA)	181.00
40	Tamil Nadu	Madurai UA	31.00
41	Tamil Nadu	Trichy / Tiruchirappalli UA	21.00
	<b>Tamil Nadu Total</b>		<b>233.00</b>
42	Haryana	Faridabad	48.00
	<b>Haryana Total</b>		<b>48.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4,400.00</b>

**City wise ratio for allocation of funds under NCAP Program:**

S. No.	States/UTs	City	Fund allocation ratio
1	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	0.60
2	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	0.27
3	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	0.47
4	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	1.12
5	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	0.48
6	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	0.78
7	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	1.11
8	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	0.37
9	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	0.65
10	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	0.28
11	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	0.48
12	Assam	Guwahati	3.01
13	Assam	Nagaon	0.38
14	Assam	Nalbari	0.06
15	Assam	Sibsagar	0.08
16	Assam	Silcher	0.23
17	Bihar	Gaya	1.09
18	Bihar	Muzzaffarpur	1.44
19	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2.65
20	Chhattisgarh	Korba	0.56
21	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	0.12
22	Himachal Pradesh	Damtal	0.01
23	Himachal Pradesh	Kala Amb	0.00
24	Himachal Pradesh	Paonta Sahib	0.06
25	Himachal Pradesh	Parwanoo	0.02
26	Himachal Pradesh	Sunder Nagar	0.05
27	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	2.81
28	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	4.57
29	Karnataka	Devangere	0.81
30	Karnataka	Gulburga	1.28
31	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	2.12
32	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	0.76
33	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	0.78
34	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	1.34
35	Maharashtra	Akola	0.84
36	Maharashtra	Amravati	1.67
37	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	0.85
38	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	0.76
39	Maharashtra	Jalna	0.80
40	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	1.48

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41	Maharashtra	Latur	0.92
42	Maharashtra	Sangli	0.99
43	Maharashtra	Solapur	2.41
44	Meghalaya	Byrnihat	0.00
45	Nagaland	Dimapur	0.30
46	Nagaland	Kohima	0.23
47	Odisha	Balasore	0.37
48	Odisha	Kalinga Nagar	0.15
49	Odisha	Rourkela	1.78
50	Odisha	Talcher	0.13
51	Punjab	Dera Baba Nanak	0.33
52	Punjab	Dera Bassi	0.08
53	Punjab	Gobindgarh	0.31
54	Punjab	Jalandhar	3.02
55	Punjab	Khanna	0.40
56	Punjab	Naya Nangal	0.14
57	Punjab	Patiala	1.29
58	Rajasthan	Alwar	1.25
59	Rajasthan	Udaipur	1.82
60	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	0.59
61	Telangana	Nalgonda	0.27
62	Telangana	Sangareddy	0.18
63	Uttar Pradesh	Anpara	0.09
64	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	5.14
65	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	3.65
66	Uttar Pradesh	Gajraula	0.34
67	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	1.52
68	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja	0.99
69	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	6.46
70	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli	0.85
71	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2.80
72	Uttarakhand	Kashipur	0.45
73	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh	0.40
74	West Bengal	Durgapur	2.21
75	West Bengal	Haldia	0.42
76	Delhi	Delhi	6.46
77	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh	0.04
78	Odisha	Angul	0.12
79	Odisha	Bhubneshwar	2.53
80	Odisha	Cuttack	1.97
81	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	5.54
82	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	3.83
<b>Total</b>			<b>100.00</b>



**Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)**  
**Between**  
**Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)**  
**And**  
**State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) / Pollution Control Committees**  
**(PCC) And**  
**Urban Local Body (ULB)**

## MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as MoU) is made on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ (Month) 2021 at \_\_\_\_\_.

### BETWEEN

Central pollution Control Board (hereinafter referred to as CPCB), having its office at Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi -110032, India, hereinafter referred to as 'CPCB', of the FIRST PARTY,

And

----- SPCB/ PCC, having its office at -----,  
hereinafter referred to as 'State Pollution Control Board (SPCB/ PCC)', of the SECOND PARTY.

And

----- ULB/UA, having its office at -----,  
hereinafter referred to as 'Urban Local Body (ULB)', of the THIRD PARTY.

### 1. INTRODUCTION/ BACKGROUND

1.1. The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) is a comprehensive time bound action programme launched by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in January 2019 with an objective to improve air quality both at regional and urban scales. 124 non-attainment cities (NACs) have been identified on the basis of non-conforming to National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for 5 consecutive years.

1.2. 42 million Plus Cities have identified by Fifteenth Finance Commission based on their population for air quality improvement. Out of 42 Cities 34 cities are common with NCAP cities (NACs). Since the objective is same that is to improve air quality, all 132 cities are considered as a Non-Attainment Cities for monitoring purpose. Other than 34 NACs identified as nodal ULBs for Urban Agglomeration (UA) under fifteenth finance commission, 8 NACs are also part of 42 UAs as per census 2011. The 8 NACs are also not considered for allocation of funds under NCAP.

### 2. OBJECTIVE:

2.1. The specific objective of this MoU is to comply with the conditions as mentioned in the guidelines of NCAP.

2.2. The purpose of this MoU between the parties is implementation of target-based city specific year-wise action plan approved by CPCB to meet the objective of NCAP.

2.3. This MoU will govern the quantum of funds to be released consequent upon fulfilment of criteria as defined in the NCAP guidelines.

2.4. Recognizing the variance on the outcome arising from other than the output of CAP approved by CPCB and also on the basis of findings obtained from scientific studies such as Source Apportionment Studies, Emission Inventories and any other dynamic situation, it has been agreed by all parties that the CAP and yearly outcome targets will be reviewed in FY 2022-23.

### **3. GUIDING PRINCIPLES & General Conditions**

3.1 For guiding principles refer para 6 of guidelines for fund utilisation under NCAP.

### **4. Annual Target for Reduction in PM10 concentration**

4.1 The city wise targets for reduction of PM10 concentrations for year 2021-22 to 2025-26 are fixed based on PM10 concentration levels in year 2019-20 and possibility of achieving maximum reduction on best effort basis. Accordingly, CPCB has determined targets of reduction of PM10 levels in consultation with SPCBs.

4.2 Air quality data consideration factors may consider:

- Integration of Manual Monitoring Stations and Continuous Ambient Air Quality Station' daily average data.
- Data unavailable for a few days were computed using linear interpolation method. However, data missing continuously for more than 30 days is not considered.
- $\pm 2 \sigma$  is considered for removing outliers.
- If cities with less than 75% of data are available for particular Quarter, reported data for the particular quarter is not considered for reporting.

4.3 The city specific targets for reduction in PM10 concentration for FY 2021-22 to 2025-26 is given below:

**Sample- city specific targets**

*Guidelines for release and utilisation of funds under National Clean Air Program*

City	PM <sub>10</sub> Conc (2019-20)	Annual Targets of reduction of P M <sub>10</sub> Concentration					Expected reduction in 5 years	Expected level in 2 5-26
		2021- 22	2022- 23	2023- 24	2024- 25	2025- 26		
Gorakhpur	280	31	27	29	25	18	130	150

## 5. COOPERATION/ COORDINATION BETWEEN THE PARTIES–

5.1. Whereas the parties to this MoU agree to co-operate in specific assignment(s); they shall share relevant information and experience in their possession with a view to achieve the mutually beneficial and technical association and to satisfy the need of the accomplishment of objective of MoU; except information which may be subject of copyright or technology agreements, royalties in licenses in which case the parties may procure the use of such information on commercial terms.

5.2. All the parties would share the journals, publications, papers etc., published or any data, monitoring report etc. so that, capacity building of all parties/organization takes place to accomplish the objective.

## 6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTIES

### 6.1. Central Pollution Control Board

6.1.1. CPCB shall be the nodal Agency for NCAP for monitoring and review of utilization of NCAP funds and carrying out assessment of performance of cities for release of subsequent grants as per the approved guidelines.

6.1.2. Plan and cause to be executed a nation-wide programme for the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution;

6.1.3. Provide technical assistance and guidance to the State Boards, carry out and sponsor investigation and research relating to problems of air pollution, and for their prevention, control or abatement;

6.1.4. Collect, compile and publish technical and statistical data relating to air pollution, etc.

6.1.5. The committees constituted by MoEF&CC for implementation of NCAP will be mandated for direction, support, review and monitoring of

*Guidelines for release and utilisation of funds under National Clean Air Program*

utilization of NCAP funds for improvement of ambient air quality as per the targets.

6.1.6. The Committees are as follows:

At Central Level

1. Steering Committee: Secretary MoEF&CC
2. Monitoring Committee: Jt. Secretary (CP) MoEF&CC
3. Implementation Committee: Chairman (CPCB)

At State Level

1. Steering Committee: Chief secretary
2. Monitoring Committee: Principal Secretary, Environment of the State Government
3. Implementation Committee: DM or the Commission of the Municipal Corporation.

6.2. **State Pollution Control Board / Pollution Control Committee:**

- 6.2.1. Inspect air pollution control areas for the purpose of assessment of quality of air therein and to take steps for the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution in such areas.
- 6.2.2. Monitor the compliance of the standards, close down a defaulting industrial plant.
- 6.2.3. Collect samples of air pollutants and to analyse the same for specific parameters.
- 6.2.4. SPCBs/PCCs will submit utilization certificates to CPCB for further submission to MoEF&CC. SPCBs/PCCs should submit consolidated UCs to CPCB.
- 6.2.5. Collaborate with Central Pollution Control Board in organizing the training of persons engaged relating to prevention, control or abatement of air pollution and to organize mass education programme relating thereto.

6.3. **Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)**

- 6.3.1. Convergence of Funds from other Schemes of State Government Schemes
- 6.3.2. Allocation of financial resources for the identified activities as identified in City Action plan
- 6.3.3. City specific action plan for e-mobility

- 6.3.4. Development of Air quality monitoring cell
- 6.3.5. Strict enforcement of solid waste management rules
- 6.3.6. Development and effective implementation of SOPs for dust mitigation in C&D operations
- 6.3.7. Banning of open burning of coal/ biomass/ plastic/ rubber and miscellaneous waste
- 6.3.8. Rapid augmentation of charging infrastructure for electric vehicles
- 6.3.9. Greening and landscaping of all the major arterial roads and national highways after identification of major polluting stretches
- 6.3.10. submission of utilization certificate and deposition of accrued interest on unspent balance.

## **7. COMMENCEMENT AND AMENDMENT OF MoU**

- 7.1. This MoU shall come into force upon affixing the signatures of the representatives of the parties and shall remain effective for five (5) years with effect from the date of signing.
- 7.2. MoU shall be valid for the period of 2021-2026 for allocation of funds and for the period of 2021-2027 for performance assessment.
- 7.3. MoU can be further extended with consent of all parties on mutually agreed terms and conditions.
- 7.4. The progress of this MoU will be monitored by CPCB on yearly basis.
- 7.5. Modifications to this MoU, if any, shall be made by mutual agreement and any amendment of extension/cessation to this MoU may be formalised by the exchange of letters between the parties.

## **8. AUDIT BY THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL:**

- 8.1 The Comptroller and Auditor General of India will audit the release and transfer of the grant-in-aid.

## **9. DISPUTES AND TERMINATION OF MoU**

- 9.1 In the event of any dispute, differences including breach and termination of the MoU or claim arising out of or relating to the present MoU, such event shall be resolved amicably by mutual consultation. If, such mutual consultation fails, then the matter shall be referred to arbitration of the sole arbitrator to be appointed by Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The arbitrator shall pass their award in writing with reason. The venue of such

arbitration shall be at Delhi, India. The cost of the arbitration shall be shared equally by the parties in the MoU. However, expenses incurred by each party in connection with the preparation, presentation shall be borne by the party itself.

Subject as aforesaid, provision of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996, as amended from time to time and the Rules made thereunder and for the time being in force shall apply to the arbitration proceedings under the clause.

- The Court of Delhi, India shall be exclusive jurisdiction in all matters or disputes arising under or in respect of this MoU.
- The MoU shall be governed by the Indian Contract Act, 1872, The Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 and other relevant laws of India for the time being in force as amend from time to time.

## **10. FORCE MAJEURE:**

- 10.1 "Event of Force Majeure" means an event beyond the control of the Parties, which prevents a Party from complying with any of its obligations under this Contract, including but not limited to:
- 10.1.1 act of God (such as, but not limited to, fires, explosions, earthquakes, drought, tidal waves and floods);
- 10.1.2 war, hostilities (whether war be declared or not), invasion, act of foreign enemies, mobilization, requisition, or embargo;
- 10.1.3 rebellion, revolution, insurrection, or military or usurped power, or civil war;
- 10.1.4 contamination by radio-activity from any nuclear fuel, or from any nuclear waste from the combustion of nuclear fuel, radio-active toxic explosive, or other hazardous properties of any explosive nuclear assembly or nuclear component of such assembly;
- 10.1.5 riot, commotion, strikes, go slows, lock outs or disorder, unless solely restricted to employees of the Supplier or of his Subcontractors; or
- 10.1.6 acts or threats of terrorism.
- 10.2 Neither party shall be considered in breach of this Contract to the extent that performance of their respective obligations (excluding payment obligations) is prevented by an Event of Force Majeure that arises after the Effective Date.

10.3 The occurrence and cessation of any such events, the party affected thereby shall give a notice in writing to the other parties within one month of such occurrence or cessation.

10.3.1 The period for implementation and validity of the MoU provisions shall be extended by a period of time equal to the period of interruption caused by an Event of Force Majeure, the period shall be mutually agreed by all parties.

## 11. HEADINGS

Headings contained in this MoU are included for convenience and reference only and shall not affect in any way the interpretation thereof.

## 12. EFFECTIVE DAY OF MoU

This MoU will be effective from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

.....	.....	.....
For and on behalf of	For and on behalf of	For and on behalf of
<i>CPCB</i>	<i>SPCB/PCC</i>	<i>ULB/UA</i>
(MS)	(MS)	(Municipal Commissioner)
 Signature	 Signature	 Signature
Name	Name	Name
Designation	Designation	Designation
Date	Date	Date
Witness:	Witness:	Witness:



**Sector wise activities to be taken up at City/State/national level****A. Vehicular pollution**

Vehicular emissions have become a major source of air pollution in urban centres of the country. Steps to mitigate air pollution due to vehicular emissions are:

- Promotion of cleaner fuels
  - Bharat Stage VI norms have been launched from April 1, 2020. Pan India implementation of BS-VI standards Vehicles & Fuel shall significantly control emissions from transport sector.
  - Formulation of a national, state and city-specific action plan for e-mobility
  - Rapid augmentation of charging infrastructure in the country focusing non-attainment cities.
  - LNG in transport vehicles as fuel
  - Support alternate fuel research and pilot implementation – Hydrogen, Biodiesel/ Ethanol Blends
- Strengthen Inspection and Maintenance System
  - IT based stringent implementation of PUC certificate through regular inspection and monitoring.
  - Increased monitoring of vehicles for both emissions as well as overloading.
- Augment Public Transportation
  - Focus on public transportation such as metro, buses, etc.
  - Improve last mile connectivity to public transportation networks such as metro stations.
  - Develop infrastructure for non motorised transport (NMT) and incentivise use of NMT through schemes such as dedicated parking.

- Fleet modernization and retro-fitment programmes with control devices.
  - Government-run buses for public transport, private buses, 3-wheelers and 2-wheelers to be converted to EVs.
  - Central government offices fleets older than 15 years to be shifted to electric vehicles.
  - Phasing out of old vehicles
  - Strategize robust vehicle scrapping programme.
- Identification traffic hotspots and planning of alternate routes/ bypass/ expressways to manage non-destined traffic in cities.

## **B. Dust Management**

- Pavement management
- Road dust management by using mechanized road sweeping, dust suppressants, water sprinkling system, etc.
- Implement greening of open spaces and streets in cities.
- Strict enforcement of C&D Waste Management rules
- Development and effective implementation of SOPs for dust mitigation in C&D operations
- Resource efficiency of C&D waste by using it in works like road laying & construction and Paver blocks and other construction materials.

## **C. Industrial pollution**

Due to lack of enforcement and low awareness, industrial clusters are a major source of air pollution. To address the issue of industrial pollution, following activities will be focused under NMCA:

- Replacement of heavy oil (e.g., Furnace oil, diesel, etc.) based industries to alternate energy sources (CNG/PNG/LNG/Electricity)
- Stringent enforcement of emission standards

- Increased frequency of monitoring and enforcement activities
- Scientific study to develop stringent norms for polluting industries
- Close monitoring of waste to energy plants
- Development of Regional/ City specific emission standards for all industries
- Emission Trading Scheme to be implemented to reduce load of pollutants in industrial sectors.

#### **D. DG set and other heavy equipment on construction sites**

- Gradual shift to cleaner fuels
- Retrofitting of emission control equipment
- Phasing out conventional fuels based DG sets (except for emergency cases)
- Developing regulations for operation of DG sets
- Provisions of round of clock available supply of electricity in cities for reducing dependence on diesel

#### **E. Thermal Power Plants**

- Stringent compliance by all TPPs with respect to the emission norms
- Emphasizing the expansion of renewable power initiatives prioritizing the use of existing framework of NAPCC in non-attainment cities.
- Need to explore the possibility of Fly ash utilization in extensive way in non-attainment cities.

#### **F. Waste Management**

- Municipal solid waste management
- Strict enforcement against open dumping of waste (municipal/ industrial)
- Control of plastic burning and open burning of waste, etc.
- Disposal of sewer line cleaning material
- Managing stubble burning by converting stubble as a ‘resource’

#### **D. Residential Emissions**

- Control on fugitive emission from cottage industry
- Shift to LPG/PNG for cooking needs and Switching over to cleaner fuels
- Incentivise switching to clean fuel by eateries/ roadside establishments
- Policy for fire crackers –community shows using green crackers, strict enforcement of regulations.

**The mandatory conditions for accounting and utilization of funds**

- a. Evidence of deposit of GST on the purchase of Goods/Services shall be submitted to the Ministry.
- b. Payment towards wages/remuneration as well as other contractual obligation should be made through bank account of the recipients.
- c. A separate bank account shall be opened for the purpose and accounts shall be open to Audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India.
- d. All bank accounts having funds related to this project shall be linked with PFMS portal.
- e. All the payments will be made by the bank transfer and no cash payment is made.
- f. General Financial Rules (GFR) are to be followed by the CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs/cities along with the Economy Instructions issued by the Government of India.
- g. In case of employment through contract, copy of PF and ESI of employees shall be furnished to this Ministry, wherever applicable.
- h. CPCB/SPCBs shall furnish certificate that the funds released to them have been utilized exclusively in pursuance of objectives envisaged in the Rules/ MoUs signed by ULBs and SPCBs with CPCB and that the grant has been spent with the existing instructions/rules and with the approval of the competent authority in each case.
- i. The unutilized funds CPCB/SPCBs/ULBs are to be refunded to the Government with interest by CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs/ ULBs/ other agencies.
- j. There should not be any overlapping of activities under the project with the activities of ongoing scheme under CSS/CS/State Govt Scheme.
- k. All the measurable parameters must be adhered to.
- l. Terms and conditions of the service of the employees employed in CPCB/SPCBs/ULBs are not higher than those applicable to similar categories of employees of Central Government.
- m. Assets acquired wholly or substantially out of Government Grants shall not be disposed-off without obtaining the prior approval of the sanctioning authority of Grants-in-aid.
- n. CPCB/SPCBs/ULBs agrees to make reservations for Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes or OBC in the posts or services under its control on the lines indicated by Govt. of India.
- o. The Utilization Certificates and Physical Progress Report for the project is to be uploaded on the website of the Ministry for public viewing. A consolidated Utilization certificates will be submitted by CPCB to the Ministry annually.
- p. CPCB / SPCBs shall ensure that all recipient Cities / UAs are registered in the PFMS so as to ensure further transfer of grant on this platform only for better monitoring of release and utilization of grant. In case, any other electronic mode is in operation, then the same is to be integrated with the PFMS.

**Performance evaluation matrix for release of funds during FY 2021-22****A. Strengthening of the pollution monitoring mechanism - 20 Marks**

Parameter	Component	Score Obtained
A1	Annual Financial plan submitted with timelines	4
A2	Operationalisation of AQM Cell	4
A3	Data dissemination through ULB website i. Dedicated link – 2 mark ii. Uploading of physical & financial reports – 2 mark	4
A4	Public Grievances Redressal System (IT enabled) – on ULB website, app etc.	4
A5	Creation of public awareness on pollution source and control measures	2
A6	Regular meetings of city level implementation committees, progress, compliance, participation of stakeholders	2
	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>20</b>

**B. Source – Wise Cause Analysis for Air Pollution – 20 Marks**

Parameter	Component	Score Obtained
B1	Hotspots identification within and outside ULB affecting air quality  ii. Hotspots identified – 2.5 mark iii. Micro level action plan prepared for each hotspot – 2.5 mark	5
B2	Air quality profiling to identify suitable locations for AQ monitoring stations	5
B3	Assessment of sources of pollution in the city	5
B4	Engagement of technical institutes as knowledge partner (i) MoU signed with IoR – 2.5 mark (ii) At least one Technical report is generated – 2.5 mark	5
	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>20</b>

**C. Progress on action plan and statutory compliance – 20 Marks**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Score Obtained</b>
C1	Implementation of approved city action plan: (i) Compliance of emission norms in industrial area – 5 Mark (ii) Activities taken up for management of solid waste / C&D waste etc for abatement of air pollution due to burning of waste – 5 mark (iii) Activities related to abatement of vehicular emission – 5 Mark (iv) Enforcement measures to control air pollution (fine imposed for waste burning, setting up of PUC centres etc.) – 5 Mark	20
	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>20</b>

## Annexure 9

**City wise targets for reduction in PM<sub>10</sub> concentration for year 2021-22 to 2025-26**

S. N o.	City/ Town and population	Annual Average PM <sub>10</sub> Concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Annual Targets of reduction of PM <sub>10</sub> Concentration					Expected reduction (45-20%) from 2021-22 to 2025-26	Expected level of PM <sub>10</sub> in 2025-26
	More than 10 lakh		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26		
1	Delhi	178	14	13	14	13	10	65	113
2	Howrah	136	9	9	10	9	7	43	93
3	Srinagar	122	8	7	8	8	6	37	85
4	Chandigarh	88	5	4	5	5	4	23	65
5	Thane	74	4	3	4	4	3	18	56
	<b>5-10 Lakh</b>								
6	Gorakhpur	280	31	27	29	25	18	130	150
7	Moradabad	247	25	22	24	21	16	108	139
8	Firozabad	205	18	17	18	16	12	81	124
9	Noida	203	18	16	18	16	12	79	124
10	Bareilly	178	14	13	14	13	10	65	113
11	Dehradun	166	13	12	13	12	9	59	107
12	Jammu	146	10	10	11	10	8	48	98
13	Durgapur	129	8	8	9	8	6	40	90
14	Jalandhar	118	7	7	8	7	6	35	83
15	Rourkela	110	7	6	7	6	5	31	79
16	Guwahati	106	6	6	7	6	5	30	76
17	Jhansi	102	6	6	6	6	5	28	74
18	Cuttack	102	6	6	6	6	5	28	73
19	Bhubaneswar	98	6	5	6	6	4	26	71



20	Kolhapur	90	5	5	5	5	4	23	66
21	Ujjain	88	5	4	5	5	4	23	65
22	Amravati	88	5	4	5	5	4	23	65
23	Solapur	86	5	4	5	5	4	22	64
24	Ulhasnagar	85	4	4	5	5	3	21	63
25	Gulburga	82	4	4	5	4	3	21	61
26	Hubli-Dharwad	76	4	4	4	4	3	19	57
27	Sangli	67	3	3	4	3	3	16	51
28	Nellore	67	3	3	4	3	3	16	51
29	Guntur	57	3	2	3	3	2	13	44
	<b>1-5 Lakh</b>								
30	Khurja	236	23	21	22	20	15	101	135
31	Raniganj	174	14	13	14	13	10	63	112
32	Raebareli	152	11	10	11	10	8	51	101
33	Rishikesh	135	9	8	9	9	7	42	92
34	Udaipur	130	9	8	9	8	6	41	89
35	Kashipur	126	8	8	9	8	6	39	87
36	Alwar	125	8	7	8	8	6	38	87
37	Muzaffarpur*	124	8	7	8	8	6	37	87
38	Barrackpore	106	6	6	7	6	5	30	76
39	Khanna	106	6	6	7	6	5	30	76
40	Patiala	98	6	5	6	6	4	27	72
41	Jalna	95	5	5	6	5	4	25	70
42	Chandrapur	90	5	5	5	5	4	23	67
43	Dewas	89	5	5	5	5	4	23	66
44	Badlapur	89	5	5	5	5	4	23	66
45	Nagaon	88	5	4	5	5	4	23	65
46	Patancheru	87	5	4	5	5	4	23	64

*Guidelines for release and utilisation of funds under National Clean Air Program*

	vu								
47	Balasore	86	5	4	5	5	4	22	64
48	Thoothuku di*	84	4	4	5	5	3	21	63
49	Dimapur	83	4	4	5	4	3	21	62
50	Latur	82	4	4	5	4	3	21	61
51	Gaya	79	4	4	4	4	3	19	59
52	Sagar	72	4	3	4	4	3	17	54
53	Haldia	71	3	3	4	4	3	17	54
54	Pathankot/ Dera Baba*	70	3	3	4	3	3	16	53
55	Vizianagar am	67	3	3	4	3	3	16	52
56	Akola	67	3	3	4	3	3	16	51
57	Srikakulam	65	3	3	3	3	2	15	50
58	Eluru	64	3	3	3	3	2	14	49
59	Devanagere	63	3	3	3	3	2	14	49
60	Ongole	60	3	3	3	3	2	14	47
61	Anantapur	60	3	3	3	3	2	13	46
62	Nalgonda	59	3	3	3	3	2	13	46
63	Rajahmunda ry	59	3	2	3	3	2	13	46
64	Jalgaon	56	3	2	3	3	2	12	44
65	Kurnool	56	2	2	3	3	2	12	43
66	Korba	52	2	2	3	2	2	11	41
67	Chittoor	52	2	2	3	2	2	11	40
68	Navi Mum bai	51	2	2	2	2	2	11	40
69	Kadapa	47	2	2	2	2	2	10	37
70	Silchar	44	2	2	2	2	1	9	35
	<b>Less than 1 lakh</b>								
71	Gajraula	211	19	17	19	17	13	85	126

72	Anpara	171	13	12	14	12	9	61	110
73	Baddi	133	9	8	9	9	7	41	91
74	Gobindgarh	127	8	8	9	8	6	39	88
75	Nalagarh	115	7	7	7	7	5	33	82
76	Talcher	107	6	6	7	6	5	30	76
77	Kalinga Nagar	104	6	6	6	6	5	29	75
78	Naya Nangal	99	6	5	6	6	4	27	72
79	Dera Bassi	99	6	5	6	6	4	27	72
80	Byrnihat	98	6	5	6	6	4	27	72
81	Angul	95	5	5	6	5	4	25	69
82	Sangareddy	85	5	4	5	5	4	22	63
83	Kohima	80	4	4	4	4	3	20	60
84	Paonta Sahib	78	4	4	4	4	3	19	59
85	Nalbari	75	4	3	4	4	3	18	57
86	Sunder Nagar	68	3	3	4	3	3	16	52
87	Parwanoo	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
88	Sibsagar	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
89	Damtal	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
90	Kala Amb	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50

1. Those cities (sl no. 87 to 90) having population less than 1 lakh and meeting PM10 standards of 60 will continue to maintain or reduce the base line value of 19-20.
  2. The target for year 2021-22 is with respect to year 2019-20
  3. The target for subsequent years is with respect to preceding years
- **One quarter data is considered since, less than 75% data available for that particular quarter**