

Recommendations Report
For
**Sustainable Management Of
Construction & Demolition (C&D)
Waste in Gurugram**

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Submitted By



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Disclaimer

This report has been developed by Saahas, with support from NatWest Group under the बिन Malba CSR initiative, to strengthen sustainable construction and demolition (C&D) waste management in Gurugram. The findings and recommendations are based on Saahas' technical expertise and field experience. While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy and relevance, the views expressed are those of Saahas and are intended to inform and support stakeholder decision-making.



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01

Introduction

Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste is a combination of surplus debris generated from construction, renovation, and demolition activities such as site clearance, excavation, roadwork, and building destruction. These bulky, high-density wastes are difficult to handle within existing municipal systems, and often occupy public spaces. Regarding their composition, globally, studies indicate that building materials alone account for nearly half of all solid waste, while researchers estimate C&D waste constitutes about 20–30% of total solid waste, with 70–80% being concrete and masonry (Gupta and Malik, 2018). In Delhi, the scale of the problem is already evident, with 4,500–5,000 tonnes per day of C&D waste generated;

In Gurugram, rapid urbanization, redevelopment, and infrastructure growth have made C&D waste one of the city’s most pressing environmental concerns. **Illegal dumping is rampant along roadsides, in low-lying areas, and disturbingly, within the fragile and eco-sensitive Aravalli hills.**

Such dumping destroys biodiversity, contaminates soil and water, and encroaches upon valuable urban land. Moreover, the **loose dust and fine particles released from unmanaged debris significantly worsen Gurugram’s already poor air quality, contributing to respiratory illnesses and reducing overall livability.**

“

Gurugram generates close to **2,000 tonnes daily**, along with nearly 10 lakh tonnes of legacy waste (Gupta and Malik, 2018; The tribune, 2024)

”

Beyond environmental degradation, mismanagement of C&D waste also represents a massive loss of recoverable resources such as concrete, bricks, metals, and wood. Instead of being recycled, these materials are wasted, forcing continued extraction of virgin resources like sand through mining, which further aggravates ecological stress. With C&D waste forming a substantial portion of the city’s total solid waste, its appropriate and scientific management is critical not only for protecting land and public health but also for advancing resource efficiency and building a sustainable future for Gurugram.

The Issue of C&D Waste in Gurugram

Gurugram generates **massive quantities** of C&D waste

Most of it is **openly dumped** in low lying areas, road sides and in eco-sensitive areas like Aravalis

Dust and fine particles in C&D waste deteriorate **air quality** in the city

Sustainable management of C&D waste is **critical** for environmental sustainability and for maximizing resource recovery potential.





About Saahas and Project बिन Malba

Action For A Sustainable City

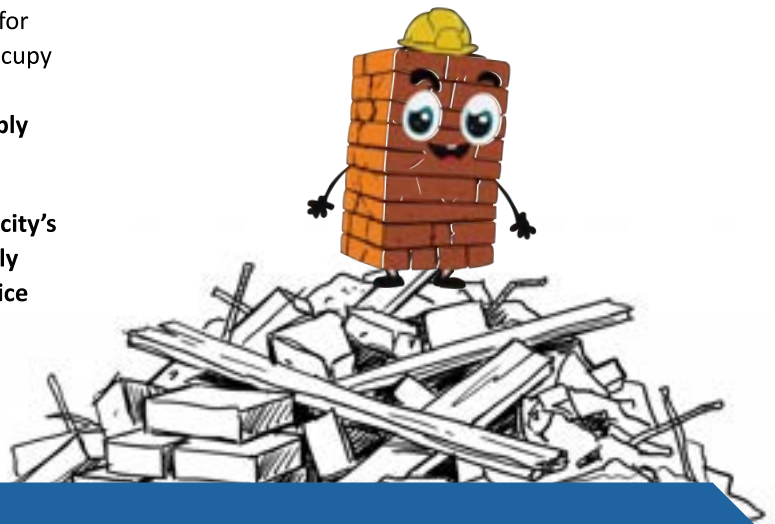
Founded in 2001, Saahas is a not-for-profit organization committed to sustainable waste management solutions that promote a circular economy. Operating across urban and rural geographies in India, Saahas leverages over two decades of experience to create lasting systems for waste minimization, resource recovery, and environmental protection.

Recognizing the urgent need for sustainable C&D waste management in Gurugram, Saahas initiated the project “बिन Malba- Action For a Sustainable City” funded by NatWest Group in January 2025.

C&D waste management rules 2025 has introduced a portal based Extended Producers Responsibility framework for producers, defined as those waste generators who occupy 20000 square metres of built up area. **Smaller waste generators, on the other hand, are expected to comply with the directives laid out by the local authority.**

Hence the project has been designed to address the city's growing challenge of debris management, particularly from smaller waste generators, contractors and service providers.

Goals Achieved:



16 Months

Duration

16 RWAs

Resident Welfare Associations

31 Civil Contractors

3 Waste Collector Agencies

Aim: Building awareness to improve compliance with C&D Rules 2025

Currently in Gurugram, major hotspots of C&D waste dumping are Golf Course Extension Road, Sector 29, Sector 53, Gurgaon-Faridabad road among others. Gurgaon-Faridabad road, being a critical spot, was selected for this intervention as it is along the forest area of Aravalli and the dumping of waste is entering the forest area as well.

Hence, a **7 km stretch from Sunset Boulevard road through Khushboo Chowk to Ghata Chowk along the Gurgaon-Faridabad road, which is currently heavily littered with construction waste has been selected for waste clearance under the project.**

AIM:

15,000+ MT of dumped waste to be cleared and sent for recycling

Establish Monitoring Mechanisms

To prevent further dumping

Streamline C&D waste

Through proper collection and transportation



7km

Gurgaon Faridabad Road

Gurugram, Delhi, India

Faridabad - Gurgaon Rd, Dlf Golf Course, Sector 42,
Gurugram, Delhi 122002, India

The details of major project initiatives and the overall learnings are captured in this report and presented to the MCG for strengthening the city's overall regulatory framework.

Key postulates of C&D waste management rules 2025

EPR framework for producers defined as those with a minimum area of 20,000 sq mtrs

Smaller producers need to comply with the regulations set up by ULB - focus of the project

03 Initiatives Under The बिन Malba Project



A. Initiatives With Stakeholders

Interactions, Focussed group discussions (FGDs), and awareness programs were held with all the stakeholders of the C&D waste value chain namely Basai Recycling plant, Construction Contractors and Supervisors, Resident Welfare Societies (RWA) and residents. A radio campaign with Fever FM 104 was also organised to raise awareness amongst the masses.

B. Waste audit

Waste audits were conducted in two RWAs to understand the type of waste generated, and their respective end destinations currently.

C. Waste cleared from the selected stretch and sent to Basai

The selected stretch is critical from an environmental standpoint as it is on the periphery of Aravalli forest, and the long term-term impacts of C&D waste dumping have a bearing on soil fertility, aquifer health and eventually on biodiversity. The stretch starts at Sunset Boulevard road (also known as 911 Road – MDR 357), passes through Khushboo Chowk, and extends up to the Gurgaon–Faridabad Road (towards Ghata Road).

Till March 2026

8136.215MT

of C&D waste was cleared from the stretch and sent to the Basai recycling plant and processed!

38 Lakh

 Funding Cost

- 1 As a follow-up to the waste clearance activity, signboards highlighting penalties for illegal dumping were installed along the stretch to enforce dumping controls.
- 2 Under the IEC initiative, continuous wall paintings from Sunset Boulevard Road to Khushboo Chowk has also been done. The wall art captures the journey of construction waste—from generation and illegal dumping to its impacts and eventual recycling—urging collective responsibility.
- 3 Transformation work including fencing, and plantation has been carried out along 565 metre stretch on the Gurgaon–Faridabad Road towards Ghata Chowk to control dumping.

Some before and after pictures of the cleaned pilot stretch are provided below:

BEFORE

AFTER



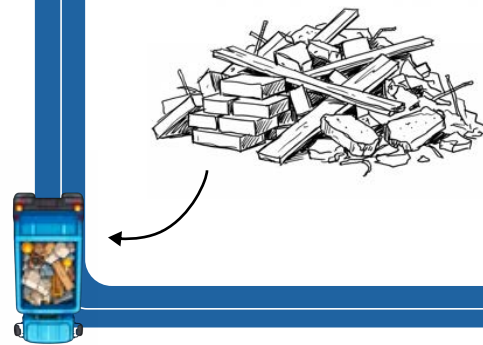
Beautification and transformation done on this stretch:



04

Learnings from the Ground

Like any other waste stream, C&D waste flow is mapped from Point of Generation to Processing & Disposal.



Waste Generation and Primary Collection

Focused group discussions conducted with 31 contractors and supervisors helped us understand the nuances with respect to waste generation and collection:

A variety of materials form the C&D waste mix and depending upon the nature of renovation, the waste components change. Not all materials are recyclable or acceptable by recycling facilities.

Almost 100% of the site contractors try to utilize the debris for backfilling at their own sites or other sites.

Most of the time, valuable materials like wood and iron are sold directly to scrapdealers.

Segregation at the source is hindered by space constraints at the construction site, as they are not allocated in any separate space to store the waste. Therefore, they need to dispose off the waste in a short time span.

Primary Collection

MCG has issued a helpline number for smaller waste producers to request waste pickups. However, the terms for minimum quantity and cost per unit are not clear. During the course of the project, when one RWA contacted the helpline for waste pickup, they were told to accumulate a minimum quantity of 20 MT, which is difficult for smaller waste producers. In another such call at the Helpline, it was told:

- 1 For individuals, for example who generate around 200 kgs of C&D waste, the waste can be dropped at the plant at a charge of gate fee of ₹205 per MT + GST, which has been increased to Rs. 294 per MT + GST in February, 2025. If a pickup is required from the plant, it can be arranged at a charge of ₹2,500.
- 2 Alternatively, for plant-arranged transportation, the minimum quantity of C&D waste should be at least 20 MT to fully load a dumper. The charges are ₹360 per MT+ GST for segregated waste and ₹720 per MT+ GST for unsegregated waste.

Currently, there is **lack of clarity** regarding these primary collection processes for smaller waste producers, as the SOPs are still evolving and public notice regarding the same offer incomplete information (see Image 1).



Image 1: Public notice by MCG for cost of waste drop at the recycling plant



B Secondary Collection and Processing

Secondary Drop Points

Four drop points were earmarked for C&D waste - Babupur, Basai, Baliawas and Daulatabad, however, only one in Basai is operational. Due to this, C&D waste is dumped illegally across the city, hence, to address the severity of C&D waste challenges in the city, the MCG has launched multiple initiatives:

1. Citywide debris-clearing drives
2. Stricter enforcement through fines and FIRs
3. Establishment of processing infrastructure

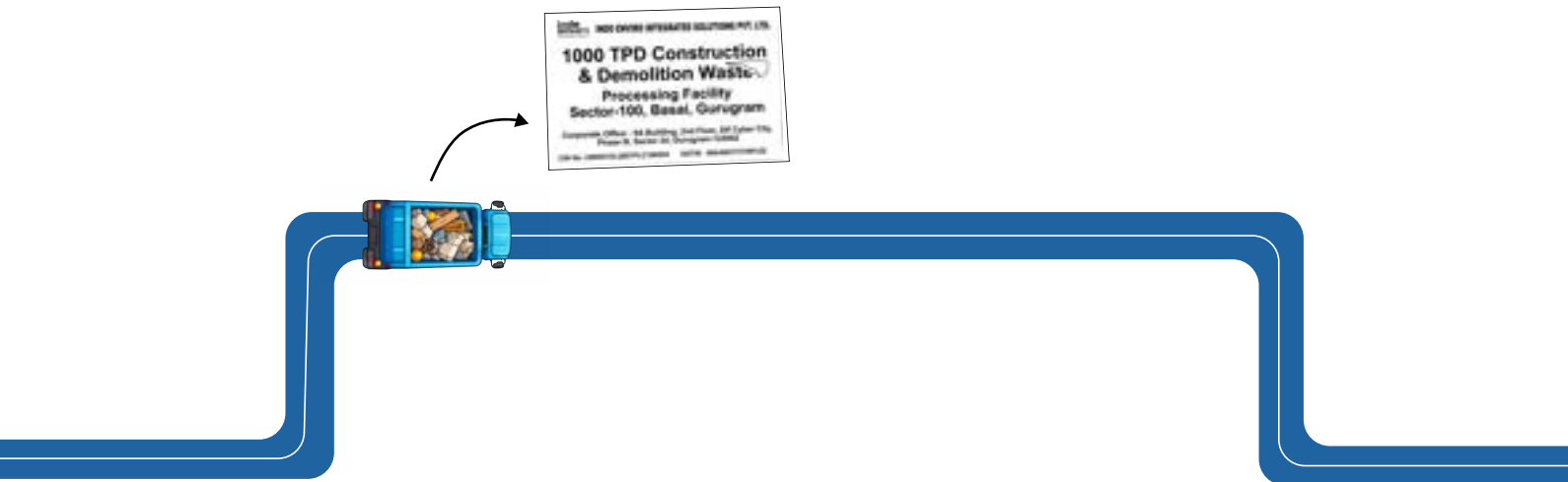
However, the **challenges persist**.

Processing

The **C&D waste recycling plant at Basai is Haryana's first such facility, and plays a central role in this effort by converting debris into usable materials like aggregates, manufactured sand, tiles, and bricks.** The C&D waste recycling plant was established in 2017 on a 3.5-acre site and initially designed to process 300 - 500 tonnes of waste per day.

Recognizing that Gurugram generates much more waste than the plant can handle, the Haryana government in 2025 approved its **expansion to 1,200 TPD and doubled its collection radius from 15 to 30 km, making it the city's main hub for C&D processing.** Alongside this, new plants are being planned in Bandhwari, Begumpur Khatola, and near Global City to further boost capacity.





Basai C&D Waste Processing Facility

Collection and Processing

Processing capacity enhanced from 300 TPD to 1,200 TPD. Collection radius increased from 15 kms to 30 kms.

Waste Acceptance

Authorized to accept C&D waste delivered by bulk generators such as contractors and builders. For smaller waste generators, there is no clarity regarding waste acceptance by the recycling facility and cost involved.

Processing Fee

₹360 per MT + GST for secondary collection, segregation, storage, processing, and disposal of segregated C&D waste.
 ₹720 per MT + GST for secondary collection, segregation, storage, processing, and disposal of unsegregated C&D waste.

Monitoring and Transparency

Weighbridge receipts for C&D waste unloading are generated by MCG representatives at the Basai plant, and the same vehicles are also GPS-tracked to monitor the routes taken while transporting the waste.

Awareness and Compliance

Responsible for promoting awareness among bulk generators on proper waste management practices and compliance with C&D waste disposal regulations.

This is the recycling plant in Basai,
 where C&D waste is converted into
 recycled products

INDO ENVIRO INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS PVT. LTD.

1000 TPD Construction
 & Demolition Waste



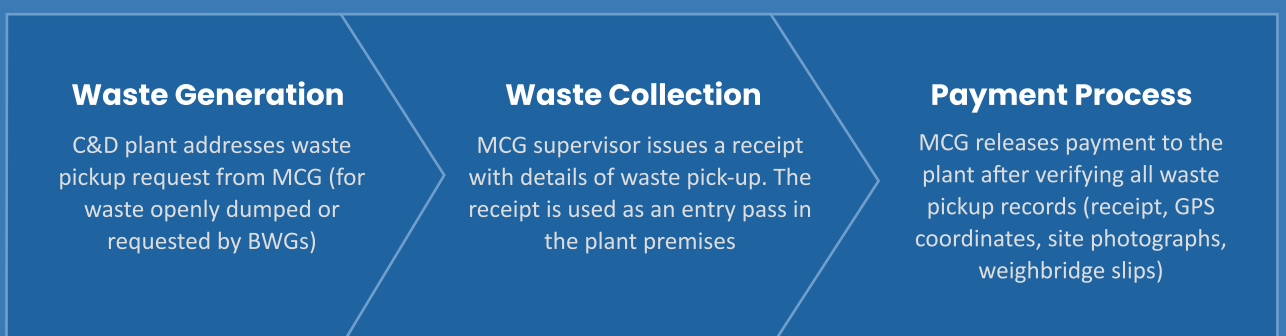


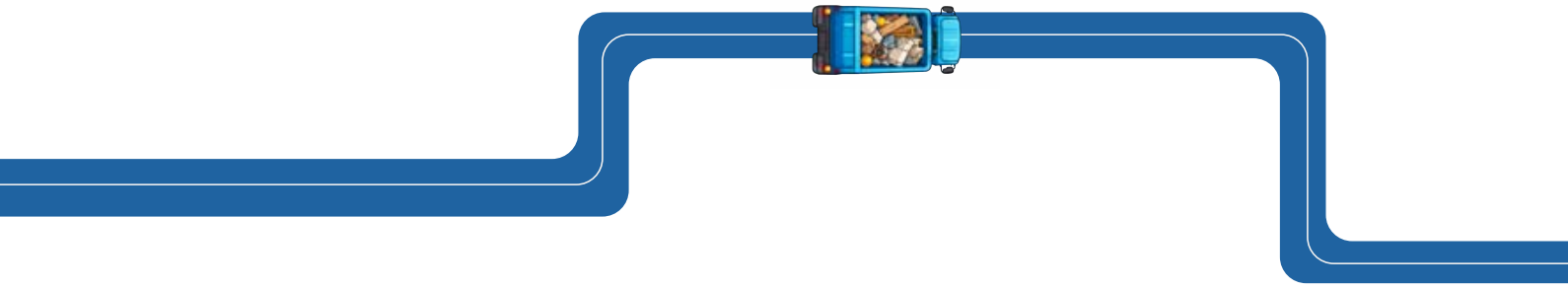
Clearance Process of Unclaimed C&D Waste By Recycling Facility

- 01** The plant **picks-up the unclaimed C&D waste**, within the approved radius of the plant, on the schedule decided by MCG and is coordinated by the Junior Engineer and/or Sub Divisional Officer.
- 02** The concerns for waste pick ups can be sent to the **MCG email ids** and can also be raised on the **'Swachhata' application**.
- 03** After the complaints are registered and validated, as per the schedule, the recycling plant starts the waste collection.
- 04** A supervisor issues a receipt that has the **driver name, vehicle no., the departure time of vehicle**. The receipt acts as an entry pass for vehicle and as a proof for payment from MCG for the operator,
- 05** The plant maintains **comprehensive documentation** including GPS coordinates of sites, site photographs, weighbridge slips, and receipts to ensure seamless audit and payment processes.

Through regular interactions with recycling plant project Head Mr. Dinesh Kumar, it was revealed that even their collection vehicles face challans, because a written permission is mandatory and even if the recycling plant is informed, having a written permission for each vehicle is difficult. To address this issue, a **new mobile phone based digital tracking app** is being developed to streamline waste collection, ensure transparency, and prevent unauthorized challans.

The collection and payment process for unclaimed C&D waste is summarized in the infographic below:





“

”

MCG spends **crores** of rupees to clear the C&D waste from across the city, however, owing to a **lack of a primary collection system**, the waste **reappears in no time**

(Times of India, April 2025)

Disposal & Use of Recycled Content

Partnership with the MCG provided the institutional backbone, resulting in a city-wide policy framework and regulatory alignment, however, demand for recycled materials is quite low.

From an operational standpoint, around **35% of the C&D waste is soil and 65% is sent to processing**. The plant processes incoming debris (500–600 mm) through three-stage crushing and washing, producing sand-like material suitable for non-load-bearing uses as per BIS Standard IS 383-2016.



Limited demand and poor enforcement of usage norms hinder the recycler's ability to sell processed materials, undermining financial sustainability.



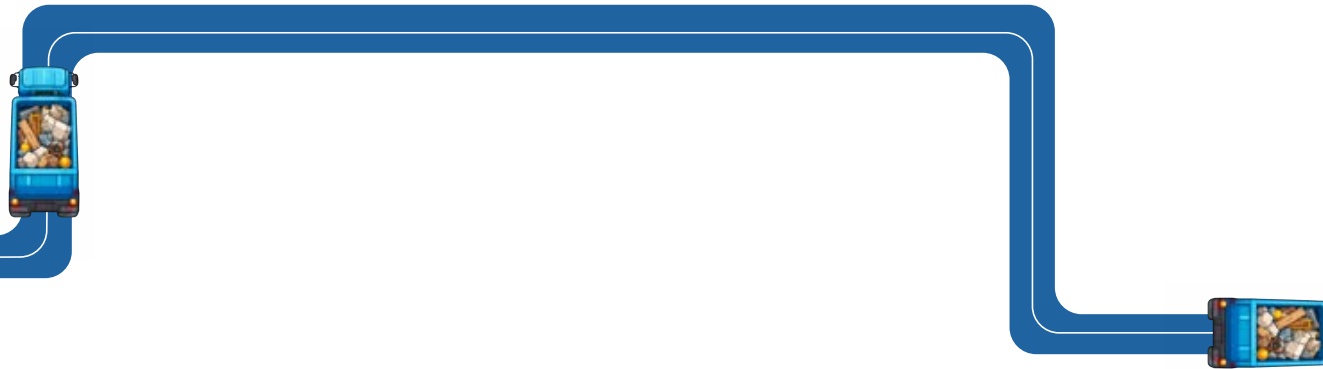
Acceptance of recycled construction products in the market is negligible, with no incentives or mandates by the govt. to drive adoption by the builders and contractors.



Labour attrition and supervision issues affect plant efficiency.



Some significant portion of the facility is occupied by non-recyclable waste such as gypsum, gunny bags, construction tarp covers and RDF, as the plant is not authorized to send it to landfill or co-processing.



Summary of C&D Waste Value Chain in Gurugram

The stakeholders at each stage and the current practices are recorded in the table below:

Steps in C&D waste management	Stakeholders Involved	Current Practices
Waste Generation & Collection	As per C&D waste management rules 2025, waste generator means an occupier of the project having full control over the construction or reconstruction or demolition or renovation or remodeling activity resulting in the generation of waste.	The material generated at this stage typically includes concrete, bricks, tiles, plaster, wood, metals, glass, plastics, foams, soil, and inert material. As per the supervisors of construction sites, the waste is generally stored on-site for less than 2–3 days only.
	In practice architects, contractors, site supervisors, and urban planners also influence waste handling.	Some waste is transported to new construction sites for backfilling or levelling purposes . However, material that is not usable is frequently dumped illegally at unauthorized locations, as there is lack of clarity on the primary collection protocol and high cost .
	Informal or unauthorized vendors for transporting waste	
Processing & Disposal	The recycling plant of C&D waste material at Basai village is operated by Indo Enviro Integrated Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	The plant is authorized to accept waste pickup requests from waste generators, and to pick-up illegally dumped waste that is identified by MCG .
	Individuals involved in buying and selling reused C&D materials such as scrap iron, wood, half-bricks, electricity wires, aluminium and other metals. The market is largely informal and fragmented.	Waste is processed into recycled aggregates, m-sand, bricks, and other products. Non-recyclable material like gypsum, gunny bags, construction tarp covers and RDF in the recycling plant, is currently stored at the plant site as the operator does not have the permission to send it to landfill or co-processing .
	New enterprises developing solutions for construction material recovery and recycling e.g. Dump in Bin	Various operational challenges are reported such as forward linkages for use of recycled material.

05 Decoding Illegal Dumping of C&D Waste in Gurugram

System deficiencies for smaller C&D waste producers

What is the Issue?

Gurugram generates nearly **2,000 tonnes** of C&D waste each day, a **substantial portion bypasses the formal system** and never reaches the plant. MCG's vigilance force called "Sanitation Security Force (SSF)" also has not been able to prevent illegal dumping despite controls and challans. Despite clearing waste from the 7km stretch under the project, and in spite of frequent monitoring, putting up IEC etc, the waste would inevitably start to pile up again within a few weeks. Smaller waste generators contribute significantly to this problem, largely due to many systemic issues.

What are these systemic issues?

01 Inaccessibility of formal collection systems

Until recently, the system set up by MCG involves a recycling plant operated by Indo Enviro, which primarily manages the collection, transportation, storage, and processing of unclaimed C&D waste and waste from bulk waste generators. Pick-ups can be scheduled through a helpline, with fixed charges of ₹360 per MT + GST for segregated waste and ₹720 per MT + GST for unsegregated waste.

However, this **system does not accommodate small quantities of waste**—individuals are required to have a minimum load of 20 MT + GST, making it inaccessible for low-volume generators.

Capacity-building initiatives under project बिन Malba were undermined when even sensitized residents and RWAs found they could not utilize the Basai facility because of required minimum volume quotas. This indicates a regulatory and operational gap, as ULBs are mandated under the C&D Waste Rules (2016, amended 2025) to authorize and regulate collection and transportation systems.

Recently, it was verbally communicated by the operator of MCG C&D waste helpline on that smaller generators either have to pay Rs. 2500 to request collection or arrange transportation of their waste to the Basai facility and pay a gate fee of Rs. 205 per MT + GST, which has been increased to Rs. 294 per MT + GST in February, 2025.

02 High cost of compliance

There is a significant cost difference in formal and informal collection, which acts as an impediment for the waste producer to adopt the formal system. Informal tractors and trolleys, oftentimes with missing number plates, dominate the value chain. A typical tractor, which holds 2-3 tonnes of waste charges around ₹800–₹1,100, which covers transportation and illegal disposal. However, if similar quantities of waste are to be disposed as per the system, it will incur a cost of Rs. 2500. This cost difference of over 250% discourages many waste generators from using formal recycling channels, leading to continued unauthorized dumping.

03 Absence of secondary collection points

Small-scale waste generators do not have the space to store waste on-site and the system lacks accessible drop-off locations, resulting in frequent illegal dumping.

04 Low public awareness

The citizens, builders, and RWAs are not adequately informed. Critical information about the existing system such as the helpline number for C&D waste collection, the protocol for the same and penalties for illegal dumping is not publicized amongst waste generators.

05 Lack of source segregation

Typically, demolition waste can be separated into bricks and mortar, wood and plastics, metals, and concrete and soil, with some materials reused or sold. Yet, due to the additional labour costs and lack of enforcement, many builders bypass proper segregation, worsening the city's C&D waste management challenge. The waste generated at construction sites is usually collected in sacks and illegally disposed of through open dumping. Source segregation, as mandated under C&D Waste Management Rules 2025 (MoEFCC, 2025), is rarely practised owing to space and cost constraints, resulting in the dumping of mixed C&D waste.



Bricks & Mortar



Wood & Plastics



Metals



Concrete & Soil

06 Poor accountability and compliance

Builders usually do not take responsibility during transportation and disposal of C&D waste leaving it to third party contractors. While some builders hire malba tractors to further sell the waste usually reused to fill low-level fields, most of them frequently shift responsibility for waste disposal to third parties. Many of them are unregistered contractors practising illegal waste dumping onto open areas.

07 Low monitoring

MCG incurs the cost of clearing unclaimed waste from dumping points, however, there is no system to track the violators and effectively penalize them to recover the costs

06 Recommendations

The imbalance between waste generation, collection and processing highlights the urgent need for stronger regulations, improved access to collection points, and greater awareness to integrate C&D waste into a sustainable management cycle.



Set up system and infrastructure for primary collection and secondary storage of waste



Minimize the cost to the waste producer



Minimize pollution at secondary storage units

Action Points

- Establish clear protocol for primary collection of waste from smaller waste producers
- Publicize the **helpline number** for waste collection
- Set up secondary collection points closer to C&D waste dumping hotspots to reduce illegal dumping
- **Secondary collection points can act as a point of sale** and facilitate reuse of usable materials

- Ensure that the cost incurred by the waste producer to transport and process waste at the recycling facility is at par with the cost currently incurred for dumping the waste
- The cost, so incurred by MCG, can be factored in the cost of clearing C&D waste from illegal dumpsites.

- Ensure that there is no dust or noise pollution from the secondary collection and storage units.

Current Challenges

- The SOP and cost of primary collection is unclear for smaller waste generators
- Helpline number for scheduling waste collection exists, but not popular amongst waste generators
- Only one secondary collection point (at the recycling facility in Basai) is operational in the city

- The cost of sending waste to the recycling facility currently (Rs. 2500) is a barrier for smaller waste generators, who can deploy informal waste collection at less than half the cost (Rs. 800- Rs. 1100) for a tractor.
- MCG currently spends crores of rupees to clear the C&D waste that is illegally dumped and accumulated in public spaces.

- MCG had earmarked four secondary drop points for C&D waste, however, only one at Basai recycling facility is currently operational. News reports indicate that this was due to opposition from the community over pollution concerns.

Success Stories

- In Ahmedabad, the municipal corporation has facilitated an on-demand waste collection system and has earmarked **25 designated C&D waste collection centres**.
- Delhi has a well-distributed network of **111 collection points** across its three Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)—the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC), and Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB)—ensuring convenient access for residents, contractors, and construction personnel. Each collection point has designated vehicles, logbooks, and coordination with recycling plants to manage secondary collection efficiently, often during early morning hours to minimize disturbance.

- In Delhi, C&D waste from small waste producers is brought to the secondary storage facilities by rickshaws or small trolleys, and there is no cost of dumping the waste at the facility. Junior Engineers maintain the secondary disposal units and keep track of the waste inflow. Once in a few days, accumulated waste is sent to the recycling facility. Processing fee for the same is borne by the municipality.

- In Delhi, all secondary drop points have integrated dust control measures like water sprinkling.
- In Ahmedabad, the collection centres include a shed, compound wall and mist system to prevent noise and air pollution.



Capacity enhancement of C&D waste recycling

- More shifts at the existing recycling facility at Basai can cater to the growing quantum of C&D waste
- Set up mobile processing units at hotspots
- Additional facilities to be set-up in different parts of the city, especially near the construction hotspots
- Can adopt a decentralized approach, with mid-sized recycling facilities in different zones.

- The existing installed capacity of C&D waste recycling is insufficient to manage the quantum of waste generated in the city to collect waste from the whole city, however, still there are many challenges with collection & transportation.

- In Delhi, there are 4 C&D waste recycling plants in Shastri Park, Bakkarwala, Ranikhera and Burari. One more plant is being set up at Okhla.
- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has established 4 plants responsible for collection and processing within their defined circles (CSE, 2025)



Strict monitoring to ensure compliance

- Clear responsibilities need to be defined for each stakeholder in the C&D waste value chain.
- Foolproof monitoring protocol is required to ensure compliance by each stakeholder group

- The existing surveillance system in Gurugram is unable to restrict illegal waste dumping

- Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, has set up strict monitoring protocols such as CCTV monitoring, field inspections, M-challans, GPS monitoring etc.
- Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC) has outsourced surveillance and enforcement of C&D waste management to a third-party agency, to conduct 24x7 patrolling across eight designated collection points and citywide hotspots (CSE, 2025).



Financial viability of C&D waste recycling unit

- Define revenue pathways for recycling plant
- Make C&D waste fee collection mandatory during building plan approvals to ensure the waste ending in the right destination
- Include recycled products in the State Schedule of Rates (SOR) for public projects to boost demand.
- List C&D recycled products on government procurement portals for wider accessibility.
- Promote innovative uses for recycled construction materials through R&D done by research institutes
- Guarantee buy back of some recycled products, after quality control and subject to relevant standards*

- The recycling facility at Basai faces operational challenges owing to low uptake of recycled products

- In Delhi, tipping fee is paid by MCD, processing fee is paid by the bulk waste generators.
- In Ahmedabad, waste producers pay a fee at the time of building plan approval
- Ahmedabad municipal corporation has facilitated the C&D waste processing by notifying a 50% buyback policy on a few recycled products such as paver blocks and kerb stones; and a 25% buyback on machine hole covers. AMC has also initiated a Handshake model - which is a platform for Buyers and Sellers to Access C&D waste
- In Chandigarh, Non-Availability Certificate (NAC) system, which ensures recycled material is the default choice for contractors and government works unless stock is genuinely unavailable. To encourage participation, generators paying processing charges get up to 50% back as free recycled products (CSE, 2025).

*Use of recycled materials

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) and Central Public Works Department (CPWD) Directorate have issued directions for use of recycled C&D waste material in CPWD works, subject to quality control and meeting relevant standards for its use (CPWD, 2024). The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has formulated a standard - IS 383:2016, for use of recycled concrete and non-concrete aggregates.

07 Conclusion

Waste Paradox

Gurugram is defined by a striking environmental paradox in handling C&D waste. While the city successfully established the Basai C&D waste recycling plant—a facility designed to scientifically convert debris into valuable resources, with an installed capacity of 1,600 MT—this crucial infrastructure remains underutilized, processing only 1,200 MT daily.

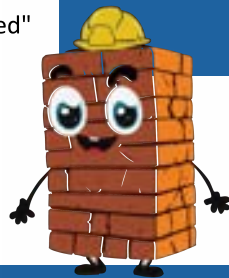
Simultaneously, unauthorized dumping is rampant and widespread. Dialogues with the construction industry and contractors highlighted compliance challenges such as logistical barriers, and cost concerns. Large volumes of debris that could be recycled are routinely discarded along roadsides, in vacant plots, and even within the eco-sensitive Aravalli hills.

This failure to utilize existing capacity not only degrades land and biodiversity but actively compounds the city's critical air quality crisis through increased dust pollution. **The paradox highlights a systemic failure to bridge the gap between available scientific processing solutions and effective collection and enforcement mechanisms.**

Way Forward

The insights from Project बिन Malba demonstrate that **while scientific processing capacity exists at the Basai facility, it remains disconnected from the reality of smaller waste generators.** To bridge this gap, the city must move toward a decentralized, accessible, and economically viable collection system. This involves operationalizing secondary collection points closer to hotspots, rationalizing the cost of formal pickups to compete with informal dumping, and creating a robust market for recycled aggregates through mandatory green procurement in public works.

The recommendations outlined in this report provide a clear pathway for sustainable C&D waste management in Gurugram, offering actionable insights backed by successful models from other municipal corporations. By adopting these proven strategies, the transition from a "dumping-led" to a "resource-led" C&D waste ecosystem can become a tangible reality for the city.



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