

# **CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REVIEW REPORT**

ON

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTES (MANAGEMENT AND HANDLING) RULES, 2000**

**ANNUAL REVIEW REPORT: 2013-14**

(Consolidated Annual Review Report prepared in compliance to  
the provision 8(2) of the MSW Rules,2000)



**CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**  
(Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change)  
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Key Words:       \* MSW (Municipal Solid Waste)  
                      \* MSW Rule (Municipal Solid Wastes Management and Handling) Rules, 2000  
                      \* ULBs (Urban Local Bodies)  
                      \* SPCBs (State Pollution Control Boards)  
                      \* PCCs (Pollution Control Committees)

**1. ANNUAL REPORT AS PER MSW RULES**

In accordance with the Provision (8) of the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is required to prepare a Consolidated Annual Review Report (CARR) on implementation of the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 in the country and forward it to the Central Government (Ministry of Environmental and Forests) along with suggestions/recommendations before 15<sup>th</sup> December every year. The Consolidated Annual Review Report is prepared by CPCB every year based on the Annual Report received from the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs).

**2. MECHANISM OF REVIEW**

Review of status of implementation of rules is based on following observations;

- (i) Number of application received and number of authorizations granted by SPCBs/PCCs during the reporting year to the local bodies.
- (ii) Initiatives taken by local bodies to implement Schedule-II relating to collection, Segregation, Storage and Transportation (CSST) of waste including mass awareness programs.
- (iii) Initiatives taken to implement Schedule-III with regard to setting-up waste disposal facilities; and
- (iv) Efforts made to set-up waste processing plants in accordance with Schedule-IV of the rules.

**3. LOCAL BODIES**

As per information provided by SPCBs/PCCs till the year 2013-14, total 5034 towns have been reported in the country; and 3939 urban Local bodies (ULBs) constituted [**Annexure- I & IA**]. Out of which, the SPCBs/PCCs have reported status of implementation of MSW Rules for 3000 ULBs during the year 2013-14.

However, the actual number of urban local bodies (ULBs) constituted in the country is not available.

#### 4. ANNUAL REPORT: 2013-14

According to the MSW Rules, 2000, urban local bodies (ULBs) are required to forward Annual Reports to concerned SPCBs/PCCs before 30<sup>th</sup> June every year and in turn SPCBs/PCCs should forward the Annual Report in the prescribed form every year before 15<sup>th</sup> September to CPCB. However, in terms of adhering with stipulated schedule, delay has been observed in receiving Annual reports by CPCB every year. In the current year, out of 35 SPCBs/PCCs, consolidated Annual Reports received only from 35 SPCBs/PCCs till 06<sup>th</sup> February, 2015. The status of annual report forwarded by SPCBs/PCCs is enclosed at **Annexure-VII**. The Consolidated Annual Review Report: 2013-14 is prepared based on information received from all 35 SPCBs/PCCs including Telengana.

#### 5. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MSW RULES

##### 5.1 Authorizations

- Details on authorization granted by SPCBs is given in **Annexure-I**.
- Most of the SPCBs/PCCs have not informed about authorization status in Annual Report except the state of Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Punjab Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.
- Total **3000 ULBs** have been reported by SPCBs/PCCs during the year 2013-14. Applications for authorization were received from **287 ULBs** and authorization granted to **201 ULBs**.

##### 5.2 *Implementation of Schedule-II*

- Efforts are being made by many local bodies for creating awareness among the citizens for ensuing proper management of waste including systematization of procedures relating to collection, segregation, storage and transportation of wastes. However, such efforts are either restricted to a few localities/wards within a town and a few of ULBs have taken up such efforts at entire town level.
- The effort made by local bodies for bringing improvement in waste collection, segregation, storage and transportation is given in **Table-II**. Such efforts have been observed widely practiced in state of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal.
- Initiation of House-to-house collection in few ULBs/wards reported in the state of Andaman, Assam, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat (all), J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha (56), Puducherry, Tamil Nadu (73) and Tripura (17 wards).
- Cleanliness varies from town-to-town depending on the initiatives taken by that local body. It has been observed that collection of waste from door-step is the most critical issue in the entire management of MSW. House-to-house collection initiated in Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat (all ULBs), Maharashtra, Odisha and Tripura.

##### 5.3 *Implementation of Schedule-III (Landfilling)*

- Almost in all the states, disposal of waste is still continued through open dumping.
- As per information received through Annual reports till 2013-14, total 94 landfills have been constructed/ operational in the country. Total 34 new landfills have been constructed during the reporting year: 2013-14 in the state of Andhra Pradesh (1), Gujarat (4), Haryana (2), Jharkhand (03), Madhya Pradesh (1) & Manipur (1).
- Initiatives have taken to construct new landfills in 129 ULBs.
- Total 895 new landfill sites have been identified by the local bodies.

- As per earlier records landfills were constructed in 71 ULBs till 2012-13. Some of these landfills have been exhausted or unutilized. Some are common facilities for two or more municipalities. The details of landfill facilities are given at **Annexure-III**. There are some Common landfill facilities shared by two or more ULBs in the state of West Bengal, Gujarat, Haryana, etc. -
- Monitoring of landfills/waste processing sites reported by **09 SPCBs/PCCs** viz. Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab & Tamil Nadu [**Annexure-III A**].

#### 5.4 Implementation of Schedule-IV (Waste Processing)

- There has been a positive movement in setting up of waste processing facilities as compared to the efforts made in the previous years. In many States, several towns have responded that there is partial composting/ vermi-composting facilities.
- State-wise information on existing/proposed waste processing plants or where some initiatives have been taken is given at **Annexure-IV(a)**. Total 553 waste processing plants (compost & vermin-compost) have been set up in 387 ULBs. Some of these facilities are shared by 2/3 ULBs in the state of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, etc. These waste processing plants cover treatment of wastes partly or fully. Waste processing plants are under construction in 114 ULBs. Till the year 2012-13, establishment of as many as 645 compost/vermin-compost plants were reported including the number of many decentralized vermin-compost plants within municipal areas. The operation status and actual number of such facilities are not known.
- Local bodies have not so far preferred waste-to-energy projects in many States. However, Waste-to-Energy projects are coming up in the state of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra & Delhi. Till the reporting year: 2013-14, total 91 waste-to-Energy related projects [RDF/pellet-22, Biogas Plants-56 and Power Plant-13] have been reported as established. The state of Andhra Pradesh has set up 12 power plants, 4 RDF and 1 BG plant; some of these plants are non-operational. Gujarat has established 2 RDF plants. Maharashtra has established 3 RDF plants and 19 Biogas plants (Nisargruna Technology) & another 8 plants proposed. Kerala has established 16 Biogas plants which are operational with one incinerator plant. Karnataka has set up 15 Biomethanation plants. RDF/paletization plant exists one each at Chandigarh, Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh & Chhattisgarh. The details of waste to energy plants are given in **Annexure -IV (b)**
- Monitoring of landfills/waste processing sites has been reported by 09 SPCBs/PCCs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram & Tamil Nadu. However, the reports not forwarded to CPCB.
- It has been observed that option of composting/vermi-composting technology is preferred in small towns as it is easy to operate by local bodies rather than going for other options like thermal processing (incineration, pyrolysis, gasification, etc.). Waste to Energy projects are generally not attempted by small ULBs due to lack of experiences, capital investment and demands. However, metro-cities have no other option but to go for Waste-to-Energy project for managing large quantity of MSW. The industrialized states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Delhi, etc. have preferred waste to energy projects.

#### 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS/PROPOSALS FOR CONSIDERATION

6.1At Central level a Technical Cell may be set up to provide assistance to the State governments/UT administrations and Local bodies enabling them to initiate implementation of MSW Rules particularly relating to setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities. Indicative guidelines on selection of waste processing and disposal technological options, model agreements for Private sector participation in solid waste management, etc., need to be widely circulated to the local bodies. At State level, similar type of cell may be set-up to assist local bodies. States may evolve Plans and Policy to provide technological and financial assistance to the local bodies.

6.1Central Ministries such as Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) may continue to provide assistance to the States in terms of technical assistance and in selection of appropriate technologies relating to waste processing and disposal including facilitating States in seeking private sector participation.

6.2Specific issues requiring consideration while amending MSW rules may include;

- Promotion of regional facilities (common facilities) for setting-up of waste processing and disposal facilities and emphasizing on 'total recycling' of waste including inert.
- Aviation authorities may issue appropriate guidelines to States while deciding for identification of sites for waste processing and disposal for safe operation of aircraft including those of defense.
- Stipulation of new time schedule in **Schedule-I** of MSW Rules.
- Indicating buffer zone around landfill and waste processing sites.

6.3Dissemination of information through Electronic media including mass awareness campaigns and seeking private sector participation in solid waste management should be continued activity. Pollution Control Boards/ State Urban Development Departments may place consolidated status on solid waste management (may also include other sanitation issues of state), Annual reports of local bodies and initiatives taken on web site for public benefit.

6.4Specific attention is required on;

- (a) Setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities at hilly states and particularly at Defense bases.
- (b) Providing prescription of packages for waste processing and disposal in Defense/Railway and other set-up like Cantonment Boards.
- (c) Special technical and financial support to Tourists and religious places for solid waste management and particularly to Hill states, Islands (Andaman & Lakshadweep).
- (d) Identification of sites in states for setting up of common waste processing and landfill facilities.
- (e) Selection of towns and solid waste management plans for towns located on river banks and prioritizing these located on river Ganga (could be covered under Ganga River Basin Authority).

6.5The most important action required by each local body is to prepare a Comprehensive MSW Management Plan right from house-to-house collection to final disposal giving description of activities and costs required and it should be published and brought to the knowledge of public, state political system through News Paper and web-site/ and through other electronic media.

6.6It has been felt that unless, the status of implementation reviewed regularly (at least once in six months) is done at Central and state level (at highest Administrative level), it is difficult to see satisfactory results.

## 6.7 The SPCBs/PCCs required to take up following actions;

- SPCBs/PCCs are required to ensure that every Municipality prepares detailed project report (DPR) for implementation of MSW Rules, 2000 highlighting house-to-house collection, segregation, storage, treatment and disposal of wastes.
- SPCBs/PCCs may direct municipalities/ULBs to set time- targets for implementation of DPRs submitted and monitor the progress through State level/District level Committee.
- SPCBs/PCCs to follow up with the municipalities and suggest setting up waste processing/disposal facilities either by the municipality or engaging private entrepreneurs.
- SPCBs/PCCs to issue directions to municipal authorities for ensuring 100% coverage in wastes collection, segregation, transportation, treatment and disposal in accordance with rules.
- SPCBs/PCCs to ensure timely submission of Annual Reports to CPCB by 15<sup>th</sup> September every year. The Annual Reports should reflect complete information relating to MSW management (quantity of waste generation, collection, treatment, recycling, disposal, etc.) including details of facilities.
- SPCBs/PCCs shall take up monitoring as specified in the schedule IV of the MSW Rules at the site of waste processing and disposal facilities.
- SPCBs/PCCs will initiate awareness program among citizen to ensure proper implementation of MSW rules, especially for collection and segregation of wastes.

## 7.0 SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT: 2013-14

### 7.1 Observations/ Findings of Annual Report: 2013-14

#### 7.1.1 Authorizations

Response of local bodies for seeking authorizations from SPCBs/PCCs varies from State to State. Majority of local bodies have not approached the respective SPCBs/PCCs for authorizations. However, 3939 ULBs have been reported by SPCBs/PCCs till date. Out of which, 3000 ULBs have been reported by SPCBs/PCCs in the Annual Report of 2013-14. Applications seeking authorization were received by SPCBs/PCCs from 287 ULBs and only 201 ULBs were granted authorization. This indicates poor compliance to the MSW Rules by ULBs in the country. The majority of ULBs approached for authorization are from the state of Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Majority of SPCBs/PCCs have not forwarded the status of authorization granted.

#### 7.1.2 Implementation of Schedule-III "Setting up of Waste Processing Facilities"

- States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal have taken steps to set up compost plants, State level policies have been formulated by the States of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal for setting up of compost plants. Waste processing plants reported as setup by 387 ULBs for treatment

of MSW. However, these facilities treat MSW fully or partially of the total MSW collection.

- Under waste-to-energy projects, total 91 projects have been reported in the country and other 35 under construction/planned; which include mostly Biogas plants, RDF /Pelletization and Power Plants. Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Delhi, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala are making effort to established such projects
- Although, vermi- composting and Biogas plants are having small treatment capacity for treating organic wastes, these plants are effective in smaller towns and found useful as supplementary to the mechanized treatment facilities.

### 7.1.3 Implementation of Schedule-IV- 'Landfilling'

- During the reporting year 2013-14, 34 new landfill facilities have been reported as constructed in the country. Total 94 landfill facilities have been constructed/ operational in the country till the reporting year 2013-14. The landfill construction has been completed mostly in the state of Andhra Pradesh (02), Assam (1), Chandigarh (1), Delhi (04), Goa (07), Gujarat (12), Haryana (04), J&K (1), Jharkhand (03), Kerala (12), Karnataka (12), Madhya Pradesh (05), Maharashtra (06), Punjab (1), Manipur (01), Rajasthan (01) Tripura (01) , Tamil Nadu (3), UP (16) and West Bengal (13).
- Only, nine (09) states have reported **monitoring** of air/ water/ groundwater quality at landfill sites viz. Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab & Tamil Nadu [**Annexure-III A**].

## 7.2 Overall Implementation Status

Unless, Guiding Groups/Cells are set-up at Central, State and District Level to assist local bodies in organizing themselves to comply with the Rules, it will be difficult to achieve satisfactory compliance. There is need to develop good and adequate private entrepreneurship to participate in waste management to cover the country. Annual Report received from all 35 SPCBs/PCCs during the year: 2013-14 by February 2015. Some of the SPCBs/PCCs have not submitting the Annual Reports consecutively (**Annexure-II**). The implementation status of the MSW (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 is given in the below **Tables I - IV**. Also, the statistics of the MSW management recorded till the reporting year are given in the **Annexure-I to V**. The state-wise overall implementation status of MSW rules is given at Table- 0 below;

**Table- 0 State-wise overall Implementation Status**

Sl. No	States	Overall Implementation Status of MSW Rules, 2000
1	Andaman Nicobar	There is only <b>one ULB</b> (i.e. Port Blair Municipal Council) in the UT of A&N Island. A landfill site has been identified at Brookshabad for setting up waste processing and disposal facility. <b>House-to-house</b> collection is done by PBMC



		<p>in 107 pockets of 18 wards. Initiatives have been taken for management of solid waste at wards No. 13 &amp; 14, which will be extended to all 18 wards in a phase manner. Services of 04 dumper placer with 16 containers have been introduced in the collection system of waste, where garbage generation is more. Sufficient of bins are placed at the markets for collection of fruit and vegetable, fish, meat wastes. Construction of modern abattoir is under consideration by PBMC. To <b>avoid mixing of Bio-medical Waste</b> with other waste separate container is placed in the vicinity of Hospital exclusive for the storage of Bio-Medical waste. Total 200 Nos. handcarts and 20 Nos. of three wheeler autos are used for transferring waste into the container, community bins and transfer stations. Awareness programs conducted among the general public for collection, segregation, Storage. Wastes are collected on daily basis. Transportation of waste to disposal site is done through tipper truck and dumper placer under the cover of nets.</p>
2	Andhra Pradesh	<p>There are <b>182 ULBs</b> (19 Corporations &amp; 163 Municipalities) in the state. Authorization status is not informed. An Integrated MSWM project (proposed by GHMC) at Jawaharnagar and Shameerpet. Rangareddy district have established compost plant &amp; RDF for processing of 3600 TPD of MSW. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has constructed the sanitary landfill facility and operating the same. Composting / vermin composting plants have been set up by the municipalities of Vijayawada, Eluru, Kadapa, Pulivendula, Suryapet, Nalgonda, Mandapet, Tenali, Guntakal, Yemiganur, Karimnagar, Mancherial, Bobbili, Amudalavalsa, Salur, Palacole, Narsaraopet, Sathenapalli, Tadipatri, Palamaneru, Kothagudm, Warangal, Bhongir, Madanapalli, Rayachoty, Yerraguntla, Mangalagiri, Jammalamadugu, Ramachandrapuram, Srikalahasti Jagital.</p> <p>Karimnagar district obtained CFO of the Board to operate waste to energy project of capacity 10 MW by using RDF (Refuse derived fuel) by processing of 273 TPD of MSW. The industry obtained CFE (expansion) of the Board to enhance the power plant 10 MW to 12 MW by using 412 TPD of RDF.</p> <p>Waste processing facilities are regularly monitored by APPCB. The closure and containment activity of Kadapa dumpsite is being taken up under world Bank program. The Kadapa municipal corporation has identified a new site of area 92 acres for developing, processing and disposal facilities.</p>
3	Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The implementation of Rules could not be met as per time schedule. However, continuous efforts are on for implementation of the parameters.</li> <li>• <b>One waste processing</b> and disposal facility for the MSW of Capital complex is operational at Chimpu in Itanagar..</li> <li>• The Itanagar Municipal Council and Pasighat Municipal Council have taken over the subject of sanitation from the Department of Urban Development &amp; Housing (UD&amp;H) of Itanagar capital complex and Pasighat respectively. However the UD&amp;H is responsible for the management and handling of MSW as per the provisions laid down under the municipal and handling of MSW as per the provisions laid down under the municipal solid wastes (M&amp;H) rules, 2000 in the other remaining urban divisions.</li> <li>• A committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Capital complex is constituted to identify dumping/landfill sites for the capital region. No information is provided regarding authorization granted.</li> </ul>

4	Assam	<p>There are 88 ULBs responsible for implementation of MSW rules in the state. MSW rules could not be implemented in the state as per schedule-I, However, Guwahati municipal corporation has developed a waste processing and disposal facility. Another MSW management facility (100 TPD) is coming up for Dibrugarh town at Ghoramara. The necessary site selection and environmental clearance obtained, only public hearing is due on 17.12.2014. Similarly, a proposal for pilot project for MSW management is being under taken by Silchar Municipal Board.</p> <p><b>Door to door collection</b> of MSW has been taken up by Guwahati Municipal Corporation and other towns like Silchar, Umrangshu, Maibang, Halflong, Badarpur, Karimganj and Sivasagarh. In other parts, old practice is being continued for collection of MSW from road side bins provided at different locations by Truck, Tractor and push carts for taking to the dumping ground. Segregation of waste is not practiced in Assam. Age old practices are followed by most of the local bodies for storage of waste. Dustbins are provided in some locations and the wastes are picked up in an interval of 2-3 days. In Guwahati city, colour coded bins are provided at some selected areas. In Pachim Boragaon area of Guwahati, a temporary storage facility has been set up by Guwahati Municipal Corporation. Transportation is done using tractor, truck, tipper, hand cart etc. in the State of Assam. There is no waste processing and disposal facility in the state except Guwahati.</p>
5	Bihar	<p>There are <b>140 ULBs</b> (11 Corporations, 41 Nagar Parishad and 88 Nagar Panchayats) responsible for MSW management in the state. None of the Municipalities are complying with the provisions of the MSW Rules. Hence, no monitoring carried out. However, Patna Nagar Nigam has identified landfill site at Bairia (Patna) and in the process of setting up waste processing and disposal facility (1000 TPD). Authorization has been granted for the same during December, 2013.</p>
6	Chandigarh	<p>The Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh is solely responsible for waste management in the UT of Chandigarh. About <b>350 TPD</b> of MSW is generated in Chandigarh UT including horticulture waste. Out of which, 340 TPD of waste is collected. The Garbage containing mandi wastes, hotel waste, drainage silt etc. is sent to garbage processing plant and rest of the waste is dumped directly into dumping ground daily. The garbage processing plant started receiving entire quantity of city MSW from April 2009 onward. One heavy chain bulldozer is used for compacting, pushing and leveling the garbage in low lying areas at landfill site. One JCB has been engaged for digging of fresh soil and two tippers for transportation of the soil for spreading its layer over garbage on day to day basis. Pipelines have been laid and leachate collection tank has been constructed to collect leachate. Gas welds/vents has been provided in closure landfills and sanitary landfill area and dumping ground.</p>
7	Chhattisgarh	<p>There are <b>169 local bodies</b> in the state. Applications for authorization was received from only one ULB and granted the same. All the municipal authorities have been instructed to develop setting up of waste processing and disposal faculties as per the provision of the MSW rules, 2000 as per schedule II. Out of 169 municipal authorities, <b>64 municipal</b> authorities have identified landfill sites, of which 16 landfill sites have been approved by district level committee. <b>Four (04)</b> municipalities have established and started vermin-composting / composting operation. Monitoring for compliance is not informed by the Board.</p> <p>Necessary instructions have been issued to all local bodies of the state for improvement of existing landfill sites as per provisions of MSW rules, 2000. In the state, <b>64 municipal</b> authorities have identified landfill sites, out of which 16</p>

		landfill sites have been approved by district level committee. 89 ULBs are in search of suitable sites for identification of landfills as per the provisions of the schedule - III. Chhattisgarh has submitted <b>action plan</b> (till 2030) to Hon'ble NGT (Bhopal) for compliance of MSW Rules, 2000
8	Daman Diu	There are 03 ULBs (Daman, Diu & Silvassa) are responsible for MSW management in the UT. Daman municipal council (DMC) informed about non-existence of facility for municipal solid waste management in daman. However the work of outsourcing the garbage management for the jurisdiction of DMC is entrusted to private party (M/s Saitech Scientific System (p). Ltd., Pune.). Diu Municipal Council has proposed customized systematic solid waste management. The proposal of Silvassa Municipal Council <i>has been</i> made by the Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli to improve solid waste management practice. Presently, MSW is being collected from <b>door-to-door</b> and dumping in all the municipalities.
9	Delhi	There are five municipal authorities in Delhi responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules viz. (i) North Delhi Municipal Corporation, (ii) South Delhi Municipal Corporation, (iii) East Delhi Municipal Corporation, (iv) New Delhi Municipal Council and (v) Delhi Cantonment Board Total Municipal Solid Waste generated in five municipal areas is 8390 tons /day. The details are as under; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Delhi Municipal Corporation : 3000 MTD</li> <li>• South Delhi Municipal Corporation : 2500 MTD</li> <li>• East Delhi Municipal Corporation : 2500 MTD</li> <li>• New Delhi Municipal Council : 300 MTD</li> <li>• Delhi Cantonment Board : 90 MTD</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Total : 8390 TPD</b></p> Existing processing / disposal facility for municipal solid waste are; Sanitary landfill sites – 4 Composting plants -2 Waste to energy plants -3 (1 operational, 2 under installation) House-to-house collection practiced in all ULBs.
10	Goa	That, <b>14 Municipalities</b> in the state are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules, 2000. Out of which, application for authorization received from <b>09 municipalities</b> and authorization granted to 05 municipalities. Total 12 towns (Panaji, Pernem, Bicholim, Sanquelim, Valpoi, Ponda, Mapusa, Marmugoa, Margao, Quepem, Cuucolim & Canacona) have taken initiatives for MSW management and comply partially; none of them has achieved 100% compliance. Two (02) towns not complied at all. <b>Waste processing plants</b> are operational at <b>07 Municipalities</b> (Pernem, Bicholim, Sanquelim, Margao, Quepem, Cuucolim & Canacona). Two (02) waste processing plants proposed at Panaji & Valpoi). There are open dumping sites under 05 municipalities viz. Mapusa, Marmugoa, Margao, Sanguem & Curchorem). Sanitary landfills operational under 05 Municipalities (Pernem, Bicholim, Sanquelim, Quepem, Cuucolim & Canacona) and another landfill is being constructed in the state. Landfill site identified by <b>03 municipalities</b> (Panaji, Ponda & Margao).
11	Gujarat	That, <b>167 ULBs</b> in the state are responsible for MSW management. The status of Authorization to ULBs is not informed. It is reported that <b>38 nos. vermin-compost plants, 40 compost plants</b> have been set up in the state besides, 13 composting plants are under construction. There is one RDF plants (500 TPD) with power generation facility at Ahmedabad. Regional/individual landfill sites

		have been identified for all municipalities, <b>64 sites</b> have been provided facilities with fencing, lighting, weighbridge, etc.; <b>5 SLFs</b> developed for disposal of MSW and 11 landfills are under construction. Some 42 ULBs proposed to develop landfills.
12	Haryana	<p>Total <b>74 ULBs</b> in the state are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules, 2000. Total towns reported 79 Nos. comprising of 17 class-I cities/towns, 20 class II towns, 26 class-II towns and 16 class IV towns.</p> <p>Total <b>34 applications</b> received for authorization during the year, none of them was granted authorization. One authorization is under process. All municipalities collect their waste without segregation. Transportation norms complied by 7 ULBs. However, 36 towns have taken initiatives for MSW management. No municipality complied 100%. 11 towns were partially complied. 57 towns not complied with MSW Rules. However, good initiatives taken observed in YMN AJgadhari and Karnal. It is reported that <b>03 waste processing plants</b> are operational and other 02 processing plants are waiting for operation. 04 waste processing plants proposed. Total <b>59 dump sites</b> identified in the state. Sanitary landfilling in low lying areas is operational at 13 locations and <b>04 landfills</b> have been constructed (YMN Ajjadhari, Karnal, Indri &amp; Nissing P). <b>36 landfill sites</b> have been identified. Waste-to-Energy project yet to take up in the state.</p>
13	Himachal Pradesh	<p>Total <b>56 ULBs</b> responsible in the state for MSW management. There are one Municipal Corporation, 25 Municipal Councils, 23 Nagar Panchayat and 7 Cantonment Boards. Total 18 ULBs have applied for authorization and authorization granted to 08 ULBs.</p> <p>As per Schedule-I, by 2003, <b>09 ULBs</b> established waste processing facilities and shared facility by 02 ULBs. Landfill sites identified by <b>50 ULBs</b> and Landfill under construction in <b>02 ULBs</b> (Nalagarh &amp; Baddi). Out 56 ULBs, none has complied with the MSW Rules. Presently, <b>12 ULBs</b> are processing MSW (through pit composting, vessel composting &amp; Stac technology) in 10 facilities without landfill provision. Another 6 ULBs are planning &amp; constructing waste processing facilities. Monitoring not carried out as no ground water sources at the sites.</p>
14	Jammu & Kashmir	<p>There are 85 ULBs [Municipal Corporation-2, Municipal Council-06, Municipal Committee-75 &amp; Cantonment Board-02] are responsible for implementation of MSW Rules in the state. Setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities established in Municipalalities of Doda (Vermi-composting), Sunderbani (vermin-composting), Bhadewah (Vermicomposting &amp; Landfilling) and Srinagar (Landfill site at Achan). Jammu Municipal Corporation has proposed for waste processing plant in Jammu for which landfill site has been identified. Monitoring is not being carried out as no waste processing facility except for vermicomposting has applied so far for authorization. Landfill site at Achan (Srinagar) is being modernized with the aid of Asian Development Bank (ADB). Landfill site identified at Udhampur district, MC- Katra, MC-Khour and MC- Akhnoor, Jammu. Identification of suitable landfill site is in progress by Jammu Municipal Corporation.</p>
15	Jharkhand	<p>There are 37 ULBs responsible for management of MSW in 37 cities/towns of the state. There ar 3 Nos. class II city- Ranchi, JSR &amp; Dhanbad. The estimated MSW generation and collection in the state is 3570 TPD; out of which 65 TPD is treated and the remaining 3505 TPD is landfilled/dumped [not as per MSW Rules]. Directions have been given to all Municipalities/Notified area committees regarding implementation of schedule-I. Municipalities have partly</p>

		<p>complied with schedule II of the MSW Rules. <b>House-to-house</b> collection is practiced partly in most cities. Segregation and storage facility is done in only JSR (JASCO Area (65 TPD). Covered transport done partly in most cities. Good initiative taken only in JASCO area. For processing MSW, <b>2 Nos.</b> [one vermin-compost plant and one compost plant] facilities have been set up in the state; out of which compost plant is operational. In addition, landfill identified at 3 ULBs (Ranchi, JSR and Bokaro steel city). <b>3 Landfills</b> have been constructed. Monitoring is not conducted in the landfill sites. Jharkhand Board issued Directions to Department of Urban Development, Govt. of Jharkhand for compliance to EIA &amp; MSW Rules, 2000 vide letter No B-1491 dt. 09.05.2014. Also, Directions issued to Nagar Palika, Bokaro vide letter dated 29.12.2014.</p>
16	Karnataka	<p>There are 219 Urban Local Bodies in the state of Karnataka; which include 1 Mahanagar Palike, 10 city Corporations, 41 City Municipal Councils, 68 Town councils, 94 Panchayats and 5 Notified Area Committees (NACs). 8 ULBs (Devenahalli, Vijayapura, Anekal, Bantwal, Mudabidiri, Ullal &amp; Saligrama) do not have their own landfill site. The Deputy Commissioners/ Secretary UD have submitted Time-bound Action Plan for MSW management; wherein BBMP had set time as 31.03.2013 and other local bodies 30.06.2011. The KSPCB has decentralized powers to Regional Offices for granting authorizations for MSW Management. Total MSW generation in the state is 8784 TPD; out of which 7602 TPD is collected.</p> <p><b>Bangalore city</b> generates around 3500 TPD of MSW and 3000 TPD is processed. To encourage segregation, 170 dry waste collection centres are placed in different wards. There are 13 decentralized Biomethanation plants set up, out of which 4 are operational. Landfilling without processing is done at Bingipura and Lakshmi-pura facilities. Another six new facilities (of 2300 TPD) are being set up at Kanahalli, Seegihalli, Doddabidarkallu, Lingaderenhalli, Subrayanpalya, Chikkanagamangala &amp; KCDC. Karnataka SPCB has evolved guidelines for Buffer Zones around MSW sites, C&amp;D wastes, slaughter house sites &amp; Big campuses. The mix waste is processed at 11 sites, Mix waste processing with landfill at 7 sites, Bio-methanation plants at 15 sites.</p>
17	Kerala	<p>There are <b>65 Municipal</b> Authorities (60 Municipalities and 05 Corporations) responsible for MSW management in the state of Kerala. 776 TPD of MSW is being collected in the state out of which, 470 TPD is processed/treated. Total 33 ULBs having treatment facilities (compost/ vermin-compost and Biogas plants). There is no scientific landfill site in the state for disposal of MSW. However, 07 landfill sites have been identified for providing MSW disposal facility.</p>
18	Lakshadweep	<p>Lakshadweep is an archipelago consists of 12 atolls, 3 reefs and 5 submerged banks of its 36 islands with 10 thousand populations. There are 10 village Panchayats and one District Panchayat. The islands viz. Agatti, Amini, Androth, Bitra, Chetalth, Kadmath, Kalpeni, Kavaratti, Kilthan and Minicoy have the village panchayats in each island responsible for MSW management.</p>
19	Madhya Pradesh	<p>Total <b>364 municipal</b> authorities responsible for MSW management in the state. Status of one ULB is under decision of Court.</p> <p><b>Waste processing &amp; Disposal facility:</b> Four municipal authorities namely Singrauli, Rewa, Chattarpur &amp; Panna have installed compost plant. Municipal Corporation Gwalior and Indore has commissioned waste processing and disposal facilities. Municipal Corporation Jabalpur has also commissioned kathonda landfill site and is in operation since march 2011. Cantonment Board Sagar and Municipal Corpn. Sagar has given contract to private agencies for making manure through composting. Nagar Palika Parishad Dabra has started</p>

		<p>landfill site during 2010-11. DPR has been submitted by 91 municipal authorities but no substantial progress in setting up of waste processing and disposal facility has been done by any other municipal authority. The disposal of MSW on land fill site by other local authorities has not been done in accordance with the provision of the MSW rules. Usually, old practices are being adopted with or without improvement.</p> <p><b>Monitoring:</b> In absence of operation of processing, disposal &amp; storage facility by any of the municipal authorities in accordance with the MSW rules, monitoring of these facilities not taken up till the facilities are actually made functional. However all regional offices have been instructed to continue water quality monitoring in the close vicinity of existing MSW dump area.</p> <p><b>Improvement of existing dumpsites:</b> Municipal corporation Gwalior has completed land fill site and processing plant in accordance with MSW rules. Municipal corporation Indore has also developed landfill site and started processing plant. No substantial improvement/ development have been done at the existing dumping sides of municipal waste by any other municipal authorities in the state excluding some improvement of minor nature.</p> <p><b>Identification of landfill:</b> 308 local authorities have identified the landfill site. At Ujjain 08 local bodies have partially developed land fill sites. Municipal corporation Sagar and Satna Nagar Palika Parishad Chhatarpur and Nagar Parishad Chitrakoot have also developed land fill site for the disposal of MSW but no site development or any other related works has yet been started by other municipal authorities.</p> <p>The status of authorization issued to ULBs not informed. MPPCB has issued directions under section 5 of EPA 1986 to ULBs for effective implementation of MSW Rules, 2000.</p>
20	Maharashtra	<p>There are <b>257 ULBs</b> which includes 239 Corporations/councils, 06 Cantonments &amp; 06 Nagar Panchayats. Total generation of MSW in the state is estimated as 26,820.29 MT/Day and treated 6286 TPD. Total 110 ULBs having processing facilities (Partly), out of which, <b>13 ULBs</b> having landfilling facilities using landfilling facilities. Monitoring is being done in these facilities. Improvement of existing landfill site has been done in Pune and Nagpur MC. Identification of landfill site for future use has been done by 165 ULBs [24 Municipal Corporations and 141 Municipal Councils]. In Maharashtra, compost plants (<b>65 Nos.</b>), Vermi-compost plants (<b>38 Nos.</b>), Bio-methanation plants (<b>24 Nos.</b>), RDF (<b>8 Nos.</b>) and one plastic recycling plant are operational for processing MSW. The BAARC (NISRGUNA technology) has been installed at 16 locations and planned for another 8 locations.</p>
21	Manipur	<p>That, <b>09 Municipal</b> Authorities (Imphal, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Moirang, Nambol, Mayang-Imphal, Maching, Jiribam &amp; Ningthoukhong) are responsible for implementation of MSW Rules in the state. Total 170 MT/day MSW is generated from above 09 towns. The other district Head Quarter of Ukhrul, Senapati, Tamenglong and Chandel have characteristics of urban areas but not considered as urban area. These four towns generate 2.5-3.6 MT/day of MSW.</p> <p>At present, there are no proper waste processing and disposal facilities operating with authorization of the board in the state of Manipur. However a municipal solid waste treatment plant for Imphal is nearing completion and in operation on trial basis at Lamdeng khunou, 7 km away from Imphal.</p>
22	Meghalaya	<p>That, <b>7 ULBs</b> are responsible in the state for implementation of MSW Rules namely- Municipal Board of Shillong, Tura, Williamnagar, Jowai, Shillong Cantt., Baghmara and Resubelpur). Out of these 07 Municipalities, only 4 ULBs have reported (Jowai, Tura, Shillong Cantt. Board &amp; William Nagar).</p>

		<p>Shillong Municipal Board has set up an aerobic <b>compost plant</b> (100 TPD) at Mawiong. The waste from Shillong Cantt. Board also brought to this plant for processing. Meghalaya SPCB monitors the compost plant. There is no sanitary landfill in the entire state for disposal of MSW. No improvement has been done to the existing disposal sites. Shillong MB has identified a new landfill site and land acquisition is under progress. The state is planning to set up scientific landfill site near Umsawli village outside Shillong. Tura Municipal Board is having one vermin-composting plant for processing biodegradable waste. Segregation is followed for the same. Monitoring not carried out at the site. A DPR is prepared and Meghalaya Government has commenced construction activities at the dumping ground of Ronkon Songgittal. Tura Municipal Board has no proposal for selection of new landfill site. Jowai municipality has acquired land at Sabah Muswang for landfill site and DPR prepared by Urban Department. Presently, MSW is being dumped at Mynkjai. Williamnagar Municipality has no proposal for waste processing/disposal facility as quantity is less (10.7 TPD).-</p>
23	Mizoram	<p>Only <b>2 ULBs</b> exist in the state responsible for MSW management. However, there are total <b>33 towns</b> including 3 class-I towns, 5 Class II towns and 12 Class III towns. UD&amp; PA and Trade &amp; Commerce Departments are responsible for MSW management in the state. "Mizoram Municipality Bill 2007" has been passed in the Assembly. Waste processing and disposal facilities are yet to be adopted in the state. Improvement of existing landfill sites are carried on by SIMPIU and one landfill site has been identified on 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 2002 at Tuirial. NOC is issued for trench landfilling at Lengte, Mamit. Segregation of waste is not followed in the state. Aizwal town generates 240.39 TPD of MSW. One vermin-compost plant is under planned. Monitoring not carried out.</p>
24	Nagaland	<p>That, <b>09 ULBs</b> are responsible for implementation of MSW rules in the state [Dimapur, Kohima, Kiphire, Zunhebolo, Phek, Mokokchung, Wokha, Mon &amp; Tuensang]. Total 270 TPD MSW generates in the state and collected 186 TPD [Report 2013-14]. There is no waste processing and disposal facility in the state. However, Kohima municipal council has set up a vermi-compost plant under demonstration project. The landfill site for Kohima has been identified at Lerie. Authorization granted to Kohima Municipal Council for waste processing and disposal. Presently, all municipalities are following the practice of MSW dumping.</p>
25	Orissa	<p>Total <b>110 ULBs</b> are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules in the state. Out of 2460.4 TPD generation of MSW, 2096 TPD is collected and 30 TPD is processed in various facilities. Segregation is followed in 4 ULBs (Bhubnaswar, Cuttack, Rourkela &amp; Bargarh).</p> <p>Out of 110 municipalities, <b>19 ULBs</b> have applied for authorization and authorization valid of 39 ULBs till the year. Majority of ULBs failed to comply with schedule-I. However, Paradeep NAC and Puri Municipality had set up compost plant earlier.</p>
26	Puducherry	<p>In UT of Puducherry, <b>25 ULBs</b> including 05 municipalities and 10 Commune Panchayats. Authorization was issued to 03 municipalities [Pondicherry, Oulgaret and Yanam municipality] and 10 Commune Panchayats for disposal of solid waste in their dump sites. All of them have to renew their authorization.</p> <p><b>Action Plan</b> has been prepared and submitted by PUDA/Puducherry Administration for MSW management in the UT.</p>
27	Punjab	<p>Total <b>143 ULBs</b> exist in the state. 2 facilities have been set up &amp; operational in Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur district and 1 facility in Ludhiana which will be operational by Feb' 2014. <b>03 waste processing and disposal facilities</b> are monitored regularly by PPCB. Improvement of existing landfills done by 05</p>

		<p>ULBs, 113 ULBs are partially complying and 25 ULBs are not complying. Still, 117 ULBs have not identified the landfill sites. Landfill sites identified <b>by 26 ULBs</b> belonging to Dist. Jalandhrar, Hoshiarpur, Bathinda, Barnala, Ludhiana and Sangrur. <b>Good initiatives</b> taken for MSW management by 09 towns (Adampur, Alawalpur, Phaguwara, Nakodar, Jalandhar, SAS Nagar, 2 districts in Amritsar and 1 district in Sangrur).</p> <p>A state level master Plan has been prepared for management of MSW in the state dividing entire state into Eight (08) clusters- (1) Jalandhar, (2) Ludhiana, (3) Bathinda, (4) Ferozepur, (5) Patiala, (6) Amritsar, (7) Pathankot and (8) GMADA cluster. The projects of Bathinda, Jalandhar,, Amritsar and SAS Nagar have obtained Environmental clearance and are under implementation. However, time target for completion of these projects is not informed by the Government or ULBs.</p>
28	Rajasthan	<p>Total <b>190</b> municipal authorities in the state [class I: 41 cities, class II: 13 towns, class III: 58 towns and Class IV: 78 towns]. Out of 41 class-I town/cities, <b>18</b> Municipal corporations/authorities, (List enclosed) have developed/developing SLF / compost plant, and the work these <b>6 major cities</b> (Jaipur, jodhpur, Ajmer, kota, Bikaner and udaipur) have been taken up in the first phase on PPP basis on priority. Out of 13 class-II town/cities, in <b>7</b> Municipal Authorities DOR preparation bid documents for Integrated solid waste management proposals are invited. However specific point wise details have not been submitted by the municipalities/authorities to the state board so far. Authorization status not reported.</p>
29	Sikkim	<p>In Sikkim, <b>04 Municipal authorities</b> (Gangtok, Namchi, Geyzing &amp; Mangan) have reported during the reporting year. Gangtok Municipal Corporation is sending MSW to Martam MSWTF, but the facility is non- functional and hence, wastes are being dumped at the Martam site. However construction of sanitary landfill at existing dumpsite at Martam is underway. The project is being carried out by Urban Development and Housing Department (Govt. of Sikkim) with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB). Namchi Municipal Council District-(south Sikkim) has taken up construction of MSW treatment facility which is under construction at Sipchu (near Jorethang). The Gayzing Municipal Nagar Panchayat (West Sikkim district) also sends MSW to above facility at Sipchu. Presently, the wastes from these two municipalities are being dumped at Sipchu near Jorethang. Mangan Nagar Panchayat (North Sikkim district) has installed organic waste convertor for converting waste into compost. <b>Monitoring</b> the performance of waste processing and disposal facilities not carried out in any facility. <b>Landfill sites</b> as per provisions of these rules is under construction at sipchu (near Jorethang)</p>
30	Tamil Nadu	<p>That, 664 ULBs in the state of Tamil Nadu viz. Corporations-12, Municipalities-123 and Town Panchayats- 529. The total generation of MSW from the urban local bodies is 14234 MT/day that represents waste generation in the Corporation is 57%, Municipalities 23%, Town Panchayat is 20% respectively.</p> <p>Municipalities and Town Panchayats have taken several unique initiatives for effective implementation of solid waste management which include segregation at source, generating power from food waste, vermi composting, pelletisation of plastic waste etc. TNPCB has issued <b>Authorization</b> for setting up of Municipal Solid Waste Management to <b>113 ULBs</b> [5 Corporations, 39 municipalities and 69 town panchayats]. Also, TNPCB has issued No Objection Certificate for identification of Municipal Solid Waste processing facility to 4 Corporations, 63 municipalities and 129 town panchayats. Proposal has been</p>



		made for Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management at <b>Pallavaram &amp; Tambaram</b> municipalities for power generation using MSW. The integrated municipal solid waste processing facility implemented for <b>Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai</b> Corporations produces compost and Refuse Derived Fuel of commercial value. Construction of <b>Biomethanation</b> plant of 10 Ton capacity at <b>Vendipalayam</b> of Erode Corporation is under progress. All the Municipal authorities as well as the District Collectors who are responsible for the implementation of the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 are also responsible to identify suitable site for management of municipal solid wastes. TNPCB is co-ordinating to identify suitable lands, issue of Authorization, creating awareness among the public for source segregation, establishment of Non-Biodegradable collection Centre in the state.
31	Tripura	Total <b>20 ULBs</b> responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules in the state (Municipal Corporation -1, Municipal Council-10 & Nagar Panchayat- 09). Application for authorization received from 07 LUBs and granted authorization to 05 ULBs. <b>Initiatives</b> have been taken to set up waste processing facilities like compost plant in Agartala, Kailasahar, Kumarghat and Ambasa. Also, Initiatives taken for setting up landfill facility at Agartala, Bishalgarh, Ranirbazar, Sonamura, Melaghar, Khowai, Teliamura, Amarpur, Santirbazar, Sabroom, Udaipur, Belonia, Kamalpur, Ambasa, Kumarghat, Kailasahar & Dharmanagar. The State Government is trying hard to implement the MSW Rules . The Urban Development Department of Govt. of Tripura has sanctioned Rs. 14.92 Crores for 15 ULBs in connection with improvement of their solid waste management. For newly established 04 ULBs, Urban Department is preparing proposal for releasing funds for effective management of MSW of those areas.
32	Telangana	The same report as submitted by Andhra Pradesh SPCB.
33	Uttar Pradesh	That, 630 ULBs (Nagar Nigam- 13, Nagar Palika Parishad- 196 and Nagar Panchayat- 421) are responsible for implementation of MSW Rules in the state. Out of 13 Nagar Nigam, 8 Nagar Nigams namely <b>Kanpur, Agra, Lucknow, Moradabad, Aligarh, Varanasi, Allahabad</b> and <b>Bareilly</b> have been installed MSW treatment and disposal facilities (MSWTSDF). The MSW facility at Nagar Nigam Bareilly is presently closed in compliance of Hon'ble NGT Order. While 01 MSW treatment and disposal facility is under development at Nagar Nigam Jhansi. Development of MSW treatment & disposal facilities yet to be done in the remaining 04 Nagar Nigams (Ghaziabad, Meerut, Gorakhpur and Saharanpur). Further, 08 MSW treatment and disposal facilities are installed and operational at different Nagar Palika Parishad ie <b>Muzaffamagar, Mainpuri, Etawah, Raebareli, Barabanki, Fatehpur, Kannauj</b> and <b>Mathura</b> . Again development of 02 MSW treatment and disposal facilities is <b>under progress</b> at Nagar Palika Parishad <b>Sambhal and Mirzapur</b> . Municipal Solid Waste generation is about 19180 TPD in state of UP, out of which about 5197 TPD MSW is processed/treated (Approx. 27%). These figures clearly reflect that MSW Rules are not enforced and the local bodies are non-compliant. Majority of the local bodies have not approached SPCB for seeking authorization under MSW Rules. Also, local bodies are not submitting Annual Reports to SPCB and this is the main cause, that SPCB is not able to adhere with time schedule given in the Rule for submitting Annual Report. <b><u>Existing facilities for Waste Processing and disposal</u></b>

		Total 16 MSW processing and disposal sites have been constructed and operational in U.P. while 3 MSW treatment disposal sites are under construction, Disposal of municipal solid waste is done by composting, bio-composting, vermi-composting, palletization/ composting/ landfilling etc. These 16 MSW treatment and disposal facilities, 03 sites are based on composting process, 01 site is based on composting/land filling/ recycling/ briquette making, 05 sites are based on bio-composting/landfill, 01 site bio-composting/RDF process, 04 sites on palletization/composting and 02 sites are operational on the basis of vermi-composting process etc.
34	Uttarakhand	Total <b>68 ULBs</b> including five cantonments responsible in the state for implementation of MSW Rules. None of the Local bodies has set up waste processing and disposal facility. Nagar Palika Dehradun & Pauri has identified site for MSW disposal and the matter is under process. The local bodies are collecting MSW without segregation and disposed through open dumping. Waste processing and sanitary landfill facility does not exist. However, <b>3 ULBs</b> are composting in unplanned pits. Total waste generation and collection reported to be 1013 TPD. Only one ULB is practicing <b>house to house</b> collection.
35	West Bengal	Total <b>127 ULBs</b> exist in West Bengal responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules; which include 58 class-I towns, 28 class II towns, 32 class III towns , 8 class IV towns and 01 class V town. Application received for authorization from 05 ULBs and 02 operators. <b>Authorization</b> issued to 04 ULBs (N. Barrackpore, Chandemagore, Bhadreswar & Krishnanagar) and 02 operators (Time Tech Waste Solution & WB Waste Mgt.).

**Table-I: Summary of Implementation Status of Schedule I**

Sl. No	States	Status of implementation Schedule I (Rule 4(3))
1	Andaman Nicobar	<b>Land identified</b> site identified at Brookshabad. The application for authorization for setting up facility for processing and disposal of MSW has not

		yet been received. <b>Monitoring</b> proposed to be done after Setups the waste processing and disposal facilities.
2	Andhra Pradesh	<p>There are 182 ULBs (19 Corporations &amp; 163 Municipalities) in the state. <b>Authorization</b> status not informed. An integrated MSWM project (proposed by GHMC) at Jawaharnagar (V) and Shameerpet (M). Rangareddy district have established compost plant &amp; RDF for processing of 3600 TPD of MSW. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) have constructed the sanitary landfill facility and operating the same.</p> <p><b>Composting/vermin composting</b> plants have been set up by municipalities of Vijayawada, Eluru, Kadapa, Pulivendula, Suryapet, Nalgonda, Mandapet, Tenali, Guntakal, Yemiganur, Karimnagar, Mancherial, Bobbili, Amudalavalsa, Salur, Palacole, Narsaraopet, Sathenapalli, Tadipatri, Palamaneru, Kothagudm, Warangal, Bhongir, Madanapalli, Rayachoty, Yerraguntla, Mangalagiri, Jammalamadugu, Ramachandrapuram, Srikalahasti Jagital.</p> <p>Karimnagar district obtained CFO of the Board to operate waste to energy project of capacity 10 MW by using refuse derived fuel generated from processing of 273 TPD of MSW. The industry obtained CFE (expansion) of the board to enhance the power plant 10 MW to 12 MW by using 412 TPD of refuse derived fuel.</p> <p>Waste processing facilities are regularly <b>monitored</b> by APPCB. The closure and containment of municipal solid waste dump site at Kadapa municipal corporation is being taken up under world Bank program. The Kadapa municipal corporation has identified a new site of area 92 acres for developing, processing and disposal facilities.</p>
3	Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The implementation could not be met as per <b>schedule-I</b>. However, continuous efforts are on for implementation of the parameters.</li> <li>• One <b>waste processing and disposal</b> facility for the MSW of Capital complex is operational at Chimpu in Itanagar..</li> <li>• The Itanagar Municipal Council and Pasighat Municipal Council have taken over the subject of sanitation from the Department of Urban Development &amp; Housing (UD&amp;H) of Itanagar capital complex and Pasighat respectively. However the UD&amp;H is responsible for the management and handling of MSW as per the provisions laid down under the municipal and handling of MSW as per the provisions laid down under the municipal solid wastes (M&amp;H) rules, 2000 in the other remaining urban divisions.</li> <li>• A committee headed by the deputy commissioner. Capital complex is constituted to identify dumping/landfill sites for the capital region. No information is provided regarding authorization granted.</li> </ul>
4	Assam	<p>The time target set under schedule – I has been over; and no local body could comply as per time specified in schedule – I. However, an effort is made to implement an integrated management of solid waste in Guwahati city. Guwahati municipal corporation has developed a waste processing and disposal facility. Another project namely 100TPD municipal solid waste (MSW) facility for Dibrugarh town to be located at Ghoramara under Dibrugarh district is coming up. The necessary site selection has been made and the state environment impact assessment authority (SEIAA) has been accorded TORs to the unit and public hearing for the same is going to be held on 17.12.2014. A proposal for pilot project for disposal of MSW is being under taken by Silchar Municipal Board as informed in their annual report.</p>
5	Bihar	There are 140 (11 Corporations, 41 Nagar Parishad and 88 Nagar Panchayats)

		responsible for MSW management in the state (AR 2010-11). <b>None</b> of the Municipalities are complying with the provisions of Schedule-I of the MSW Rules. None of the ULBs has complied with the MSW Rules and developed facilities for processing and disposal of MSW. Hence, no monitoring carried out. The Patna Nagar Nigam has identified landfill site at Bairia (Patna) and in the process of setting up waste processing and disposal facility (1000 TPD) including landfill at Bairia. <b>Authorization</b> has been granted for the same during December, 2013.
6	Chandigarh	M/s Jai Prakash Associate Ltd. has set up <b>waste processing plant</b> to process RDF. <b>Landfill site</b> has been improved; capping & covering has been completed. The MCC is in the process of identifying a new landfill site.
7	Chhattisgarh	There 169 local bodies in the state. Applications for authorization was received from only one ULB and granted the same. All the municipal authorities have been instructed to develop setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities as per the provision of the MSW rules, 2000. As per schedule II out of 169 municipal authorities of the state, <b>64 municipal authorities</b> have identified landfill sites, out of which 16 landfill sites have been approved by district level committee. Four municipal authorities have established and started vermin composting / composting plant. Monitoring for compliance to the rules not informed by the Board. Necessary instructions have been issued to all local bodies of the state for improvement of existing landfill sites as per provisions of MSW rules, 2000. In the state, <b>64 municipal authorities</b> have identified landfill sites, out of which 16 landfill sites have been approved by district level committee and 89 ULBs are in search of suitable sites for landfill as per the provisions of the schedule-III.
8	Daman Diu	Daman Municipal Council (DMC) informed that municipal solid waste management does not exist in Daman. However the work of outsourcing the garbage management for the jurisdiction of DMC is entrusted to private party (M/s Saitech scientific system (p) Ltd., Pune). Diu Municipal Council informed that Customized systematic solid waste management has been proposed by the Diu Municipal Council. Silvassa Municipal Council informed that the proposal <i>has been</i> made for them by the Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli to improve solid waste management practice.
9	Delhi	There are five municipal authorities in Delhi responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules viz. (i) North Delhi Municipal Corporation, (ii) South Delhi Municipal Corporation, (iii) East Delhi Municipal Corporation, (iv) New Delhi Municipal Council and (v) Delhi Cantonment Board Total Municipal Solid Waste generated in five municipal areas is 8390 tons /day. The details are as under; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Delhi Municipal Corporation : 3000 MTD</li> <li>• South Delhi Municipal Corporation : 2500 MTD</li> <li>• East Delhi Municipal Corporation : 2500 MTD</li> <li>• New Delhi Municipal Council : 300 MTD</li> <li>• Delhi Cantonment Board : 90 MTD</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Total : 8390 TPD</b></p> Existing processing / disposal facility for municipal solid waste are; Sanitary landfill sites – 4 Composting plants -2 Waste to energy plants -3 (1 operational, 2 under installation) Authorization issued to 02 compost plants (Okhla & Bawana-Narela) and refused to 03 sanitary landfill sites (Okhla, Bhalswa & Ghazipur).

10	Goa	<p>For setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities, Goa SPCB has granted <b>authorization</b> to CCP for the facility at Goalim, Bainguinim, Tiswadi, Panaji, etc. Pernem, Valpoi, Ponda and Mapusa MC have set up decentralized composting units for MSW treatment. The Bicholim and Sanquelim MC have setup composting facility and completed landfill construction.</p> <p>Goa SPCB is carrying out <b>monitoring</b> at 02 waste management sites i.e. Bicholim and Sanquelim. The rest of the sites are not monitored as they are not ready.</p>
11	Gujarat	<p>There are 167 ULBs responsible for MSW management in the state. It is reported that <b>38 nos. vermin-compost plants, 40 compost plants</b> have been set up in the state besides, 13 composting plants are under construction. There is one RDF plants (500 TPD) with power generation facility at Ahmedabad. <b>Landfill sites</b> have been identified for all ULBs as Regional/individual facility. Out of which 64 landfills are provided with facilities like fencing, lighting, weighbridge, etc. Presently, <b>5 SLFs developed</b> in the state for disposal of MSW, 11 landfills are under construction and proposed to develop other 42 landfill sites.</p>
12	Haryana	<p>Total <b>74 ULBs</b> in the state are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules, 2000. Total 79 towns in the state comprising 17 class-I cities/towns, 20 class II towns, 26 class-II towns and 16 class IV towns.</p> <p>It is reported that <b>03 waste processing</b> plants are operational and other 02 processing plants are waiting for operation. 04 waste processing plants proposed.</p> <p>Total <b>59 dump sites</b> identified in the state. <b>Sanitary landfilling</b> low lying areas operational at 13 locations and <b>04 landfills</b> have been constructed (YMN Ajgadhari, Karnal, Indri &amp; Nissing P). <b>36 landfill sites</b> have been identified.</p>
13	Himachal Pradesh	<p>Total 56 ULBs responsible in the state for MSW management. There are one Municipal Corporation, 25 Municipal Councils, 23 Nagar Panchayat and 7 Cantonment Boards. Total 18 ULBs have applied for <b>authorization</b> and authorization granted to 08 ULBs.</p> <p>As per Schedule-I, by 2003, <b>09 ULBs</b> established <b>waste processing</b> facilities and shared facility by 02 ULBs. Landfill sites identified by 48 ULBs and Landfill under construction in 02 ULBs (Nalagarh &amp; Baddi). Out 56 ULBs, none has complied with the MSW Rules. Presently, 12 ULBs are processing MSW (through pit composting, vessel composting &amp; Stac technology) in 10 facilities by sharing. None of these ULBs has <b>landfill facilities</b>. 6 ULBs are planning &amp; constructing waste processing facilities. Monitoring not carried out as no ground water sources at the sites</p>
14	Jammu & Kashmir	<p>There are 85 ULBs [Municipal Corporation-2, Municipal Council-06, Municipal Committee-75 &amp; Cantonment Board-02] are responsible for implementation of MSW Rules in the state. Setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities established in Municipalalities of Doda (Vermi-composting), Sunderbani (vermin-composting), Bhadewah (Vermicomposting &amp; Landfilling) and Srinagar (Landfill site at Achan). Jammu Municipal Corporation has proposed for waste processing plant in Jammu for which landfill site has been identified. Monitoring is not being carried out as no waste processing facility except for vermicomposting has applied so far for authorization. Landfill site at Achan (Srinagar) is being modernized with the aid of Asian Development Bank (ADB). Landfill site identified at Udhampur district, MC- Katra, MC-Khour and MC- Akhnoor, Jammu. Identification of suitable landfill site is in progress by Jammu Municipal Corporation.</p>

15	Jharkhand	<p>There are 37 ULBs responsible for management of MSW in 37 cities/towns of the state. There are 3 Nos. class II city [Ranchi, JSR &amp; Dhanbad] in the state. The estimated MSW generation and collection in the state is 3570 TPD; out of which 65 TPD is treated and the remaining 3505 TPD is landfilled/dumped [not as per MSW Rules]. Directions have been given to all Municipalities/Notified area committees regarding implementation of schedule-I. Municipalities have partly complied with schedule II of the MSW Rules. <b>House-to-house</b> collection is practiced partly in most cities. Segregation and storage facility is done in only JSR (JASCO Area (65 TPD). Covered transport done partly in most cities. Good initiative taken only in JASCO area. For processing MSW, <b>2 Nos.</b> [one vermin-compost plant and one compost plant] facilities have been set up in the state; out of which compost plant is operational. In addition, landfill identified at 3 ULBs (Ranchi, JSR and Bokaro steel city). <b>3 Landfills</b> have been constructed. Monitoring is not conducted in the landfill sites. Application for authorization received from only one ULB [JASCO Ltd.], which is under scrutiny.</p>
16	Karnataka	<p>There are 219 Urban Local Bodies in the state of Karnataka; which include 1 Mahanagar Palike, 10 city Corporations, 41 City Municipal Councils, 68 Town councils, 94 Panchayats and 5 Notified Area Committees (NACs). 8 ULBs (Devenahalli, Vijayapura, Anekal, Bantwal, Mudabidiri, Ullal &amp; Saligrama) do not have their own landfill site. The Deputy Commissioners/ Secretary UD have submitted Time-bound Action Plan for MSW management; wherein BBMP had set time as 31.03.2013 and other local bodies 30.06.2011. The KSPCB has decentralized powers to Regional Offices for granting authorizations for MSW Management.</p> <p><b>Bangalore city</b> generates around 3500 TPD of MSW and 3000 TPD is processed. To encourage segregation, 170 dry waste collection centres are placed in different wards. There are 13 decentralized Biomethanation plants set up, out of which 4 are operational. Landfilling without processing is done at Bingipura and Lakshmpura facilities. Another six new facilities (of 2300 TPD) are being set up at Kanahalli, Seegihalli, Doddabidarkallu, Lingaderenhalli, Subrayanpalya, Chikkanagamangala &amp; KCDC. Karnataka SPCB has evolved guidelines for Buffer Zones around MSW sites, C&amp;D wastes, slaughter house sites &amp; Big campuses. The mix waste is processed at 11 sites, Mix waste processing with landfill at 7 sites, Biomethanation plants at 15 sites.</p>
17	Kerala	<p>There are 65 Municipal Authorities (60 Municipalities and 05 Corporations) responsible for MSW management in the state of Kerala. Total 1208.2 TPD of MSW estimated to be generated in the state, out of which, 776 TPD of MSW is being collected in the state and 470 TPD is processed/treated. Total <b>33 ULBs</b> having <b>treatment facilities</b> (compost/ vermin-compost and Biogas plants).</p> <p>There is no scientific landfill site in the state for disposal of MSW. However, <b>07 landfill sites</b> have been identified for providing MSW disposal facility. During the reporting year, <b>09 ULBs</b> have applied for <b>authorization</b> and authorization issued to 03 ULBs. 06 ULBs had valid authorization till the year.</p>
18	Lakshadweep	<p>In association with the Department of Science &amp; Technology, Environment &amp; Forests of UT Lakshadweep, village (Dweep) Panchayats in each island have placed a central facility for collection and segregation of solid wastes.</p> <p>The Department of Science and Technology installed incinerators (25-50 kg) capacity in all islands except Bitra for disposal of non-biodegradable wastes. The household manage their organic wastes themselves mostly by burying and the kitchen wastes used for cattle feeds. The cowdung is used as manure in agricultural purpose. The Science &amp; Technology Department is proposing to</p>

		install the biogas plants for scientific management of biodegradable wastes in all islands. The geographical condition of UT of Lakshadweep is entirely different from other part of the country, since fresh groundwater is floating as lenses over the brackish water overlying the saline water. The groundwater is just 1 to 2.5m. Considering fragile ecosystem and the quantum of waste generated in each island landfill disposal facilities are not suitable and not required for Lakshadweep islands.
19	Madhya Pradesh	<p><b>Waste processing &amp; Disposal facility:</b> Four municipal authorities namely Singrauli, Rewa, Chattarpur &amp; Panna have installed compost plant. Municipal Corporation of Gwalior and Indore have commissioned waste processing and disposal facilities. Municipal Corporation Jabalpur has also commissioned kathonda landfill site and is in operation since march 2011. Cantonment Board Sagar and Municipal Corpn. Sagar has given contract to private agencies for making manure through composting. Nagar Palika Parishad Dabra has started landfill site during 2010-11. DPR has been submitted by 91 municipal authorities but no substantial progress in setting up of waste processing and disposal facility has been done by any other municipal authority. The disposal of MSW on land fill site by other local authorities has not been done in accordance with the provision of the MSW rules. Usually, old practices are being adopted with or without improvement.</p> <p><b>Monitoring:</b> In absence of operation of processing, disposal &amp; storage facility by any of the municipal authorities in accordance with the MSW rules, monitoring of these facilities not taken up till the facilities are actually made functional. However all regional offices have been instructed to continue water quality monitoring in the close vicinity of existing MSW dump area.</p> <p><b>Improvement of existing dumpsites:</b> Municipal corporation Gwalior has completed land fill site and processing plant in accordance with MSW rules. Municipal corporation Indore has also developed landfill site and started processing plant. No substantial improvement/ development have been done at the existing dumping sides of municipal waste by any other municipal authorities in the state excluding some improvement of minor nature.</p> <p><b>Identification of landfill:</b> 308 local authorities have identified the landfill site. At Ujjain 08 local bodies have partially developed land fill sites. Municipal corporation Sagar and Satna Nagar Palika Parishad Chhatarpur and Nagar Parishad Chitrakoot have also developed land fill site for the disposal of MSW but no site development or any other related works has yet been started by other municipal authorities.</p>
20	Maharashtra	<p>In the state of Maharashtra, there are 257 no. of local bodies (Metro cities, Corporations, 'A' – class councils, 'B' &amp; 'C' class councils, cantonments, boards &amp; Nagar panchayats).</p> <p>Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has prepared a summary statement of all local bodies indicating class, populations, quantum of MSW generations, status of authorization and form-II submission by the local bodies. The total generation of MSW is 26,820.29 TPD wherein 89.19 % in Corporations, 2.08% in A class cities, 4.11% in B Class towns, 4.13% in C class towns &amp; 0.49% in other towns. Total 4 ULBs were refused to <b>authorization. Improvement of existing landfill site</b> has been done in Pune and Nagpur MC. 13 Municipalities are following landfilling of MSW, but 9 ULBs using together processing &amp; disposal facilities. Total 110 ULBs having <b>MSW processing</b> facilities, of which 98 Municipalities partially processing. <b>Monitoring</b> is done in these facilities.</p>

		<p><b>Improvement of existing landfilling facilities</b> has been done in Navi Mumbai MC, Pune MC, Pimpri MC &amp; Nagpur MC. Total 165 Municipalities have <b>identified landfill sites</b>. NISARGUNA technology of BAARC has been installed at 16 (total 52 TPD) ULBs and under construction in other 8 municipalities (23 TPD).</p> <p>–</p>
21	Manipur	<p>At present, there are <b>no proper waste processing and disposal facilities</b> operating with authorization of the board in the state of Manipur. However a municipal solid waste treatment plant for Imphal is nearing completion and in operation on trial basis at Lamdeng khunou, 7(seven) km approx. from Imphal. Manipur Pollution Control Board regularly monitors temporary waste disposal facility at Patsoi Lamkhai (Imphal west district) about 6 km from Imphal which is operating without the authorization of the board. Directions are issued from time to time to the municipal council to comply with the rules. So far, waste processing is not reported by the municipal councils. Sanitary landfill site for Imphal is in operation. 8 other municipal councils have also started development of landfill sites. One site at Lamdeng khunou, 7 km away from Imphal has been identified for treatment of MSW by the State Government. Construction works have been complete and ready for use.</p>
22	Meghalaya	<p>There are 7 ULBs are responsible for implementation of MSW Rules in the state and only 4 ULBs have reported (Jowai, Tura, Shillong Cantt. Board &amp; William Nagar).</p> <p><b>Tura:</b> A <b>vermin-composting</b> plant is adopted at Tura for processing biodegradable waste. Monitoring not carried out at the site. A DPR is prepared and Meghalaya Government has commenced construction activities at the dumping ground of Ronkon Songgittal. Tura Municipal Board has no proposal for selection of new landfill site.</p> <p><b>Shillong</b> Municipal Board has set up an aerobic <b>compost plant</b> (100 TPD) at Mawiong. SPCB is monitoring the compost plant. No improvement done for existing disposal site. SMB has identified a new landfill site and land acquisition is under progress. The state is planning to set up scientific landfill site near Umsawli village outside shillong.</p> <p><b>Jowai:</b> The municipality has acquired land at Sabah Muswang for landfill site and DPR prepared by Urban Department. Presently, MSW is being dumped at Mynkjai.</p> <p><b>Williamnagar:</b> There is no proposal for waste processing/disposal facility as quantity is less (10.7 TPD).</p>
23	Mizoram	<p>Setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities under process and hence, no monitoring is carried out. Projects are ongoing separately by SIPMIU and Trade &amp; Commerce Department for improvement of landfill sites. <b>Landfill identified</b> at Tuirial and Lengte (Mamit Dist.) for which NOC issued.</p>
24	Nagaland	<p>(i) Kohima Municipal Council is implementing the Demo-project on Municipals Solid Waste management, where waste processing and disposal facilities are being set up. The remaining towns have not initiated for such facilities.</p> <p>(ii) Monitoring of such facilities is not carried out.</p> <p>(iii) Improvement of existing landfill sites not done.</p> <p>(iv) Landfill site for Kohima has been identified at Lerie.</p>
25	Orissa	<p>The majority of the ULBs have failed to implement the activities specified in</p>



		<p>schedule-I of the MSW Rules except identification of suitable landfill sites by 83 ULBs. A few other ULBs have proposed to set up the waste processing facilities. However, only Puri Municipality has set up <b>waste processing</b> facility (compost plant) earlier.</p> <p>Total 110 ULBs are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules in the state. Total MSW generation is estimated to be 2460 TPD and 2107 TPD is collected and 30 TPD processed only by Puri Municipality.</p> <p>Segregation is followed in 4 ULBs (Bhubnaswar, Cuttack, Rourkela &amp; Bargarh). Out of 110 municipalities, 19 ULBs have applied for authorization during the reporting year and 39 ULBs have valid authorization.</p>
26	Puducherry	In UT of Puducherry, there are 25 ULBs including 05 municipalities and 10 Commune Panchayats. Authorization was issued to 03 Municipalities [Pondicherry, Oulgaret and Yanam] and 10 Commune Panchayats for disposal of solid waste in their dump sites. All of them have to renew their authorization.
27	Punjab	Total 143 ULBs exist in the state. <b>2 facilities</b> have been set up & operational in Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur district and 1 facility in Ludhiana which will be operational by Feb' 2014. 3 <b>waste processing</b> and <b>disposal facilities</b> are regularly monitored by PPCB. 05 ULBs are <b>complying</b> , 113 ULBs are <b>partially complying</b> and 25 ULBs are not complying. 117 ULBs have still not identified the land fill site, 26 ULBs belonging to Dist. Jalandhra, Hoshiarpur, Bathinda, Barnala, Ludhiana and Sangrur have identified the land fill site. <b>Good initiatives</b> taken by 09 towns (Adampur, Alawalpur, Phaguwara, Nakodar, Jalandhar, SAS Nagar, 2 districts in Amritsar and 1 district in Sangur).
28	Rajasthan	Total 190 Municipal authorities in the state. Out of 41 class-I town/cities, <b>18</b> Municipal corporation/authorities have developed/developing SLF / compost plant; and the work of these 6 major cities (Jaipur, jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner and Udaipur) have been taken up in the first phase on PPP basis on priority. Out of 13 class-II town/cities, in <b>7</b> Municipal Authorities DOR preparation bid documents for integrated solid waste management proposals are invited. However specific point wise details have not been submitted by the municipalities/authorities to the state Board so far.
29	Sikkim	<p>MSW from <b>Gangtok</b> Municipal Corporation (East Sikkim) areas are sent to Martam MSWTF but the facility is non- functional. Hence, wastes are being dumped at the location. However construction of sanitary landfill at existing dumpsite at Martam is underway. The project is being carried out by Urban Development and Housing Department (Govt. of Sikkim) with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB).</p> <p>In <b>Namchi</b> Municipal Council District-(south Sikkim), MSW treatment facility is under construction at sipchu (near Jorthang). The <b>Gayzing</b> Municipal Nagar Panchayat, West Sikkim district also sends MSW to above facility at sipchu. Presently, the wastes from these two municipalities are being dumped at sipchu near jorethang. <b>Mangan</b> Nagar Panchayat (North Sikkim district) has installed organic waste convertor for converting waste into compost.</p> <p><b>Monitoring</b> the performance of waste processing and disposal facilities is not carried out in any facility. <b>Landfill sites</b> as per provisions of these rules is under construction at sipchu (near Jorethang)</p>
30	Tamil Nadu	Municipalities and Town Panchayats have taken initiatives for effective

		<p>implementation of solid waste management which include segregation at source, generating power from food waste, vermi composting, pelletisation of plastic waste etc. TNPCB has issued <b>Authorization</b> for setting up of Municipal Solid Waste Management to <b>113 ULBs</b> [5 Corporations, 39 municipalities and 69 town panchayats]. Also, TNPCB has issued No Objection Certificate for identification of Municipal Solid Waste processing facility to 4 Corporations, 63 municipalities and 129 town panchayats. Proposal has been made for Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management at <b>Pallavaram &amp; Tambaram</b> municipalities for power generation using MSW. The integrated municipal solid waste processing facility implemented for <b>Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai</b> Corporations produces compost and Refuse Derived Fuel of commercial value. Construction of <b>Biomethanation</b> plant of 10 Ton capacity at <b>Vendipalayam</b> of Erode Corporation is under progress. All the Municipal authorities as well as the District Collectors who are responsible for the implementation of the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management &amp; Handling) Rules, 2000 are also responsible to identify suitable site for management of municipal solid wastes. TNPCB is co-ordinating to identify suitable lands, issue of Authorization, creating awareness among the public for source segregation, establishment of Non-Biodegradable collection Centre in the state.</p>
31	Tripura	<p>Total 20 ULBs responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules in the state (Municipal Corporation -1, Municipal Council-10 &amp; Nagar Panchayat- 09).</p> <p>Setting up of <b>waste processing and disposal facilities</b> were done by 31.12.2003 in all 16 old ULBs and efforts are being made to improvise the existing landfill sites. Landfill sites have been identified by 18 ULBs including 2 by Agartala MC [Devendra Chandra Nagar and Ananda Nagar (Agartala)].</p> <p>One <b>compost plant</b> has been installed at Agartala and two incinerators for disposal of incinerable wastes. Construction work for compost plant at Debendra Nagar has been started. However, monitoring performance of those facilities not yet done.</p>
32	Telangana	The same report as submitted by Andhra Pradesh.
33	Uttar Pradesh	<p>There are 630 ULBs (Nagar Nigam- 13, Nagar Palika Parishad- 196 and Nagar Panchayat- 421) responsible for implementation of MSW Rules in the state. Out of 13 Nagar Nigam, 8 Nagar Nigams namely <b>Kanpur, Agra, Lucknow, Moradabad, Aligarh, Varanasi, Allahabad</b> and <b>Bareilly</b> have been installed MSW treatment and disposal facilities (MSWTF). The MSW facility at Nagar Nigam Bareilly is presently closed in compliance of Hon'ble NGT Order. While 01 MSW treatment and disposal facility is under development at Nagar Nigam Jhansi. Development of MSW treatment &amp; disposal facilities yet to be done in the remaining 04 Nagar Nigams (Ghaziabad, Meerut, Gorakhpur and Saharanpur). Further, 08 MSW treatment and disposal facilities are installed and operational at different Nagar Palika Parishad ie <b>Muzaffamagar, Mainpuri, Etawah, Raebareli, Barabanki, Fatehpur, Kannauj and Mathura</b>. Again development of 02 MSW treatment and disposal facilities is <b>under progress</b> at Nagar Palika Parishad <b>Sambhal and Mirzapur</b>. Municipal Solid Waste generation is about 19180 TPD in state of UP, out of which about 5197 TPD MSW is processed/treated (Approx. 27%). These figures clearly reflect that MSW Rules are not enforced and the local bodies are non-compliant. Majority of the local bodies have not approached SPCB for seeking authorization under MSW Rules. Also, local bodies are not submitting</p>

		<p>Annual Reports to SPCB and this is the main cause, that SPCB is not able to adhere with time schedule given in the Rule for submitting Annual Report.</p> <p><b><u>Existing facilities for Waste Processing and disposal</u></b></p> <p>In respect of Waste processing and disposal 16 MSW treatment and disposal sites have been constructed and operational in U.P. while 3 MSW treatment disposal sites are under construction, Disposal of municipal solid waste is done by composting, bio-composting, vermi-composting, palletization/ composting/ landfilling etc. These 16 MSW treatment and disposal facilities, 03 sites are based on composting process, 01 site is based on composting/land filling/ recycling/ briquette making, 05 sites are based on bio-composting/landfill, 01 site bio-composting/RDF process, 04 sites on palletization/composting and 02 sites are operational on the basis of vermi-composting process etc.</p>
34	Uttarakhand	<p><b>None</b> of the Local bodies has set up waste processing and disposal facility. Nagar Palika Dehradun &amp; Pauri has identified site for MSW disposal and the matter is under process.</p>
35	West Bengal	<p>127 ULBs exist in West Bengal responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules; which include 58 class-I towns, 28 class II towns, 32 class III towns , 8 class IV towns and 01 class V town. Application received for <b>authorization</b> from 05 ULBs and 02 operators. Authorization issued to 04 ULBs (N. Barrackpore, Chandemagore, Bhadreswar &amp; Krishnanagar) and 02 operators (Time Tech Waste Solution &amp; WB Waste Mgt.).</p>

**Table-II: Summary of progress made in Implementation of Schedule II**

Sl. No	States	Status of implementation Schedule II [Rule 6(i) and (3), 7(1)]
1	Andaman Nicobar	<p><b>Collection:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>House-to-house</b> collection done by PBMC in 107 pockets of 18 Wards. Pilot project on implementation of solid waste at wards no. 13 &amp; 14 are being presently executed which will be extended to all 18 wards in a phase</li> </ul>

		<p>manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Services of 04 dumper placer with 16 containers have been introduced in the collection system of waste where garbage generation is more.</li> <li>● Sufficient of bins are placed at the markets for collection of fruit and vegetable, fish, meat wastes. Construction of modern abattoir is under consideration by PBMC.</li> <li>● To <b>avoid mixing of Bio-medical</b> Waste with other waste separate container is placed in the vicinity of Hospital exclusive for the storage of Bio-Medical waste.</li> <li>● 200 Nos. handcarts and 20 Nos of three wheeler autos are used for transfer the waste to the container, community bins and transfer stations.</li> <li>● Stray cattle are being regulated by impounding them in Municipal cattle pound.</li> <li>● Action plan has been prepared by the Municipal Authority to handle the municipal solid waste as per the norms specified under Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000.</li> </ul> <p><b>Segregation:</b> Awareness programmes among the general public for segregation, Storage and proper collection of waste are being conducted on regular interval. Public health awareness groups among the educated sanitary staff have be formed to educate people and create awareness among the general public for the proper management of waste.</p> <p><b>Storage:</b> In the entire Municipal area total 61 RCC bins, 600 number of HDPE dust bins, 200 handcart trolleys and 16 containers are placed for the storage of garbage and solid waste by the public and also 4 dumper placer are placed where quantum of waste generation is more. To avoid exposure of waste to open atmosphere, lid type containers/roof type PCC and HOPE type of dustbins of various capacities are placed at different collecti on points to check the exposal of garbage.</p> <p><b>Transportation:</b> Wastes are collected daily basis. Transportation of waste to disposal site is done through tipper truck and dumper placer under the cover of nets.</p> <p><b>Processing &amp; Disosal:</b> Not yet initiated by the PBMC but informed that a projectis being ongoing under the supervision of expertise. Waste processing and disposal facility will be created as per the project submitted by them. .</p>
2	Andhra Pradesh	<p><b>Collection: House-to- house</b> collection of MSW has been started in all the local bodies in the state. As per the information furnished by the Commissioner &amp; Director of Municipal Administration 92% of households covered under door to door collection.</p> <p><b>Segregation:</b> About 8 % of households in the states were covered under source segregation.</p> <p><b>Storage:</b> None of the ULBs adopted three bin system. Manual handling of the wastes was still carried out in most of the municipalities.</p> <p><b>Transportation:</b> In metro cities i.e. Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada most of the MSW was transported in covered vehicles. In other municipalities the waste was transported in trucks covered with nets to avoid scattering.</p> <p><b>Processing:</b> Compost plant &amp; RDF plant at Hyderabad. Power plant at Karimnagar Compost plant at Vijayawada &amp; Suryapet. Bio-methanisation plant at Vijayawada. Vermi-compost/compost plant set up at Vijayawada, Eluru, Kadapa, Pulivendula, Suryapet, Nalgonda, Mandapet, Tenali, Guntakal, Yemiganur, Karimnagar, Mancherial, Bobbili, Amudalavalsa, Salur, Palacole, Narsaraopet, Sathenapalli, Tadipatri, Palamaneru, Kothagudem, Warangal,</p>

		<p>bhongir, Madanapalli municipalities</p> <p><b>Disposal:</b> The greater Hyderabad municipal corporation (GHMC) have constructed the sanitary landfill facility and operating the same. The rest of the ULBs dumping the MSW in the existing dump sites.</p>
3	Arunachal Pradesh	<p><b>Collection:</b> House-to- house collection facility is done in 1 Division. Further household survey is underway in 1 Division to start house to house collection. One division has incinerator in the respective hospital for disposal of bio-medical waste. Weekly checking of slaughter house waste and demolition waste (Malba) by DUDA in one of the Divisions. While one division has instructed the respective private contractors to clean the demolition wastes (Malba) by themselves.</p> <p><b>Segregation :</b> The municipal council Itanagar has conducted meeting with the stakeholders to discuss about the MSW and its management in capital complex.</p> <p><b>Storage :</b> Storage facilities like RCC bins and containers of different specifications /sizes are established and put up in specific areas by taking into account the quantities of wastes generation and population densities. RCC bins, dustbins, trolleys, dumper placer/loader and twin litter boxes of different capacities are installed at various specific locations accessible to the users in the town for collection of wastes. The wastes are handled manually due to constraints. However, it is carried out under proper precaution and the safety of the workers is taken care of.</p> <p><b>Transportation:</b> The storage facilities are attended daily for clearing of wastes. Vehicles like dumper placer, animal cart, tricycle, refuse collector, TATA Ace with segregated compartment and tipper trucks are used for transportation of wastes to the dumping site. Barring some trucks most of the other transportation vehicles do not have waste covering facilities during its transportation.</p> <p><b>Processing of MSW:</b> Department of UD&amp;H had constructed one waste processing and disposal facility at Chimpu in Itanagar that is operational wherein 50 MT/day of wastes are composted. Two of the divisions follow vermicomposting and one division follows pelletization. Vermicomposting proposal is underway in one division. MSW plant is under construction and is likely to complete next year in one of the divisions.</p> <p><b>Disposal of MSW:</b> Excluding the one waste processing and disposal facility that is operational at chimpu in Itanagar wastes of all other divisions are disposed in open dumping ground. No landfilling is carried out. Landfill site is under construction in one of the divisions.</p>
4	Assam	<p><b>Collection:</b> In Assam, door to door collection of MSW has been taken up by Guwahati Municipal Corporation along with Silchar, Umrangshu, Maibang, Halflong, Badarpur, Karimganj and Sivasagarh town municipal bodies. In other parts, old practice is being continued for collection of MSW from road side bins provided at different locations by Truck, Tractor and push carts for taking to the dumping ground.</p> <p><b>Segregation:</b> Practically no proper segregation of waste is practiced in the State of Assam.</p> <p><b>Storage:</b> Age old practices are followed by most of the local bodies for</p>

		<p>storage of waste. Dustbins are provided in some locations and the wastes are collected in an interval of 2 – 3 days. In Guwahati city, colour coded bins are provided at some selected areaa. In Pachim Boragaon area of Guwahati, a temporary storage facility has been set up by Guwahati Municipal Corporation.</p> <p><b>Transport:</b> Generally, transportation of MSW is done using tractor, truck, tipper, hand cart etc. in the State of Assam.</p> <p><b>Processing:</b> There is no waste processing plant. One MSW processing unit is coming up in Dibrugarh district of Assam.</p> <p><b>Disposal:</b> Except Guwahati city, all other local bodies are utilizing low lying areas for disposal of MSW.</p>
5	Bihar	<p><b>None of the ULBs</b> has complied with the MSW Rules and developed facilities for processing and disposal of MSW. Hence, no monitoring carried out. The Patna Nagar Nigam has identified landfill site at Bairia (Patna) and in the process of setting up waste processing and disposal facility (1000 TPD). Authorization has been granted for the same during December, 2013. Municipalities are also not following MSW handling rules. .</p>
6	Chandigarh	<p>Approximately 340 TPD of MSW generated in UT Chandigarh including horticultural waste. Out of which, <b>330 TPD is collected</b> containing Mandi waste, Hotel waste, drainage silt, etc. is dumped directly into dumping ground and rest of the waste is sent to the <b>processing plant</b>. The garbage processing plant started since April 2009 onward. A heavy chained Buldozer is used for compacting, pushing and levelling the garbage in low lying areas al <b>landfill site</b>. One JCB has been provided for digging fresh soil for spreading soil cover on landfilling daily basis. Leachate collection and treatment facilities have been provided. Also gas venting system provided at the landfill site.</p>
7	Chhattisgarh	<p>All municipal authorities have partial <b>collection &amp; transportation</b> facilities for the MSW management. But, they need to be effectively planned and managed to comply with the provisions of the rule. No municipal authority has segregation facilities for MSW</p> <p>Four municipal authorities viz. Nagar Nigam Bhamtari, Korba, Jagdalpur and Bade Bacheli have established and started vermin- composting / composting plants.</p>
8	Daman Diu	<p>Municipal solid wastes are collected from door to door basis and the same are transported to the dumping site at Dunetha, Daman, Diu and Khadoli at Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli.</p>
9	Delhi	<p><b>New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC): House-to-House</b> collection is being done by NDMC, RWA, NGO-Chintan. Door-to-door collection from residential colonies is being carried out 19 localities under new PPP project under. MSW generated 250-300 MTD and composted 25-30 MTD and rest 247 MTD disposed at Okhla. RCC Storage facility provided at several places and the MSW is transported by tucks, tippers, compactors, etc. proposed to make decentralized compost pits in big gardens through CPWD. Waste-to-Energy plant is operational at Okhla. Around 5000 MT of Malba disposed during the year 2013-14.</p> <p><b>Delhi Cantonment Board:</b> Total 90 TPD waste generated in the area and collected 70 TPD. The authority does not have processing facility, MSW is being taken to Ghazipur and Okhla landfill sites.</p> <p><b>Door-to-door</b> collection of waste is being done through NGO-Patheya. RCC</p>

		<p>bins, trollys, containers, dumper places, etc. used for collection of waste. Transportation is done by truck and refuse collectors. One Bio-gas plant exists for slaughter house.</p> <p><b>East Delhi MC:</b> The MC covers Shahdara south zone and North zone. It Generates 2500 MT of MSW on average. Out of which, 10-15% taken out by rag-pickers. Waste collected from house-to-house through agencies and transported to directly to the processing/disposal facilities. Most of the Dhalaos are cleaned once in 24 hours.</p> <p><b>North Delhi MC:</b> The MC covers area of city zone, Sadar Bazar, Paharganj, Karolbagh, Civil line, Rohini and Narela zone. It generates 3000TPD of MSW. Out of which, 10-15% taken out by rag-pickers. Waste collected from house-to-house through agencies and transported to directly to the processing/disposal facilities. Most of the Dhalaos are cleaned once in 24 hours. Existing landfill site at Bhalswa has been exhausted long back; but due to lack of proper disposal site, this site is continued.</p> <p><b>South Delhi Municipal Corporation:</b> The MC covers South zone, Central zone, Najafgarh and Western zone. It generates 2500 TPD of MSW. Out of which, 10-15% taken out by rag-pickers. Waste collected from house-to-house through agencies and transported to directly to the processing/disposal facilities. Most of the Dhalaos are cleaned once in 24 hours.</p> <p>The compost plant at <b>Bhalswa</b> (500 TPD) has been issued direction under water Act. The compost plant at <b>Okhla</b> (200 TPD) and <b>Narela Bawana</b> (1500 TPD) have been granted authorization and operational. Consent to establish has been issued to <b>Waste-to-Energy plant</b> at Okhla (16 MW of 1950 TPD), Ghazipur (12 MW of 1300 TPD) and Bawana (24 MW of 3000 TPD). The Timarpur W-toE plant is operational.</p> <p>Sanitary landfills are operational at Bhalswa, Ghazipur, Okhla and Narela – Bawana. In addition, C&amp;D processing plant is operational near Jahagir puri (2000 TPD) and Shastry Park (500TPD) for processing construction demolition debris.</p>
10	Goa	<p>Compliance status of schedule II by 12 ULBs is as under;</p> <p><b>Collection:</b> 07 municipalities comply fully and 07 municipalities comply partially.</p> <p><b>Segregation:</b> 04 municipalities (Panaji, Ponda, Cuncolim &amp; Quepem) comply segregation and 08 municipalities comply partially and 02 not complying.</p> <p><b>Storage:</b> complied by 08 ULBs, 03 ULBs partly and 03 not complying.</p> <p>Transportation: complied by all municipalities except one (Valpoi).</p> <p><b>Processing:</b> 12 municipalities process MSW partly and 02 Municipalities (Curchorem &amp; Sanguem) are not processing.</p> <p><b>Disposal:</b> MSW disposal norms partly complied by 12 Municipalities and 02 (Curchorem &amp; Sanguem) not complying.</p>
11	Gujarat	<p><b>House-to-house collection</b> initiated almost in all ULBs (165) where, 7 ULBs collected partly and 2 ULB not done at all. Segregation of waste is practiced by 10 ULBs. Total waste collected in the state is 9227.5 TPD; out of which 1354.25 TPD is being processed in the existing facilities. <b>Waste processing</b> facilities provided by 76 ULBs and 25 ULBs treating MSW partially/fully. Some of these are operational on trial run. The status of authorization issued to ULBs not provided.</p>
12	Haryana	<p>Total 74 ULBs in the state are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules, 2000. Total towns – 79 Nos. out of which 17 class-I cities/towns, 20 class</p>

		<p>II towns, 26 class-II towns and 16 class IV towns.</p> <p>All municipalities <b>collect</b> their waste without following segregation. Transportation norms complied by 7 municipalities (Faridabad, Panchkula, Ambala, Naraingarh, Thanesar, Shahbad, Pehowas and Ladwa); others partially or not complied.</p> <p>It is reported that 03 <b>waste processing</b> plants have been operational (Faridabad, Yamuna Nagar, Ambala) and other 02 processing plants are waiting for operation. 04 waste processing plants proposed.</p> <p>Total 59 dump sites identified in the state. <b>Sanitary landfilling</b> low lying areas operational at 13 locations and <b>04 landfills</b> have been constructed (YMN Ajgadhari, Karnal, Indri &amp; Nissing P). 36 landfill sites have been identified.</p>
13	Himachal Pradesh	<p>All 56 ULBs have <b>partially complied</b> with collection, segregation, storage &amp; transportation of MSW. Source segregation partially done for recyclable materials by unregistered rag-pickers or community level. <b>Partial waste processing</b> (Bioconversion/Pit composting) is used by the <b>12 municipal</b> authorities namely, Simla (bioconversion), Nahan, Una, Hamirpur, Dharamshala (stac), Kangra (pit), Nagrota (pit), Kullu (pit), Manali (pit), Buntar, Chamba (pit) &amp; Cantt. Board- Jatogh. The waste of Solan is taken to Shimla facility. Proposed another 6 processing plants. In Shimla, waste is processed for compost and RDF in cement plant and then, the inert is landfilled. However, <b>no landfill facility</b> exists in the state.—</p> <p>-</p>
14	Jammu & Kashmir	<p>Although progress has not been made much towards implementation of MSW Rules in the state; but some good initiatives have been observed in some municipal authorities. Some local bodies have submitted DPRs for management of Municipal Solid Waste in their localities. The Biomedical waste and industrial hazardous waste generated in the area of local bodies is not mixed with MSW and <i>such</i> waste is disposed separately in accordance with provisions of BMW (Management &amp; Handling) Rules, 1998 and Hazardous Waste (Management &amp; Handling and Trans Boundary Movement) Rules, 2008.</p> <p><b>Collection:</b> Littering of MSW has been controlled to large extent as daily basis collection is made almost in all Municipal areas Municipal Authorities. The local bodies in many places have organized <b>house-to- house</b> collection, using Collection bins, trolleys, auto and hand driven carts. The waste from slaughter houses, meat &amp; fish markets, fruit &amp; vegetable market, which are biodegradable in nature, collected separately. However, consent to establish has been issued to Jammu Municipal Corporation for construction of a Modern Abattoir at Jagti, Nagrota, Jammu.</p> <p><b>Segregation:</b> Segregation of MSW is <i>being</i> done to some extent in Jammu region and where there exists vermin-composting facilities; but due to lack of awareness among general masses and lack of facilities for waste processing, segregation is not achieved as desired. The situation is almost same in Kashmir division also. However, recyclable wastes are segregated at source by consumers, viz., Paper, Plastic products, glass bottles, metal objects, electronic items etc. Cantonment Board, Near Satwari Airport. Only Jammu has adopted twin bin system to boost on spot segregation of waste.</p> <p><b>Storage:</b> Storage facilities provided by ULBs in the form of RCC Bins, plastic bins, dumpers, Containers and permanent closed sheds. In some ULBs house to</p>



		<p>house collection is carried out &amp; the collected waste is directly taken to dump sites.</p> <p><b>Transportation:</b> MSW is transported mostly in open vehicles.</p> <p><b>Processing:</b> A few municipalities are processing biodegradable wastes through vermi-composting. Major portion of non-biodegradable waste and recyclables is removed by informal sectors/rag pickers from bins or dump sites which is further sold to recyclers. Large scale waste processing facilities have not been established in the state except a good initiative taken at Achan landfill site in Srinagar.</p> <p><b>Disposal:</b> One landfill site at Achan, Srinagar is in operation while as three landfill sites associated with vermicomposting facilities are in operation in Jammu region besides a biogas plant at base camp of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine (to handle mule dung). Disposal of waste is being carried out at other places in unscientific manner on open unused lands or hilly slopes. Allocation of suitable landfill site is the major constraint towards scientific disposal of waste. Total Quantity of waste generated in Jammu region: 631 MT/ day. Total Quantity of waste collected in Jammu region: 608 MT/ day</p>
15	Jharkhand	<p>There are 37 ULBs responsible for management of MSW in 37 cities/towns including 3 Nos. class II city [Ranchi, JSR &amp; Dhanbad] in the state. Application for Authorization received from only one (JASCO Ltd.) which is under scrutiny. Municipalities have partly complied with schedule II of the MSW Rules. <b>House-to-house</b> collection is practiced partly in most cities.</p> <p><b>Segregation</b> and <b>storage</b> facility is done in only JSR (JASCO Area (65 TPD)). <b>Transportation of MSW</b> is done partly in most cities. <b>For Processing</b> of MSW, <b>2 Nos.</b> facilities have been set up [one vermin-compost plant and one compost plant], out of which compost plant is operational.</p> <p>For <b>disposal</b> of MSW, landfill identified at 3 ULBs (Ranchi, JSR and Bokaro steel city). 3 Landfills have been constructed. Monitoring is not conducted in the landfill sites. Good initiative taken only in JASCO area.</p>
16	Karnataka	<p>For management of MSW Rules, KSPCB has obtained Action Plan from Local Bodies through Deputy Commissioners and approved the action plans on 25.02.2011 for implementation as per time-schedule. The Karnataka State generates 8784 TPD of MSW (BBMP -3500 TPD &amp; other 218 ULBs - 5284 TPD). Total collection of MSW in the state is 8284 TPD.</p> <p><b>Collection:</b> All local bodies have partially started house-to-house collection segregated in twin bins. However, segregated waste is mixed again while transporting in auto tippers/dumper placers to the landfills sites. The slum areas are also covered for collection. The Hotel Association of Bangalore has formed a system to collect organic waste of 250 TPD which is proposed to be used for Biogas generation. BMW, C&amp;D waste and Slaughter house waste are collected separately. In Bangalore, 80 TPD sanitary napkins are disposed through 3 incinerators.</p> <p><b>Segregation:</b> Although source segregation recommended at household level, the implementation is yet to be done except in few pockets. Karnataka UID has framed the state policy on integrated solid waste management and normative standards/procedures for collection, storage and transportation of MSW.</p> <p><b>Storage:</b> local bodies have not set up intermediate storage points. They use vacant land, major roads for intermediate storage and transfer of waste.</p> <p><b>Transportation:</b> MSW is transported using vehicles outsourced agencies. Covered vehicles are not used and spillage of waste is common. Order issued to</p>

		<p>register Waste transporting vehicles so that only specific vehicles with hydraulic compactors are used to avoid spilling.</p> <p><b>Processing:</b> Most of local bodies have identified site for processing and disposal of MSW; some are provided with link road, fencing, lighting and weigh bridge. Small ULBs (2-40 TPD) have taken initiatives for waste processing in simple way. KSPCB has provided shredding machines (cost Rs. 2 Lakh) to such small towns for Koppal Method of composting at Koppal. Small farmers can operate such shredders for composting. Out of 13 Biomethanation plants in Bangalore, 4 are operational. Initiatives taken to establish 300 TPD compost plant using mix garbage.</p> <p><b>Disposal:</b> Landfills are used for disposal of MSW; but their lives are short. All ULBs are directed to come up with 80% recycling waste, 15-20% disposal in landfill or utilizing of inert. BBMP has identified 7 nos. landfill sites.</p>
17	Kerala	<p>The limited quantity of <b>MSW collected</b> by ULBs are either taken to common facilities or dumped covering with earth after <b>segregating</b> the plastics or non-biodegradable wastes. As a result, the quantity of waste is reduced considerably. There is <b>no scientific landfill</b> site in the state for disposal of MSW. However, 07 landfill sites have been identified for providing MSW disposal facility. The plastics generated are collected and disposed through recycling units. Total 33 ULBs having <b>treatment facilities</b> in combination of compost/ vermin-compost and Biogas plants. Composting facility practiced by 20 Municipalities, vermi-composting by 09 municipalities and Bio-gas facilities in pockets of 16 ULBs.</p> <p><b>Good initiatives</b> observed for MSW management by the municipality of Alappuzha, Ottapalam, Attingal, Varkala, Tirur, Manjeri, Perinthalmanna, Malappuram, Shornur, Koilandy, Kottayam, Changanassery, Thalassery, Kannur, Thaliparambu, Mattannur, Payyannur, Koothupuramba, Kozhencherry, Koni, Thiruvalla, Punalur, Paravoor, Karangapally, Kozhikode &amp; Kollam.</p>
18	Lakshadweep	<p>The solid wastes generated in the union territory of Lakshadweep are different from the other parts of the country. The cultivation of coconut and fishing and related activities are the major occupation. During the processing of coconut for the manufacture of coir and the other products, large amount of pith, shell, husk, etc, are produced. Individual households are managing their biodegradable solid wastes themselves mostly burying and kitchen wastes mostly go as feed for cattle.</p> <p>The non-biodegradable solid waste generated in residential localities stored in FRP Bins placed by Village (Dweep) panchayats in each island collected by workers in a tempo/tiller provided by the village (Dweep) panchayats in each island with the grant-in aid provided by department of environment &amp; forests, Lakshadweep administration. The workers will transport the collected wastes to the central place ie, central garbage depository site. Non-biodegradable waste will be separated at central garbage depository (CGD) and will be transported to mainland/incinerator installed in the islands depending upon the type of wastes. The village (Dweep) panchayats and Department of environment &amp; forest, UT of Lakshadweep has transported the glass wastes to Uduppi glass factory, Karnataka. The plastic wastes such as carry bags, cement sacks etc. are disposed in the incinerators installed in each island except Bitra island.</p>
19	Madhya Pradesh	<p>Out of 365 ULBs, 11 ULBs complied with <b>collection</b> criteria, 309 partially and 44 not complied. Complete <b>Segregation</b> followed in 6 ULBs and 27 partially. <b>Processing</b> of MSW complied by 05 ULBs and 08 partially. <b>Disposal</b> of MSW complied by 05 ULBs.</p>

		<p><b>Bio-composting</b> plant installed by 8 ULBs (Bhopal, Singrauli, Rewa, Chattarpur, Panna, Indore, Gwalior &amp; Sagar). <b>Landfill</b> constructed by 4 ULBs (Gwalior, Jabalpur, Indore &amp; Dabra) and operational. DPR has been prepared by Khajurao, Sheopur, Rewa, Shamgarh, Barod, Susner, Garoth, Narayangarh, Malahargarh, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Ujjain, Rampur Baghelon, Amarpatan, Birsinghpur, Jaitwara, Kothi &amp; Kotar.</p>
20	Maharashtra	<p>State Govt. decided that ULBs shall utilize 56.5% of grant under JNNURM in 12th FC for MSW management. Littering is prohibited in the state for effective collection of MSW. ULBs are using <b>house to house collection</b> system using ghanta gaddies, collection bins, etc. wastes from slaughter houses, meat &amp; fish market, vegetable markets of biodegradable nature are collected separately. <b>Segregation</b> is done at source or by transporting vehicles. The recyclables find its route of recycling/recovery. Inert materials, C&amp;D are being disposed by landfilling. <b>Transportation</b> is done generally under tarpaulin cover and compactors used by a few corporations. 110 ULBs are treating completely/partly of MSW through composting (65 ULBs), vermin-composting (38 ULBs), Bio-methanation plant (8 ULBs). In addition 16 NISARGUNA plants (52TPD) have been installed in different towns and 8 under construction. There are 8 RDF plants established each at Nagpur, Jalgaon, Navi Mumbai, Pune, Pimpri, Panvel, Mira Bhayander and Vasai Virar. Landfilling disposal is practicing by 13 ULBs, but only 6 ULBs have established landfill provisions. Others are in the process. One plastic waste recycling unit has been installed at Navi Mumbai.</p>
21	Manipur	<p><b>Collection:</b> NGOs are entrusted with collection of municipal solid wastes in Imphal. Other municipal councils are also collecting are also collecting the wastes in an organized manner.</p> <p><b>Segregation:</b> The processes of segregation of municipal solid wastes taken up by the municipal councils needs to improve more. In Imphal city, Kakching, Thoubal and other municipal areas, bins, trailers, etc. are installed for storage of municipal solid wastes. However, color coding practices need improvement</p> <p><b>Transportation</b> Covered trucks, carries etc. are in use for transportation of municipal solid wastes.</p> <p><b>Processing &amp; Disposal:</b> There are provisions for processing of municipal solid wastes collected/transported from Imphal municipal areas to treatment plant at Lamdeng khunou apart from land filling facilities. Sanitary land fill practices are resorted to by the municipal authorities. However a lot of improvement is needed.</p>
22	Meghalaya	<p>04 towns (Tura, Jowai, Williamnagar &amp; Shillong Cantt. Brd) have reported implementation of schedule II (collection to disposal). A <b>vermin-compost</b> plant at Tura (45 TPD) and aerobic compost plant (100 TPD) at Shillong are operational.</p> <p><b>Tura:</b> Segregation is done in Tura for vermin-composting. Storage facility provided. Transport vehicles are not covered. Manual handling of loading &amp; unloading of MSW but in case of high garbage accumulation JCB is used. No sanitary landfill.</p> <p><b>Jowai:</b> 30 TPD of MSW collected daily. House-to-house collection is introduced. Use of public dustbins are discouraged by local durbar. Covered transportation of wastes. Manual handling for loading and unloading of MSW. No processing facility installed, simply dumping at Mynkjai.</p> <p><b>Shillong Cantt. Board:</b> The SCB generates 17 TPD of MSW without segregation. Provided 63 RCC bins and MSW handled manually. The waste is taken to the compost plant of Shillong Municipality (100TPD).</p> <p>No sanitary landfill facility exists in Meghalaya and waste is being disposed</p>

		<p>through dumping.</p> <p><b>Williamnagar</b> generates 10.7 MT of MSW daily collected in 19 RCC Bins. No segregation is practiced as no processing /disposal facility. Waste handled manually. No sanitary landfill.</p>
23	Mizoram	<p><b>Collection:</b> MSW is being handled by two Govt. Departments i.e. Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation Department (UDPA) and Trade &amp; Commerce Department. Waste is being collected from 63 localities in Aizwal. RCC waste collection bins provided in 5 market places by Commerce Department.</p> <p><b>Segregation:</b> No segregation</p> <p><b>Storage :</b> No storage facility</p> <p><b>Transportation:</b> 113 trucks are available under UD&amp;PA for transportation of MSW. No information on covered transportation.</p> <p><b>Processing:</b> No facility for processing/recycling of waste.</p> <p><b>Disposal:</b> No sanitary landfill exists in the state and hence, follows open dumping of garbage. UD &amp; PA department has identified disposal site at Tuirial for Aizwal town and started developing.</p> <p>The Trade &amp; Commrce Department also identified separate landfill site (i.e. Landfill Trench method) at Lengte, Mamit District. NOC was issued by the Board on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2013.</p>
24	Nagaland	<p><b>Collection of MSW:</b> All municipalities collect MSW daily and transport to the dumping site for disposal. Kohima municipal council has started <b>door-to-door</b> collection.</p> <p><b>Segregation:</b> Segregation does not practice as all the waste is being dumped at the site of dumpsite.</p> <p><b>Storage :</b> Community bins</p> <p><b>Transportation:</b> using uncovered vehicles</p> <p><b>Processing:</b> Not done. Partly vermi- composting is done at Viyakhule Kohima.</p> <p><b>Disposal:</b> All municipalities disposed at the open dump sites.</p>
25	Orissa	<p>The implementation of schedule II is not satisfactory in the state. However, the Govt. in H &amp; UD Department has taken of the issue regarding sanctioned money specially for implementation by 12<sup>th</sup> FC; and action has been initiated to prepare action plan for the ULBs based on the local requirement, size of the ULBs, waste generation, etc. Total 110 ULBs are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules in the state. Total MSW generation is estimated to be 2460 TPD and 2107 TPD is collected and 30 TPD processed only by Puri Municipality. Out of 110 municipalities, 19 ULBs have applied for authorization and 39 ULBs are having valid authorization till the year.—</p> <p><b>House-to-house collection</b> practiced by 56 ULBs</p> <p><b>Segregation</b> is followed in 4 ULBs (Bhubnaswar, Cuttack, Rourkela &amp; Bargarh).</p> <p><b>Processing:</b> No processing facility exist in the state except Puri Municipality. 30 TPD of MSW processed only by Puri Municipality.</p> <p><b>Disposal:</b> Dumping of MSW is widely being practiced by all municipalities at the existing authorized/ identified sites. Badiprada municipality is providing intermittent soil cover on the dumpsite. Cuttack municipal has proposed to develop waste processing and disposal facility at Bhausuni. Jeypore and 7 municipalities have taken initiative to improve their existing landfill site. Total 82 ULBs have identified landfill sites. The identified landfill sites of Paradeep, Jagatsinghpur NAC &amp; Banki municipalities are not found suitable due to coastal regulation.</p>
26	Puducherry	<p><b>Collection:</b> Puducherry city is having two Municipalities viz. Puducherry and Oulgaret municipality. MSW are being collected by both municipalities and dumped in the dumpyard of Kurumbapet. In selected areas, <b>door-to-door</b> collection is being carried out through locally available contractors. Total waste</p>

		<p>generation of Puducherry city is estimated as 430 TPD; out of which 420 TPD is collected for disposal.</p> <p><b>Segregation:</b> presently, no segregation is practiced.</p> <p><b>Storage:</b> Temporary storage of MSW is done in bins having capacity of 1100 lit, 1000 lit. &amp; 660 lit. bins. Daily lifting of MSW is done from these storage bins.</p> <p><b>Transportation:</b> Nearly, 110 vehicles are engaged for transportation of MSW .</p> <p><b>Processing:</b> At present no processing facility exists in Puducherry.</p> <p><b>Disposal:</b> MSW collected are dumped at the dump yard of Kurumbapet. Biomedical wastes and Hazardous Wastes are managed according to the BMW Rules, 1998 and HW Rules, 2008. From the year 2011, one private entrepreneur has established a common Biomedical waste Disposal and Treatment Facility (CBMWTF) at Thuthipet. They collect, treat and dispose the BMW separately as per Rule.</p>
27	Punjab	<p><b>Collection:</b> collection is being done by all municipalities.</p> <p><b>Segregation:</b> 03 ULBs are segregating their waste properly and 10 ULBs partially.</p> <p><b>Storage:</b> in open landfill sites.</p> <p><b>Transport:</b> 121 ULBs are transporting MSW using covered vehicles and 22 ULBs are not complying.</p> <p><b>Processing:</b> 03 ULBs have their proper processing plants and 01 in Jalandhar is partially processing waste. One processing plant at Ludhiana will be operational by November, 2014. The remaining ULBs are not having any processing facility.</p> <p><b>Disposal:</b> 04 ULBs have proper disposal system.</p>
28	Rajasthan	<p>Out of 41 class I cities/towns, 18 municipalities have developed <b>SLF/Compost plants</b> and the work of 6 major cities (Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Bikaner and Udaipur) have been taken up in the first phase on PPP mode on priority. Out of 13 class II towns, 7 municipal authorities have invited proposal for DPR. However, details of progress of implementations are not available with Rajasthan Board.</p>
29	Sikkim	<p><b>Collection:</b> In <u>Gangtok</u>, MSW collection done through community bin and by municipal trucks on pre-informed timings by using bell ringing. It is reported that 40 Tonnes per day of waste was collected during 2012-13. <u>Gayzing</u> Municipal Nagar Panchayat reported that 8 tonnes per day of MSW is collected. <u>Mangan</u> Nagar Panchayat (MNP) practicing Door- to- door collection on daily basis. MNP is the first agency in the state to install organic waste converter which is processing 300 kg of organic waste per day. M.N.P is collecting 500 kg of MSW per day which contains. 50% compostable organic matter. 20% recyclables plastics 16% rags and remaining portion are inert.</p> <p><b>Segregation and storage:</b> norms not followed by any municipality.</p> <p><b>Transportation, processing and disposal norms</b> complied partially by the municipalities.</p>
30	Tamil Nadu	<p>All the Municipal authorities have been instructed to take action to stop the disposal of unsegregated municipal solid wastes into low lying areas and water bodies in order to prevent water pollution. Municipal authorities have also been instructed to take action for the followings;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Segregating</b> of municipal solid waste at source as wet compostable, dry recyclable, household hazardous, construction debris, inert wastes, etc.</li> <li>• To take action for <b>house-to-house collection</b> of the segregated municipal solid waste.</li> <li>• Take action for <b>collection</b> of garbage from hotels, office complexes, vegetable markets, fish and meat markets, fruit markets, slaughter houses, etc. and take action for prohibition of littering and burning of</li> </ul>

		<p>garbage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To identify a site for <b>bio-composting</b> of municipal solid waste and <b>landfilling</b> inorganic waste.</li> </ul> <p>The urban local bodies have organized at several places collection of MSW by house-to-house collection (in 73 ULBs), by using collection bins, compactor bins, lorries using dust bins, etc. All the urban local bodies have partly started the source segregation of municipal solid wastes under 90 ULBs and are partly composting the biodegradable waste in 59 ULBs; a total of 157 compost and 24 Vermi-compost facilities. Transport facilities such as dumper placer, tipper lorry, tipper tractor, trucks, etc. have been used by the Corporations for transportation of wastes and in some cases the vehicle are closed or pneumatic compactors are used in few corporation areas. Similarly, Municipalities and Town Panchayats utilize the transport facilities such as tractor trailer, dumper placer, tipper, tricycle, push carts etc. In most urban local bodies the biodegradable wastes are partly composted, segregated plastic waste is used for road laying and remaining waste is dumped in dump yard. Total 113 landfill sites have been identified in the state and one <b>landfill</b> has been constructed at <b>Coimbatore</b> and 03 under construction at <b>Madurai, Salem and Tirunelveli</b> MC.</p>
31	Tripura	<p><b>Collection:</b> House-to-house collection done in Agartala in 17 Wards. Other ULBs not practicing house-to-house collection.</p> <p><b>Segregation</b> not done in any ULBs.</p> <p><b>Storage:</b> Facilities provided by all ULBs for temporary storage.</p> <p><b>Transportation:</b> done by 17 ULBs using tricycle, tipper trucks, etc. compliance status not mentioned.</p> <p><b>Processing and landfilling</b> of MSW are done only by Agartala MC for compost. Remaining ULBs simply dumping MSW.</p> <p><b>Initiatives</b> have been taken to set up waste processing facilities like compost plant in Agartala, Kailasahar, Kumarghat and Ambasa. Also, Initiatives taken for setting up landfill facility at Agartala, Bishalgarh, Ranirbazar, Sonamura, Melaghar, Khowai, Teliamura, Amarpur, Santirbazar, Sabroom, Udaipur, Belonia, Kamalpur, Ambasa, Kumarghat, Kailasahar &amp; Dharmanagar. Construction of compost plant at Agartala (250 TPD), Ambasa, Kumarghat &amp; Kailsahar are going on.</p>
32	Telangana	The same report as submitted by Andhra Pradesh SPCB.
33	Uttar Pradesh	MSW Treatment & disposal facilities are operational at 16 ULBs viz. Kanpur, Agra, Kannauj, Lucknow, Barabanki, Muzaffar Nagar, Aligarh, Moradabad, Varanasi, Allahabad, Mainpuri, Etawah, Raibareilly, Fatehpur, Mathura & Bareilly".
34	Uttarakhand	<b>Collection and disposal</b> of waste started in 2010-11 by all local bodies and continuing the practice. 3 local bodies practicing <b>segregation</b> and bio-composting (AR 2010-11). There is no proper designated SLF in the state.
35	West Bengal	All 127 ULBs and towns have taken initiatives for collection, storage segregation and transportation of wastes and partially complied. <b>Compost plants are operational</b> at 08 ULBs -Bhadreswar (VC), Chandremagore (VC), Kolkata, Bally, Garulia, N. Barrackpore, Kamarhati (VC) and Haldia MC. Compost plants completed at and awaiting for operation at 10 ULBs (Barrackpore, Budge Budge, Bansberia & Hoogly-chinsura-Chinsura, Uttarpara-Kotrang, Konnagar, Rishra, Serampore. Champdani & Baidyabati) and <b>proposed</b> at 28 ULBs.

		<p><b>7 Sanitary landfills</b> facilities are operational (Gurulia, N. Barrackpore, Kamarhati, Bhadreswar, Chandemagore, Bally &amp; Haldia) including 2 common regional facilities for 12 ULBs. 4 Landfills and 2 regional Landfill facilities have been completed and waiting for use for 13 Municipalities. Again, construction of landfill facility is proposed by 29 ULBs.</p>
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**Table-III: Summary of progress made in Implementation of Schedule III**

Sl. No	States	Status of implementation Schedule III [Rule 6(i) and (3), 7(2)]
1	Andaman Nicobar	Landfill site identified at Brookshabad.
2	Andhra Pradesh	APPCB has instructed all municipalities and corporations located in the state to identify sites for landfills by taking environmental issues into consideration and construct well designed engineered sanitary land fill facilities. Urban local bodies are in the process of identifying sites for locating landfills.

		Hyderabad Municipality has constructed sanitary landfill facility and operating the same.
3	Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Capital complex is constituted to identify dumping/landfill sites for the capital region.</li> <li>• The dumping sites are located away from habitation clusters, forest areas, water bodies, monuments, national parks, wetlands and places of important cultural, historical or religious interest.</li> <li>• Written to all the deputy commissioners of the state to expedite the process for identification of landfill sites.</li> <li>• Also, written to the Chief Municipal Executive Officer of Itanagar municipal council to identify and select and select a site for landfill site.</li> </ul>
4	Assam	Most of the local bodies do not have any scientific, well developed proper land fill sites. Identification and allotment of land for land fill sites are recently practiced in some parts of the state. Necessary land fill site for 100TPD MSW facility in Dibrugarh town have been selected.
5	Bihar	No landfill site developed identified in the state except by Patna Nagar Nigam. The landfill at Patna is under process of development.
6	Chandigarh	Chandigarh PCC has directed MCC to install weighbridge for measuring the daily waste coming to the landfill site. The MCC has already obtained electric & water connection and has also provided boundary wall as per schedule III.
7	Chhattisgarh	As per schedule III out of the 169 municipal authorities of the state, 64 municipal authorities have identified landfill sites, out of which 16 landfill sites have been approved by district level committee 89 are in search of suitable sites as per the provisions of the schedule III.
8	Daman Diu	The PCC has requested to Collectors, Daman, Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli to constitute site clearance committee with respect to considering all aspect of MSW rules.
9	Delhi	There are 3 landfill sites in Delhi viz. Bhalswa, Ghazipur, Okhla sanitary landfill site. Bhalswa landfill site was commissioned in the year 1994 whereas ghazipur in 1984 and Okhla in 1996. These landfill sites are not designed as per the schedule 3 of the MSW rules. DPCC has refused to grant authorization these 3 illegal landfill sites (Bhalswa, Ghazipur & Okhla). In the absence of availability of land for landfill sites, all the 5 MCDs are using these 3sites for illegal disposal of MSW.
10	Goa	All 14 ULBs have identified their landfill sites. Landfill construction completed by 07 municipalities (Bicholim, Sanquelim, Quepem, Cuncolim & Canacona municipalities) and 02 municipalities set up temporary landfill site.
11	Gujarat	In Gujarat, initiatives taken to develop 64 landfill sites by making provisions in terms of fencing, lighting and weigh-bridge, etc. Moreover, 16 landfill sites are proposed to be developed by GUDCL. Presently, 5 landfills have been constructed and 11 landfills are under construction. Proposed to develop 42 landfills. Pollution prevention and monitoring mechanisms yet to be developed.
12	Haryana	Total 59 dump sites identified in the state. Sanitary landfilling low lying areas operational at 13 locations and 04 landfills have been constructed (YMN Ajgadhari, Karnal, Indri & Nissing P). 36 landfill sites have been identified.
13	Himachal Pradesh	No sanitary landfill facility exists in the state. Landfill sites have been identified by 48 ULBs and landfill facility is under construction at 02 ULBs (Nalagrh & Baddi).
14	Jammu &	The main constraint for effective implementation of MSW Rules and setting up



	Kashmir	of waste processing and disposal facilities is non-availability of suitable land and resistance by local people. Landfill sites have been identified at Udhampur District, MC- Katra, MC- Khour and MC- Akhnoor and Jammu (as per DPR submitted by the respective municipal authorities). The establishment of SWM Facilities is subject to environmental clearance in Udhampur and Katra; while allocation of land by Revenue Department in the case of Khour and MC- Akhnoor has not applied yet for consent to establish. Landfill site has been identified by Jammu Municipal Corporation for establishment of the SWM facility for which funds stand released but DPR is still awaited. Landfill site at Achan, Srinagar is being modernized with the aid of Asian Development Bank (ADB).
15	Jharkhand	For <b>disposal</b> of MSW, landfill identified at 3 ULBs (Ranchi, JSR and Bokaro steel city). 3 Landfills have been constructed. Monitoring is not conducted in the landfill sites.
16	Karnataka	Watchdog committees are formed in the state to monitor proper implementation of landfill sites. Guidelines have been notified on 5.2.2014 for buffer zone around landfill site including facilities at the site, pollution preventions, and monitoring of water quality and air quality.
17	Kerala	There is no scientific landfill site in the state for disposal of MSW. However, 07 landfill sites have been identified for providing MSW disposal facility.
18	Lakshadweep	The geographical condition of UT of Lakshadweep is entirely different from other part of the country, since fresh groundwater is floating as lenses over the brackish water overlying the saline water. The groundwater is just 1 to 2.5m from the surface. Considering fragile ecosystem and the quantum of waste generated in each island landfill disposal facilities are not suitable and not required for Lakshadweep islands.
19	Madhya Pradesh	It is mentioned that out of 364 local bodies, 308 local bodies have identified land for MSW disposal. Out of 308 local bodies, 239 local bodies have been allotted land site for MSW. However only 135 local bodies have obtained possession. MC-Gwalior and MC-Indore have setup waste processing and disposal facilities. Nagar Palika Dabra has also started land fill-site during 2010-11. Municipal corporation Jabalpur has completed construction of one cell of land fill site and has started operation since march 2011. MC-Jabalpur has also made an agreement with Essel Jabalpur MSW (P) Ltd. regarding waste processing plant on BOOT basis but field work is yet to start. MC-Ujjain has also proposed mechanical composting plant. MC-Sagar and Nagar Palika Parishad-Chhatarpur has developed site for processing and disposal of MSW. MC-Satna and Nagar Parishad Chitrakoot have developed the land fill site. Municipal corporation Satna has also installed composting plants. Phased plan for construction and closure of site is not given to the Board. Also action plan for making the landfill site functional have not submitted by most of the municipal authorities as per the provision of MSW rules, even after issuing directions u/s 5 of EPA Rules.
20	Maharashtra	The main constrain for setting up of waste processing and landfill facility is the non-availability of suitable land and to some extent prevailing of coastal Zone regulations, resistance from people (NIMBY syndrome). Urban Department has passed order to District level Committee to adopt suitable technology and identify landfill sites observing prescribed criteria including CRZ areas. 165 ULBs have identified their landfill sites for future disposal of MSW. The regional Offices of MPCB are to follow the criteria strictly with regard to CRZ and river

		regulation zone policy. Total 110 ULBs are treating wastes completely/partly through compost/vermin-compost and Biogas plant. There are compost plants (65 Nos.), Vermi-compost plants (38 Nos.), Bio-methanation plants (24 Nos.) including NISARGUNA technology, RDF (8 Nos.) and one plastic recycling plant in the state. The BAARC (NISARGUNA technology) has been installed at 16 locations (52 TPD) and planned for another 8 locations (23 TPD).
21	Manipur	<p><b>Site Selection:</b> The site selection for processing and disposal of municipal solid waste is as per rules.</p> <p><b>Facilities of the site :</b> Fencing of the site at lamdeng khunou is complete with proper gate, metalled approach roads, weighing machines, amenities for the workers and proper power supply etc. other sites have temporary fencings.</p> <p><b>Specifications :</b> All the provisions under the specification of land filling are periodically complied with by the executing authority. However a lot of improvement is required.</p> <p><b>Pollution prevention:</b> In order to prevent pollution problem from landfill operations, the following steps are taken up at lamdeng khunou  Diversion of storm water drains to minimize leachate generation  Construction of a non-permeable lining system  Provisions for management of leachates collection and treatment  Prevention of run-off from landfill area entering any stream, river lake or pond.</p> <p><b>Monitoring:</b> Water quality monitoring to be carried out at the site at Lamdeng. Ambient air quality monitoring Facilities for collection of gas and control system including gas collection system is made at landfill site at lamdeng khunou to minimize odour generation, prevent off- site migration of gases. At present air quality monitoring of the site is yet to be carried out.</p> <p><b>Plantation:</b> Direction in this regard shall be provided to the executing agency in due course.</p> <p><b>Closure of landfill site and post-care:</b>  Direction in this regard also shall be provided to the executing agency as when required. Necessary steps have been taken up with the concerned authority for granting approval of the board.</p>
22	Meghalaya	There is no sanitary landfill site in the state. All municipalities dispose their MSW in open dumping. No proposal to improve existing dumpsites.
23	Mizoram	There is no landfill site in Mizoram. Disposal site has been identified on 3 <sup>rd</sup> September, 2002 for Aizwal. Trade & Commerce Department has proposed to establish separate landfill site (10 TPD) and processing market waste at Lengte, Mamit district.
24	Nagaland	No landfill site exists in the state. Kohima municipality has identified landfills site at Lerie for setting up waste processing and disposal facilities.
25	Orissa	In spite of repeated request, 83 ULBs have identified the suitable site for waste processing and disposal facility. The Board has been requesting ULBs to identify site for setting up waste processing and disposal facilities involving the regional officers of the Board and revenue Authority of Govt. and all district Collectors' have been requested by the Revenue Department to take appropriate action for identification of suitable land including its alternative in favour of ULBs. Setting up of well -designed landfill facilities and improvement of existing disposal site are in progress.
26	Puducherry	Presently, there is a proposal to set up MSW treatment facility at Kurumbapet dumping site.

27	Punjab	Out of 143 ULBs, 46 ULBs have not developed the site as per the schedule III of MSW Rules. Remaining 97 ULBs have started complying with the Rules and have developed the site partially.
28	Rajasthan	No information is available with Rajasthan Board regarding implementation of waste disposal facilities (landfill sites).
29	Sikkim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban Development and Housing Department (UD&amp;HD), Govt. of Sikkim was accorded authorization for municipal solid waste treatment facility vide No.75/SPCB/1143 dated 26/10/10 which was valid till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011. After the constitution of Gangtok Municipal Corporation the MSWFT was handed over to GMC.</li> <li>Sikkim Board is trying to secure compliance with the criteria listed at scheduled III at present by coordinating with the municipal authorities.</li> <li>As the enforcement of the rules rests with the Urban Development Department, District Collectorate and implementing agency being municipal authority, it involves multiple stakeholders and coordination and effective execution has become a big challenge.</li> </ul>
30	Tamil Nadu	<p>Among Corporations of Tamil Nadu, <b>Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem</b> Corporations have identified and maintaining the landfill facilities with suitable pollution prevention measures. Air and Water Quality monitoring are being monitored for the above three corporations and green belt is provided at the facility. Tirunelveli Corporation has identified the site for landfill and provided road and lighting facilities in the site along with green belt development.</p> <p>Out of 125 Municipalities, 21 has identified site for landfill facilities and out of 529 Town Panchayats, 92 has identified site for landfill facilities and the local bodies are taking initiatives for setting up of landfill facilities. Other local bodies are identifying landfill site and the major difficulties in identification are non-availability of suitable land, nearness to water bodies, resistance of local people, etc.</p>
31	Tripura	Total 19 Landfill Sites have been identified in 18 ULBs. Agartala town has identified 2 landfills. Only Agartala is practicing landfilling disposal of MSW, the other towns are simply dumping. Agartala has created landfill facility at the old site, other 17 ULBs are trying to create facility at the site.
32	Telangana	Same report as submitted by Andhra Pradesh SPCB.
32	Uttar Pradesh	Necessary directions have been issued to Local Bodies (Nagar Nigam/ Nagar Palika Parishad, etc. for implementation of Schedule III. Total 16 MSW treatment and disposal facilities are operational in the state; out of which, <b>06 sites</b> have landfilling facilities i.e. 01 site is based on composting/ <b>land filling</b> / recycling /briquette making and 05 sites are based on bio-composting/landfill.
33	Uttarakhand	Sanitary landfill for MSW disposal does not exist in the state. Landfill site has been identified by Dehradun and Puari Nagar Palika which are under process of getting EC.
34	West Bengal	7 Sanitary landfills facilities are operational including 2 common regional facilities for 12 ULBs ( <u>Garulia, N. Barrackpore, Kamarhati, Bhadreswar, Chandremagore, Durgapur, Asansol, Kulti, Jamuria, Raniganj, Bally &amp; Haldia</u> ).

		Also, completed construction of 6 landfills including 2 common facilities and ready to use by 13 ULBs ( <u>Dum Dum, S. Dum Dum, Baranagar, Barrackpore, Budge Budge, Basberia, Hoogly Chinsura, Uttarpara-Kotrang, Konnagar, Rishra, Serampore, Champdani &amp; Baidyabati</u> ) and proposed at 28 ULBs.
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**Table-IV: Summary of progress made in Implementation of Schedule IV**

Sl. No	States	Status of implementation Schedule IV [Rule 6(i) and (3), 7(3)]
1	Andaman Nicobar	Landfill site identified at Brookshabad. Monitoring to be carried out after construction of the facility.
2	Andhra Pradesh	APPCB has constituted 'Site Clearance Committees' at district and state level to obtain views of relevant agencies like Development Authorities, Town and Country Planning Department, Ground Water Department and Airport

		Authorities before issuing authorizations to urban local bodies for setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities. As per recommendation of these committees, necessary standards are being stipulated in the authorization in conformity with schedule - IV of the rules.
3	Arunachal Pradesh	One waste processing treatment and disposal facility located at Chimpu in Itanagar is operational. Monitoring status not reported.
4	Assam	Except Guwahati city, there is no any composting or incineration facilities in the state of Assam.
5	Bihar	Monitoring not carried out as no waste processing and disposal facility setup in the state.
6	Chandigarh	Monitoring of the waste processing and disposal facilities has not been reported by CPCC
7	Chhattisgarh	Four Municipal Authorities viz. Dhamtari, Korba, Jagdalpur and Bade Bacheli have established and started vermin composting / composting plants, but monitoring performance not informed.
8	Daman Diu	All the three municipal councils of the Union territory are in the process of identifying for scientific management of municipal solid waste. At present the solid waste is being dumped in the dumping sites.
9	Delhi	DPCC has granted consent to establish 3 waste to energy plants at Okhla, Ghazipur & Bawana. The Okhla w-to-E plant is operational and prescribed standards for dioxin and furans. The limit for dioxin & furans is monitored and asked to comply with the standards as 0.1ng TEQ/Nm <sup>3</sup> .
10	Goa	Monitoring is carried out at two MSW management sites of Bicholim and Sanquelim.
11	Gujarat	No monitoring mechanism is developed yet.
12	Haryana	Haryana State Boards has conducted monitoring of MSW management sites at 12 locations (Ballabgarh, Bahadurgarh, Dharuhera, Faridabad, Guragaon S & Gurgaon N, Hisar, Jind, Panchkula, Panipat, Sonapat & Yamina nagar).
13	Himachal Pradesh	Monitoring is not carried out in the MSW management sites as no groundwater sources available.
14	Jammu & Kashmir	Monitoring not carried out as proper waste processing/ disposal facility does not exist in the state except vermin-compost plants; which have not applied for authorization.
15	Jharkhand	Monitoring is not conducted in the landfill sites.
16	Karnataka	KSPCB has directed its all regional offices to monitor the stipulated standards and analyze and submit report with further actions.
17	Kerala	Monitoring of MSW facilities has not been reported by Kerala Board. In Palakkad Municipality, leachate collected and disposed through septic tank / soak pit arrangement.
18	Lakshadweep	Department of science & technology UT of Lakshadweep has installed incinerator with anti- pollution control devises in all inhabited islands except Bitra which is the smallest island with the population of 271 persons.
19	Madhya Pradesh	Municipal corporation of Singrauli, Rewa, Nagar Palika Chattarpur and Panna are operating compost plants. Municipal corporation Gwalior is operating mechanical & vermin-composting plant. MC-Sagar and Cantonment Board Sagar have given contact to private agencies for making manure through composting. Work is under progress at local body Shahgarh, Bina and Damoh. Remaining municipal authorities have not provided MSW processing and disposal facilities in implementation of schedule-IV. MPPCB is constantly

		pursuing for implementation of MSW rules through seminar, meetings with local bodies an at state govt. level. M.P pollution control board has issued direction u/s 5 of EPA 1986 to urban local bodies for effective implementation of MSW rules, 2000 however compliance is still awaited.-
20	Maharashtra	MPCB conducts monitoring in the vicinity of waste processing plants with regard to air quality and groundwater. Six monthly monitoring is carried out in Nashik, Navi Mumbai, Ambad, Navapur and Sonpeth.
21	Manipur	The waste processing or disposal facilities i.e composting, incineration, pelletisation, energy recovery or any other facilities based on state-of-the-art technology are started on trial basis at municipal solid waste treatment plant at Lamdeng khunou. Necessary measures will be taken up by Manipur pollution control board to ensure that these activities are carried out as per standards.
22	Meghalaya	Monitoring of waste processing /disposal sites are not monitored by MPCB due to shortage of staffs.
23	Mizoram	No monitoring is carried out by the SPCB. The composting and disposal facilities are not yet developed. DPR for compost plant is proposed by UD & PA Department through SIMPIU.
24	Nagaland	Monitoring is not conducted as landfill site/ waste processing plant does not exist for monitoring.
25	Orissa	Action yet to be taken for monitoring.
26	Puducherry	Since there is no permanent sanitary landfill site, monitoring not carried out.
27	Punjab	M/s Punjab Grow More Fertilizers, Waryana is using facility of composting total garbage from the city of Jalandhar. The Common Facility at Sham Chaurassi, run by M/s UPL-Environmental Engineering Ltd. Is used for composting of the waste generated from three towns - Alawalpur, Adampur and Shamchaurasi.
28	Rajasthan	SPCB reported that municipalities are developing/have developed 25 SLFs and 7 compost plants. No information provided on monitoring of these facilities.
29	Sikkim	In all the municipal areas, the standards listed at schedule IV are not being complied with due to absence of treatment facility.
30	Tamil Nadu	Out of 664 ULBs, most of the local bodies treating MSW partly through composting and vermi-composting, and rest goes for dumping. The integrated municipal solid waste processing facility has been implemented for Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai Corporations which provides <b>compost</b> and <b>Refuse Derived Fuel</b> of commercial value. Construction of <b>Biomethanation</b> plant of 10 Ton capacity at Vendipalayam of Erode Corporation is under progress.
31	Tripura	Measures are being taken to comply with standards for composting/vermin composting and treating leachate at Hapania. Two incinerators have been installed at Hapania dumping ground & air pollution control device is operational.
32	Telangana	Same report as submitted by Andhra Pradesh SPCB.
33	Uttar Pradesh	Work is in progress under (JNNURM) for implementation facilities as per Schedule IV. UPPCB has not informed about monitoring of these facilities.
34	Uttarakhand	State Board has not conducted monitoring of MSW sites.
35	West Bengal	Status of monitoring MSW facilities not informed by WBPCB



## Annexure-I

## Status of Authorizations granted by SCPBs/PCCs

Sl. No	States/UTs	No. of local bodies Reported	Total ULBs	Authorizations granted during 2013-14		Cumulative valid authorization (from 2001 to 2014)
				Applications Received	Authorization Granted	
1	Andaman Nicobar	00	01	INR	INR	01
2	Andhra Pradesh	182	182	INR	INR	133
3	Arunachal Pradesh	02	02 + 18 Urban Divs.	INR	INR	Nil
4	Assam	21	88	Nil	Nil	23
5	Bihar	0	140	INR	INR	01
6	Chandigarh	01	01	INR	INR	04
7	Chhattisgarh	169	169	01	01	65
8	Daman Diu	03	03	INR	INR	Nil
9	Delhi	05	05	INR	03	06
10	Goa	14	14	09	05	38
11	Gujarat	167	167	INR	INR	297
12	Haryana	74	74	34	0	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	56	56	18	08	91
14	Jammu & Kashmir	85	85	Nil	Nil	INR
15	Jharkhand	03	37	01	Nil	02
16	Karnataka	219	219	INR	INR	223
17	Kerala	65	65	09	03	47
18	Lakshadweep	11	11 (panchayat)	INR	INR	Nil
19	Madhya Pradesh	364	364	INR	INR	408
20	Maharashtra	257	257	INR	INR	794
21	Manipur	09	09	Nil	nil	Nil
22	Meghalaya	04	07	INR	INR	8
23	Mizoram	02	2	INR	INR	03
24	Nagaland	09	09	01	01	04
25	Orissa	110	110	58	39	171
26	Puducherry	15	15	15	15	20
27	Punjab	143	143	05	4	36
28	Rajasthan	25	190	INR	INR	35
29	Sikkim	04	05	INR	INR	Nil
30	Tamil Nadu	136	664	113	113	452
31	Tripura	20	20	07	05	70
32	Uttar Pradesh	630	630	Nil	Nil	43
33	Uttarakhand	68	68	11	0	43
34	West Bengal	127	127	05	04	98
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3939</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>-</b>

INR-Information not received



## Annexure I A

## Status of Towns/cities

S. No	States/UTs	No. of local bodies	Cities /Towns							Total Towns
			Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Un Classed	
1	Andaman Nicobar	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	182	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	204
3	Arunachal Pradesh	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
4	Assam	88	1	29	53	-	-	-	-	125
5	Bihar	140	19	18	67	18	-	-	-	129
6	Chandigarh	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
7	Chhattisgarh	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138
8	Daman Diu Haveli	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04
9	Delhi	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
10	Goa	14	01	02	02	06	03	-	-	44
11	Gujarat	167	27	36	81	57	23	18	0	242
12	Haryana	74	17	20	26	16	0	0	0	79
13	Himachal Pradesh	56	01	01	05	07	15	27	0	57
14	Jammu & Kashmir	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
15	Jharkhand	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
16	Karnataka	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268
17	Kerala	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154
18	Lakshadweep	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
19	Madhya Pradesh	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395
20	Maharashtra	257	23	18	204	-	05	-	01	377
21	Manipur	09	01	01	05	08	01	-	-	33
22	Meghalaya	07	01	01	05	08	01	-	-	16
23	Mizoram	02	3	5	12	-	-	-	-	22
24	Nagaland	09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09
25	Orissa	110	07	15	36	39	06	Nil	Nil	135
26	Puducherry	15	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	6
27	Punjab	143	18	27	45	40	13	01	-	147
28	Rajasthan	190	41	13	58	78	-	-	-	220
29	Sikkim	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09
30	Tamil Nadu	664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	831
31	Tripura	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
32	Uttar Pradesh	630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	707
33	Uttarakhand	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
34	West Bengal	127	58	28	32	08	01	0	-	359
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3939</b>								<b>5034</b>

NB: Urban Local Bodies may not have constituted in entire towns of states.

## STATUS OF ANNUAL REPORT RECEIVED FROM SPCBS/PCCS

States	2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Andaman Nicobar				Y	Y								Y
Andhra Pradesh		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Arunachal P.				Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Assam	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y
Bihar			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Chandigarh		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y
Chhattisgarh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y
Daman Diu			Y								Y		Y
Delhi			Y			Y			Y	Y		Y	Y
Goa						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gujarat		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Haryana	Y	Y	Y			Y					Y		Y
Himachal Pradesh		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
J & K			Y							Y			Y
Jharkhand			Y							Y	Y	Y	Y
Karnataka	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y
Kerala	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
Lakshadweep							Y						Y
Madhya Pradesh			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maharashtra	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Manipur			Y				Y				Y		Y
Meghalaya	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mizoram								Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Nagaland			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Orissa	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Puducherry	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y					Y
Punjab	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rajasthan			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y					Y
Sikkim			Y				Y			Y	Y		Y
Tamil Nadu			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y
Tripura		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Telengana													Y
Uttar Pradesh	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y				Y	Y
Uttarakhand		Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
West Bengal		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	11	17	27	21	19	18	22	25	21	23	25	19	35

Y: Yes, submitted Annual Report

## Annexure-III

## SETTING UP OF LANDFILL FACILITIES FOR WASTE DISPOSAL

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Landfill constructd	Reported during 2013-14				Reported till 2012-13			
			New landfill constructed	Initiative taken	No. of landfill site identified	Name of sites	Existing/ exhausted Landfills	Initiatives taken	No. of sites identified	Name of Landfills sites constructed or identified
1	Andaman Nicobar	0	0	01	01	Shahbad	INR	INR	INR	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	02	1 Hyderabad	INR	1 Kadapa		01	INR	4 Nalgonda, Vizag, Vijaywada & Guntur	Vizianagaram (closed)
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	02	Nil	Itanagar & Pasighat	Nil	Nil	01	Itanagar
4	Assam	01	01	02*	01	Guwahati *Dibrugarh & Silchar	Nil	01	01	Guwahati
5	Bihar	0	0	0	1	Patna	Nil	55	03*	*Narketiaganj, Muzaffarpur & Patna
6	Chandigarh	01	0				01	01	-	Dadumajra
7	Chhatisgarh	0	0	16	64	-	Nil	35	73	
8	Daman Diu	Nil	Nil	03	Nil	Daman, Diu & DNH	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
9	Delhi	04	01	INR	26	Ghazipur, Bhalswa, Okhla & Narela-Bawana	03	03	02	Bhalswa, Okhla & Ghazipur/ Narela
10	Goa	07	INR		0	Pernem, Bicholim, Sanquelim, Quepem, Margao, Cuncolim & Canacona	07*	04	14	● Pernem, Bicholim, Sanquelim, Quepem & Concolim
11	Gujarat	12	4	11	64	Rajkot, Rajpipla, Surat & Vadodara	08	69	172	Anjar, Bhachau, Halvad, Morbi & Wankaner. Earlier landfills -Surat, Alang, Ahmedabad (AR:2007-08).
12	Haryana	04	2	4	53	Faridabad/Gurgaon, Yamuna nagar, Sirsa & Ambala	2*	INR	INR	Sirsa & Ambala (AR: 2007-08)
13	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	02	48	(Nalagarh & Baddi)	Nil	INR	50	-
14	Jharkhand	03	03	INR	03	Ranchi, JSA & Dhanbad	Nil	01	03	Ranchi, Jamshedpur & Dhanbad
15	J & K	01	01	02*	01 #	Bhaderwah *Achan & Jammu #Jammu	Nil	4*	INR	Chandoora, Badgam, Samboora & Pulwama
16	Kerala	0	0	0	07		Nil	27	02	Capping of old dump site completed one corporation
17	Karnataka	12	INR	02 (Bingipura & Lakshmipura )	INR	INR	12	53	190	Mangalore +Ullal, Karwar, Udupi, Puttur & Ankola. Landfills reported earlier- Yelahanka & Byataryanpura (AR: 2007-08) Mysore, Bellary, Mangalore ,In 2009-10, Simoga & Belgam
18	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		INR	INR	INR	
19	Madhya Pradesh	5	1#	4 (Sagar, Chattarpur, Satna &	308	#Ujjain	04*	05	306	*Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur & Dabra

				Chitrakoot)						
20	Maharashtra	6	0		0		06*	INR	220	Nashik, Sonpeth, Ambad, Pune, Navapur & Navi-Mumbai (AR:2007-08)
21	Manipur	01	1	-	08	Imphal	Nil	10	10	Lamdeng Khunao, Imphal West, Kakching, Jiribam, Bishnupur, Mayang Imphal, Ningthoukhong, Thoubal, Nambol & Moirang
22	Mizoram	0	0	0	1	Aizwal	Nil	09	02*	*Turial (Aizwal) & Lengte (Mamit)
23	Meghalaya	0	0	3	3	Shilling, Tura & Jowai	Nil	01	01	6 Nos. Open dumps
24	Nagaland				1	Kohima (Lerie)	Nil	Nil	01	Kohima
25	Orissa	0	0	04 (	83	Bhubneswar, Cuttack, Berhampur & Rourkela)	Nil	2	82	Bubaneswar & Cuttacka
26	Punjab	01	0	26	26	NA	01 exhausted	8	8*	Adampur(AR:2007-08)/ *Kalanaur
27	Puducherry	0	0	01	01	Kurumbapet	Nil	01	INR	-
28	Rajasthan	01	INR	18	25	-	01	16	68	Jodhpur
29	Sikkim	0	0	02	02	Martam & Sipchu	Nil	08*	02	*common facility at Sipchu for 8 towns
30	Tamil Nadu	03	03	01 Tirunelveli	113	Coimbatore, Madurai & Salem	NIL	24	1*	*Udumalpet
31	Tripura	01	0	01(Agartala)	18	In 13 ULBs	01	01	13	* Agartala (Hapania- exhausted)
32	Uttar Pradesh	16	16*	03 Jhansi, Sambal & Mirzapur	04 Ghaziabad, Meerut, Gorakhpur & Saharanpur	Kanpur, Agra, Lucknow, Moradabad, Aligarh, Varanasi, Allahabad, Muzaffamagar, Mainpuri, Etawah, Raebareilly, Barabanki, Fatehpur, Kannauj, Mathura & Bareilly (closed)	Nil	18	19*	*Agra, Aligarh, mainpuri, Badam, Firozabad, Etawah, Sambhal, Kanpur nagar, Kannij, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Basti, Balia, Varanasi, Raebareilly, Allahbad, Ghaziabad, Lucknow and Bareilly. .
33	Uttarakhand	0	0	3	3	Dehradun, Haridwar & Nainital	INR	INR	01*	*Dehradun
34	West Bengal	13	0	28	29	*Garulia, N Barrackpore, Kamarhati, Bhadreswar, Chandernagore, Bally and Haldia. Dum Dum/S DumDum, Baranagar, Barrackpore, Budge Budge, Bansbaria, Uttarpara, Konnagar, Rishra, Serampore, Champadani & Baidyanagar	24 ULBS* Some exhausted	39	-	*Garulia, N Barrackpore, Kamarhati, Bhadreswar, Chandernagore, Durgapur, Asansol, Jamuria, Bally, Raniganj and Haldia are operational. Landfill is ready at Dum Dum, S DumDum, Baranagar, Barrackpore, Budge Budge, Bansbaria, Hoogly, Chinsuria .
	<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>895</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>384</b>	

## Annexure-III (A)

## MONITORING PROGRAMME OF MSW DISPOSAL SITES (LANDFILL/ DUMPSITE)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Ambient Air Monitoring	Groundwater Monitoring	VOC/ Methane/ Leachate	Remarks
1	Andaman Nicobar	ND	ND	ND	Monitoring after set up facility
2	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes,</b>	<b>INR</b>	<b>CPCB sponsored for monitoring</b>
3	Arunachal Pradesh	ND	ND	ND	Not done (ND)
4	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	None
5	Chandigarh	INR	INR	INR	INR
6	Chhattisgarh	INR	INR	INR	INR
7	Daman Diu	INR	INR	INR	Not done -No facility
8	<b>Delhi</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>	Including dioxin furans
9	<b>Goa</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>INR</b>	<b>Two places -Bicholim &amp; Sanquelim</b>
10	Gujarat	ND	ND	-	Not done
11	Assam	INR	INR	INR	Not reported
12	Haryana	INR	INR	INR	Monitoring is looked after by Gurgaon Region
13	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	CPCB sponsored for monitoring at 12 compost facilities
14	Jharkhand	INR	INR	INR	Monitoring not informed
15	J & K	ND	ND	ND	03 Vermi-compost plant- not applied for authorization
16	Kerala	INR	INR	INR	Not reported
17	Karnataka	INR	INR	INR	Instruction given by KSPCB
18	Lakshadweep	INR	INR	INR	Anti-pollution measures installed in incinerators, No monitoring
19	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Water quality monitoring in close vicinity of existing dump sites.</b>
20	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	-	<b>Nashik, Navi Mumbai, Ambad, Navapur &amp; Sopeth WP &amp; disp. facilities</b>
21	<b>Manipur</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Patsoi Lamkhai dump site</b>
22	<b>Mizoram</b>	Nil	<b>Yes 3</b>	Nil	Monitored ground water
23	Meghalaya	ND	ND	ND	Monitoring not carried out due to shortage of staff.
24	Nagaland	ND	ND	ND	Not done
25	Orissa	ND	ND	ND	Not initiated
26	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>INR</b>	<b>03 processing/disposal facilities are monitored</b>
27	Puducherry	ND	ND	ND	No sanitary landfill for monitoring
28	Rajasthan	INR	INR	-	-
29	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not monitoring as no facility
30	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>Yes (3)</b>	<b>Yes (3)</b>	INR	Monitoring Air & water quality in 3 landfill sites
31	Tripura	No	No	No	Monitoring not doing
32	Uttar Pradesh	INR	INR	INR	Monitoring status not informed
33	Uttarakhand	ND	ND	ND	Not initiated
34	West Bengal	INR	INR	INR	07 SLFs operational, no monitoring report.
	<b>Total locations</b>	<b>9 states monitoring</b>			

## Implementation Status of Schedule IV

Compost/ Vermi- compost plants					
Sl. No	States	Reported during 2013-14		Reported till 2012-13	Planned/ proposed
		Plants Set up	Under construction/ planned	Plants set up Earlier	
1	Andaman Nicobar	Nil	01 Shahbad	INR	INR
2	Andhra Pradesh	12 Plants for 14 ULBs (Jawaharnagar, Shameerpet & Rangareddy), Amudalavalsa, Salur, palacole, Narsaraopet, Sathenapalli, Tadipatri, Palamaneru, Kothagudem, Warangal, Bhongir & Madanapalli	01 Karimnagar (RDF)	36 ULBs Vijaywada (2008-09), Bapaytla, Diwan cheruvu, Kothagudem, Sathyampeta, Suryapet (VC), Kurnool and Dulapalli (2008-09), Eluru, Kadapa, Pulevndula, Adoni, Nadyal, Ramagundam, Nalgonda, Mandapet, Tenali, Proddutur, Guntaka, Yemingaur, Karimnagar, Bhongir, Khammam(2009-10) Vishakhapatnam, Ponnur, Bobbili (C &VC), Mangalagiri (C), Palasa-Kasibugga (C) [2011-12], Ongole, Manchetrial, Peddapuram & Pulivendula [2012-13]	Rayachoti, , Kadapa, Dhone, Warangle , Dharmavaram, Bheemunipatnam, Vinukonda, Sadasivpet, Pithapuram (C)& Hindupur (C).
3	Arunachal Pradesh	03 Itanagar (C) + 2 Divisions (VC)	1 Div (VC)	1 No. at Itanagar (C).	nil
4	Assam	01 Guwahati	01 Dibrugarh	1* (Kamrup)	1 Guwahati
5	Bihar	0	01 (Patna)	Nil	03 (Narkatia Ganj, Muzaffarpur & Patna)
6	Chandigarh	0	0	Nil	Nil
7	Chhatisgarh	04 (Korba, Jagdalpur, Dhamtari & Badebacheli)	15	15 (ULBs) Chirmiri, Korba, Durg, Bhillai, Rajeandagaon, Jagdaipur, Raigarh, Dhamtari, Badebacheli , Ratanpur & Shakti nagar Durg, Rajnandgaon, Bhillai & Dhamtari	17
8	Daman Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Delhi	03 Bhalswa, Okhla, Narla Bawana	INR	3 ULBs (Bhalswa, Okhla & Narela-Bawana) + Burari C&D plant	INR
10	Goa	07 Pernem, Bicholim, Sanquelim, Margao, Quepem, Cuucolim & Canacona.	02 Panaji & Valpoi	8 ULBs (Pernem, Bicholim, Sanquelim, Margao, Quepem, Cuncolim & Canacona) including 73 Vermicompost/compost in Panaji (AR: 2010-11) & 6 ULBs (2012-13)	2 ULBs Panaji & Valpoi
11	Gujarat	78 (40 C + 38 VC)	13 C	49 (48 C+ 3VC)	Nil
12	Haryana	06 (C)	INR	2 ULBs (3 Nos -Sirsa & Ambala + 1 VC)	INR

		(Faridabad- Gurgaon), Panchkula, Ambala, Naraingarh & (Karnal- Indri- Nissing) + Y. Nagar (insttaled)			
13	Himachal Pradesh	11 (for 13 ULBs) Vessel compot/pit compost/Stac.	INR	12 ULBs (mechanical compost/ bioconversion/ pit compost)	INR
14	J & K	03 VCs- Doda, Sunderbani & Bhaderwah	01 Jammu	INR	INR
15	Jharkhand	02 (1-VC & 1 C)	INR	Nil	Nil
16	Karnataka	18	06	5 ULBs	1
17	Kerala	33 ULBs 30 C + 09 VC + 16 BG	INR	29 ULBs -(38 Nos. -Compost-22, VC-7 & BG-9)	3
18	Lakshadweep	INR	INR	1 ULB- (25 Nos. vermin compost)	INR
19	Madhya Pradesh	8 ULBs Indore, Gwalior, Sagar, Rewa, Singrauli, Panna, Chattarpur & Satna	3 ULBs Shahgram, Bina & Damoh	8 ULBs (Bio-compost) Bhopal, Rewa, Singrauli & Gwalior (C & VC) Chattarpur, Panna, Indore & Sagar	5
20	Maharashtra	110	-	113 ULBs (65 Compost, 38 VC, 8 BG, 16 BG (Nisarguna).& 8 RDF)	9 Nos (1 Compost at Jalna & 8 BG (Nisarguna)
21	Manipur	nil	1 No. Lamdeng Khunao (Imphal)	Nil	2 Nos. (Lamdeng Khunao & Impal West)
22	Meghalaya	2	-	2 ULBs (Shillong © & Tura VC)	4
23	Mizoram	nil	1	Nil	Nil
24	Nagaland	Nil	01 (Kohima)	1 (VC at Kohima) kohima	-
25	Orissa	01 (Puri)	04 Bhubneswar, Cuttack, Berhampur & Rourkela)	2 ULBs ( Puri & Paradeep + VC)	24 ULBs
26	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
27	Punjab	03 (Jalandhar & Hoshiarpur)	1 Ludhiana	2 ULB (Adampur) 2 Nos.- 1C & 1 VC, 3 in Jalandhar & 1 Hoshiarpur	8 clusters
28	Rajasthan	INR	25 ULBs	1 ULB (Jodhpur) 2 Nos- 1 C+ 1VC	2 (Bhilwal & Jaipur)
29	Sikkim	02 Martam & Mangan	1	1 ULB (Gangtok)	Martam (Non-operational) Mongan (waste Converter)
30	Tamil Nadu	59 ULBs 181 [C-157 & VC- 24]	01 (Krishnagiri)	3 ULBs (Tirupur, Namakkal & Udumalpet)	INR

31	Tirpura	01 Agartala	04 Agartala, Kailsahar, Ambasa & Kumarghat	13 ULBs (12 VC & 1 Composting) (Belenia, Kumarghat, etc)	01 (Agartala)
32	Uttrakhand	03 (pit composting)	INR	3 ULBs (partly bio-composting)	INR
33	Uttar Pradesh	16 ULBs 14 C+ 2 VC	03 ULBs Jhansi, Sambal & Mirzapur	14 ULBs	2 (Agra & Aligarh)
34	West Bengal	8 ULBs 17 (compost)	28 ULBs	22 ULBs (9 operational + 4 Ready)	28 ULBs
	<b>Total</b>	<b>553 in 387 ULBs</b>	<b>114 ULBs</b>	<b>318 ULBs -645 (C +VC) established</b>	<b>131 ULBs</b>

\* data based on Annual report of 2007-14

C- Compost/ VC- Vermi-compost



**Annexure IV(b)**
**SETTING UP OF WASTE-TO-ENERGY PROJECTS**

Waste to Energy Projects							
S.No	States/UTs	Total	Reported during 2013-14		Reported till 2012-13		
			Plants set up	Under construction/ planned	Commissioned	Planned/being constructed	Technology
1	Andaman Nicobar	0	Nil	nil	INR	INR	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	14 4-RDF 12-PP 1-BG	01 RDF (3600 TPD) For Jawaharnagar, Shameerpet & Rangareddy	01 Karimnagar (RDF 273 TPD & 12 MW))	13 Shadnagar, Guntur, Vijaywada, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, E.Godavari, Nellore, Hyderabad, Rangard, Medak, Mothe & Bibinagar 1RDF Rangareddy	Nellore (PP) Rangareddy (PP) Medak (PP)	3 RDF plants Hyderabad (700TPD), Guntur (285 TPD), & Vijaywada (275 TPD),  4 PP- Karimnagar (6.6MW), Nalgoda (6MW), Nellore & East Godavari with one BG-Vijaywada(20 TPD)
3	Arunachal Pradesh	01 (pellet)	1 Div. Palletization		Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	INR	01	6 MW PP
5	Bihar	0	0	0	Nil	Nil	None
6	Chandigarh	1 RDF			01 *	Nil	Dadumajra RDF
7	Chattishgarh	01 (pellet)	0	0	01	Nil	Dhamtari (Pallet)
8	Daman Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	INR	INR	
9	Delhi	02 (1RDF + 1PP)	02 (PP) Ghazipur & Narela Bawana)	INR	1 RDF+ 1 WTE	INR	RDF-Narela Bawana (700 TPD), WTE- Okhla (2050 MT), C&D -Burari (500 TPD).
10	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	INR	INR	
11	Gujarat	02 (RDF-Surat & Rajkot)	INR	INR	02	05	All are RDF plants- operational at Surat (400TPD) and Rajkot & being constructed at Rajkot. Under plan at Junagarh, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar & Vadodara.

12	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	INR	INR	
13	Himachal Pradesh	01 RDF	01 (RDF)	Nil	NIL	01	Electric Incinerator
14	Jharkhand	INR	INR	INR	Nil	Nil	
15	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	INR	INR	
16	Karnataka	15 BG	INR	INR	INR	01	1000 TPD BAARC
17	Kerala	16 (BG)	14 ULBs (BG)	Nil	02 (BG at Manjeri & Thalassery)	07 <sup>^</sup> +01*	<sup>^</sup> BG proposed for 3 Nos. at Pathanamthitta, one each at Adoor, North Parur, Irinjalakuda, Ponnani & Kodungallur. *one Incinerator plant proposed at Neyyattinkara.
18	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
19	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	11 (BG)	INR	INR	
20	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	nil	nil	INR	INR	INR
21	Maharashtra	33 24 BG, 8 RDF & 1 Plastic recycling	11	32 Nos. 8 BG+ 8RDF +16 NISG	22 (16 <sup>*</sup> +3 <sup>^</sup> +3#)	8*	16 <sup>*</sup> NISARGRUNA 3 <sup>^</sup> Biogas - Jaysingpur, Matheran, Thane 3# RDF (Nagpur, Mira Bhayander & Vasai Virar)
22	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
23	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	INR
24	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	nil	Nil	Nil	-
25	Orissa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	INR
26	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil	INR	INR	INR
27	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	INR
28	Rajasthan	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
29	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	INR	Simple Incinerator
30	Tamil Nadu	INR	INR	02 1 RDF(Tiruneveli) + 1 BG (Vendipalayam)	INR	INR	
31	Tripura	NIL	NIL	NIL	INR	INR	02 incinerators
32	Uttarakhand	INR	INR	INR	Nil	Nil	INR
33	Uttar Pradesh	05 1RDF+4Pellet	INR	INR	INR	INR	
34	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	Barasat municipality (pyrolysis Gasification)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>28</b>	

BG- Biogas Plants, PP -Power plants, RDF- Refuse derived fuel

[RDF/pallet -22, PP-13, BG-56]

**NAMES OF COMPOST PLANTS/ VERMI-COMPOST PLANTS/ W2E PLANT**  
**[As per new & old records]**

Sl. No.	States	Compost	Vermi-Compost	W2E	
				Power Plant	RDF
1	Andaman Nicobar	Nil	Nil	INR	Nil
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada (2008-09), Bapaytla, Diwan cheruvu, Kothagudem, Sathyampeta, , Kurnool and Dulapalli (2008-09), Eluru, Kadapa, Pulevndula, Adoni, Nadyal, Ramagundam, Nalgonda, Mandapet, Tenali, Proddutur, Guntaka, Yemingaur, Karimnagar, Bhongir, Khammam(2009-10) Vishakhapatnam, Ponnur, Bobbili, Mangalagiri, Palasa-Kasibugga [2011-12], [Jawaharnagar, Shameerpet, Rangareddy], Amudalavalsa, Salur, palacole, Narsaraopet, Sathenapalli, Tadipatri, Palamaneru, Kothagudem, Warangal, Bhongir & Madanapalli [2013-14]	Suryapet & Bobbili	Shadnagar, Guntur, Vijaywada, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, E.Godavari & Nellore [2010-11] Hyderabad, Bibinagar, Mothe & Medak. [2011-12]	One (3600 TPD) For Jawaharnagar, Shameerpet & Rangareddy
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar (C)	2 Divisions	Nil	1 Pelletization
4	Assam	Guwahati	Guwahati	NIL	
5	Bihar	Nil	Nil	None	
6	Chandigarh	NIL	Nil	nil	RDF
7	Chattishgarh	04 Korba, Jagdaipur, Dhamtari & Badebacheli	Nil		Dhamtari (Pallet)
8	Daman Diu	Nil	Nil	-	
9	Delhi	(Bhalswa, Okhla & Narela-Bawana)	Nil	WTE- Okhla (1950 MT), C&D –Burari (500 TPD).	RDF-Narela Bawana (700 TPD),
10	Goa	Panjim, Pernem, Bicholim, Sanquelim, Valpoi, Ponda, Mapusa, Marmugao, Margao, Curchorem, Sanguem, Quepem, Cuncolim & Canacona	73 locations	Nil	
11	Gujarat	40 Nos.	38 Nos.		2 RDF (Surat & Rajkot)
12	Haryana	06 (C) (Faridabad- Gurgaon), Panchkula, Ambala, Naraingarh, Y.Nagar & (Karnal- Indri- Nissing)	Ambala	Nil	Nil
13	Himachal Pradesh	Simla (vessel), solan (aerobic), Nahan (pit), Una (pit), Hamirpur (pit), Dharamshala (stac), Kangra (pit), Nagrota (pit), Kullu (pit), Manali (pit), Buntar, Chamba (pit) & Cantt. Board-Jatogh.	Nil	Electric Incinerator	01 RDF (Shimla)
14	Jharkhand	01 (INR)	01 (INR)		
15	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	03VCs- Doda, Sunderbani & Bhaderwah	Nil	nil
16	Karnataka	18 Mandur, Garur, Haralakunta, Bhakatrahalli, Kannahalli, Lingdheerahalli, Cheemachandra, Doddabiddarakallu, Byrechandra, Shettyhally & Mavallipura Gundlahalli, Doddathogur, RR Nagar, Chikkanagamayana, S-Bingipura, Seegehalli & Kannahalli.	INR	15 Nos. Bangalore, Nagapura, Domlur, Jayanagar, Abbigere, Vartur, Karamangala, Jayanagar ACP office, Mahadevpura, Karamangala, Singapura, Begur, Rajagopalnagar, Mattikere, Gandhinagar, Haralakunte & RR Nagar.	
17	Kerala	Kozhikode, Kollam, Thrissur, Kochi, Allapuzha, Guruvayur, Irinjilakkuda,	Kodungaloor, Chalakkudy, Manjeri, Perinthalmanna,	BGs- Kottakkal, Attingal, Shornur,	Nil

		Chalakydy, Palakkad, Ottapalam, Shornur, Malappuram, Perinthalmanna, Manjeri, Thirur, Kottakal, Attingal, Varkala, Koilandy, Kannur, Thaliparamba, Payyanur, Kottayam, Changanassery, Punalur, Neeleswaram, Kodungalloor, Chavakkad, Mattanur & Koothuparambu.	Koilandy, Vaikkom, Karungapally, Attingal & North Paravoor	Varkala, Nedumangad, Angamally, Eloor, Koilandy, Thirupunithura, Kottayam, Thalassery, Kozhencherry, Konni, Thiruananthapuram, Kozhikode, Kollam.	
18	Kohima	Nil	1 No. VC at Kohima	Nil	Nil
19	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	11 proposed	
20	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Rewa, Satna, Chattarpur, Singrauli, Gwalior & Indore	Gwalior, Sagar	INR	
21	Maharashtra	65 ULBs	38 ULBs	16 *NISARGRUNA Mumbai (8 Nos.) and one each at Thane, Pen, Malvan, Chandrapur, Matheran, Sawantwadi, Anjangaon & Naded.  8 Biogas at Chiplun, Khed, Katol, Kalmeswar, Pune, Solapur, Pandharpur, Matheran, Bhayander & Vasai Virar)	8 RDF (Nagpur, Jalgaon, Navi Mumbai, Pune, Pimpri, Panvel, Mira Bhayander and Vasai Virar.
22	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	
23	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Meghalaya	Shillong	Tura	Nil	Nil
25	Orissa	Puri,	Cuttack, Balangir, Vyasaganagar, & Talcher,	Nil	
26	Punjab	Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Ambala Adampur	Adampur	Nil	Nil
27	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	INR	
28	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota & Udaipur	Jodhpur	INR	INR
29	Sikkim	Gangtok & Martam (waste converter)	Nil	Incinerator without energy recovery	Nil
30	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore (2), Cuddalor (28), Hosur (15), Karur (2), Bagapatinam (4), Namakkal (24), Thiruvavur (3), Kanyakumari (53), Ooty (4), Purundurai (8), Sivagangai (11), Tirunelveli (1), Tiruanananmalai (10), Vellore (11) & Virudhunagar (4).	INR		
31	Tripura	Agartala	Belenia, Kumarghat	02 incinerators for MSW disposal	
32	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	
33	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur, Kannauj, Muzaffar nagar, Mainpuri, Etawah, Agra, Raibareilly, Lucknow, Barabanki, Moradabad, Aligarh, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Mahura, Varanasi & Bareilly (closed)	02	INR	1RDF+ 4 Pellet
34	West Bengal	Bally, Kolkata, Gurulia-N. Barrackpore, Haldia,  Compost plants constructed and awaiting for operation at 10 ULBs (Barrackpore, Budge Budge, Bansberia & Hoogly-chinsura-Chinsura, Uttarpara-Kotrang, Konnagar, Rishra, Serampore. Champdani & Baidyabati)	Bhadreswar (VC), Chandremagore (VC), Kamarhati (VC), Kolkata, Bally, Garulia, N. Barrackpore,	Barasat municipality (pyrolysis Gasification)	nil
	<b>Total</b>		-		

## SUMMARY OF DEMO PROJECT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF MSW RULES

S. No	City/Town	Area of City/Town (sq. km)	Population	Quantity of waste generation (MT/day)	No. of Wards	Project components for Demo-Project	Date of start & Duration	Remarks
1	North Dum Dum & Barrackpore (West Bengal)	26.45 16.89	220000 83000	70 25	30 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Phase-I</u>: Waste Collection, Segregation, Storage and transportation (Schedule-II)</li> <li>▪ <u>Phase-II</u>: Waste Processing and Disposal</li> </ul>	22.4.03 18 moths	Project completed & commissioned, but destroyed by miscreant. State Monitoring Committee examining revival of the project through KMDA.
2	Chandigarh (UT)	114	9,00,000	300	20 (61 sectors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Phase-I</u>: Waste collection, segregation, storage and Transportation (Schedule-II)</li> <li>▪ <u>Phase-II</u></li> </ul>	16.04.03 18 moths --	Project completed. The documentation is awaited
3	Udumalpet (Tamil Nadu)	7.41	58,893	30	33	<u>Total Project</u> : Waste collection, segregation, storage, transportation, Processing and disposal	10.10.04 24 moths	Project operational without landfill facility.
4	Kohima (Nagaland)	30	78,584	35	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Phase-I</u> : Waste collection, segregation and transportation</li> <li>▪ <u>Phase-II</u> : DPR to be received on disposal</li> </ul>	12.09.05 36 moths	Project completed.
5	Mandi (Himachal Pradesh)	4.26	35,000	24	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Phase-I</u>: Waste collection, segregation, storage and transportation.</li> <li>▪ <u>Phase-II</u>: DPR for Processing and disposal to be prepared</li> </ul>	14.09.05 36 moths	Project Completed (Phase-I) Phase-II initiated.
6	Suryapet (Andhra Pradesh)	34	1,03,000	32	34	<u>Total Scheme</u> : Waste collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal	22.09.05 24 moths	Project operational without landfill. Landfill construction is awaited
7	Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)	135	100000	42	59 (35+24)	Total scheme:	12.01.06 24 moths	Project closed
8	South -West Districts of Sikkim	50	1,16,000	42	--	Total Scheme:	08.02.06 24 moths	Completed Schedule-II. The waste processing & landfill are under construction.
9	Jalna (Mahaashtra)	70.87	2,35,000	50	18	Total Scheme	12.01.06 24 moths	Project is In the final stage of completion, waited for administrative approval
10	Agartala (Tripura)	58.84	3,67,822	200	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Phase-I</u>: Waste collection, segregation, storage and transportation</li> <li>▪ <u>Phase-II</u>: DPR to be prepared for waste processing and disposal</li> </ul>	07.02.06 36 moths	Completed

## Annexure-VI

### STATE-WISE GENERATION, COLLECTION AND TREATMENT (06.02.2015)

S.No	States	Quantity Generated (TPD)	Collected (TPD)	Treated (TPD)
1	Andaman & Nicobar	70	70	05
2	Andhra Pradesh/ Telengana	11500	10656	9418
3	Arunachal Pradesh	110	82	74
4	Assam	650	350	100
5	Bihar	1670	-	-
6	Chandigarh	340	330	250
7	Chhattisgarh	1896	1704	168
8	Daman Diu & Dadra	85	85	Nil
9	Delhi	8390	7000	4150
10	Goa	183	182	182
11	Gujarat	9227	9227	1354
12	Haryana	3490	3440	570
13	Himachal Pradesh	300	240	150
14	Jammu & Kashmir	1792	1322	320
15	Jharkhand	3570	3570	65
16	Karnataka	8784	7602	2000
17	Kerala	1576	776	470
18	Lakshadweep	21	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	5079	4298	802
20	Maharashtra	26,820	14900	4700
21	Manipur	176	125	-
22	Meghalaya	268	199	98
23	Mizoram	552	276	Nil
24	Nagaland	270	186	18
25	Orissa	2460	2107	30
26	Puducherry	495	495	Nil
27	Punjab	3900	3853	32
28	Rajasthan	5037	2491	490
29	Sikkim	49	49	0.3
30	Tamil Nadu	14532	14234	1607
31	Tripura	407	407	Nil
32	Uttar Pradesh	19180	19180	5197
33	Uttarakhand	1013	1013	Nil
34	West Bengal	8674	7196	1415
	<b>Total</b>	- <b>1,42,566</b>	- <b>1,17,645</b>	- <b>33,665</b>

\*Source: Figures from EQI references & AR of SPCBs/PCCs

## Annexure- VII

**STATUS OF ANNUAL REPORT: 2013-14 FORWARDED BY SPCBs/PCCs**  
(CHRONOLOGICALLY)

Sl. No.	Date of forwarding	SPCBs/PCCs	Reference
1	5 <sup>th</sup> May, 2014	Rajasthan	F16/(Gen-2) RPCB/SWMC/MSW/305
2	9 <sup>th</sup> May, 2014	Uttarakhand	UEPPCB/HO/MSW-50/14/240
3	29 <sup>th</sup> May, 2014	Mizoram	H.88088/Poltn/18/97-MPCB/358-365
4	20 <sup>th</sup> June, 2014	Chandigarh	No. CPCC/2014/814
5	30 <sup>th</sup> July, 2014	Nagaland	NPCB/MSW/AR-1/6-9
6	5 <sup>th</sup> September, 2014	Maharashtra	No. BO/RO(HQ)/MSW/B-3613
7	8 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 2014	Odisha	No. 14468/IND-IV-MW-(Misc)-141
8	9 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 2014	Meghalaya	No. MPCB/TB-SWM-3(2006)/2014-2015/81
9	11 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 2014	Gujarat	No. GPCB/P3/MSW-GEN-34(2)/225332
10	12 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 2014	Punjab	No. EPA/2014/No. 3292
11	15 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 2014	Arunachal Pradesh	No. APSPCB-544/2010/MSW/150
12	17 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 2014	Bihar	No. MSW/Pa-VI-53/01/B-1018
13	19 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 2014	Tripura	No. F.13(10)/TSPCB/201415/6476
14	26 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 2014	West Bengal	Memo No. 249/15-214/2012/
15	1 <sup>st</sup> Oct. 2014	Himachal Pradesh	No. HSPCB/CD/Annual Report/MSW/2012/14697
16	9 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 2014	Andhra Pradesh	No. M-15/APPCB/MSW/CPCB-AR/2014/04
17	31 <sup>st</sup> Oct. 2014	Kerala	PCB/HO/EE1/MSW/AR 2012-13/943/2013
18	5 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2014	Haryana	No. HSPCB/Sr.Sc/2014/919
19	5 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2014	Madhya Pradesh	No. 136/TS/MSW/MPPCB/2014
20	20 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2014	Manipur	No. PCB/109/2009-10
21	17 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2014	Andaman & Nicobar	No. 2-2/PCC/MSW/Vol-II/2007
22	20 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2014	Chhattisgarh	No. 52757/MSW/HO/CECB/2014
23	21 <sup>st</sup> Nov. 2014	Puducherry	No. 5920/PCC/MSWM/JSA/2014/1028
24	21 <sup>st</sup> Nov. 2014	Sikkim	No. 430/SPCB/996
25	24 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2014	Uttar Pradesh	F.51778/L-9/1950-47/MSW/294/
26	24 <sup>th</sup> Nov'2014	Tamil Nadu	No. TNPCB/SWM/32363/04
27	25 <sup>th</sup> Nov' 2014	Assam	WB/OTWA/MSW-38/04-05/68/2009
28	26 <sup>th</sup> Nov'2014	Delhi	F. No. DPCC/WMC-11/2014/F.No.-A-14/157
29	26 <sup>th</sup> Nov'2014	Telengana	No. M- /TSPCB/MSW/CPCB-AR/2010/217
30	27 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2014	Goa	No. 8/28/99-PCP/5686
31	28 <sup>th</sup> Nov'2014	Jammu & Kashmir	No.-SPCB/LSJ/388/16
32	29 <sup>th</sup> Nov'2014	Daman & Diu DNH	No. PCC/DDD/MSW/07-08/106
33	2 <sup>nd</sup> Jan'2015	Jharkhand	No. JSPCB dated 02.01.2015
34	6 <sup>th</sup> Jan' 2015	Lakshadweep	e-mail dated 6.01.2015
35	27 <sup>th</sup> Jan' 2015	Karnataka	No.KSPCB/MSW/ANNUAL REPORT/SEO(Non-EIA/EO/2013-14