

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REVIEW REPORT

ON

IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLID WASTES MANAGEMENT RULES, 2016

ANNUAL REVIEW REPORT: 2015-16

(Consolidated Annual Review Report prepared in compliance to
the provision 24(4) of the SWM Rules,2016)



CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
(Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change)
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar,
DELHI-110 032

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C O N T E N T S

Items	Page No.
Executive Summary of Annual Report.....	1
1. Introduction.....	2
2. Mechanism of Review.....	2
3. Local bodies.....	2
4. Annual Report, 2015-16.....	2
5. Status of Implementation of SWM Rules.....	3
5.1 Authorizations.....	3
5.2 Implementation of Schedule-I.....	3-4
5.3 Implementation of Schedule-II.....	4-5
6. Recommendations/ Proposals for consideration.....	5 -7
7. Summary of Annual Report: 2015-16.....	7
7.1 Observations and Findings.....	7-8
8. Overall implementation status (state-wise).....	8-23
9. Status of Authorization Annexure-I	24
10. Summary statement on progress made by local bodies Annexure-II.....	25-32
11. Summary of implementation status of Schedule-II Annexure-III.....	33-37
12. Summary of Part –B Form V Annexure-IV.....	38-61
13. Status of Annual Report: 2015-16 received Annexure-V.....	62-63

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Annual Report is an effective tool to review the status of implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules across the country; which constitute flow of information from local bodies to the Central Government through prescribed authorities. Response of local bodies for seeking authorization from SPCBs/PCCs varies from State to State. Majority of local bodies have not approached the respective SPCBs/PCCs for authorizations. During 2013-14, all 35 SPCBs/PCCs reported 3939 ULBs, the number of reported ULBs has come to **4002** during 2014-15. Out of which, 2657 ULBs as reported by the 28 SPCBs/PCCs from which annual reports have been received consolidated in this Annual Report of 2014-15.

During 2015-16, only **24 SPCBs/PCCs** from which annual reports have been received. Applications seeking authorization were received from 517 ULBs and SPCBs/PCCs granted authorization to 414 ULBs. Total 294 local bodies prepared Action Plan at municipal level. The total quantity of waste generation has come to 135198 TPD, out of which 1,11,028 TPD is collected, 25,572 TPD treated and 47,456 TPD landfilled. This indicates poor compliance to the MSW Rules by ULBs in the country. The information on authorization was reported by the SPCBs/PCCs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Pondicherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand; while the other SPCBs/PCCs have not reported the status of authorization granted. The quantity of waste generation and analysis of characteristics/ composition are essential for preparing policy and strategy for solid waste management. Total 28 states/UTs have reported as prepared state policy/ action plan assessing the quantity of solid waste generation. Most of the states/UTs have not conducted scientific analysis of waste generation and characterization; rather the waste quantities were reported based on per capita or transportation fleet basis.

1. INTRODUCTION

- Key Words:
- * SWM (Solid Waste Management)
 - * SWM Rule (Solid Wastes Management Rules, 2016)
 - * ULBs (Urban Local Bodies)
 - * SPCBs (State Pollution Control Boards)
 - * PCCs (Pollution Control Committees)

ANNUAL REPORT AS PER MSW RULES

In accordance with the Provision 24 (4) of the Solid Wastes Management Rules, 2016, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is required to prepare a Consolidated Annual Review Report (CARR) on implementation of the Solid Wastes Management Rules, 2016 in the country and forward it to the Central Government (Ministry of Environmental and Forests) along with suggestions/recommendations before 30th day of June every year. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) prepares the Consolidated Annual Review Report every year based on the information received through Annual Reports 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) Implementation of Rule 4 SWM Rules regarding specified duties of waste generators.
- (ii) Implement of provisions under Rule 15 of SWM Rules by Local Authorities/ Village Panchayats relating to collection, segregation, storage and transportation (CSST) of waste including mass awareness programs.
- (iii) Initiative taken to comply specifications for Sanitary landfills given at **Schedule-I** with regard to setting-up waste disposal facilities; and
- (iv) Efforts made to set-up waste processing and treatment facilities in accordance with environmental standards specified in **Schedule-II** of this rules.
- (v) Review of duties performed by SPCBs/PCCs as duties specified at Rule 16 of SWM Rules
- (vi) Review of implementation status of Rules 17, 18 and 19 by Manufacturer/ Brand owners, Industrial units, and facility operators respectively.
- (vii) Number of application received and number of authorizations granted to the local bodies by SPCBs/PCCs during the reporting year (Form –V, Part B).

3. LOCAL BODIES

As per Census of India 2011, there are 475 places with 981 overgrowths (OGs) have been identified as Urban Agglomeration (UA). The number of total towns in India is 7,935 (Statutory Towns 4,041 + Census Towns 3,894). There are total 6,166 Urban Agglomeration/towns which constitutes the urban frame of the country. However, the actual number of urban local bodies (ULBs) constituted in the country is not reported/available.

SPCBs/PCCs have reported total **5034** towns in the country; wherein 3540 urban Local bodies (ULBs) have been constituted. 24 SPCBs/PCCs have also reported the status of implementation of MSW Rules with respect to **3576** ULBs in the Annual Report: 2015-16.

4. ANNUAL REPORT: 2015-16

According to the SWM Rules, 2016, urban local bodies (ULBs) are required to forward Annual Reports to concerned SPCBs/PCCs before 30th June every year and in turn SPCBs/PCCs should forward the Annual Report in the prescribed form every year before 15th September to CPCB. Despite regular follow ups, delay has been observed every year in receiving Annual Reports from most of the SPCBs/PCCs.

In this current year, Annual Reports was forwarded before stipulated time i.e. 15th September, 2016 only by 4 SPCBs/PCCs (Bihar, Punjab, Gujarat, Uttrakhand); and the Annual Reports received from 20 SPCBs/PCCs by 29th of March, 2017; which delayed submission of Consolidated Report to the Ministry. This Consolidated Annual Review Report: 2015-16 is prepared based on information received from **24 SPCBs/PCCs**

5. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MSW RULES

5.1 Authorizations

- The status of authorization informed by 16 SPCBs/PCCs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Pondicherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Telangana , Uttar Pradesh and Uttrakhand; while the other SPCBs/PCCs have not reported the status of authorization granted.
- Total **3584 ULBs** have been reported by 24 SPCBs/PCCs during the year 2015-16. Applications for authorization were received from **571 ULBs** and authorization granted to **414 ULBs**.

5.2 Implementation of Schedule-I [Rule 15 (w), (zi), 16 (1) (b) (e), 16 (4)]

- 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 **Annexure -II**. Such efforts have been

observed widely practiced and good practices reported in state of Kerala, Meghalaya Punjab, Tripura and West Bengal.

- 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, regular sweeping, removal of garbage and covered transportation are the required criteria observed for maintaining cleanliness
- Almost in all the states, disposal of waste is still continued through open dumping. The effort made in segregation goes in vein due to lack of waste processing/disposal facilities.

5.3 Implementation of Schedule-II [Rule 16 (1), (b), (e), 16 (4)]

- Efforts are made to for processing of bio-degradable waste compost plant is suggested as one of the technologies
- 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.
- Monitoring of landfills/waste processing sites reported by 11 SPCBs/PCCs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Telengana and Tripura [Annexure-IV]
- State-wise information on existing/proposed waste processing plants or where some initiatives have been taken is given at **Annexure-IV**. As many as **ULBs** have set up waste processing facilities (compost & vermin-compost) for treatment of organic waste. These waste processing plants cover treatment of wastes partly or fully.
- Total 95 landfills have been constructed in the country till the reporting year: 2014-15; which are mostly located in the state of Chandigarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, J&K, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharastra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telengana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Till the reporting **year 2015-16**, total 59 landfill facilities are operational. The landfill construction has been completed mostly in the state of Andhra Pradesh (03), Goa (01), Gujarat (11), Jharkhand (03), Karnataka (13), Maharashtra (08), Puducherry (1), Tripura (01) , Telengana (1)& UP (09).
- Initiatives have taken to construct new landfills in other ULBs also.
- Total 1035 new landfill sites have been identified by the local bodies.

- As per earlier records landfills were constructed in 51 ULBs till 2015-16. 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-IV. There are some Common landfill facilities shared by two or more ULBs in the state.
- In many states, Local bodies have so far not preferred waste-to-energy projects. However, Waste-to-Energy related projects (RDF/Biogas/Power plants) are coming up in the state of Andhara Pradesh, Delhi, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Telengana.
- 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. However, metro-cities have no other option but to go for Waste-to-Energy project for managing large quantity of MSW.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS/PROPOSALS FOR CONSIDERATION

- 6.1 Waste generators are to be educated through Awareness campaign and motivate them to hand over segregated wastes. ULBs should provide facilities for segregated waste collections to citizens/ tourists and transport such segregated wastes separately. ULBs also require to promote home composting at household level wherever possible and support such efforts.
- 6.2 The bulk generators are to be identified in every city and ask them to manage their waste within their premises as far as possible; the remnant to be taken for landfill disposal. Identify waste pickers and SHGs involved in waste management and train them.
- 6.3 Each Local Body required to be strengthened and supported by the State Government. The ULBs require to revise byelaws in accordance with the SWM Rules, 2016 that enable to collect user fee, implement tipping fee, spot fine for violation and incentives/ concessions for good initiatives to waste generators. The byelaws also essential for prohibiting waste burning, throwing or dumping by the citizens.
- 6.4 Each ULB should have action plan /DPR prepared in consultation with the State UD and keep ready for implementation. Also, separate action plan required to reclaim/ capping/ covering of old dump sites.
- 6.5 Technical Cell may be set up at Central and state level to provide assistance to the State Governments/UT administrations and Local bodies respectively enabling them to initiate implementation of SWM 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. The ULBs should follow handling Manual /Guidelines prepared by the MoUD.
- 6.6 Central 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.
- 6.7 Specific issues requiring consideration while preparing State Policy or Strategies as under;
- Each state/UT should prepare time targeted Action Plan/policy to implement SWM Rules, 2016 and ensure its timely implementation. Promotion of regional facilities (common facilities) for setting-up of waste processing and disposal facilities emphasizing on 'total recycling' of waste including inert portion.
 - The State Department of Urban Development through district collectors should initiate identification of land for management of solid waste and hand over to ULBs. Aviation authorities may issue appropriate guidelines to States while finalizing sites for waste processing and disposal for safe operation of aircraft including those of defense.
 - The Local bodies should submit time-targeted Action Plan for SWM to State UDD and request financial and logistic supports. ULBs also require to make budgetary provision for SWM.
 - Concerned State Authority should ensure notification of buffer zone around landfill and waste processing sites.
 - Uploading Annual Reports by local authorities and SPCBs/PCCs on website.
- 6.8 Dissemination 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 (can also include other sanitation issues of state), Annual Reports of local bodies including initiatives taken on web site for public benefit.
- 6.9 Specific attention is required on;
- (a) Setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities in hilly states and particularly at Defence bases.
 - (b) Providing prescription of packages for waste processing and disposal in Defence/ 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) Priority may be given for solid waste management plans in towns located on river Ganga and other waterbodies.
- 6.10 The important action required by each local body is to prepare a Comprehensive SWM 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.

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

6.12 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 SWM Rules, 2016 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 31st July every year. The Annual Reports should contain complete information relating to SWM management (quantity of waste generation, collection, treatment, disposal/landfilling, etc.) including details of facilities.
- SPCBs/PCCs should monitor regularly the compliances of standards as specified in the schedule I & II of the SWM Rules in waste processing/disposal facilities including the existing dump sites.

7.0 SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT: 2015-16

In the current year, Annual Reports was forwarded before stipulated time i.e. 15th September, 2016 only by 4 SPCBs/PCCs (Bihar, Punjab, Gujarat, Utrakhand); and the Annual Reports received from 20 SPCBs/PCCs by 29th of March, 2017; which delayed submission of Consolidated Report to the Ministry. This Consolidated Annual Review Report: 2015-16 is prepared based on information received from **24 SPCBs/PCCs**

7.1 Observations/ Findings of Annual Report: 2015-16

7.1.1 Authorizations

Response of local bodies for seeking authorization from SPCBs/PCCs varies from State to State. Majority of local bodies have not approached the respective SPCBs/PCCs for authorizations. During **2013-14**, all 35 SPCBs/PCCs reported 3939 ULBs and the number of reported ULBs has come to 4003 during 2014-15. Out of which, 2958 ULBs as reported by the 30 SPCBs/PCCs from which annual reports have been received consolidated in this Annual Report of **2014-15**. Applications seeking authorization were received by SPCBs/PCCs from 273 ULBs and only 227 ULBs were granted authorization. This indicates poor compliance to the MSW Rules by ULBs in the country. The information on authorization was reported by the SPCBs/PCCs of Assam, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Kerala, Meghalaya, Manipur, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Tripura and West Bengal; while the other SPCBs/PCCs have not reported the status of authorization granted. During **2015-16**, only 24 SPCBs/PCCs from which annual reports have been received. Applications seeking authorization were received by SPCBs/PCCs from 571 ULBs and only 414 ULBs were granted authorization. This indicates poor compliance to the MSW Rules by ULBs in the country. The information on authorization was reported by the SPCBs/PCCs of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Pondicherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Telangana & Uttar Pradesh; while the other SPCBs/PCCs have not reported the status of authorization granted

7.1.2 Implementation of Schedule-I “Specifications for Sanitary Landfills”

- The waste-to-energy related projects, reported by the state of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Telengana.
- Although, vermin-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-II “Standards of processing and treatment of solid waste”

- States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh have taken steps to set up compost plants.

8.0 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 24 SPCBs/PCCs during the year: 201-16 by 28th March 2017 (**Annexure-V**). The implementation status of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 is given in Annexure-IV. The state-wise overall implementation status of SWM rules is given below;

8.1 Andaman Nicobar:

Annual Report Not submitted.

8.2 Andhra Pradesh

After partition of Telengana State, Andhra Pradesh has **110 ULBs** and among them 30 ULBs are Class-I municipalities and 42 ULBs are Class-II municipalities. About 6440 TPD of Municipal Solid Waste is being generated from these ULBs and about 6331 TPD is collected every day, 500 TPD is treated and 143 TPD disposed to Sanitary landfill. The APPCB is constantly pursuing the ULBs to set up Solid Waste Processing and landfill facilities for disposal of Solid Waste as per criteria laid in Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

18 Municipalities have set up vermin composting plants- Palasa, Kashibugga, Vizianagaram, Bobbili, Salur, Kakinada, Eluru, Vijayawada, Guntur, Tenali, Piduguralla, Ongole, Chirala, Guntakal, Kurnool, Kadapa, Proddatur, Tirupati and Palamaneru.

Biomethanation plants are in operation in 8 ULBs i.e, Bobbili, Salur, Palasa, Eluru, Vijayawada, Guntur, Tenali and Narsapur. The MA&UD department proposes to establish bio-methanation plants in all Grade-II ULBs.

House-to-house collection MSW has been started in all the local bodies in the state. As per the information furnished by the commissioner & Director of Municipal Administration, 92 % of households covered under door to door collection. About 8% of households in the states were covered under **source segregation**. None of the ULBs has adopted 3-bins system for **storage** of waste. Manual handling of the waste is still carried out in most of the municipalities. In metro cities (i.e.Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada) most of the MSW are transported in covered vehicles. In other municipalities the waste is being transported in trucks covered with nets to avoid scattering. Palasa kasibugga, vizianagaram, bobbili, salur kakinanad, eluru, Vijayawada, Guntur, tenali, piduguralla, ongole, chirala, guntakal, Kurnool, kadapa, proddatur, tirupathi and palamaneru municipalities have set up vermin composting plants. Bobbili, salur, palakollu, eluru, narsapur, Vijayawada, Guntur and tenali have established bio-gas plants. The rest of the ULBs are dumping the MSW in the existing dump sites. Chirala & Ongole ULBs have set up Sanitary landfill.

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 landfill facilities. Urban local bodies are in the process of identifying sites for locating landfills. APPCB has constituted Site Clearance Committees at District and State level to obtain view of relevant agencies like development Authorities, Town & Country Planning Department, Groundwater Department and Airport Authorities before issuing Authorization to ULBs for setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities.

Another proposal by the State Govt. is to set up Waste to Energy Projects. Initially 10 WTE projects covering 53 ULBs are to be taken up by 4 proponents i.e, Visakhapatnam (15MW), Guntur (15MW), Tirupati (6MW), Vizianagaram (4MW), Tadepalligudem (5MW), Machilipatnam (4MW), Ananthapur (4MW), Kadapa (5MW), Nellore (4MW) and Kurnool (1MW).MOU with the proponents is already signed. It is proposed to dispose 4471 TPD of MSW through these 10 WTE projects.

8.3 Arunachal Pradesh

There are 2 Municipal Councils and 18 Urban Divisions are responsible for MSW Management in the state. The implementation of Rules could not be met as per time schedule. However, continuous efforts are on for implementation of the parameters. One application received from Department of Urban Development, Roing seeking authorization for operation of solid waste incinerator. No monitoring conducted.

Good practices like door to door collection of solid waste are practiced at Seppa Urban Division. Door to door collection of 25 wards covering 8200 households is practiced at Seppa Urban Division including 15 numbers of non residential premises including commercial establishments, hotels, restaurants, education institution and offices. No segregation practiced at either of these two urban divisions. There are no secondary waste storage facilities in Seppa Urban Division. It is a bin-less city. Secondary waste storage facilities like 09 number of masonry bins of 3m² capacity each is installed in Khonsa urban division. No covered transportation practiced in either of the two Urban divisions. In Seppa urban division door to door collection of residential and non residential premises is done 75% by motorized vehicle, 10% by containerized tricycle/handcart and 15% by other device. In khonsa urban division the collection of waste is done by motorized vehicle. Two landfill sites are available with the Seppa urban division.

8.4 Assam

There are 94 ULBs (Corporation-1, Municipal Board- 33 & Town Committee -60) are responsible for implementation of MSW rules in the state. Guwahati Municipal Corporation has developed a waste processing and disposal facility at govt. allotted land at Boragaon of Kamrup District. Another project for waste processing & disposal has been proposed at Mancotta, Ghoramora for management of MSW generated in Dibrugarh Town (under process). Local bodies like Amguri, Simaluguri, Jorhat, Nagaon,

Half long are setting up waste processing and disposal facilities and applied for grant of authorization,

Door to door collection of MSW has been taken up in Guwahati by Tinsukia municipal board. No segregation of waste is practiced in Guwahati & Other cities. Age old practices are followed by most of the local bodies for storage of waste. Segregation of waste not followed in the state except in few pockets of Guwahati. For storage facility color coded bins are placed at some selected zones. Transportation of waste is done by using tractor-trailor, tipper truck, hand cart, etc. Waste processing plant is under process of establishment at Guwahati, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Nagaon, Amguri and Simalguri. Except Guwahati, all other ULBs are disposing waste in low lying areas.

8.5 Bihar

In Bihar, **140 ULBs** (11 Corporations, 42 Municipal Council and 87 Nagar Panchayats) are responsible for MSW management. None of the Municipalities are complying with the provisions of the MSW Rules. Hence, **no monitoring** carried out. 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.

The Urban Department, Govt. of Bihar has prepared **Action Plan** for MSW Management in the state. Total 23 landfill sites have been identified on cluster basis. Out of which, 10 Clusters including Patna will have Waste to-Energy Plant. There is no waste processing/disposal facility in the state.

8.6 Chandigarh:

The Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh is solely responsible for waste management in the UT of Chandigarh. About **370 TPD** of MSW is generated in Chandigarh UT including horticulture waste. Out of which, 360 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. MCC has introduced bin free sector scheme; 36 SSKs have been constructed for temporary storage and segregation. **House-to-house** collection is being made by RWA their own. 03 Mechanical road sweepers engaged. **Mass awareness** for **door-to-door** collection and segregation of waste.

8.7 Chhattisgarh

The state of Chhattisgarh has 168 Municipalities (14 Municipal Corporations, 32 Municipal Councils and 122 Nagar Panchayats) responsible for Implementation of MSW Rules. Application for authorization received from 04 Municipalities. Good initiatives observed in 10 cities to improve MSW management in Municipalities. Total 14 Municipal Authorities have door to door collection system in their municipalities. 828.18 tonnes of solid waste is being processed and treated through composting in the state of Chhattisgarh. Four Municipal authorities viz, Dhamtari, Kobra, durg and Ambikapur have established and operating their own vermin-composting/ composting plant. All municipalities partially complies collection and transportation of MSW; but needs effectively planed and management for complying the rules. 05 municipal has followed segregation of wastes.

Out of 169 Municipalities, 77 have identified landfill sites. Monitoring of ambient air & ground water in Bhilai MC waste processing plant. 8 Municipalities have prepared management plan and other issues.

8.8 Daman Diu & DNH:

Annual Report Not submitted.

8.9 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 9620 tons /day. The details are as under;

• North Delhi Municipal Corporation	: 4200 MTD
• South Delhi Municipal Corporation	: 2850 MTD
• East Delhi Municipal Corporation	: 2200 MTD
• New Delhi Municipal Council	: 300 MTD
• Delhi Cantonment Board	: 70 MTD
Total	: 9260 TPD

Existing processing / disposal facility for municipal solid waste are;
Sanitary landfill sites – 4 (Bhalswa, Ghazipur, Okhla & Narela Bawana)

Composting plants - Okhla 200MTD & Compost pits of NDMC in Lodhi Garden, Nehru Park & Talkotra Garden)

Waste-to-energy plants -3 (Okhla- 16MW, Ghazipur- 12MW & Bawana-24MW). DPCC has granted consent to establish to these WTE plants; **monitoring** also carried out for compliance by these plants. 1 waste to energy plantis proposed at west Kidwai Nagar-1.4MW.

C&D Plant at Shastri Park is under the stage of operation to process construction & demolition waste generated in the area of EDMC up to tune of 500 MTD into useful building blocks, paver blocks and other raw materials for building. Consent to operate has been approved by the committee.

House-to-house collection practiced in all ULBs. The committee constituted by Hon'ble Court has identified **31 landfill sites** for future use.

8.10 Goa

Total **14 Municipalities** in the state are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules, 2000. Total 12 towns (Panaji, Pernem, Bicholim, Sanquelim, Valpoi, Ponda, Mapusa, Marmugoa, Margao, Quepem, Cuncolim & Canacona) have taken initiatives for MSW management and complied partially. Good initiatives observed in 7 ULBs – Panaji, Pernem, Bicholim, Valpoi, Ponda, Mapusa, Quepem & Cuncolim. **Waste processing plants** are operational at 07 Municipalities (Bicholim, Sanquelim, Margao, Quepem, Cuncolim, Canacona & Ponda). Three (03) waste processing plants proposed at Panaji, Valpoi & Mapusa). There are open dumping sites under 04 municipalities viz. Marmugoa, Margao, Sanguem & Curcholem-Canacona. Sanitary landfills operational under 06 Municipalities (Pernem, Bicholim, Sankhali, Quepem, Cuncolim & Canacona) and another landfill is being constructed in the state. Landfill site identified by **04 municipalities** (Panaji, Ponda, Margao & Mapusa).

8.11 Gujarat

Total **170 ULBs** are responsible for MSW management in the state. The status of **Authorization** to 15 ULBs is informed. Total 93 Vermi-compost have been set up and 1 Biogas, 3 RDF have been set up in the state. Total waste 10480 TPD collected and treating 2565 TPD of MSW, 7730 TPD landfilled/dumped. Besides, 01 RDF plant is installed at Surat and Waste-to Energy plant 400TPD compost plant started. RDF plant is under planning at Jamnagar and Surat (1000 TPD). Regional/individual landfill sites have been identified for all municipalities, **76 sites** have been provided facilities with fencing, lighting, weighbridge, etc.; **3 SLFs** developed for disposal of MSW and 21 landfills are under construction. 29 regional landfill sites are identified by 125 ULBs

8.12 Haryana:

In Haryana, 78 ULBs (74 towns) are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules, 2016. The 78 ULBs comprise of 17 class-I cities/towns, 20 class II towns. Applications for authorization neither received nor granted during this year. 46 ULBs have identified landfill sites and 03 landfills are under construction. There are 60 existing dumpsites in the state, one dumpsite reclaimed/capped. Improvement of existing landfill sites done by Faridabad; and facility provided at Hali Mandi, Pataudi and Faruk Nagar of Guragon (S). Waste processing and disposal facility provided by 5 ULBs - Faridabad MC, Gurgaon (N), Jind, Hisar, Panchkula. Monitoring of GW and Ambient air carried out at waste

processing/disposal facilities of Panchkula, Gurgaon bandhwari, Hisar MC. Collection of MSW reported by 61 Municipalities except 17 MC. Segregation of waste practiced by Faridabad, Sirsa, Yamuna nagar & Gurgaon MC. Proper storage facility provided by 10 ULBs (Rohtak, Faridabad, halley Mandi, Pataudi, Gurgaon, Jind, Bhiwani, Kaithal, Sirsa, and Yamuna nagar). Proper transport facility provided by 19 ULBs. Waste processing (composting) facility operational at 04 ULBs and installed 04 RDF/pelletization units. Waste processing facilities under construction –composting 06 Nos., vermin-composting-01 and 06 RDF. Disposal of MSW is practiced by 66 ULBs; most of them are landfilling in low lying areas. Waste-to-Energy project is yet to take up in the state. Estimated MSW generation and collection is 4837.35TPD; out of which 188 TPD is treated and the rest of 2163 TPD landfilled without treatment.

8.13 Himachal Pradesh:

Annual Report Not submitted.

8.14 Jammu & Kashmir

Total 80 Municipalities (02 –Corporations, 06- Councils & 70- Municipal Committees & 02 Cantonment Board) are responsible for implementation of MSW Rules in the state. Out of 80 Municipalities, 02 municipal authorities have set up waste processing facilities (vermi-composting facilities) in Jammu region and one landfill at Srinagar. These facilities are monitored regularly. The Achan landfill is being modernized through ADB. Total waste generation in the state is 1634.5 TPD (622.5- Jammu & 1012-Srinagar). 1388.7 TPD waste is collected and 3.45 TPD (Jammu) treated out of the total waste generate

MSW Rules are not implemented in the state- Only in Resai town door-to-door collection is taking place, No segregation of waste and no covered transportation of MSW. MSW is simply collected and dumped unscientifically. However, 425 MT/day of mixed garbage is being disposed at Achan landfill site of Srinagar; where compaction with earth covering is put partially. Lachate treatment plant is operational for 60 KLD; which is monitored by J&K Board.

8.15 Jharkhand:

37 Municipal authorities reported in the state as responsible for implementation of MSW Rules. Directions have been issued all these Municipalities for compliance of the MSW Rules. Application for authorization received from one Municipality (JUSCO Ltd.) and none was granted authorization. MSW generation and collection in the state is estimated to be 3570 TPD and 65 TPD is treated. Remaining 3505 is landfilled unscientifically. Good practices are observed in JSR (JUSCO area) only with house-to-house collection and treatment. Landfill site identified in 03 municipalities (Ranchi, JSR & Bokaro Steel City) and landfill constructed.

8.16 Karnataka

In Karnataka, 276 Urban Local Bodies are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules. The “State Level Municipal Solid Waste Authorization Committee” has been constituted by the State Board for issuing authorizations. The Regional Offices of are empowered to verify site selection criteria, scrutinize technical details and issue authorization to local bodies. 168 number of applications are received out of which 147 authorizations granted and 21 are under scrutiny.

Karnataka states generates about 8842 TPD OF MSW out of which 7716 TPD waste is collected, 3584 treated and 3946 TPD landfilled. Segregation is not being followed throughout the state except in few wards of BBMP in Yelahanka zone and core areas of the city contributing up to 30-35%. Local bodies have not established the intermediate storage points. They are using the major roads and vacant sites for intermediate storage and transfer of waste from one vehicle to another causing public nuisance. Transportation is done using different vehicles by out-sourcing, spillage is common as the vehicles are uncovered

Out of 270 ULBs, 207 have possessed landfill sites, 62 ULBs are yet to procure landfill sites (Devendranahali, Vijayapura, Hosakote, Dandeli & Kolar among the old ULBs and 57 newly constituted ULBs) and 02 ULBs are having common landfill site (Ullala TMC in Mangalore CC & Saligrama TP in Udupi CMC). Whereas, 191 ULBs have established infrastructure at landfill sites. However, 13 ULBs have developed sanitary landfill site viz. Mangalore, Belgaum, Udupi, Shimogha, Karwar, Puttur, Kundapur, Gulbarga, Bellary, Bagalkot, Mudhol, Chitradurga and Mysore-

Most of the identified landfills are fenced and provided basic infrastructure like roads, weigh-bridge, bore-wells. The waste are not processed as per capacity and dumped in the said landfill site. Total 104 ULBs have composting, 57 vermin-compositing, 12 biogas plants and 4 RDF facilities. Karnataka State Board is **monitoring** the water quality, leachate and ambient air quality as per MSW rules.

-Under Bruhat Bengaluru Mahaabagar Palike, generates around 3500 TPD of MSW and 2280 TPD is processed. To encourage segregation, 188 dry waste collection centres are placed in different wards. 07 sites have been identified for disposal of **C&D waste**. In BBMP has 15 Nos. decentralized **Biomethanation plants**, out of which 12 are operational. Six new facilities (2300 TPD) are being set up under BBMP - Kanahalli (500 TPD), Seegihali (200 TPD), Doddabidarakallu (200 TPD), Lingaderenahalli (200 TPD), Subrayanpalya (200 TPD) and Chikkanagamangala (500 TPD) including KCDC (500 TPD). Landfills exist at 7 ULBs- Mavallipura, Mandur, Terra firma, Cheemsandra, Rajarajeshwaringar (Subramanyapalya) and at Doddabidarakallu and MSGP infrastructure at Doddaballapura. However, Mandur aite and Terrafirma are closed.

Seven sites were identified for disposal of C&D waste in the city.

8.17 Kerala

Annual Report Not submitted.

8.18 Lakshadweep :

Annual Report Not submitted.

8.19 Madhya Pradesh

The Urban Population of Madhya Pradesh is 20 Million (Census: 2011) across 377 ULBs. The **377 municipal** authorities (Nagar Nigam- 16, Nagar Palika Parishad- 98, Nagar Parishad- 263 and Cantonment Board- 5) are responsible for MSW management in the state. Out of these ULBs, 349 ULBs have identified land and 255 ULBs have been allotted the site for MSW management. However, 168 ULBs have obtained possession of the land

Municipal Corporation Bhopal is having mechanical composting plant of capacity 20TPD and Ganj Basod is having manual composting plant of capacity 2 TPD. Partial composting is being done by Nagar Palika Parishad Badnawar. Municipal corporation Gwalior is having mevhanical & Vermin-composting plant, but it is not in operational for last three year due to dispute between Nagar Nigam Gwalior & M/S AKC Developers.

Nagar Nigam Indore has SLF as disposal facility, Nagar palika Khandwa, Maheshwar & Gautampura have also installed composting plant.

Municipal Corporation Jabalpur has installed a waste processing and disposal facility. Power plant based on waste to energy capacity 11.5 MW is established and commissioned by Jabalpur MSW Pvt. Limited. Municipal Corporation Santa, Singrauli has also installed composting plant. Nagar Parishad Sailana has developed vermin composting plant.

Nagar Nigam Katni, including nagar Parishad Kymore, Barhi & Vijayraghavegarh has prepared cluster based Scheme. Municipal Corporation Rewa has constructed Compost plant of 60 MTPD capacity for processing of MSW at Kosta in 6.41 Hect area.

8.20 Maharashtra

The state has **262 ULBs** comprising of 26 Municipal Corporations, 13-‘A’ Class Municipal Council, 57 ‘B’ Class Municipal Council, 151- ‘C’ Class Municipal Council, 09- Nagar Panchayat, 06 Cantonment Board generating about 21,867.27 of municipal solid waste every day. The overall percentage of treatment is 31% i.e, 6690.88 Mt/day quantities is treated and remaining is disposed in an unscientific manner. Out of 26 Municipal corporations, 20 corporations have obtained authorization from MPCB for approval sites. 10 Nos. of Municipal Corporation having processing and disposal facilities. Presently only 8 Municipal Corporation has processing plants in operations. 52 Nos. of Municipal Councils have partially processing & disposal facilities.

Littering is prohibited in all ULBs. **House-to-house** waste collection is done by all ULBs using Ghanta gaddis, and in collection bins. Other wastes are collected separately. 72 local bodies have done segregation at source, 92 local bodies having storage facility and 184 local bodies have done covered transportation. Most of the local bodies have adopted composting methodologies to part of waste & rest goes for dumping.corporations. In Maharashtra, compost plants (**43Nos.**), Vermi-compost plants (**31 Nos.**), Biogas plants (**42 Nos.**), RDF (**05 Nos.**) and **03** Waste to Energy Plants.Recently Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai started Bio-Reactor Landfill site of capacity 4500 MT/Day at Kajur MSW Site. Kalyan-Dombivali, Pune, Vasai-Virar city, Kolhapur Municipal Corporation has identified the sanitary scientific landfill site. Pune Municipal Corporation has newly installed Bio-Methanasation plant of capacity 300MTD at Ambi, Pune & 500 MTD at Fursungi.

8.21 Manipur

Annual Report Not submitted.

8.22 Meghalaya

In Meghalaya, out of 22 towns, 7 ULBs are responsible in the state for implementation of MSW Rules namely- Municipal Board of Shillong, Tura, Williamnagar, Jowai, Shillong Cannt., Baghmara and Resubelpur). Out of these 07 Municipalities, only 5 ULBs have applied for authorization –Shillong, Jowai, Tura, Resubelpara & William Nagar. Authorization granted to 4 ULBs (Shillong, Jowai, Tura and Williamnagar)

Total MSW generation in the state estimated to be 187 TPD; out of which 156 TPD is collected and 36 TPD is treated. The remaining 120 TPD landfilled without treatment. Good practices of MSW management observed in Shillong Municipal Board. House to house collection and storage facility reported in Shillong MB, Shillong Cantonment Board, Jowai, Tura, William nagar Municipal board and Resubelpara Municipal board. Segregation is practiced in Shillong and Tura Municipal Board. Covered transportation practiced in 4 Municipalities - Shillong, Shillong Cantt., Jowai and Resubelpara. Shillong Municipal Board is composting 35 TPD and Tura Municipality is vermin-composting 18 TPD. Jowai MB has identified landfill facility and one landfill under construction at Shillong.

There are 6 dumpsites identified in the state in Shillong, Shillong Cantt.; Jowai, Tura, Williamnagar and Resubelpara. The dumpsite of Shillong is converted to landfill. Monitoring is done at Shillong dumpsite for ambient air, Groundwater and leachate quality. Action plan prepared and submitted by 4 municipalities (Shillong, Shillong Cantt., Williamnagar and Tura).

Shillong Municipal Board has set up an aerobic compost plant at Mawiong treating waste of 35 MTPD. The waste from Shillong Cantt. Board is 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 shilling UNDER North Eastern Region capital cities Development Investment Programme (NERCCDIP) with financial assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Tura Municipal Board is having one vermin-composting plant for processing biodegradable waste. Segregation is followed for the same. 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 a plot of land at Sabah Muswang for the purpose of construction of a scientific landfill site.

8.23 Mizoram

Annual Report Not submitted.

8.24 Nagaland

Annual Report Not submitted.

8.25 Orissa

Total **111 ULBs** are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules in the state. The estimated **waste generation** in the state is **2574.7 TPD**; out of which **2283.9 TPD** is collected and **30 TPD** is treated. Few other ULBs have proposed to set up the waste processing facilities. Out of 111 ULBs, 101 ULBs have reported. The remaining 10 ULBs under NACs have not reported. There is no sanitary landfill in the state, all ULBs are dumping waste in the name of disposal. 12 ULBs applied for authorization/renewal, out of which 32 ULBs were granted authorization in the reporting year 2015-16

For implementation of schedule-II, The Government took initiative for compliance of the MSW Rules and preparation of action plan based on ULBs, local requirements, size of the ULBs. **House-to-house** collection initiated in 56 ULBs. Segregation practiced in 04 ULBs (Bhubaneswar, Cuttak, Rourkela and Bargarh MC). 41 ULBs has proposed for improving the existing MSW management facilities.

As per schedule-III, 84 ULBs identified landfill sites for establishing waste processing /disposal facilities; but action yet to be initiated. Presently, dumping activities are going on at the landfill sites. For setting up well designed landfill facilities and improvement of the existing landfill sites are under process. The status of implementation of MSW rules in the state is very poor.

8.26 Puducherry

In Puducherry UT, **15 ULBs** including 05 municipalities and 10 Commune Panchayats are responsible for implementing MSW Rules. **Authorization** was issued to 01 municipality All of them have to renew their authorization. **Door-to-door** collection is

being carried out through private contractor. Total waste collection by Puducherry is 513 TPD, out of which 10 TPD is treated and other remaining is landfilled. **Segregation** is done in selected wards into degradable and non-bio degradable. No separate storage facility provided and disposed in yard at Kurumbapet. Transporting waste in covered condition. No waste processing and disposal facility. **Monitoring** conducted in dump sites of Kurumbapet for ambient air and groundwater quality. **Action Plan** has been prepared and submitted by PUDA/Puducherry Administration for MSW management in the UT.

8.27 Punjab

Total **161 ULBs** are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules in the state (02-withdrawn), these ULBs in the state of Punjab generates MSW of 4456.2 ton per day. The Punjab Pollution Control Board is monitoring the compliance of 10 points of Common Action Plan i.e. provision of green belt, boundary wall/fencing with gate entry and covering of waste with 10cm layer of soil etc. of all the ULBs through its Regional Offices. Out of 161 ULBs, 10 ULBs are complying with all ten points of Common Action Plan, 108 ULBs are partially complying and remaining 43 ULBs are yet not complying. Out of 161 ULBs, 40 have obtained authorization from Punjab Pollution Control Board till now. Out of these 40 ULBs, only 9 have valid authorization, whereas 24 ULBs has yet not applied for renewal of the same. The applications of total 15 ULBs are under process for obtaining fresh/renewal of authorization.

MSW collection is done on daily basis from all secondary points. 11 ULBs are segregating their wastes fully. 129 ULBs are transporting their waste using covered vehicles and disposing their waste in open land dumping.

Under Punjab Model Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan, entire State level Municipal Solid Waste Master Plan has been prepared and entire State Punjab has been divided into eight MSW clusters viz.

- **Ludhiana Cluster**

Project Capacity is 1125 TPD (including C&D Waste) which is to be enhanced to 2238 by the year 2035. There are two project sites one at Jamalpur of 49.5 acres land another at Jainpur having 33 acres of land approximately. The total project cost is Rs . 97.85 crores. EC under EIA notification dated 14.09.2006 for both IMSWM facilities Jamalpur & Jainpur has been granted by MoEF, New Delhi on 31.01.2013.

- **Jalandhar Cluster**

Project capacity is 750 TPD. There is one process facility at village Jamsher near jalandhar having approx 20 acres of site. At village Piplanwala, Hoshiarpur there is a Sanitary landfill facility of are 21 acres. Total cost of the project is 133.33 crores.

- **Bathinda Cluster**

Project capacity for this cluster is 350 TPD. Project facility present at Mansa Road, Bathinda having approx 20 acres. Sanitary landfill facility of approx 36.11 acres at village Mandi Khurad project was awarded to consortium of M/s JITF Urban Infra Limited. The total project cost is 66.46 crores. Collection and transportation of MSW is operational since Jan, 2012. At present, M/s JITF has completed a compost-RDf inert based treatment facility as phase-I for treatment of municipal solid waste generated from the town falling under this cluster.

- **Ferozpur Cluster**

Project Capacity is 300 TPD. There is one processing facility site present at village Beer Chahal, Faridkot of area 20 acres approx which is also utilized for Sanitary landfill facility. Total cost of the project is 66.46 crores.

- **Amritsar Cluster**

Project capacity is 650 TPD and processing facility site at Bhagatanwala within Municipal Limits with area approx. 21 acres, this same site is utilized for phase-I sanitary landfill facility. Total cost of the project is 116.00 crores. Presently this site is being used for dumping of MSW of MC Amritsar; however no work for installation of IMSW treatment plant has been initiated at the site.

- **GMADA Cluster**

Project capacity is 350 TPD. There is a processing facility site at village Samgauli of area 50 acre is allocated for MSW project and also utilized for SLF. Cost of the project is 80 crores. As per report of Local govt. the project site measuring 50 acres at Samgauli, Dera Bassi is under acquisition.

- **Patiala Cluster**

Project capacity is 500 TPD. Processing facility is present at village Dudhar of area 20 acres allocated for MSW# project which is also utilized as SLF. Total Project cost is 95 crores. As per latest status the site has not been demarcated yet and no fencing work or other work has yet been started at the site. Project site measuring 20 acres is available on lease.

- **Pathankot Cluster**

New site measuring 21 acres has been identified near village Gurukalan, district Pathankot and NOC has been applied to air authorities. Presently the MSW is being dumped at village Deriwal and authorization for the same has already been obtained from PPCB.

8.28 Rajasthan:

Annual Report Not submitted.

8.2 Sikkim:

Annual Report Not submitted.

9.30 Tamil Nadu

The state of Tamil Nadu has 664 ULBs viz. Corporations-12, Municipalities-124 and Town Panchayats- 528. The total generation of MSW from the urban local bodies is 15152 TPD, in which the total waste generation from Chennai Corporation is around 5400 TPD and other corp[orations and Municipalities generates waste around 7585 TPD and Town Panchayats around 1967 TPD.

Total 149 Nos. **Authorization** issued for waste processing/disposal facilities to 5 Corporations, 50 Municipalities and 94 Town Panchayats during 2015-16. The ULBs at several places have organized **house-to-house** collection, by using collection bins, compactor, lorries and dustbins, etc. All ULBs have partly started **segregation** and partly composting the biodegradable waste. ULBs use transport facilities such as dumper placer, tipper trucks, tractor trailer, push cart, etc. In some cases, vehicles are closed or pneumatic compactors are used for transporting the waste. Most of ULBs composting biodegradable waste partly, segregated plastic waste is used for road laying and the remaining waste is disposed in dumpyards.

TNPCB regularly **monitors** groundwater in the vicinity of dumpyards; and also monitors the leachate, ambient air quality, groundwater quality around landfill sites.

In Tamil Nadu, 33 biomethanation plants of capacity 3MT, 5MT and 10MT have been taken up in 8 corporations and 23 Municipalities at a cost of Rs 30.39 crores. It is respectfully submitted that approximately 200kWh electricity is being produced per day through biomethanation and is utilized for plant operations and to illuminate the nearby street lights

W-to-E

Recently, the state has initiated Waste-to-Energy plant at Koyambedu (Chennai), Vengadamangalam (Kancheepuram) and Biomethanation plant at Coimbatore. The Koyambedu Biomethanation plant (30 TPD) is proposed to treat on the organic waste received from vegetable market. The Vengadamangalam power porjctet at Kancheepuram will cover Pallavaram and Tambaram municipalities to generate 2.9 MW, RDF- 3.5 TPH and compost 1.5 TPH. The Coimbatore Corporation has installed biogas plant to generate energy from kitchen waste and market waste at Amma Unavagam and Saravanampally for using gas in crematorium and school kitchen.

Good initiatives:

There are two model plants for MSW management in village panchayats-Kurudampalayam (Coimbatore Dist.) and Panapakkam (Vellore Dist). They have adopted solid waste and liquid resource management system (SLRM) to collect waste from household and markets daily, segregation by trained staffs to 148 waste streams and sold to recyclers, generating income out of waste. Dry egg cels are crushed to make manure for rose plant, vegetable peels – for cattle feed, dry leaves

for composting manure, cowdung and food waste for biomethanation and gas is used for cooking food for the segregation staffs. The scheme is self-sustainable.

8.31 Tripura

Total 20 ULBs responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules in the state (Municipal Corporation-1, Municipal Council-14 & Nagar Panchayat- 05). Two applications received for authorization. Out of these two applications one authorization is granted and another is under scrutiny. Total MSW generation in above towns is 414.8 TPD; of which 368.2 TPD is collected and 250.40 TPD is treated.

Good practices observed in 03 towns - Agartala, Belonia and Khowai. House-to- house collection done in 10 Wards of Udaipur, 15 wards of Kailsahar and 17 wards of Agartala. Covered transportation of waste done in 3 nagar Panchayats (Amarpur, Sonamura & Sabroom) and 13 municipal councils of Ambasa, Bishalgarh, Belonia, Dharmanagar, Kailashahr, Khowai, Teliamura, Udaipur, Melaghar, Ranirbazar, Kamalpur, Santibazar, Kumarghat and Agartala Municipal Corporation. Waste processing by 03 ULBs- Udaipur, Kamalpur and Kailashahar of 250 TPD composting and 0.40 TPD vermin-composting. Landfill identified by 17 ULBs and landfill constructed by only Agartala MC. Another new landfill is under construction at Agartala. The State Government is trying hard to implement the MSW Rules. Till date no waste-to-energy plant has been set up. Action plan is not submitted by any Municipality.

8.32 Telangana

The newly constituted Telangana State has 68 ULBs (62 Municipalities and 06 Coprorations) responsible for implementation of MSW Rules. It is estimated that 6628 TPD of MSW is generated in the state; out of which, 6225 TPD collected, 3175 treated and 3050 TPD disposed.

For waste processing- 11 ULBs have compost/vermin-compost plants, one Integrated SWM plant at Hyderabad and M/s Shalivahana Green Energy Ltd. At Karimnagar is operating WTE (12 MW) collecting waste from 31 ULBs. The waste processing facilities are proposed at Warangle (BG -2 TPD) to generate 24 KW and M/s Hema Sri Power project has constructed 12.6 MW power plant with 345 TPD RDF plant, which is likely to commission by December, 2016. Karim nagar district obtained CFO to operate W-to-E project of 12 MW using 412 TPD RDF

Jawahar Nagar and Shameerpet have set up Waste processing/ disposal facilities and a RDF plant for 3600 TPD in Rangareddy district. Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has constructed the sanitary landfill and it is operational. GHMC also proposed an Integrated MSW management plant for greater Hyderabad. Composting and vermicomposting facilities set up by 11 ULBs- Miryaguda, Nalgonda, Bhongir, Suryapet, Tandur, Siddipet, Jagitayal, Siricilla, Karimnagar, Greater Hyderabad & Adilabad municipalities.

The Telengana Board is **monitoring** these waste processing plants. CDMA is preparing **ULB-wise DPR** for MSW management and identification of future landfill sites-

8.33 Uttar Pradesh

Total 635 **ULBs** (Nagar Nigam- 14, Nagar Palika Parishad- 197, Nagar Panchayat- 424) are responsible in the state for implementation of MSW Rules. 58 applications received for authorization. MSW treatment & disposal facility are partially operational at Allahabad, Aligarh, Barabanki, Etawah, Kannauj, Lucknow, Mainpuri, Raebareli, Varanasi. Total Solid waste generation in the state is 15192 TPD, 11394 TPD waste is collected and 1857 TPD waste is treated and landfilled. Door to door collection is approx 70-80%. Segregation, storage are partially complied. There are 14 composting and 4 RDF/Pelletition solid waste facilities re present in the state.

8.34 Uttarakhand

Total 87 **ULBs** (Nagar Nigam- 6, Nagar Palika Parishad- 32, Nagar Panchayat- 40 & Cantt. Board-09) are responsible in the state for implementation of MSW Rules. 24 applications received for authorization. None of the Local bodies has set up waste processing and disposal facility. Nagar Palika Dehradun, Haridwar & Nagar palika parishad has identified site in Dehradun, Nanital, Haridwar and obtained Environment Clearence for waste processing and disposal facility. The local bodies are collecting MSW without segregation and disposed through open dumping. Waste processing and sanitary landfill facility does not exist. There is no waste processing facility developed in the state. Total waste generation and collection reported to be 917.89 TPD. Partial **house to house** collection is practiced in Dehradun and Nainital city. Presently there are 87 numbers of existing open dumping sites.

8.35 West Bengal

Not Submitted

Status of Authorization Annexure

Sl. No	States/UTs	Total ULBs	Authorizations granted during 2015-16	
			Applications Received	Authorization Granted
1	Andaman Nicobar*			
2	Andhra Pradesh	110	02	02
3	Arunachal Pradesh	02	01	INR
4	Assam	94	01	01
5	Bihar	140	00	0
6	Chandigarh	01	INR	INR
7	Chhattisgarh	168	04	04
8	Daman Diu*			
9	Delhi	05	INR	INR
10	Goa	14	0	0
11	Gujarat	170	15	15
12	Haryana	78	0	0
13	Himachal Pradesh*			
14	Jammu & Kashmir	80	03	0
15	Jharkhand	37	01	00
16	Karnataka	270	168	147
17	Kerala*	-	-	-
18	Lakshadweep*	-	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	377	-	-
20	Maharashtra	276	78	45
21	Manipur*			
22	Meghalaya	07	05	04
23	Mizoram*	-	-	-
24	Nagaland*	-	-	-
25	Orissa	111	12	32
26	Puducherry	5	18	01
27	Punjab	161	26	11
28	Rajasthan*	-	-	-
29	Sikkim*	-	-	-
30	Tamil Nadu	664	149	149
31	Tripura	14	02	01
32	Telangana	68	04	01
33	Uttar Pradesh	635	58	1
34	Uttarakhand	87	24	-
35	West Bengal*	-	-	-
	Total	3584	571	414

*INR: Information Not Received

Summary statement on progress made by local bodies in respect of waste collection, segregation, transportation and disposal

Sl. No	States	Summary
1	Andaman Nicobar	Not Submitted
2	Andhra Pradesh	<p>Collection: House-to- house collection of MSW has been started in all the local bodies in the state. As per the information furnished by the Commissioner & Director of Municipal Administration 92% of households covered under door to door collection.</p> <p>Segregation: About 8 % of households in the states were covered under source segregation.</p> <p>Storage: None of the ULBs adopted 3-bins system. Manual handling of the wastes was still carried out in most of the municipalities.</p> <p>Transportation: In metro cities i.e. 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>Processing: 19 Municipalities – Palasa-Kashibugga, Vizianagaram, Bobbili, Salur, Kakinada, Eluru, Vijayawada, Guntur, Tenali, Pidigiralla, Ongole, Chirala, Guntakal, Kurnool, Kadapa, Proddature, Tirupathi and Palamanueru Municipalities have set up vermin composting plants.</p> <p>08 Municipalities -Bobbili, Salur, Palakollu, Eluru, Narsapur, Vijaywada, Guntur and Tenali have established Bio-gas plants.</p> <p>Disposal: The rest of the ULBs dumping the MSW in the existing dump sites.</p>
3	Arunachal Pradesh	<p>Collection: House-to- house collection facility is done in 2 Divisions (Seppa & Khonsa). 6-7 TPD waste is collection from Seppa urban division and 4TPD from Khonsa urban division. Door to door collection of 25 wards covering 8200 households is practiced at Seppa Urban Division including 15 numbers of non residential premises including commercial establishments, hotels, restaurants, education institution and offices.</p> <p>Segregation: No segregation practiced at either of these two urban divisions.</p> <p>Storage : There are no secondary waste storage facilities in Seppa Urban Division. It is a bin-less city. Secondary waste storage facilitieslike 09 number of mansonry bins of 3m² capacity each are installed in Khonsa urban division</p> <p>Transportation: No covered transportation practiced in either of the two Urban divisions. In Seppa urban division door to door collection of residential and non residential premises is done 75% by motorized vehicle, 10% by containerized tricycle/handcart and 15% by other device. In khonsa urban division the collection of wate is done by motorized vehicle. Two landfill sites are available with the Seppa urban division.</p> <p>Processing of MSW: No processing plants exist.</p> <p>Disposal of MSW: 02 dumpsites available at Seppa urban division and 01 number of dumpsite available at Konsa urban division.</p>
4	Assam	<p>Collection: In Assam, house- to-house collection of MSW is carried out in Guwahati. 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</p>

		<p>carts for taking to the dumping ground.</p> <p>Segregation: Proper segregation yet to be taken up in the state. The Assam Board has initiated Awareness campaign for segregation of waste and segregation has been started in few wards of Guwahati.</p> <p>Storage: Age old practices are followed by most of the local bodies for storage of waste, which are posing serious problem and not acceptable in the present scenario. 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. GMC has set up a dry waste collection centre at Ganeshguri, Guwahati.</p> <p>Transport: Generally, transportation of MSW is done using tractor, truck, tipper, hand cart etc. in the State of Assam.</p> <p>Processing: GMC is going to install an integrated Solid waste management plant at Guwahati. Waste processing facilities also under establishment for the towns of Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Tezpur, Dibrugarh, Diphu & Silchar.</p> <p>Disposal: Except Guwahati city, all other local bodies are utilizing low lying areas for disposal of MSW.</p>
5	Bihar	<p>None of the ULBs has complied with the MSW Rules and developed facilities for processing and disposal of MSW and hence no implementation of the MSW rules in the state and monitoring not carried out for compliance assessment. Authorization has been granted to Patna Nagar Nigam for setting up an integrated MSW processing and disposal facility (1000TPD) at the identified landfill site of Bairia (Patna). Municipalities are also not following MSW handling rules.</p>
6	Chandigarh	<p>Approximately 370 TPD of MSW generated in UT Chandigarh including horticultural waste. Out of which, 360 TPD is collected containing Mandi waste, Hotel waste, drainage silt, etc. is dumped directly into dumping ground and rest of the waste is sent to the processing plant.</p> <p>House-to-house collection initiated by RWA. Garbage bins are paced for collection of the waste. Covered transportation been practiced in the UT.</p>
7	Chhattisgarh	<p>All 168 Municipalities partially complies collection and transportation of MSW; but needs effectively planed and management for complying the rules. Total waste generation is 2245.25 TPD out of which 2036.97 TPD waste is collected, 828.18 TPD treated and 1294.97 TPD waste is landfilled Segregation is done in MC AMbikapur, Bhilai, Durg. Other Municipal Authorities have no segregation facility. No municipal has followed storage of waste. All Municipal authorities have partial transportation facility, transportation is done mainly by tractors. All Municipal Authorities dispose off their waste at various available open grounds.</p>
8	Daman Diu	Not Submitted
9	Delhi	<p>Total Municipal Solid Waste generated in five municipal areas is 9620 tons /day. There are five municipal authorities in Delhi are implementing the MSW Rules as under;</p> <p>(i) North Delhi Municipal Corporation MSW generates 4200 TPD having population of 64 lakhs, area 604.80sq km.</p> <p>(ii) South Delhi Municipal Corporation MSW generates 2850 TPD, waste processing at Okhla compost plant (200TPD) and Okhla WTE plant (1950 TPD). Waste disposed in sanitary landfill of Okhla and Bhalswa. The waste disposal at Okhla (450 TPD) including Malba (600 TPD) and 200 TPD silt; and at Bhalswa (850 TPD) including 100 TPD Malba and Silt 200 MT/day. The estimated C&D waste generation is 600-700 TPD; which is</p>

		<p>being sent to Okhla and Bhalswa landfills. WTE plant Okhla has processing capacity of 1950 TPD to produce 16 MW. The compost plant Okhla has capacity of 200 TPD. Landfill identified 18 out of 31 in SDMC.</p> <p>(iii) East Delhi Municipal Corporation MSW generates 2200 TPD. The landfill site at Ghazipur has already saturated and still continuing utilization. One WTE plant (1300 TPD) has come up at Ghazipur, the plant is under trial run. One C&D processing plant is operational at Shastri Park (500 TPD), which producing building Blocks, paver blocks and building ingredients. Gas extraction has been attempted from Ghazipur dumpsite by M/s GAIL, but gases are flaring due to low calorific value. Out of 31 landfill identified, 05 fall under EDMC.</p> <p>(iv) New Delhi Municipal Council MSW generates 300 TPD. There are 14 circles in NDMC. Garbage is transported to WTE plant and compost plant at Okhla. Decentralized processing approach taken up for horticulture waste as under;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Horticultural waste convert into bio-fue (b) 2 Tons horticultural waste processed for compost (c) Installed at 04 major gardens- Nehru park, Lodhi garden, Talkotra & India Gate. (d) Compost pits provided at big gardens- Lodhi garden, Nehru park & Talkotra. (e) WTE plant proposed at Kidwai nagar (70 TPD) to generate 1.4 MW. <p>(viii) Delhi Cantonment Board Waste generation- 70 TPD, Door-to-door collection started with segregation. Provided dustbins at 545 points. 26 Tipper/Compactors collect and transport waste to Okhla landfill site. DCB has no processing and disposal facility of its own. Existing processing / disposal facility for municipal solid waste are; Sanitary landfill sites – 4 (Bhalswa, Ghazipur, Okhla & Narela Bawana) Composting plants - Okhla 200TD & Compost pits of NDMC in Lodhi Garden, Nehru Park & Talkotra Garden)</p>
10	Goa	<p>Compliance status of schedule II by 14 ULBs is as under;</p> <p>Collection: 12 municipalities comply fully and 02 municipalities comply partially. Segregation: 06 municipalities (Panaji, Ponda, Cuncolim, Mapusa, Canacona & Quepem) comply segregation and 08 municipalities comply partially Storage: complied by 11 ULBs, 03 ULBs partly. Transportation: complied by all municipalities. Processing: 14 municipalities process MSW partly. Disposal: MSW disposal norms partly complied by 14 Municipalities</p>
11	Gujarat	<p>That, 170 ULBs in the state are responsible for MSW management. Door to door collection is taking place in all wards. No segregation of waste. For storage facility bins, & containers are provide in all wards except Bareja, Barwal, Chotila, Manavadar, Savakundl, Vadnagar, Bopal-Ghuma, Kadodara nagarpalika. Truck Tipper, tractor-trailor are used for transportation. Waste is disposed off in dumping area.</p>
12	Haryana	<p>Collection of MSW reported by 61 Municipalities out of 78 MC. Segregation of waste practiced by Faridabad, Sirsa, Yamuna nagar & Gurgaon MC. Proper storage facility provided by 10 ULBs (Rohtak, Faridabad, halley Mandi, Pataudi, Gurgaon, Jind, Bhiwani, Kaithal, Sirsa, and Yamuna nagar). Proper transport facility provided by 19 ULBs.</p>

		Waste processing (composting) facility operational at 04 ULBs and installed 04 RDF/pelletization units. Waste processing facilities under construction – composting 06 Nos., vermin-composting-01 and 06 RDF. Disposal of MSW is practiced by 66 ULBs; most of them are landfilling in low lying areas. Waste-to-Energy project is yet to take up in the state. Estimated MSW generation and collection is 4837.35 TPD ; out of which 188 TPD is treated and the rest of 2163 TPD landfilled without treatment.
13	Himachal Pradesh	Not Submitted
14	Jammu & Kashmir	<p>Collection: There is no door to door collection except in only few areas/towns viz, Reasi, Cantonment Board, Jammu and few wards in Jammu city. The waste from slaughter houses, meat & fish markets, fruit markets, fruit & vegetable market which are biodegradable in nature are not collected separately.</p> <p>Segregation: In the absence of any waste processing facility and no secondary storage/ segregation facilities for MSW in Jammu region, no source segregation has been implemented by any urban local body in the State.</p> <p>Storage: Only primary storage facilities have been established by ULBs in the form of RCC bins, plastic bins, dumpers, containers with few no source segregation has been implemented by any urban local body in the state.</p> <p>Transportation: waste is carried out in heavy vehicles. Mostly the vehicles transporting the MSW are open.</p> <p>Processing; There is no processing facility in the region except small scale vermin-compositing being carried out a MC, Bhaderwah and MC Sunderbani. Training for Decentralized (on-site) processing of garden waste has been provided by SPCB in cooperation with Department of Floriculture and is being practiced in various gardens, Further, two no. of small pilot projects for promoting source waste management by on-site processing/ community have been initiated by J&K SPCB.</p> <p>Disposal: There is no authorized landfill site in operation till now except for open dumpsites in Jammu region. Periodic burying of the waste is however, carried out with the help of JCBs to minimize the visibility of waste. Disposal of waste is being carried out in unscientific manner on open unused lands or hill slopes. In Srinagar, there is only one landfill site at Achan where dumping of mixed waste is carried out.</p>
15	Jharkhand	37 Municipal authorities reported in the state as responsible for implementation of MSW Rules. Directions have been issued all these Municipalities for compliance of the MSW Rules. Application for authorization received from one Minicipality (JUSCO Ltd.) and none was granted authorization. MSW generation and collection in the state is estimated to be 3570 TPD and 65 TPD is treated. Remaining 3505 is landfilled unscientifically. Good practices are observed in JSR (JUSCO area) only with house-to-house collection and treatment. Landfill site identified in 03 municipalities (Ranchi, JSR & Bokaro Steel City) where landfill have been constructed.
16	Karnataka	Total 8842 TPD of MSW generated in the state of Karnataka, out of which, 7716 TPD is collected, 3584 treated and 3946 landfilled. Source segregation is not followed in the state except in some part of BBMP. Local bodies have not established storage point due to the potential nuisance. Transportation is done using different vehicles by out-sourcing. Spillage is common as the vehicles are uncovered. Collection: All local bodies have partially started house-to-house collection

		<p>segregated in twin bins (i.e. organic and non-organic). However, segregated waste is mixed again while transporting in auto tippers/dumper placers to the landfills sites; collection started waste from slum areas also. The Hotel Association of Bangalore has formed a system to collect all organic waste which are collected by one single agency and processed in the Bio-methanisation plant of capacity 250 T/d. All Big campuses/Institutions are asked to in-house waste management. BMW, C&D waste and Slaughter house waste are collected separately.</p> <p>Segregation: Although source segregation recommended at household level, the same is not flowed through the state except in few pockets of BBMP. However, segregated waste also mixed while handling and transportation.</p> <p>Storage: local bodies have not set up intermediate storage points. They use vacant land, major roads for intermediate storage and transfer waste from one vehicle to other; which is a challenge for ULBs.</p> <p>Transportation: MSW is transported using vehicles of local bodies or outsourced agencies. Spillage of waste is common while transporting as covered vehicles are not used.</p> <p>Processing: Most of local bodies have identified site for processing and disposal of MSW; some are provided with link road, fencing, lighting and weigh bridge; but wastes are not processed and being dumped in the said landfill sites. Total 177 ULBs have waste processing facilities (windrows/ vermicompost).</p> <p>Disposal: Landfills are used for disposal of MSW. BBMP has identified 8 nos. landfill sites.</p>
17	Kerala	Not Submitted
18	Lakshadweep	Not Submitted
19	Madhya Pradesh	<p>Municipal Corporation Gwalior is having mechanical & vermin-composting plant, which are non-operational for the last three years due to dispute with the private operator. Indore has SLF as disposal facility. Rewa has 60 TPD compost plant Sagar Cantt. Board and Nagar Palika Chhatrapur, Rehli, Rahatgarh, Orchha and Banda-Belai, Damoh, Bina, Shahgarh have prepared another cluster scheme for disposal of MSW. Satna has processing (compost plant) and disposal facility. Sailana nagar Parishad has developed vermin-composting plant. Chhattarpur Nagar Palika and Sagar Cantt. Boards are operating composting plant to treat MSW partially. Most of the ULBs have not submitted the action plan for MSW management and filing prosecution against 129 ULBs.</p> <p>Out of 377 ULBs, 62 ULBs complied with collection criteria, 296 partially and 24 not complied. Complete Segregation followed in 06 ULBs and 133 partially. Processing of MSW complied by 08 ULBs and 30 partially. Disposal of MSW complied by 25 ULBs and 108 partially.</p> <p>Processing and disposal facilities have been established by 05 ULBs (Indore, Khandwa, Gwalior, Goutampura and Maheswar). Total 11 ULBs have set up compost Plants viz. Bhopal, Khandwa, Satna, Singrauli, Rewa, Badnwar, Sailana, Maheswar, Chhattarpur, Ganj Basoda and Sagar cantt. Board. These sites are not being monitored as these are not properly operational. However, the Regional Offices of MPPCB are instructed to monitor the facilities. During the reporting year, MPCB conducted 324 ground water quality monitoring and 69 ambient air quality monitoring in these facilities.</p> <p>No substantial improvement of the existing landfill sites have been done in the state. Out of 377 ULBs have identified land and 255 ULBs have been allotted</p>

		land and 168 have taken possession of the land for landfill development. Only Singrauli has identified land for future development.0
20	Maharashtra	<p>State Govt. decided that ULBs shall utilize 56.5% of grant under JNNURM in 12th Finance Commission for MSW management. There are total 262 local bodies have done house to house collection, 72 local bodies have done segregation at source, 92 local bodies having storage facility and 184 local bodies have done covered transportation.</p> <p>The Bio-medical waste and industrial hazardous waste generated in the area of local bodies is not mixed with MSW and such waste is disposed off separately in accordance with provision made under BMW Management Rules, 2016 and Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Trans Boundary Movement) Rules, 2016. For the disposal of Hazardous waste, common Hazardous waste treatment & disposal facility have been development in the state (4no.). For the disposal of the Bio-medical waste, Common Bio-medical waste treatment facilities have been provided (36 nos.)</p>
21	Manipur	Not Submitted
22	Meghalaya	<p>Out of 7 ULBs, 05 have reported for implementation of MSW Rules in the state during 2015-16 (Shillong, Jowai, Tura, Resubelpara & William Nagar).</p> <p>Tura: MSW at an average daily quantity of 45 MT are collected. Collection of garbage is being done on daily basis from the storage bins located in different localities/wards. House to house collection is being practiced. Segregation of MSW is being introduced for the purpose of vermin culture processing of biodegradable waste at the facility being installed at the existing disposal site. Masonry bins, metal container are provided in all wards and waste from storage bins are cleared manually and one JCB Robot is used to load garbage on exceptionally high garbage accumulation days. A vermin-composting plant is operational at Tura for processing biodegradable waste.</p> <p>Jowai: MSW at an average daily of 48 MT are collected from different localities/wards on the daily basis. House to house collection is being practiced. No segregation of MSW is adopted. Uses of public dustbins are discourage by Local Durbar of different localities in the town. The vehicles used for transportation of wastes are covered. Manual handling of wastes is adopted for loading and unloading. No processing of mSW has been adopted so far. At present the solid waste collected is dumped in the existing dumping, yard at Myngkjai of Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council.</p> <p>Williamnagar: There is no proposal for waste processing/disposal facility as quantity is less (10.5 MT). Effort is being made for House-to-house collection. No segregation at municipal level. Storage facilities provided in all wards. No covered transportation of wastes. Solid waste collected is dumped in landfill site.</p> <p>Shillong Municipal Board collects 45 TPD of MSW. House to house collection and segregation of waste with color coded bins introduces and provided storage facilities in different localities. Covered transportation is practiced. Aerobic compost plant installed at Mawiong.</p> <p>Resubelpara: The MSW generated 7.5 TPD is collected in RCC bins. House to house collection also practiced. No segregation at municipal level. Follows</p>

		covered transportation and manual handling. No waste processing facility and waste disposed in open dump.
23	Mizoram	Not Submitted
24	Nagaland	Not Submitted
25	Orissa	The Government took initiative for compliance of the MSW Rules and preparation of action plan based on ULBs, local requirements, size of the ULBs. House-to-house collection initiated in 56 ULBs. Segregation practiced in 04 ULBs (Bhubaneswar, Cuttak, Rourkela and Bargarh MC). 41 ULBs has proposed for improving the existing MSW management facilities.
26	Puducherry	<p>Collection: Puducherry is having five Municipalities viz. Puducherry and Oulgaret municipality. In selected areas, door-to-door collection is being carried out through locally available contractors. Total waste generation of Puducherry city is estimated 513 TPD; out of which 503 TPD is landfilled.</p> <p>Segregation: Segregation is in selected wards</p> <p>Storage: No separate storage.</p> <p>Transportation: Compactors and covered truck are engaged for transportation of MSW.</p> <p>Processing: At present no processing facility exists in Puducherry.</p> <p>Disposal: MSW collected are dumped at the dump yard of Kurumbapet.</p>
27	Punjab	Collection is being done on daily basis from all secondary points. 11 ULBs are property segregating their waste into bio-degradable waste. Open landfill sites are used for storage. 129 ULBs are transporting their waste using covered vehicles
28	Rajasthan	Not Submitted
29	Sikkim	Not Submitted
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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregating of municipal solid waste at source as wet compostable, dry recyclable, household hazardous, construction debris, inert wastes, etc. • To take action for house-to-house collection of the segregated municipal solid waste. • Take action for collection 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 garbage. • To identify a site for bio-composting of municipal solid waste and landfilling inorganic waste. <p>Urban local bodies at several places have organized collection of MSW by house-to-house collection using collection bins, compactor bins, lorries using dust bins, etc. The urban local bodies have partly started the source segregation of municipal solid wastes and partly composting the biodegradable waste. 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.</p>

31	Tripura	<p>Collection: House-to-house collection done in Agartala in 5 ULBs Agartala, Dharmanagr, Kailasahar, Udaipur in 10 wards and Santirbazar. Other ULBs not practicing house-to-house collection.</p> <p>Segregation not done in any ULBs.</p> <p>Storage: Facilities provided by all ULBs for temporary storage.</p> <p>Transportation: Done in 3 Nagar Panchayats, 13 Municipal Council and in Agartala MC using covered transport system- using tricycle, tipper trucks, etc.</p> <p>Processing and landfilling of MSW are done only by Agartala MC and Khowai MC for compost also composting 300kg/day in Bishalgarh MC.</p> <p>Remaining ULBs simply dumping MSW.</p>
32	Telangana	<p>House to house collection of MSW has been started in all ULBs.As per DMA, 92% of household are covered under door-to door collection and 8% households are covered for segregation. None of the ULBs has using 3-bin storage system. Manual handling is still in practice in most of the ULBs. Covered transportation is used in most of the cities including Hyderabad. Processing facilities exist in Hyderabad (Compost & RDF), power plant at Karimnagar.</p> <p>Composting/vermicomposting operational at 11 ULBs- Myrialguda, Nalgonda, Bhongir, Suryapet, Tandur, Siddipet, Jagityal, Siricilli, Karim nagar, Greater Hyderabad MC and Adilabad municipality.</p> <p>Only Greater Hyderabad has constructed landfill facility and operational. The rest of the ULBs are dumping the MSW in existing dump sites.</p>
33	Uttar Pradesh	<p>Total Solid waste generation in the state is 15192 TPD, 11394 TPD waste is collected and 1857 TPD waste is treated and landfilled. Door to door collection is approx 70-80%. Segregation, storage are partially complied. There are 14 composting and 4 RDF/Pelletition solid waste facilities are present in the state</p>
34	Uttarakhand	<p>Partial house to house collection is being carried out in Dehradun and Nanital city. No segregation practices are being adopted by the local bodies in the state. No storage & transportation facility of MSW exists in the state.</p>
35	West Bengal	Not Submitted

Summary of Implementation Status of Schedule II

Sl. No	States	Status of implementation Schedule II {Rule 16 (1), (b), (e), 16 (4)}
1	Andaman Nicobar*	No Data
2	Arunachal Pradesh	AS per the annual Report received from two Urban Division it is evident that there are no compost plant, treatment plants, processing plants and Incinerators operation in the state. In view of this, the statement on progress made by local bodies in respect of implementation of schedule-II may be treated as NIL at this point in time.
3	Andhra Pradesh	APPCB has instructed all municipalities located in the state to identify the sites for landfill by taking the environment issues into consideration and construct well designed engineered sanitary land fill facilities. APPCB has constituted site Clearance committees at district and state level to obtain view of the relevant agencies like department and airport Authorities before issuing Authorization to ULBs for setting up the waste processing and disposal facilities. As per the recommendation of these committees, necessary standards are being stipulated in the authorization in compliance with schedule –II of the Rule
4	Assam	To implements an integrated approach to Solid Waste Management practice in Guwahati city, Guwahati Municipal corporation has developed a waste processing and disposal Facility at Govt, allotted land at Boragaon District. The unit received Environmental clearance from MoEF, Govt OF India on 31/08/2009. Another project namely 100TPD Municipal Solid waste (MSW) Facility for Dibrugarh town to be located at Ghoramara under Dibrugarh district. The necessary site selection has been made and the state Environment Impact Assessment Authority. Some other local bodies such as Amguri Municipal Board Simaluguri Town committee, Jorhat Municipal Board Nagaon Municipal Board Halflong Town committee have come forward for setting up waste processing and disposal facilities and have applied for grant of authorization for same. Necessary direction have been issued by the Board to all local to ensure implementation of Solid waste management Rule,2016
5	Bihar	Since, none of the Municipal Authority has developed/ setup waste processing treatment and disposal facility including sanitary landfill so far. The monitoring and compliance air ground water and incinerating as specified under schedule-II do not arise
6	Chandigarh	Approximately 370 tonnes of municipal solid waste per day which includes horticulture waste is generated in U.T of Chandigarh out of this 360 tonnes waste is collected . Garbage containing Mandi waste ,Hotel waste, Drainage silt etc.is dumped directly into damping ground daily and rest of the waste is sent to garbage processing plant .THE garbage processing plant start receiving the entire quality of the city MSW from April 2009onward.one heavy chain Bulldozer is uses the garbage in low lying at landfill site .one JCB has been provided for digging of fresh soil and to tippers for transportation of the soil for spreading its layer on garbage on the day to day basis. Pipelines has been laid and leachate collection tank has been constructed to collect leachate.gas weld/vents has been provided in closure and sanitary landfill area and dumping ground
7	Chhattisgarh	Four Municipal Authorities viz.Dhamtari, Korba, Durga and Ambikapur have established and operating their own vermin-composting/composting plant.
8	Daman Diu*	No Data

9	Delhi	Sanitary landfill sites – 4 (Bhalswa, Ghazipur, Okhla & Narela Bawana) Composting plants - Okhla 200MTD & Compost pits of NDMC in Lodhi Garden, Nehru Park & Talkotra Garden) The landfill sites viz. Bhalswa, Ghazipur, Okhla are very old which have been saturated. 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 III of the MSW rules. DPCC 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 Processing: 14 municipalities process MSW partly. Disposal: MSW disposal norms partly complied by 14 Municipalities
10	Goa	14 municipalities process MSW partly. MSW disposal norms partly complied by 14 Municipalities
11	Gujarat	In Ahmadabad composing by M/s Excel Industries-300M/day. Conversion in to RDF by UPL DJI power LTD:250 T/DAY :conversion in to fuel pellets by creative eco recycling-400 MT/day, recycling if C&D waste by Ahmadabad enviro project-300 MT/day. Surat has also initiated the plant. In Jamnagar MC waste to energy plant under planning. RMC has tied up with private operator for generation of electricity. Plant will be working within 6 months, technology will be pyrolysis process.
12	Haryana	Only dumping of MSW is being done at the scientific landfill site due to processing and disposal facility is not operational after fire incident took place in the month of nov 2013. The landfill site manages by both the corporation i.e., Municipal Corporation, Faridabad & Gurgaon and no private agency has been engaged. The organic bacteria –OSI is being sprayed over the landfill site 4 times daily atan interval of 2-3 hours .This bacteria culture control and odour, birds & fly sand evaporation of Methane and other gases
13	Himachal Pradesh*	No Data
14	Jharkhand	No information given
15	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A
16	Karnataka	AS per the schedule II of the solid waste management Rule 2016, everywaste facility shall include composting as one of the technologies for processing the bio-degradable waste. in order to prevent pollution from compost plant, the authorities have covered or impervious with facility for collection of leachate and surface water run-off which should ultimately lead to lecture treatment plant similarly, precaution has to be taken to control odour, fly nuisance bird meance to meet fire hazard. in order to ensure safe application of compost quality compost has meet the specification prescribe under FCO. Similarly ambient air quality and leachate quality shall also be monitored
17	Kerala*	No Data
18	Nagaland*	No Data
19	Lakshadweep*	No Data
20	Madhya Pradesh	Out of 377 local bodies. 349 local bodies have identified land 255 local bodies have been allotted land site for MSW disposal. However only 168 local bodies have obtained possession of the land for MSW disposal. Municipal corporation Bhopal is having mechanical composting plant of capacity 20 TPD and Ganj Basoda is having manual composting plant of capacity 2 TPD. For Bhopal cluster bid is floated through e-tendering process. Financial bid was opened on 29/07/2016.

		<p>Partial composting is being done by Nagar Palika Parishad Badnawar.</p> <p>Municipal corporation Gwalior is having mechanical & vermi composting plant. But it is not a operational for last three year due to dispute between Nagar Nigam Gwalior & M/S AKC Developers. Nagar Nigam is exploring the alternative for the same.</p> <p>Nagar Nigam Indore has SLF as disposal facility Nagar palika khandwa, Maheshwar and Gautampura have also installed composting plant.</p> <p>Municipal corporation Jabalpur has installed a waste processing and disposal facility. Power plant bases on waste of the energy capacity 11.5 MW is established and commissioned on date 29/02/2016 by Jabalpur MSW pvt. limited (Operator).</p> <p>Nagar Nigam Katni including Nagar Parishad Kymore ,Barhi & Vijayragavegarh has prepared Cluster based Scheme. Concessionaire is appointed on 07/05/2015.and has and submitted DPR for environmental clearance. All activities are expected to be operational by after 6month of EC .</p> <p>Municipal corporation Rewa has constructed compost plant of 60 MTPD. Area for Rewa cluster bid was open on 29/07/2016.</p> <p>Municipal corporation Sagar , Cantonment Board Sagar and Nagar Palika Chhatarpur, Rehli, Raahatgarh, Orchha, Banda-Belai, Damoh, Bina Shahargh has prepared cluster based DPR for disposal of MSW of Region Nagar Palika Chhatarpura and Cantonment Board Sagar are operating composting plant to deal with partial MSW Quality , for Sagar cluster Concessionaire is appointed on 27/03/2015,and has submitted DPR for environmental clearance. All activity is Expected to operational by after 6 month of EC.</p> <p>Municipal Corporation Satna has also installed composting plant .municipal corporation Singrauli has established composting plant. Nagar Parisad Sailana Established composting plant.</p>
21	Maharashtra	<p>The main constraint for the effective implementation of MSW rule & sitting up the waste processing facility for local bodies is non-availability of the suitable land. Considering the constraint, the urban development dept, govt of Maharashtra has passes the order regarding formation of district level committee in every district under the chairmanship of district collector. the main object of district level committee comprises of all 11 member of various concerned department. The district level committee while identifying the suitable location for landfill cluster, forest, water, bodies, monument, wet land and place of important cultural, historical and religious aspect including CRZ area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of 262 ULBs in the state of Maharashtra, most of the local bodies have adopted composting methodologies to part of waste& rest goes for dumping. • Recently Municipal Corporation of greater Mumbai started Bio-Reactor landfill site of capacity 4500MT/day at Kajur MSW site. • Pune Municipal Corporation has started the waste to energy. • Kolhapur, Nagpur, Thana Municipal Corporation has proposed to install waste to energy plant. • Kalyan-Dombivali, Pune, Vasai-Virar City, Kolhapur Municipal Corporation has identification the sanitary scientific landfill site. • Vasai-Virar city Municipal Corporation has identified new processing & landfill site at Sakwar Village, Virar. • Pune Municipal Corporation has newly installed Bio Methanasation plant of capacity 300 MTD at Ambi, Pune & 500 MTD at Fursungi. • 24 Municipal Corporation out of 26 Municipal Corporation have complied with the directions by submitting resolution passed by Local Bodies.
22	Manipur*	No Data
23	Mizoram*	No Data
24	Meghalaya	In Meghalaya, the Sillong Municipal Board has set up a Waste processing facility by

		<p>adopting aerobic composting process of bio- degradable waste. The facility by adopting aerobic composting process of bio degradable waste This facility is also shared by the Shilong Cantonment Board. THE TURA Municipal Board has also set up a waste processing facility by adopting Verrmi- composting for processing of bio degradable waste</p> <p>There is no incineration plant of Municipal waste in the state</p>
25	Orissa	<p>Bhubaneswar & Cuttack has proposed to develop waste processing and disposal facility at Bhuasuni for Cuttack & Bhubaneswar. NOC obtained to set up waste to energy plant. Puri Municipality has mechnised compost plant of capacity 100TPD is in operation at Baliapanda. Disposal of rejects is being carried out nearby to the plant side. NOC obtained to set up new compost plant of 1000 MT/M capacity at a new site at Samang, Puri.</p> <p>These 10 NACs have not provided any information on status of action taken:Nuapada Nac,Atabira Nac,Hindol Nac,Tusura Nac. Dharmgarh Nac,Daspala Nac,Ranpur Nac, Dhanagar Nac, Champua Nac, Baliguda Nac.</p> <p>Only Nuapada NAC & Atabira have identified site.</p>
26	Punjab	NA
27	Pondicherry	<p>As per the solid waste management Rule, 2016. All the local bodies have applied in Form-I for obtaining authorization.</p> <p>They are in the process of identifying land. After inspection of the site, authorization to the local bodies will be granted.</p> <p>Segregation of solid waste at collection point is being done in selected Ares of urban limit in some constituents. It will extend for other wards in due course of time.</p> <p>Two local bodies have taken initiatives for processing of solid waste.</p> <p>Two private firms have applied for processing of solid waste like composting/bio – methanation in specific areas</p>
28	Rajasthan*	No Data
29	Sikkim*	No Data
30	Tamil Nadu	<p>Out of 664 urban local bodies in the state of Tamilnadu, most of the local bodies have adopted composting methodologies such as composting and vermin- composting to part of waste & rest goes for damping. The integrated municipal solid waste processing facility has been implements for Salem, Coimbatore and Madurai Corporation Which provides compost and Refuse Derived Fuel of commercial value.</p> <p>The Corporation of Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem and Namakkal municipality have already established waste processing and disposal facilities through the public private Partnership mode including strengthening their primary collection and secondary transportation system.</p> <p>The Municipal Solid Waste is being processed through aerobic composting by window method in Madurai, Coimbatore, Eroda, Tiruchirappalli corporations, Pammal, Udumalapet, Tiruchengoda,Pollachi , Mettupalayan, Coonoor, Sirkazhi, Mannargudi, Mannapparai Municipalities and in maximum Town Panchyats.</p> <p>In some selected Town Panchayats like Perukalathur, Sidhyankottai, Tharangampadi Composting is being practiced with well designed resource recovery technique are adopted to achieve efficiency and cost effectiveness apart from addressing the environmental issues.</p> <p>Vermin Composting is also taken up by Municipalities and Town Panchayats Where ever feasible.</p> <p>The waste to Energy project at Vengadamangalam for Pallavapuram and Tambaram Municipalities through Public private partnership (PPP) mode The 1st phase of the work is completed and RDF is being produced. Compost is also produced as a</p>

		byproduct to the tune of 10-15%. On completion of 2 nd phase of work the waste to energy plant will be operational with expected electricity generation of 2.9 MW per day
31	Telengana	TSPCB Has instructed all the Municipal and Corporation located in the State are to identify the Sites for landfill by taking environmental issues into consideration and construct well designed engineered sanitary land fill facilities. Urban Local bodies(ULBs) are in the process of identifying sites for locating landfill.TSPCB Has constituted Site Clearance Committees at District and State level to obtain views of relevant agencies like Development Authorities ,Town & Country Planning Department ,Ground Water Department and Airport Authorities' before issuing Authorization to ULBs for setting up waste processing and disposal facilities. As per the recommendation of these committees, necessary standards are being stipulated in the Authorization in compliance with schedule-II of the Rules
32	Tripura	Agartala municipal Corporation- In order to check implementation status of schedule-II TSPCB has collected sa,ple from the MSW landfill &coport plant site of AMC located at Devendra Chandra nagar and analyzed in the TSPCB lab. The leachate quality is found within the prescribes limit. Measures are being taken to comply with prescribed standard for conform the revelent standard for incinerator(installed at Happania) Khowai municipal council- Ground water Quality analyzes and found within the prescribes limit Rest of the council & Panchayat: To be taken soon
33	Uttarakhand	No Satisfactory progress is reported so far from any local bodied of U.P.
34	Uttar Pradesh	MSW treatment & disposal facilities are partially operational at Allahabad, Aligarh, Barabanki, Etawah, Kannauj, Lucknow, Mainpuri, Raebareli and Varanasi.
35	West Bengal*	No Data

Annexure-IV

Summary Part –B Form V

SI.No.	States	Towns/cities			Authorization status			Solid waste generation status			
		Total no. of towns/cities	Total no. of ULBs	No. of Class I & II cities/town	No. of application received	No. of authorization granted	Authorizati on under scrutiny	Solid waste generation (TPD)	Collected	Treated	Land filled
1	Andaman Nicobar*	nil									
2	Andhra Pradesh	110	110	30 & 42	2	2	nil	6440	6331	500	143
3	Arunachal Pradesh		2 Municipal councils and 18 urbhan Division	nil	One application received from department , Roing seeking authorization for operation of solid operation of solid waste incinerator	Nil	Nil	13	11	Nil	Nil
4	Assam	26	94	Class I-1 Class II-25	1	1	-	7920	6336	200	nil
5	Bihar	nil	140	Nil	nil	nil	nil	data not available	yes	no	no
6	Chandigarh	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	370	360	Nil	-
7	Chhattisgarh	152	168	47	4	4	4	2245.25	2036.97	828.18	1294.97
8	Daman Diu*	nil									
9	Delhi	nil	5	-	-	-	-	9620	-	-	-
10	Goa	14	14	Class I-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Gujarat	170	170	6	15	15	0	-	10480	2565	7730
12	Haryana	74	78	37	0	0	0	4837.35	3102.51	188	2163.18
13	Himachal Pradesh*										
14	Jharkhand	37	37	3 (Ranchi, JSR, Dhanbad)	1	NIL	1	3570 MT/d	3570 MT/d	65	3505 MT/d
15	Jammu & Kashmir	122	80	3 & 4	3	nil	3	1634.5	1388.7	3.45	425
16	Karnataka	180	276	Class I-1 Class II-5	168	147	21	8842	7716	3584	3946
17	Kerala*	nil									
18	Nagaland*	nil									
19	Lakshadweep*										
20	Madhya Pradesh		377	nil	nil	nil	nil	6678	nil	nil	nil

21	Maharashtra	262	262	A class -13 B class-57	78	45	33	21867.27	21867.27	6993.2	14993.07
22	Manipur*	nil									
23	Mizoram*										
24	Meghalaya	22	7	One class I, two class-II cities	5	4	1	187	156	36	120
25	Orissa	221	111	Class I-09 Class II-15	12	32	8	2574.7	2283.9	30	-
26	Punjab	161	161	Class I-24 Class II-44	26	11	15	4456.2	4435	3.72	3214
27	Puducherry	2	5	4	18	1	17	-	513	10	503
28	Rajasthan*										
29	Sikkim*										
30	Tamil Nadu	94	664	-	149	149	-	230	210		207
31	Telangana	668	68	Class I-12 Class II-24	4	1	3	6628	6625	3175	3050
32	Tripura	20	14	Class I-1	2	1	1	414	368.2	250.4	164.4
33	Uttarakhand		87	-	24	nil	6	917	917	No MSW treatment facility existing the state	No Sanitary landfill site
34	Uttar Pradesh	75	635	197 &424	58	1	8 rest application has been rejected	15192	11394	1857	
35	West Bengal*										
	Total	2410	3584	1021	571	414	113	101066.27	86531.55	20288.95	37953.62

(data reported in Annual Reports: 2015-16)

Compliance to Schedule I of SWM Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)

Sl.No.	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
1	Andaman Nicobar*					
2	Andhra Pradesh		House to House collection of MSW has been started in all the local bodies in the state .as per the information furnished by the commissioner & Director of municipal Administration 92% of house hold covered under door to door collection	About 8% of house hold is the state where covered under the source of segregation	Non of their ULBs adopted "three bin" system	In Visakhapatnam & Vijaywada most of the MSW is transported in covered vehicles
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Good practices like door collection of solid waste is practiced at seppa urban Division	Door to door collection of 25 wards covering 8200 households is practiced at seppa urban Divison including 15 number of non residential premises including commercial establishments , hotel, restaurants, education institution and offices.	No segregation practiced at either of these two urban divisions	1) Storage details under seppa urban division is as under : 25% Household storage at source in domestic bins,10% non residential premise Storage at source in bins ,30% households dispose/throw solid waste on street,10% non residential premises dispose/throw solid waste on street. The are no secondary waste storage facilities in seppa urban Division. It is a bin-less city 2)) Storage details under khonsa urban division is as under : 20-30% household storage at source in domestic bins,70-80%non residential premises store at source in commercial	No covered transportation practiced in either of two urban divisions. In seppa Urban divisions door to door collection of residential and non residential premises is done 75% by motorized vehicle ,10% by containerized tricycle / handcart and 15% by other device In khonsa urban division the collection of waste is done by motorized vehicle

					/institution bins 0-5% household dispose or throw on street . Residential premises dispose or throw on streets. Secondary waste storage facilities like 09 numbers of masonry bins of 3 m3 capacity each are installed. The bin to population ratio is 1:1000	
4	Assam	-	Door to door collection of MSW has been taken up in Guwahati by Tinsukia municipal board...	No segregation of waste is practiced in Guwahati & Other cities	Age old practices are followed by most of the local bodies for storage of waste.	Transportation of waste is done by using tractor-trailor, tipper truck, hand cart, etc. Waste processing plant is under process of establishment at Guwahati, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Nagaon, Amguri and Simalguri. Except Guwahati, all other ULBs are disposing waste in low lying areas
5	Bihar	Nil	Partially	No	Yes	Partially
6	Chandigarh	-	House to house collection of waste is being made by the Resident Welfare Association or by the residents at their Own level. The Corporation has provided cycle carts (large) free of cost to the sector Welfare Association to Organize House to House collection of the waste. The Resident Welfare Association engages cart pullers for House to house collection of waste on cost recovery basis.	-	-	Existing Number Actually Required /Proposed Position as on March 2016 (I) Truck : 1 - (II) Tripper : Nil - (III) Tractor-Trailer : Nil - (IV) Refuse- collector- Compactor : nil - (V) Dumper-placers : 44 - (VI) Animal Cart : --I - (VII) Tricycle : 400 - (VIII) Other(please Specific)(auto Tipper):
7	Chattishgarh	10	14	5	0	69
8	Daman Diu*					

9	Delhi		Door to door collection is being done . NDMC has started door to door garbage collection project in whole residential Colonies & market are of NDMC(42.78)	Segregation of garbage is being done	-	Tractors and trucks are used by municipality in covered manner
10	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Gujarat	-	98%	-	-	-
12	Haryana	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
13	Himachal Pradesh*					
14	Jharkhand	JSR	Partly is most cities	Only JSR	Only 65 tpd In Jsr Jusco Area	Partly in most of the cities
15	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	Reasi town	Nil	Nil	Reasi town
16	Karnataka	32 town/cities are having good practices with respect to house to house collection ,segregation ,stooge and covered transportation etc.	Major cities/town have 100% door to door collection facilities. Some local bodies collect waste door to door alternate days.	Source segregation of solid waste is being practiced in some ward of BBMP (approx. 35%). Mostly, mixed waste is collected and segregation is done at the processing facilities.		Partly comnpactors and partly conventional vehicles areused for transportation of waste
17	Kerala*					
18	Nagaland*					
19	Lakshadweep*					
20	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	62 MC are compiled, 296 are partially collecting the waste	06 MC are segregating the waste,rest 133 are partially segregating the waste	308 MC having partial storage facility, other 52 having full storage facility	62 MC have compiled with transportation facility, others are having partial or no transportation facility.
21	Maharashtra	Nil	262	72	92	184
22	Manipur*					
23	Mizoram*					

24	Meghalaya	Shillong Municipal Board	6 (Shillong Municipal Board ,Shillong Cantontment Board ,Jowai Muncipal Board,Tura Municipal Board,Willianmnagar Municipal Board ,Resubelpara Municipal Board)	2 (Shillong Municipal Board ,Tura Municipal Board)	6 (Shillong Municipal Board ,Shillong Cantontment Board,Jowai Muncipal Board,Tura Municipal Board,Willianmnagar Municipal Board ,Resubelpara Municipal Board)	4 (Shillong Municipal Board ,Shillong Cantontment Board ,Jowai Muncipal Board,Willianmnagar Municipal Board ,Resubelpara Municipal Board)
25	Orissa	Practiced in 56 ULBs	04 ULB	-		101 ULBs
26	Punjab	140	123	11	96	129
27	Puducherry	In ten ward Segregation of a waste is being practiced into degradable and non –biodegradable waste	In other ward without Segregation door to door collection is being done.	Segregation in selected wards	No separate storage and disposed in yard at Kurmbapet	Transported in a compactor and covered truck
28	Rajasthan*					
29	Sikkim*					
30	Tamil Nadu	There are two model plants for MSW management in village panchayats- Kurudampalayam (Coimbatore Dist.) and Panapakkam (Vellore Dist). They have adopted solid waste and liquid resource management system (SLRM) to collect waste from household and markets daily, segregation by trained staffs to 148 waste streams and sold to recyclers, generating income out of waste. Dry egg cels are crushed to make manure for rose plant, vegetable peels – for cattle feed, dry leaves	The ULBs at several places have organized house-to-house collection, by using collection bins, compactor, lorries and dustbins, etc..	All ULBs have partly started segregation and partly composting the biodegradable waste	-	ULBs use transport facilities such as dumper placer, tipper trucks, tractor trailer, push cart, etc. In some cases, vehicles are closed or pneumatic compactors are used for transporting the waste.

		for composting manure, cowdung and food waste for biomethanation and gas is used for cooking food for the segregation staffs. The scheme is self-sustainable				
31	Telengana	-	House to House collection of MSW has been started in all the local bodies in the state .as per the information furnished by the commissioner & Director of municipal Administration 92% of house hold covered under door to door collection	About 8% of house hold is the state where covered under the source of segregation	NONE of the ULBs adopted three bin system	In Hyderabad most of the MSW is transported in covered vehicles.
32	Tripura	Agartala, Belonia, Khowai	Done in 10 wards out of 19 wardsin Udaipur MC, in all 15 wards in Kailasahar MC and 17 wards in Agartala MC	Not Done	Storage done in 20 MC	Done
33	Uttarakhand	None of local bodies	Partial house to house collection is being carried out in Dehradun and Nainital city	No segregation practices are being adopted by the local bodies in the state	No Storage facility of the MSW exist in the state	No transportation of MSW is being carried out by covering.
34	Uttar Pradesh	partially complied	approx.70-80%	partially complied	partially complied	partially complied
35	West Bengal*					

Solid waste processing facilities

Sl. No.	States	Solid waste processing facilities set up				Processing facility operational				Processing facility under installation/ planned			
		Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization	Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization	Compositing	Vermi-compositing	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization
1	Andaman Nicobar*												
2	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	18 (Palasa-Kasibugga, Vizinagaram, Bobbili, Salur, Kakinada, Eluru, Vijayawada, Guntur, Tenali, Pidigiralla, Ongole, Chirala, Guntakul, kurnool, kadapa, proddutar, tirpati, palamanuru)	8 (Bobbili, salur, palakollu, Eluru, narapur, vijaywada, guntur, tenali)	Nil	Nil	(Palasa-Kasibugga, Vizinagaram, Bobbili, Salur, Kakinada, Eluru, Vijayawada, Guntur, Tenali, Pidigiralla, Ongole, Chirala, Guntakul, kurnool, kadapa, proddutar, tirpati, palamanuru)	Bobbili, salur, palakollu, Eluru, narapur, vijaywada, guntur, tenali	Nil	63	6	Nil	Nil
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Assam	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
5	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Planned at Bariria Ramachak, Patna By PMC, Patna under integrated solid waste mangment facility	nil	nil	Planned at Bariria Ramachak, Patna by PMC, Patna under integrated solid waste mangment facility

6	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Chattishgarh	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Daman Diu*												
9	Delhi	1 (Okhla, having capacity of 200 MT of MSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Goa	07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	-	-	-
11	Gujarat	0	93	1	3	0	31	1	3	-	-	-	-
12	Haryana	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	6	1	0	6
13	Himachal Pradesh*												
14	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Jammu & Kashmir	-	Bhaderwah, Sunderbani	Nil	Nil	Nil	Bhaderwah, Sunderbani	Mule dung bases plant at base camp,SM VDSB,Kat ra		Nil	Reasi Jammu Corporati on	Nil	Nil
16	Karnataka	104	57	27	4	104	57	25	nil	68	55	4	nil
17	Kerala*												
18	Nagaland*												
19	Lakshadweep*												
20	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Khandwa, Santa, Singrauli, Rewa, Badnawar, Sailana, Maheshwar, Chhatrapur, Cantonment Board	Nil	Nil	Nagar Nigam Jabalpur has set up waste to energy plant 11.5 MW through PPP	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

		Sagar & Ganj Basoda											
21	Maharashtra	43	31	42	5	37	26	32	3	1	0	3	0
22	Manipur*												
23	Mizoram*												
24	Meghalaya	1(Shillong municipal)	1(Tura municipal)	nil	nil	1(Shillong) 35 MT/day	1(Tura) 18 MT/day	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
25	Orissa	30 TPD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Punjab	Nil	1 Shamchaurassi	-	2 Bathinda & Ludhiana	-	1 Shamchaurassi	Nil	1 Bathinda	Nil	Nil	Nil	6 GMADA, Patiala Ferojpur, Amritsar, Jalandhar, Pathankot
27	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Rajasthan*												
29	Sikkim*												
30	Tamil Nadu	12		3	19				11				8
31	Telengana	10 (Bhongir, Siddipet, Jagtial, Miryalguda, Tandur, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Suryapet, Siricilla, Greater Hyderrabad)	Bhongir, Siddipet, GHMC	Greater Warangal MC	03	11	03	Greater Warangal MC	02			Warangal municipal corporation has proposed 2 nos. of	M/S .HEMA Sri power project, Nalgonda District was issued CFE of the Board for establishing waste to energy project of capacity 12.6 MW by using RDF

												BIO Methanation project with capacity of 2 MTD to operate power plant of capacity 24 kw(each)	generated from processing of 345 TPD of RDF .The unit is under construction and expected to be commissioned by Dec 2016
32	Tripura	01	01	Nil	Nil	01	01	Nil	Nil	Installation of processing facility composting / vermin - composting unit/plant are going on in Udaipur, Kamalpura nd Kailashahar			
33	Uttarakhand	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

34	Uttar Pradesh	Allahbad,a ligarh,kan nauj,main puri,etawa h,raebareli ,lucknow,v aranisi,ka npur,muza ffarnagar, moradaba d,agra,fate hpur	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Kanpur,A ligarg,Mu zaffarnag ar,Luckn ow	Allaha bad,A ligarh, Barab anki,K annau j,Maip uri,Et awah, Raeb arwli, Luckn ow,Va ranasi	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Aligarh,Lu cknow	Sambhal, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ballia, Budaun, Pilhkhuan	NA	NA	NA
35	West Bengal*												
	Total	209	208	82	45	168	141	67	26	155	57	9	23

Disposal of Solid waste

Sl. No.	States	Disposal of Solid waste					
		Landfill site identified	Landfill Constructed	Landfill under construction	Landfill in operation	Landfill exhausted	Landfilled capped
1	Andaman Nicobar*						
2	Andhra Pradesh	3-Ongole& Chirala Municipalities & Kadapa Municipal Corporation	3-Ongole& Chirala Municipalities	1-Kadapa Municipal Corporation	2- Ongole& Chirala	Nil	Nil
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Bihar	The urban development and housing department, govt of Bihar has prepared an action plan for municipal solid waste management in Bihar .for this purpose a total of 23 landfills site have been identified for 23 cluster of town comprising of 3 to 10 town in each cluster for disposal of MSW after its segregation and processing out of the 23 cluster 10 cluster including patna will have waste to energy plants	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Chandigarh	-	-	-	01	-	-
7	Chattishgarh	77	0	0	0	0	0
8	Daman Diu*						
9	Delhi	04 (Bhalswa, Ghazipur, Narela Bawana, Okhla)			04 (Bhalswa, Ghazipur, Narela Bawana, Okhla)		
10	Goa	4 (Panaji, Ponda, Margao, Mapusa)	1	1	6 (Pernem, Biocholim, Sankhali, Quepem, Cuncolim, Canacona)	-	-
11	Gujarat	29 Regional Landfill Site for 125 ULB	11	21 Under Planning	3	1	Rajkot Cell-1 Is Under Capping Stage

12	Haryana	46	0	3	10	0	0
13	Himachal Pradesh*						
14	Jharkhand	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Jammu & Kashmir	6 (5 in Jammu- i.e, JMC, Kathua, Samba, Reasi and Udhampur & 1 in Srinagar i.e, Anantnag)	Nil	NIL	Achan at Srinagaer & Bhadwewah	NA	NA
16	Karnataka	207	13	17	134	nil	4
17	Kerala*						
18	Nagaland*						
19	Lakshadweep*						
20	Madhya Pradesh	255 local bodies have been allotted land site for MSW disposal. However, only 168 local bodies have obtained possession of the land. Only Singrauli Nagar Nigam has identified land fill site for future.	-	-	-	-	-
21	Maharashtra	239	8	0	5	1	0
22	Manipur*						
23	Mizoram*						
24	Meghalaya	1 (Jowai Municipal Board)	Nil	1 (Shillong Municipal Board)	Nil	Nil	Nil
25	Orissa	84	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
26	Punjab	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Puducherry	01 (Kurumbapet)	01 (Karaikal)	-	1	1	-
28	Rajasthan*						
29	Sikkim*						
30	Tamil Nadu	nil	nil	03	nil	nil	nil

31	Telengana	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation at Jawaharnagar village	Greater Hyderabad municipal Corporation at Jawaharnagar village	Greater Hyderabad municipal Corporation at Jawaharnagar village	Greater Hyderabad municipal Corporation at Jawaharnagar village	Greater Hyderabad municipal Corporation at Jawaharnagar village	
32	Tripura	17ULBs have indentified their respective Landfill Site for disposal of MSW. 3 ULBs namely Panisagar NP & Mohanpur mc have not identified their respective landfill sites for disposal of MSW	Except Agartala Municipal corporation other ULBs are not constructed any landfill	Landfill under construction in Agartala municipal corporation	01 in Agartala Municipal corporation	Nil	Nil
33	Uttarakhand	03 (Dehradun,Haridwar&Naintal	Not Yet Constructed	No Landfill Is Under Construction	No Landfill Site Is Operation Is In State	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
34	Uttar Pradesh	19	9	9	9	1	Nil
35	West Bengal*						
	Total	1035	51	59	175	5	5

Waste-to-Energy Plants

SI.No.	States	Waste-to-Energy		
		Plant Location	Power Generation (MW)	Remarks
1	Andaman Nicobar*			
2	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Tirupathi, Vizianagaram, Tadepalligudem, Machilipatnam, Ananthapur, Kadapa, Nellore, Kurnool	Visakhapatnam (15), Guntur (15), Tirupathi (6), Vizianagaram (4), Tadepalligudem (5), Machilipatnam (4), Ananthapur(4), Kadapa (5), Nellore (4), Kurnool(1)	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
4	Assam	Nil	Nil	
5	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Chattishgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Daman Diu*			
9	Delhi	03 (Okhla, Ghazipur, Bawana)	16, 12, 24 respectively	
10	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Gujarat			
12	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Himachal Pradesh*			
14	Jharkhand	No Data	No Data	No Data
15	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Karnataka	NA	NA	NA
17	Kerala*			
18	Nagaland*			
19	Lakshadweep*			
20	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	s
21	Maharashtra	Pune, Solapur, Kolhapur (Partially operation, in operational, proposed)	11,3,2 MW respectively	
22	Manipur*			
23	Mizoram*			
24	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil

25	Orissa	Nil	Nil	
26	Punjab	08 (Bathinda, Ludhiana, GMADA, Patiala, Ferozepur, Amritsar, Jalandar, Pathankot)	1 plant at Nakodar for Ludhiana Cluster is already installed but yet not in operation.	
27	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Rajasthan*			
29	Sikkim*			
30	Tamil Nadu	03	-	-
31	Telengana	03 (Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Jawaharnagar)	12,12.6 respectively	-
32	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
33	Uttarakhand	-	-	-
34	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	West Bengal*			
	Total	30	-	-

Solid Waste Dumpsites

SI.No.	States	Solid Waste Dumpsites		
		Total number of existing dumpsites	Dumpsites reclaimed/capped	Dumpsites converted to sanitary landfill
1	Andaman Nicobar*			
2	Andhra Pradesh	108	Kadapa Municipal Corporation	Nil
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Nil	Nil
4	Assam	94	-	-
5	Bihar	Data Not Available	Nil	Nil
6	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Chattishgarh	79	0	0
8	Daman Diu*			
9	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Goa	4 (Mormugao, Margao, Sanguem & Curcholem-Cacora)	Nil	Nil
11	Gujarat	170	0	0
12	Haryana	60	1	0
13	Himachal Pradesh*			
14	Jharkhand	Data Not Available	Data Not Available	Data Not Available
15	Jammu & Kashmir	27 in Jammu	NIL	NIL
16	Karnataka	204	6	0
17	Kerala*			
18	Nagaland*			
19	Lakshadweep*			
20	Madhya Pradesh	NIL	nil	nil
21	Maharashtra	265	2	0
22	Manipur*			
23	Mizoram*			
24	Meghalaya	6	Nil	1 (Shillong Municipal Board)
25	Orissa	60	Nil	Nil

26	Punjab	All the 161 ULBS have provided municipal solid waste dumping sites for disposal of waste	1 Jalandhar sites for disposal of waste	Nil
27	Pondicherry	3	-	-
28	Rajasthan*			
29	Sikkim*			
30	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Telengana	68	Greater Hyderabad municipal Corporation at Jawaharnagar village	Greater Hyderabad municipal Corporation at Jawaharnagar village
32	Tripura	17	Nil	Nil
33	Uttarakhand	There are 87 number of existing unscientific dumpsites	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
34	Uttar Pradesh	02(in Dist. Agra)	0	0
35	West Bengal*			
	Total	1247	12	2

Monitoring at Waste Processing/Landfills sites

Sl.No.	States	Monitoring At Waste Processing/Landfills Sites					
		Name Of Facilities	Ambient Air	Groundwater	Leachate Quality	Compost Quality	Vocs
1	Andaman Nicobar*						
2	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole Municipal Corporation Chirala Municipality	Monitoring Of Ambient Air Conducted Near Landfills	Monitoring Of Surface And Ground Water Around Landfill Being Carried Out	Leachate Sampling Not Done	Not Monitored	Not Monitored
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
4	Assam	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
5	Bihar	No Facility	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Chhattisgarh	Municipal Corporation Bhalai	Yes	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Daman Diu*						
9	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Gujarat	4	0	4	4	0	0
12	Haryana	YMN/Karnal, Gurgaon Bandhwari, Hisar	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0
13	Himachal Pradesh*						
14	Jharkhand						
15	Jammu & Kashmir	Achan Landfill Site, Srinagar	Nil	Nil	Only one treatment plant is operational and results are within permissible limit	-	Nil
16	Karnataka		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
17	Kerala*						

18	Nagaland*						
19	Lakshadweep*						
20	Madhya Pradesh		69	-	-	-	Nil
21	Maharashtra	26	Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Mira-Bhayander, Vasai-Virar, Kalyan-Dombivali, Bhiwandi-Nizampur, Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad City, Pune, Pimpri Chinchwad, Latur	Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Mira-Bhayander, Vasai-Virar, Nashik, Pimpri Chinchwad, Solapur, Latur, Nagpur	Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Mira-Bhayander, Vasai-Virar Nashik, Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad	Nashik, Pune, Latur	Mumbai
22	Manipur*						
23	Mizoram*						
24	Meghalaya	Dumping Site Of Shillong	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
25	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Puducherry	1	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
28	Rajasthan*						
29	Sikkim*						
30	Tamil Nadu	Landfill sites	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
31	Telangana	M/s integrated municipal solid waste management project (imswmp) jawaharnagar,shameepet rr dist.	Monitoring of ambient air conducted near land fill phase-III on north side	Monitoring of surface and ground water around landfill being carried out	Monitoring of leachate sample from the premisses of m/s imswmp, Jawahar nagar Shameerpet dist.is being carried out	Not Monitored	Not Monitored
32	Tripura	Not Done	Not Done	Done In Khowai Municipal Council	Done In Agartala	Not Done	Not Done

33	Uttarakhand	No landfill& processing facility exist in the state	No	No	No	No	No
34	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	West Bengal						
	Total						

Status of Action Plan Prepared by Municipalities

Sl.No.	States	Status of Action Plan Prepared by Municipalities	
		Total Number of Municipalities	Number of Action plan submitted
1	Andaman Nicobar*		
2	Andhra Pradesh	110	Action plan for all ULBs was prepared by commissioner & director of municipal administration and submitted to Hon ble NGT in 2015 with reference to OA 199/2014
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Seppa urban division has prepared an action plan for improving solid waste management practice in city
4	Assam	94	2
5	Bihar	140	Nil
6	Chandigarh	01	01
7	Chattishgarh	168	8
8	Daman Diu*		
9	Delhi	05	04
10	Goa	0	0
11	Gujarat	170	None
12	Haryana	78	4
13	Himachal Pradesh*		
14	Jharkhand	Data Not Available	Data Not Available
15	Jammu & Kashmir	80	2
16	Karnataka	276	113
17	Kerala*		
18	Nagaland*		
19	Lakshadweep*		
20	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil
21	Maharashtra	262	30(mostly from corporation 24 nos)
22	Manipur*		
23	Mizoram*		
24	Meghalaya	7	4

25	Orissa	45	1
26	Punjab	161	Punjab Model municipal Solid Waste Management plan, 2014 for managing Municipal Solid Waste of all urban local bodies. The ULBs will be connected to respective cluster directly or through transfer point
27	Pondicherry	Number of action plan submitted :detailed project	Report for waste to energy plant has been prepared
28	Rajasthan*		
29	Sikkim*		
30	Tamil Nadu	Nil	
31	Telangana	68	-
32	Tripura	11	Nil
33	Uttarakhand	87	State action plan has been prepared by urban development department
34	Uttar Pradesh	22	6
35	West Bengal*		
	Total	1787	-

Annexure-V

**STATUS OF ANNUAL REPORT: 2015-16 FORWARDED BY SPCBs/PCCs
(CHRONOLOGICALLY)**

Sl. No.	Date of forwarding	SPCBs/PCCs	Reference
1		Andaman & Nicobar Island	Not Submitted
2	08.02.2017	Assam	WB/OTWA/MSW-87/15-16/142
3	24.08.2016	Arunachal Pradesh	3280/PCP/FTS
4	14.12.2016	Andhra Pradesh	M-15/APPCCB/MSW/CPCB-AR/2016
5	23.7.2016	Bihar	NO.P/V-53/01/834
6	26.08.2016	Chandigarh	CPCC/2016/1934
7	02.03.2017	Chhattisgarh	6257/MSW/H.O./CECB/2017
8	04.01.2017	Delhi	DPCC/WMC-ii/2017/2182
9		Daman , Diu & DNH	Not Submitted
10	08.08.2016	Gujarat	GPCB/MSW-Gen-34(3)/364674
11	10.01.2017	Goa	8/28/99-PCB/TECH/17903
12		Himachal Pradesh	Not Submitted
13	29.03.2017	Haryana	HSPCB/Sr.Sc.Consent-III/2017/3670
14	17.02.2017	Jammu & Kashmir	SPCB/PS/MS/16/19/MSW/2096
15	26.09.2016	Jharkhand	NO./JSPCB/G-1850
16		Kelara	Not Submitted
17	06.02.2017	Karnataka	PCB/03/MSW/2017
18		Lakshadweep	Not Submitted
19	23.09.2016	Madhya Pradesh	5319/TS/MSW/MPPCB/2016
20	26.10.2016	Maharashtra	MPCB/RO(HQ)/SWM/B-4228
21		Manipur	Not Submitted
22	14.10.2016	Meghalaya	MPCB/TB-SWM-3(2006)PT-I/2016-2017/12
23		Mizoram	Not Submitted
24		Nagaland	Not Submitted
25	16.09.2016	Odisha	14004/IND-IV-SW-145
26	08.03.2017	Puduchery	5920/PPCC/SWM/JSA/2017/1602
27	28.07.2016	Punjab	EPA/2016/NO.3669-70
28		Rajasthan	Not Submitted
29		Sikkim	Not Submitted
30	14.03.2017	Tamil Nadu	TNPCB/T13/SWM/32363/04
31	12.08.2016	Tripura	F.12(10)/TSPCB/2015/14693
32	24.08.2016	Telangana	MSW-03/TSPCB/CPCB-AR/2016/1299
33	16.05.2016	Uttarakhand	UEPPCB/HO/MSW/Gen-50-III/2016/4770-882
34	22.12.2016	Uttar Pradesh	C-7/NODAL.M.S.W./246/16
35		West Bengal	Not Submitted

Annexure-V

STATE-WISE GENERATION, COLLECTION AND TREATMENT
[Based on Annual Reports: 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16 (till Dec)*]

SI.No.	States	Solid waste generation status(TPD)			
		Solid waste generation	Collected	Treated	Land filled
1	Andaman Nicobar*	70	70	5	
2	Andhra Pradesh	6440	6331	500	143
3	Arunachal Pradesh	13	11	Nil	Nil
4	Assam	7920	6336	200	nil
5	Bihar	1670	0	0	no
6	Chandigarh	370	360	Nil	230
7	Chhattisgarh	2245.25	2036.97	828.18	1294.97
8	Daman Diu*	85	85	0	
9	Delhi	9620	8300	3240	5060
10	Goa	450	400	182	
11	Gujarat	10480	10480	2565	7730
12	Haryana	4837.35	3102.51	188	2163.18
13	Himachal Pradesh*	276	207	125	150
14	Jharkhand	3570	3570	65	3505
15	Jammu & Kashmir	1634.5	1388.7	3.45	425
16	Karnataka	8842	7716	3584	3946
17	Kerala*	1339	655	390	
18	Nagaland*	344	193	-	
19	Lakshadweep*	21	-	-	
20	Madhya Pradesh	6678	nil	nil	nil
21	Maharashtra	21867.27	21867.27	6993.2	14993.07
22	Manipur*	176	125	-	
23	Mizoram*	552	276	0	
24	Meghalaya	187	156	36	122
25	Orissa	2574.7	2283.9	30	-
26	Punjab	4456.2	4435	3.72	3214
27	Puducherry	513	513	10	503
28	Rajasthan*	5037	2491	490	
29	Sikkim*	49	49	0.3	
30	Tamil Nadu	230	210		207
31	Telangana	6628	6625	3175	3050
32	Tripura	414	368.2	250.4	164.4
33	Uttarakhand	917	917	No MSW treatment facility existing the state	No Sanitary landfill site
34	Uttar Pradesh	15192	11394	1857	
35	West Bengal*	9500	8075	851	515
	Total	135198.27	111027.55	25572.25	47415.62

Annexure-V

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	2014-15	2015-16
A&N Isld				Y	Y								Y	Y	
Andhra P.		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Arunachal P.			Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Assam	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y
Bihar			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chandigarh		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
Chhattisgarh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y
Daman Diu			Y								Y		Y		
Delhi			Y			Y			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Goa						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Gujarat		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Haryana	Y	Y	Y			Y					Y		Y	Y	Y
Himachal P,		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
J & K			Y							Y			Y	Y	Y
Jharkhand			Y							Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Karnataka	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
Kerala	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	
Lakshadweep							Y						Y		
Madhya P			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maharashtra	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Manipur			Y				Y				Y		Y	Y	
Meghalaya	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mizoram								Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Nagaland			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Orissa	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Puducherry	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y					Y	Y	Y
Punjab	Y	Y	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	Y	Y
Tripura		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Telangana													Y	Y	Y
Uttar Pradesh	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y				Y	Y		Y
Uttarakhand		Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
West Bengal		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Total	11	17	27	21	19	18	22	25	21	23	25	19	35	30	24

Y: Yes, submitted Annual Report