

Annual Report

For the year

2018-19

On

**Implementation of
Solid Waste Management Rules
(As per provision 24(4) of SWM
Rules,16)**



(December, 2019)

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

***Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change,
Govt. of India Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar***

Delhi-110032

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

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 SWM RULES, 2016

1. Background:

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 Report (CAR) and forward to the Central Government (Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change) along with suggestions/recommendations.

During 2018-19, all 35 SPCBs/PCCs have submitted Annual Report in compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Summary of total waste generated, treated & disposed is given at **Annexure-I**.

2. Observations/ Findings:

Based on annual reports received from 35 SPCBs/PCCs for the year 2018-19, observations on implementation of SWM Rules, 2016 are given below:

3.1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands:

There is 01 ULB in Andaman & Nicobar Islands which is divided into 70 Gram Panchayats. Total waste generation in the UT in the year 2018-19 is around 105-120 TPD out of which around 103-117 TPD is collected, 65.1 TPD of waste is treated while the remaining 37.9 TPD is landfilled. Door to door collection is carried out in all 24 wards of Port Blair Town. Around 70% of solid waste at source is collected in segregated form. 80% of household waste is stored at source in domestic bins. Transportation of waste is carried out through tarpaulin covered vehicles. At present, 1 landfill site at Brookshabad has been identified by the Port Blair Municipal Corporation in Port Blair Town and for the rural area 24 clusters have been found.

3.2 Andhra Pradesh:

There are 110 ULBs in Andhra Pradesh and among them 14 ULBs are Municipal Corporations and 96 ULBs are Municipalities/Nagar Panchayats. About 6440 TPD of Municipal Solid Waste is generated out of which 6140 TPD is collected. The waste is lifted by the local bodies. Door to door collection efficiency is about 98%. Municipal Corporations and major Municipalities have adopted door to door collection system covering 35.45 Lakhs of households for segregation of solid waste at source and achievement is 74 %. The MA & UD provided 493 refuse compactors for 106 ULBs and provided tractor trailers for 4 ULBs. The MA&UD Dept. is constructing 2 Waste to Energy Plants at Guntur & Visakhapatnam and are likely to commence their operation in Sep'19 and Dec'19 respectively. The remaining Waste to Energy Plants have cancelled their concessional agreements.

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

49 ULBs are covered under Waste to Compost facilities for processing and disposing the solid waste. Out of which 23 Compost Projects were completed, 23 are under planning stage and for 2 Waste to Compost Plants, land is yet to be identified. In addition to that, individual vermi-compost plants are being proposed in residential localities and proposed to use the compost for green belt development within the municipal limits.

Ongole Municipal Corporation & Chirala Municipality has developed Sanitary Landfill facility and are disposing the solid waste regularly. The Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, Triupati Municipal Corporation are setting up Sanitary Landfill Facility for which board has issued authorizations. Kadpa Municipal Corporation is under process of capping the Old dump. The remaining ULBs are under process of identifying land for developing landfill facilities and compost plants in their respective municipalities. ULBS are under process of implementing bio-mining process for bio-remediation of existing municipal dump yards.

3.3 Arunachal Pradesh:

There are 34 local bodies (32 Towns and 2 Municipal Councils) in the State responsible for management of solid waste. There are 2 ULBs in the State namely Itanagar Municipal Council and Pasighat Municipal Council. Total solid waste generation in the State is 270.96 TPD out of which 215 TPD collected. Door to door collection of waste is practiced in 27 local bodies. One waste processing plant at Bomdilla is operational and another waste processing plant at Basar is constructed but is yet to start. The waste processing plant at Tawang is under construction. No authorization has been granted so far to any of the aforementioned plants. Further, 11 local bodies have initiated action in regards to identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities. The State has launched a pilot project for the management of solid waste and plastic waste in Itanagar-Naharlagun with the help of Shri C. Srinivasan, a special invitee in the Apex Monitoring Committee of Hon'ble NGT for solid waste management.

3.4 Assam:

There are 101 ULBs responsible for implementation of SWM Rules, 2016 in the State. Total waste generated is 1293.663 TPD out of which 1119.37 TPD is collected. Door to door collection is 100% in Guwahati and is practiced in most of the ULBs. As per report from Municipal Administration, door to door collection is practiced in 403 wards out of 942. Two composting facility is operational i.e Guwahati M.C (50 TPD) and Tezpur M.B (50 TPD) and one is under installation i.e. Dibrugarh M.B (200 MTD).

3.5 Bihar:

In Bihar, 142 ULBs (12 Corporations, 49 Municipal Council and 81 Nagar Panchayats) are responsible for MSW management. UD&HD, Govt. of Bihar has assessed solid waste generation approx. 2272 TPD in Bihar from ULB. State Level Advisory Body (SLAB) has been constituted under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. The waste generation data indicates per capita solid waste generation is 460 gram per day, 369 gram per day & 213 gram per day in Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat respectively. Three major cities (Munger, Muzaffarpur & Biharsharif) and three major towns (Supaul, Rajgir &

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

Bodhgaya) have been identified as model cities & towns in Bihar. Door to door collection started in 3159 wards out of 3337 wards. Source segregation started in 783 wards out of 833 wards. A total of 93 ULBs have identified land for development of sanitary landfill facility and other ULBs are in process of identification of land with the help of local authorities. There are 156 dumpsites which includes 48 in Municipal Corporation, 40 in Municipal Council and 78 in Nagar Panchayat.

3.6 Chandigarh

There is 1 ULB responsible for implementation of the SWM Rules, 2016, in the State. Total solid waste generated in the State is about 470 TPD, out of which 458.52 TPD is collected, 150 TPD is treated and 361.28 TPD is landfilled. The municipal corporation, Chandigarh has facilitated door to door collection system in all the 26 wards. State level Advisory Board (SLAB) has been constituted by Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh. Bye Laws have also been notified by MCC on 18.03.2019. Municipal Corporation is using dumpers, tractors, trolleys; trippers for transportation of MSW to the garbage processing plant set up by M/s Jai Prakash Associates where they process the municipal solid waste to produce Refuse Derived fuel (RDF) and compost. One RDF plant of 500 TPD capacity and one compost plant of 300 TPD capacity have been installed by M/s Jai Prakash Associates for processing MSW. MC, Chandigarh has also started windrow composting at dumping ground having capacity 250-300 TPD. Also, all the bulk waste generators are practicing onsite composting.

3.7 Chhattisgarh:

There are total 168 ULBs responsible for implementation of the SWM Rules, 2016, in the State. Total Solid Waste generation in the State is about 1650 TPD, 1386 TPD is collected, out of which 1271 is treated and 115 is landfilled. Solid waste management in 166 ULBs of the State is based on the waste management model (Mission Clean City) currently running successfully in Ambikapur. These Municipal Authorities have collection and transportation facilities for solid waste management. The source segregated MSW is collected by SHG workers by tricycles and Mini tippers. These 166 Municipal Authorities have Garbage Clinic (Solid Liquid Resource Management Centers) for secondary segregation of MSW and are also operating their own composting plant. Municipal Corporation, Raipur has obtained consent to Establish for processing and disposal of Integrated City Sanitation and Municipal Solid Waste Management project at Village-Sakri on 26/11/2018. Plant is under construction and will be completed before 31/12/2019. Municipal Corporation, Bilaspur, has obtained Consent to operate on 06.03.2019 to establish waste to RDF plant. The plant is in operation.

3.8 Daman & Diu

Total 04 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the Union Territory. The total solid waste generation in the State is 105 TPD. All of the 105 TPD waste is collected out of which 11 TPD is treated and 94 TPD is landfilled. 100 % manual sweeping/lifting carried out by both local bodies. Development of scientific landfill site will be complete by 30.09.2019. All 4 ULBs have submitted action plan to Pollution Control Committee in the Union Territory.

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

3.9 Delhi:

Total 5 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in Delhi, comprising of 01 town/city and 01 Number of Class I & class II town/city. Total Solid Waste generation in Delhi is approximately 10817 TPD out of which 10614 TPD waste is collected, 5714 TPD waste is treated and 5225 TPD waste is landfilled.

The percentage of household practicing storage of waste at source in domestic bins ranges from 50% -100% in Delhi. Percentage of households that throw solid waste on the street is 0% -10%. The percentage of premises segregating the waste at source ranges from 5% -100%. Storage of waste is done by all ULBs. Almost 100% waste is transported to disposal facilities however the bifurcation of covered/uncovered transportation data is not provided.

EDMC has one dumpsite at Ghazipur and one secured landfill site is coming up in Ghonda Gujran. EDMC has covered 90% of households for door to door collection of solid waste generated. The collection of waste is done by motorized vehicles. EDMC has attained 90% of the area for street sweeping and equal percentage of population has been covered for street sweepings. EDMC has 1 Waste to Energy plant at Ghazipur which is being operated by IL&FS, about 1000-1500 MTD of Waste is processed here for generating 12MW electricity.

New Delhi Municipal Corporation has covered 100% areas under its jurisdiction for door to door collection of solid waste. No cases of throwing waste into streets/roads have been observed by New DMC. The municipal corporation is primarily managing and disposing almost all its Solid Wastes in the facility at Okhla dumpsite where waste to energy plant, compost plant and dumpsite are existing. New DMC has 36 Auto Tipper, 2 JCBs and 2 Hook Loaders, The waste processing technology involved are waste to energy (280MTD), OWC (550KPD), Biogas plant (500KPD), Compost pit (11MT per cycle).

North DMC has covered 100% areas under its jurisdiction for door to door collection of solid waste. 50% of collection is done by motorized vehicle and remaining 50% by containerized tricycle handcarts. The only Secured Land Fill site of NCT of Delhi is operational in Bawana area is under jurisdiction. North DMC is being maintained by M/s Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd. No vermi composting facility is available. However, 4 nos. of Bio methanation plants having capacity of 5MTD and 6 plants of 1 MTD for specifically cow/animal dung is also under consideration. At its Bawana facility being run by M/s Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd., 2000 MTD of waste is disposed of into RDF which is used in the waste to Energy plant for making electricity having capacity of 24 MW. The total waste collected by North DMC is about 4000 MTD out of which 2300 MTD is processed at integrated waste disposal facility at Bawana where composting, Landfilling of rejects in Secured Land fill site and waste to energy plant facility is available.

South Delhi Municipal Corporation is primarily managing and disposing all its Solid Waste in the facility at Okhla dumpsite where waste to energy plant, compost plant and dumpsite are existing. Waste to Energy Plant at Okhla receives approx. 1950 MT/D of Mixed Municipal Waste from South DMC, New Delhi Municipal Council and Delhi Cantonment Board for generating 16 MW electricity.

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

Delhi Cantonment Board has covered 100% residential and non-residential premises for door to door collection of Solid Waste Management through motorized vehicles, except in army areas where it is 55%. Delhi Cantonment Board does not have any secure Land fill site & Waste to Energy plant. It is disposing all its solid wastes in the facility of SDMC in Okhla.

Delhi has 3 Waste to Energy Plants (WTE plants) of combined capacity 5250 TPD at 3 different locations in Delhi namely Okhla, Ghazipur and Bawana for generating combined 52 MW electricity. One new Waste to Energy Plant is proposed at Tehkhand under SDMC.. Expansion of existing 2 Waste to Energy Plants at Okhla & Ghazipur are also proposed to increase their capacity.

Action plan submitted by Delhi Cantonment Board and South Delhi Municipal Corporation only.

3.10 Goa

There are 14 ULBs responsible for implementation of the SWM, Rules, 2016, in the State. Total solid waste generated in the State is about 236.41 TPD, out of which 235.90 TPD is collected, 154.71 is treated and 1.49 TPD is landfilled. Good practices like house to house collection, segregation, storage and covered transportation are being practiced in 14 cities/towns.

There are 14 solid waste processing facilities (composting) setup in the State, out of which 9 facilities are operational. One composting facility is under installation at Mormugao. There is one Waste to Energy Plant in the State located at Saligao which has a capacity of 0.6 MW.

The Goa State Pollution Control Board has granted authorization to the Corporation of City of Panaji (CCP) and composting station at P.T sheet no. 56 chalta no. 6 for setting up & operation of waste processing facility at three locations .

CCP has set up decentralized composting units in Housing Societies as well as in Municipal Market Area and public gardens to treat the bio degradable waste. The CCP has also setup sorting centers at St. Inez, Panaji, near Hindu Crematorium.

3.11 Gujarat:

Total 170 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the State. Total Solid Waste collection in Gujarat is 10,716 TPD, out of which 6,574 TPD of waste is treated and 4,142 TPD of waste is landfilled /dumped. 39 Composting, 95 Vermi-compost plants, 06 Biogas and 5 RDF have been set up in the State. It is reported that 28 Regional/Individual landfill sites are identified, 25 Landfill under planning stage and 11 Landfill sites are constructed. There are 170 dumpsites present in the State. About 100% door to door collection of mixed MSW has been reported however, segregation of house-hold waste is not done. The status of implementation of SWM Rules in the State is not satisfactory.

3.12 Haryana

There are 84 ULBs in the State responsible for management of solid waste in the State under SWM rules. These ULBs generate about 4635.79 Tonne per Day (TPD) of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) out of which 4430.25 TPD is collected, 815.93 TPD is treated and 3614.32 TPD is landfilled. The Govt. of Haryana have adopted a cluster based Integrated approach for

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

Solid Waste Management. The entire State has been broadly divided into 14 clusters out of which 4 will be Waste to Energy and 10 will be Waste to Compost/RDF. A State Level Committee has been constituted as per orders of Hon'ble NGT in the matter of O.A no. 606/2018 "Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016".

3.13 Himachal Pradesh:

There are 54 ULBs consisting of two Municipal Corporations, 31 Municipal Council, 21 Nagar Panchayats and 7 Cantonment Boards existing in the State of HP. It is submitted that there is 7.13 Lakh Urban population (as per census 2011) and solid waste generation is approximately 389 TPD, out of which 340 TPD is collected, 150 TPD is treated and 190 TPD is landfilled. As per rule 23 of Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules 2016, State Level Advisory Body has been constituted by the State Govt. on 28-01-2017.

All ULBs (54 ULBs and 7 Cantonment Boards) in the State have prepared Solid Waste Management Action Plans. Since 1st April, 2019, door to door garbage collection is practiced in 486 wards out of 497 wards, segregation at source has been started in 471 wards. Further, all the 7 Cantonment Boards are doing Door to Door garbage collection and source segregation of waste implemented within their jurisdiction. Door to door segregated waste collected is being transported to the processing/disposal facility to the present facility in the covered vehicles only.

For establishment of decentralized waste processing facility in each ULB, land parcel has been identified in all 54 ULBs and 7 Cantonment Boards. Three ULBs namely Nagrota Bagwan, Rewalsar and Mehatpur Basdehra are having joint land with Kangra, Mandi and Santokhgarh ULB respectively.

MC, Shimla has established one Waste to Energy plant at Bhariyal, Shimla on Gasification technology, having capacity of generating 1.75 MW of electricity.

3.14 Jammu&Kashmir:

Jammu & Kashmir is divided into two divisions, in Kashmir Division total 42 Urban Local Bodies are present and in Jammu Division, 38 Urban Local Bodies are responsible for MSW management. Total waste generated in Kashmir division is 828.33 TPD, out of which 804.46 TPD is collected. In Jammu Division, total waste generated is 702.2 TPD, out of which 648.4 TPD is collected. House to house collection of municipal solid waste is being undertaken in 80% of households in Srinagar city through Srinagar Municipal Corporation. However, no point source segregation is observed. Waste is being collected from hotels, restaurants, office complexes and commercial areas whereas slums in some areas are not provided with sanitation facilities. Construction and demolition waste is separately collected and disposed. The waste from a few selected localities within the city is being stored in covered Municipal storage containers, whereas, in most of the areas of the city, the waste is dumped in open on road side in a scattered manner.

In Jammu division, door to door collection is carried out only in few Local Bodies. Source water segregation has been implemented by MC, Reasi, Mc, Katra & cantonment board only. Transportation of waste is carried out in heavy vehicles by ULBs. There is no processing facility in region except small scale vermicomposting being carried out at MC, Bhaderwah MC, Sunderbani MC, Doda and Cantonment Board. There is no authorized landfill site in

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

operation till now except for open dumpsites. Disposal of waste is being carried out in unscientific manner on open unused lands or hill slopes.

3.15 Jharkhand:

In Jharkhand, 42 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the State. Total solid waste generation in the State is 2205 TPD out of which 2043.4 TPD is collected, 836.69 TPD is treated and 0 TPD is landfilled. Good practices such as house to house collection, segregation, storage and covered transportation is practiced in all 42 ULBs. There are total 35 landfill sites in the State. Land for sanitary landfill site as well as processing facility has been identified and is available in 35 ULBs. In remaining 7 ULBs, transfer/purchase of land is under process. Out of 42 ULBs, DPRs for SWM Projects of 31 cities have been prepared as per guidelines given in SWM. UDD has started composting facility at various site but it has not yet started in commercial marketing.

3.16 Karnataka:

279 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the State, comprising of 274 Municipal Corporation, 04 NAC and 01 Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palika (BBMP). Total Solid Waste generation in Karnataka is 11958 TPD and out of which 10011 TPD is collected and 4515 TPD of waste is treated. 143 composting plants, 38vermi – composting plants, 14 Biogas and 2 RDF/Palletization have been set up in the State. It is reported that 215 Regional/Individual landfill sites are identified and 94 Landfill sites are constructed. Local bodies have house to house collection system in place. Mostly, all ULBs collect mixed waste and transport to the landfill sites or processing facilities. Wherever processing facilities are established, segregation is done at the processing facilities; otherwise, mixed solid waste is dumped in the landfill sites without processing. Collection of solid waste is done in most of the local bodies by way of auto tippers and push carts including the BBMP. Covered transportation of waste is done in Mysore and BBMP limits. In BBMP limits, mostly compactors are used for transportation of waste.

3.17 Kerala:

In Kerala, there are 93 Municipal Authorities responsible for MSW management. Nearly 3903.023 TPD of MSW generated in the State, out of which 772.23 TPD waste is collected and 437.74 TPD waste is treated. There are 721 numbers of Composting, 16 Vermi-composting and 216 Nos. of Biogas plants at community level. There is only one Landfill site in operation and total 52 dumpsites have been reported. Kerala State Pollution Control Board convened a workshop on 1st June, 2019 in association with Swachhata Mission and Clean Kerala Company for giving training to President/Secretary/Health Officer/Health Standing Committee of Model city to make the local bodies fully complied with environmental norms. Kochi Corporation has Windrow composting plant at Brahmapuram. The corporation collects waste from nearby municipalities namely Angamaly, Thrikkakera, Kalamassery, Aluva, Thripunithura, and two panchayaths. The quality of the compost and leachate from the plant was analyzed by the Board and was found unsuitable for use in food crops. Leachate collection provision has been established by Kochi Corporation.

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

3.18 Madhya Pradesh:

Total 378 Urban Local Bodies and 05 Cantonment Boards are responsible for implementation of SWM Rules, 2016 in the State. Total waste generation in the State is about 8000 TPD, out of which 7500 TPD waste is collected and 6100 TPD is treated & rest 1400 TPD is landfilled. It is reported that there are 378 landfill sites present and 4 landfill sites are under construction. 378 dumpsites are existing in the State and 01 dumpsites have been converted to Sanitary Landfill. Good practices like door to door collection are being complied by 364 ULBs. Segregation of waste is done in 249 ULBs only. In Madhya Pradesh, 276 ULBs have storage facility and 364 ULBs are practicing covered transportation of waste. 36 towns have composting facilities, which are operational, 16 towns are having vermi-compositing facilities, which are operational. One Biogas plant installed at Bhopal, one Refused Derived Plant (RDF) is installed at Ujjain and one waste to energy plant having capacity 400 TPD is installed in Jabalpur.

3.19 Maharashtra:

Total 384 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the State of Maharashtra, comprising of 27 Municipal Corporation, 234 Municipal Councils and 123 Nagar Panchayat. There are 7 Cantonment Board. Total Solid Waste generation in the State of Maharashtra for the year 2018-19 is 23844.551 TPD, out of which 23,675.7 is collected and 12,623.33 TPD of waste is treated. 307 composting plants, 76 vermi – compositing plants, 52 Biogas/Bio-methanation plants and 13 RDF have been set up in the State. It is reported that 320 Regional/Individual landfill sites are identified, 302 Landfills are under construction and 18 Landfill sites are constructed. There are nearly 327 dumpsites present in the State. House to house collection and covered transportation is practiced in all 384 ULBs while storage and segregation at source is available in 369 ULBs.

3.20 Meghalaya:

In the State of Meghalaya, there are total 07 Local Bodies responsible for management of solid waste. About 170.63 TPD of solid waste is generated in the State as reported, out of which 170.63 TPD of MSW is collected, nearly 8.72 TPD is treated and 161.91 TPD is landfilled. Good practices like house to house collection are being practiced in 6 municipal bodies. Segregation of municipal solid waste is adopted in area under Shillong Municipal Board. Covered transportation is adopted at 7 municipal bodies. There is one composting and recycling unit setup at Mawiong for treating the municipal solid wastes. The total quantity of waste processed through composting and recycling is 8.72 TPD. Only one landfill site is identified under Jowai Municipal Board. There are 6 existing dumpsites in the State.

3.21 Manipur:

In Manipur, there are 27 towns/cities under MAHUD Department, GOM including a class-I city i.e. Imphal city. The remaining 26 towns are all below class II category. There are 27 ULBs comprising of one municipal corporation, 21 municipal councils and 5 Nagar Panchayats.

The municipal solid waste generation is estimated at 284.40 metric tons per day and the actual waste collection is 156.38 TPD. Out of the actual waste collected 110.50 TPD is processed for

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

composting at the municipal solid waste treatment plant at Lamdeng and the remaining 45.88 TPD is disposed at the existing landfill or dump sites.

3.22 Nagaland:

There are total 32 ULBs responsible for implementation of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, in the State. It is estimated that about 339.5 TPD of solid waste is generated daily, out of which only 216.9 TPD is collected, 135.8 is treated and 33.95 is landfilled. Collection of waste is done by the Municipal Councils and Town Councils and transported to the dumping site. Door to door collection of solid waste is implemented on trial basis in some wards of Kohima, Dimapur, Mokochung and Mon towns. Segregation of some recyclable wastes are outsourced from the source by the residents and by rag pickers from community bins. The vehicles used for transportation of waste by the Municipal/Town councils are not covered. All the municipal wastes collected are disposed of at open dumping site. Under Kohima Municipal Council a scientific landfill is being set up at Lerie.

3.23 Odisha:

There are total 114 ULBs responsible for implementation of the SWM Rules, 2016 in the State. The estimated waste generation in these ULBs is 2564.43 TPD, out of which 2255.32 TPD is collected. There is no sanitary landfill in the State and dumping of MSW is being practiced in open. 8 ULBs applied for authorization/renewal this year. 14 (including previous period) authorizations have been granted and 8 authorizations are under process. For implementation of Schedule-II, the Government took initiatives for compliance of the SWM Rules, 2016. Action plans based on ULBs, local requirements and size of the ULBs are under preparation. Practice like door to door collection has been initiated, however, segregation of waste at source is lacking.

3.24 Puducherry:

There are total 15 Local Bodies (5 Municipalities and 10 Commune Panchayats) responsible for implementation of the SWM Rules, 2016. Total solid waste generation in the Union Territory is about 599.25 TPD. The estimated waste collection is 505 TPD, out of which 24 TPD is treated and 481 TPD is landfilled. In ten wards segregation of waste is being practiced into degradable and non-biodegradable waste. The bio-degradable waste are being composted/vermin composted/bio-methanation to produce gas in Kariakal Municipality. There are 2 composting, 1 Vermi-composting and 5 Biogas waste processing facilities in the State.

3.25 Rajasthan

Total 193 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the State. The total solid waste generation in the State is 6625.56 TPD out of which 6475.39 TPD is being collected through Door to door collection system from 5350 wards out of 5399 wards of Urban Local bodies. Currently 780.18 TPD waste is being processed by ULBs out of 6625.56 TPD in 4 solid waste processing facilities operating in the State.

Jodhpur Municipal Corporation will start door to door collection after Model Code of Conduct (MCC) for remaining 49 wards. For segregation of waste, IEC (Information, Education and

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

Communication) is being conducted by the ULBs at each door and directions have been issued for development of Material Recovery Facility (MRF) at each municipality.

Also, all the bulk waste generators are being identified by the local bodies and they will be issued notice to process their own waste in their own premises. Good practices in cities/towns being performed in 20 ULBs- some of the good practices being performed in cities/towns are door to door collection, transportation in covered vehicles, MRF and decentralized processing.

Six models cities/towns have been identified in the Rajasthan i.e., Jaipur, Udaipur, Sikar, Pushkar, Dungarpur and Pratapgarh as per Hon'ble NGT Orders and their success story will be replicated in the whole State of Rajasthan.

Efforts are being made for promoting the decentralized composting by making cluster of wards in each city the will reduce the time and fuel consumption.

3.26 Punjab:

Total 167 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the State. There are 24 Nos. Class-I, 44 Class-II, 27 Class-II, 62 Nagar Panchayats & 10 Municipal Corporations. Total Solid Waste generation in Punjab is 4634.48 TPD, out of which 4574.93 TPD of waste is collected, 917.56 TPD is treated and 3657.37 is landfilled. There are 01 vermi- compositing plants, 02 RDF have been set up in the State. Total 150 no. of solid waste dumping sites have been setup by the ULBs in the State. The DLG has planned to develop these sites as the sanitary landfill sites for dumping of inert waste. The Department of Local Govt. (DLG) vide its policy notified on 09.07.2018 has decided to adopt the decentralized approach for management of solid waste. Honeycomb aerobic composting pits have been proposed to be constructed by ULBs for processing of the wet waste. Channelization of the recyclable waste will be done through material recovery facilities and only inert waste will go to sanitary landfill sites.

3.27 Sikkim:

Total 07 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the State. Total Solid waste generation in the State is 75.1 TPD out of which 67.1 TPD is collected, 13.05 TPD is treated and 51.40 is landfilled/dumped. Door to door collection of segregated waste is being currently provided in most of the ULBs of Sikkim through garbage collection vehicle. 1 tonne composting unit has been installed at Khangchendzonga vegetable market to convert vegetable waste to compost by Gangtok Municipal Corporation (GMC). Transportation of collected waste is done by assigned covered garbage vehicles. The waste is landfilled or dumped in designed sites at different locations across the State. There are two operating solid waste processing facilities in the State namely Managan, North Sikkim (80kg/day) and Martam, East Sikkim (50TPD).

3.28 Tamil Nadu:

There are 12 Corporations, 124 Municipalities and 528 Town panchayats in the State of Tamil Nadu. The total quantity of Solid waste generation is 13968 TPD as reported by the local bodies out of which, 12850 TPD of Municipal Solid Waste is being collected 7196 TPD of Solid waste is treated and 5654 TPD of municipal solid waste is landfilled in the landfill sites located in the State of Tamil Nadu. So far 224 applications for authorization have been

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

received, 222 authorizations have been issued and 02 applications seeking authorization are under scrutiny. The urban local bodies initiated house to house collection of MSW at various places, by using collection bins, compactor bins, Lorries using dust bins, etc. The municipal solid waste is being processed through various processing facilities like windrow composting, vermi composting, Micro Composting Centres(MCC), Onsite Composting Centre (OCC) and Bio Methanation. In the State of Tamil Nadu, 4 number of landfill sites have been identified, 4 landfills have been constructed, 3 landfills are under operation and one landfill site has been exhausted & capped. Nearly 140 dumpsites are in existence in the State of Tamil Nadu, out of which 3 dumpsites have been reclaimed and remaining 116 is under progress to be completed by 31.12.2019. Monitoring of ambient air, ground water, leachate quality and compost quality are monitored in Madurai Corporation SolidWaste Processing and Disposal facility and in Kadungaiyur dumping site.

3.29 Telangana:

There are 74 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) existing in Telangana State. 68 new ULBs have been formed in the month of March, 2019 making the total ULBs 142. About 8497 TPD of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is being generated from these ULBs and about 8360 TPD is collected every day. Nearly 5747 TPD is treated, 869 TPD is going to sanitary landfill and remaining is disposed in the open Landfill. The door to door collection in the State is about 95.9%. About 43% of households in the State were covered under source segregation. There are 4 identified Landfill sites in the State, 1 landfill site is constructed and is under operation. There are 73 dumpsites in the State out of which 1 is reclaimed and converted to sanitary landfill. 1 Waste to Energy Plant at Jawaharnagar, Hyderabad is operated by RamkEnviroEngg. Ltd. 6 more Waste to Energy Plants are under proposal. The Govt of Telangana have also entered MOU with Govt of Japan through Clean Authority of Tokyo (CAT23) for establishment of Advance incineration plant at Warangal and for surrounding areas of GHMC and the studies are under process.

3.30 Tripura:

There are total 20 ULBs responsible for implementation of the SWM Rules, 2016, in the State (Municipal Corporation-1, Municipal Council-14 & Nagar Panchayat- 05). Total Solid Waste collected in the State is about 389.46 MTPD, out of which 150.101 MTPD is treated and 239.36TPD is landfilled. Good practices have been initiated in 05 towns, door to door collection is being practiced in 32 Wards in Agartala Municipal Corporation, 23 Wards in Dharamnagar Municipal Council, 5 wards in Kailashahar Municipal Council, 4 wards in Kumarghat Municipal Council, 3 wards in Ambassa Municipal Council, 11 wards in Kamalpur Municipal Council, 3 wards in Belonia Municipal Council, 2 wards in Santirbazar Municipal Council, 2 wards in Amarpur Nagar Panchayets, 12 wards in Udaipur Municipal Council, 2 wards in Melaghar Municipal Council, 4 wards in Bishalgarh Municipal Council, 6 wards in Sonamura Nagar Panchayets and 6 wards in Ranirbazar Municipal Council. It is reported that waste is being transported in the covered vehicles in 20 ULBs. Segregation of waste into wet and dry waste is being carried out in Agartala Municipal Corporation, Bishalgarh Municipal Council, Kamalpur Municipal Council, Kumarghat Municipal Council, Ambassa Municipal Council, Dharmanagar Municipal Council, Kailashahar Municipal Council, Belonia

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

Municipal Council. 17 ULBs have identified their respective Landfill sites for disposal of MSW. There are total 17 dumpsites in the State.

3.31 Uttarakhand:

There are total 90 ULBs and 09 Cantonment Boards responsible for implementation of the SWM Rules, 2016, in the State. Total solid waste generated in the State is about 1527.458 TPD, out of which 1437.4 TPD is collected and 524 TPD is landfilled. Good practices are implemented in the towns of Dehradun and Haridwar. Door to door waste collection is initiated in 1106 wards out of total 1170 wards. Source segregation of waste is being carried out in 366 wards and the balance nos. of wards are being targeted for 100% source segregation by March, 2020. There are two composting facilities setup in the State. 13 landfill sites are identified in the State, 2 landfill sites have been constructed (Nagar Nigam Dehradun and Nagar Nigam Haridwar) while 2 landfill sites are in operation. Total number of existing dumpsites in the States are 42.

3.32 West Bengal:

Total 125 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the State. There are 54 Nos. Class-I Towns and 33 Nos. of Class-II present in the State. Total Solid Waste collection in West Bengal is 14613.3 TPD, out of which 13064.63 TPD of waste is collected, 916 TPD is treated and 334 TPD is landfilled. There are 02 Landfill sites in operation and six Common Regional Sanitary Landfill Facility constructed in the State. There are 100 dumpsites in the State. 22 municipalities have installed compost plants. Out of these, 9 compost plants are operational at present. 13 Sanitary Landfills have been developed involving 25 ULBs including a regional landfill developed by the Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority in Hooghly district for 6 municipalities. Out of these, 2 landfills are operational at present.

3.33 Mizoram:

Total 02 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the State. Total solid waste generation is 251.42 MTD out of which 213.07 TPD is collected and 29.22 TPD is treated. Solid Waste is being handled by Aizawl Municipal Corporation in Aizawl City and by Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation department in 22 notified Censes towns through PPP mode. The Construction and Demolition waste is being managed/collected by the generator and disposed in an AMC designated disposal sites. In Aizawl, 19 localities started segregation of wastes into Wet & Dry as a pilot project. Provision has been made for segregation of waste at all localities. Storage bins have been placed at various locations at Aizawl and urban towns by the UD & PA department which is being collected by the waste collector. Waste is transported by means of specially designed and covered waste Transportation vehicles. At present, system of disposal of solid waste is 'open dumping' at Tuirial. Dumping ground managed by Aizawl Municipal Corporation. However, an Engineered Sanitary Landfill is being constructed at Tuirial.

3.34 Lakshadweep:

Lakshadweep is a group of 36 coral islands and islets randomly scattered in the Arabaian Sea. The task of solid waste management in the UT is fully under the supervision and control of

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

the Department of Environment and Forests, U.T of Lakshadweep. Under the Municipal Solid Waste Management all 10 inhabited islands are producing estimated 35 TPD waste in which 15.8 TPD is kitchen waste and 2.2 TPD is street sweeping. A total of 85 wards are there in 10 Village Dweep Panchayats. 44 Waste Assessment Workers and 330 sweepers are working under the scheme 'Sanitation, Health and Hygiene'. The scheme is implemented through the casual labourers sponsored by the respective Village Dweep Panchayats and would be under the supervision of the office of Department of Environment and Forest of the concerned island.

3.35 Uttar Pradesh:

There are 652 ULBs in Uttar Pradesh comprising of 17 Nagar Nigams, 198 Nagar Palika Parishad and 437 Nagar Panchayats, which are responsible for management of solid waste in the State. MSW Treatment & Disposal facilities are operational at Lucknow, Varanasi, Prayagraj, Aligarh, Etawah, Barabanki, Kannauj, Mainpuri, Muzaffarnagar, Raebareilly, Kanpur & Pilkhuwa. Total Solid Waste Generation is 17377 TPD. The quantity of collected solid waste is 17329 TPD. Door to door collection is done in 11675 wards out of 12007 wards. There are 12 MSW processing facilities functional with cumulative treatment capacity of 4615 TPD. To fill the gap of installed capacity of plants for waste processing, the State government has also approved policy of providing land on long term lease. The State Level High Power Steering Committee has approved a comprehensive strategy for setting of processing facilities in all ULBs in de-centralized manner for creating composting of wet waste and material recovery facility for Dry waste.

Concluding Remarks:

- i.** All the 35 SPCBs/PCCs have submitted Annual Report for the year 2018-19.
- ii.** It is observed that MSW collection efficiency is 98.4% of generation waste.
- iii.** Quantitative information provided by most of the States/UTs is inadequate and not as per the formats.
- iv.** Waste processing and disposal facilities in majority of States are not in working conditions.
- v.** It is observed that most of the dumpsites are unscientific and operating without following SWM, Rules, 2016 and getting mixed waste. However, as per SWM Rules, 2016 landfill site should preferably be used only for depositing inert waste and rejects.
- vi.** The mixed MSW is dumped on dumpsites causing environmental & health hazards and often lead to open-fires.
- vii.** It is observed that even after span of 3 years of notification of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016; State policy and strategy for implementation of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, has not been formed by the most of States/UTs.
- viii.** There is lack of coordination between UDDs, ULBs& State Pollution Control Boards and other concerned agencies, who are involved in implementation of SWM Rules, 2016.

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- i. SPCBs/PCCs should follow up with the municipalities and suggest setting up of waste processing/disposal facilities either by the municipality or engaging private entrepreneurs as treated waste is only 37% of generated waste.
- ii. Segregation of waste at source is to be made mandatory for ensuring safe disposal of MSW. The wet waste should be composted and dry waste should be recycled/recover or co-processed in cement kilns.
- iii. For proper implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, every State should display strategy & time-targeted action plan and plan should be displayed on its website.
- iv. The State UDDs should ensure safe disposal of legacy Municipal Solid Waste.
- v. Every State should follow the criteria for selecting the landfill site and setting-up of buffer zone around landfill and waste processing sites as per the guidelines.
- vi. At central level, a Technical Cell may be set-up to provide assistance to the State Urban Development Department and Local Bodies enabling them to initiate implementation of SWM Rules, 2016.
- vii. At State level, similar type of cell may be set-up to assist Local Bodies. States may evolve Plans and Policy to provide technical and financial assistance to the Local Bodies.
- viii. State policy should support financial issues of WTE plants /RDF plants for providing incentives, tax rebate, tipping fee, power tariff, etc.
- ix. Interaction between SPCBs/PCCs & State UDDs should be strengthened for proper Implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
- x. The status of implementation SWM Rules, 2016, is to be reviewed regularly by Secretary, UDDs (at least once in six months) to decline satisfactory results.
- xi. SPCBs/PCCs should submit Annual report on Implementation of SWM Rules, 2016 i.e., preferably before 31st July every year.
- xii. Provision for online Uploading of Annual Reports by SPCBs/PCCs on individual websites should be made.
- xiii. MoEF&CC may take up the matter of implementation of SWM, Rules. 2016 with chief Secretaries/ Chief Ministries of the States/UTs & with MOHUA, so that it can be implemented in time-bound manner.

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

Annexure-I

**Summary Part-B
Form V**

S. No.	States	Townships/cities			Authorization status			Solid waste generation (TPD)	Solid waste generation status		
		Total no. of townships/cities	Total no. of ULBs	No. of Class I & II cities/town	No. of application received	No. of authorization granted	Authorization under scrutiny		Collected (TPD)	Treated (TPD)	Land filled (TPD)
1	Andaman Nicobar	01	01	Port Blair	-	-	-	120	117	65.1	37.9
2	Andhra Pradesh	110	110	Class I- 30 Class II-42	01	01	-	6440.0	6140.0	548	203.0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	32 Towns	2 ULBs	-	1	-	1	270.96	215.00	Nil	Nil
4	Assam	101	101	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	1293.663	1119.37	-	-
5	Bihar	-	142	01	-	-	-	2272	Yes	-	No
6	Chandigarh	01	01	Class I-1	01	01	Nil	470	458.52	150	361.28
7	Chhattisgarh	168	168	-	1	1	0	1650	1386	1271	115
8	Daman Diu	02	02	-	0	0	0	98	94.5	05	89.5
9	Delhi	01	05	01	Nil	-	-	10817	10614	5714	5225
10	Goa	14	14	Class-I-1 Class-II-0	3	0	3	236.41	235.90	154.71	1.49
11	Gujarat	170	170	06	03	02	00	-	11,119	1,127	9,992
12	Haryana	84	84	37	00	00	00	4635.79	4430.25	815.93	3614.32
13	Himachal Pradesh	61	54-ULBs and 7 Cantonment Board	Class-I-1	61	Nil	Nil	389	340	150	190

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S. No.	States	Towns/cities			Authorization status			Solid waste generation (TPD)	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	Authoriza tion under scrutiny		Collected (TPD)	Treated (TPD)	Land filled (TPD)
14	Jammu & Kashmir		Jammu-38 Kashmir-42	-	Jammu- Nil Kashmir- 01	-	-	Jammu- 702.2 Kashmir- 828.33 TOTAL- 1530.53	Jammu- 648.4 Kashmir- 804.46 TOTAL- 1452.86	-	-
15	Jharkhand	42	42	Class II-3	0	0	0	2205	2043.4	836.69	0
16	Karnataka	-	279	Class-I-01 Class-II-05	-	-	-	11958	10011	4515	
17	Kerala	93	93	Most of the facilities are decentralized facilities	23	05	18	3903.023	742.23	437.74	-
18	Nagaland	32	32	Class I-(One) Class II-(One)	1	1	Nil	339.5	216.9	135.8	33.95
19	Lakshadweep	10	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	35	18	18	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	383	Urban Local Bodies-378 Cantonment Board-05	Class I Cities-34 Class II Cities-29 Town-317 Cantonment Board-05	01	-	01	8000	7500	6100	1400
21	Maharashtra	384	384+07 Cantonment Boards	Corporations-27 Class A-17 Class B-72 Class C-145	63	25	28	23844.551	23675.7	12623.33	11052.37 (Unscientifically dumping)

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S. 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	Authorization under scrutiny	Solid waste generation (TPD)	Collected (TPD)	Treated (TPD)	Land filled (TPD)
				Cantonment-07 Nagar Panchayat-123							
22	Manipur	27	27	Class-I-1	2	1	1	218.6	126.63	80.00	46.63
23	Mizoram	1	2	1	-	-	-	251.42	213.07	29.22	-
24	Meghalaya	22	07	Class-I-1 Class-II-2	06	06	-	170.63	170.63	8.72	161.91
25	Orissa	114	114	25	08	14	08	2564.43	2255.32	91.63	2163.69
26	Punjab	167	167	Class-I-24 Class-II-44 Class III-27 Nagar Panchyat-62 Municipal Corporation-10	06	06	01	4634.48	4574.93	917.56	3657.37
27	Pondicherry	2	5	04	19	10	09	599.25	505	24	481
28	Rajasthan	193	193	Class I-07 Class II-34	01	-	01	6625.56	6475.39	780.18	4187.16
29	Sikkim	07	07	Not available	01	Nil	01	75.1	67.1	13.05	51.40
30	Tamil Nadu	-	ULBs-664 Coporations-12 Municipalities-124 Town panchayat-528	-	224	222	2	13968	12850	7196	5654
31	Telangana	74	74	Class I-08 Class II-15 Special grade-2	1	1	Nil	8497	8360	5747	869

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S. No.	States	Towns/cities			Authorization status			Solid waste generation (TPD)	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	Authoriza tion under scrutiny		Collected (TPD)	Treated (TPD)	Land filled (TPD)
				Class III-18 Nagar Panchayat -25							
32	Tripura	20	14 Municipal Councils, 5 Nagar Panchayats & 1 MC	Class I city: 01 (Agartala). There is no class II City in Tripura.	2	2	-	445.72	389.46	150.10	239.36
33	Uttarakhand	90	90	Class I-8 82-towns	04	24 ULBs and 03 CB	26	1527.458	1437.4	524	-
34	Uttar Pradesh	75 Districts	652 Nagar Nigam-17 Nagar Palika-198 Nagar Panchyat-437	Class I-63 Class 2-56	07	05	0	17377.3	17329.4	4615	0
35	West Bengal	125	125	Class-I-54 Class-II-33 Total-87	01	01	-	14613.3	13064.63	916	334
	Total							152076.7	149748.6	55759.6	50161.33

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

Annexure -II

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

S.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	Around 70% of solid waste at source is collected in segregated form. Streets are swept on daily basis. Spot fine imposed on littering. Plastic collection centres are established.	Door to door collection is carried out in all the 24 wards of Port Blair Town.	Around 70% of solid waste at source is collected in segregated form.	80% of household waste is storage at source in domestic bins.	Transportation of waste is carried out through tarpaulin covered vehicles.
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	House to House collection of MSW has been started in all the local bodes in the State. As Commissioner & Director of Municipal Administration 98 % of households covered under door to door collection. Yes	74%	Majority of ULBs adopted “two bin” system for collection of solid waste.	Refuse compactors- 473 in 106 ULBs, Tractor Trailers in 4 ULBs. Skid Steer loaders-225 & Mini Compactors-330
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	27 towns	10 towns	31 towns	NIL
4	Assam	-	Door to door collection in 403 wards in 101 ULBs	Not practiced	Available in Guwahati.	Not available

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
5	Bihar	Three major cities (Munger, Muzaffarpur & Biharsharif) and three major towns (Supaul, Rajgir & Bodhgaya) have been identified as model cities & towns in Bihar.	Door to door collection started in 3159 wards out of 3337 wards.	Source segregation started in 783 wards out of 833 wards.	Yes	Partially
6	Chandigarh	Yes	Yes (100%)	Yes (80%)	Yes (100%)	Yes
7	Chhattisgarh	166 Municipal authorities have composting and recycling facilities at Compost shed and Garbage Clinic Centre respectively.	All Municipal Authorities have door to door collection facilities. Collection is done through Tricycles and Mini tippers. Collection system in all municipal authorities are effectively planned and managed to comply with the SWM Rule, 2016.	168 Municipal Authorities have source segregation facilities.	-	All Municipal Authorities have segregated transportation facility for municipal solid waste. Transportation is done mainly by Tricycle, Mini tipper in 166 ULBs and by Dumpers in Raipur, Bilaspur.
8	Daman Diu	Daman- 100% manual sweeping carried out by both Local Bodies. 70% of households	Daman-DMC (100%) Daman District Panchyat-90% Diu Municipal Council-100% door to door collection Diu District Panchyat-100%	Daman-DMC (100%) Daman District Panchyat- Segregation process is done at the time of door to door collection	Daman-DMC (36960 m3) District Panchyat (534.98 m3) Diu- Diu MC (33 m3)	Daman- DMC (Tractor-02, Tipping Truck-07, Compactor-01) District Panchyat- (Tractor-27, Tipping Truck-15, Compactors-03, Tricycle-20, 2 times a day, total waste: 52.105 Ton)

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
		practice storage of waste at source in domestic bins. Diu- 100%		Diu Municipal Council- 100% door to door collection Diu District Panchyat- Dipose of dumping yar at malaa	District Panchyat : (85.18 m3)	Diu- Diu MC (By Tractor- 8 trips (11 tone waste) and by other (Hoppers)-10 trips (3 ton) District Panchyat- (By tractor-8 trips (16 Ton waste
9	Delhi	Partial Compliance				
10	Goa	08 (Panjim, Pernem, Ponda, Bicholim, Sankhali, Quepem, Cuncolim & Valpof)	14 (Panjim, Pernem, Ponda, Bicholim, Sankhali, Quepem, Canacona, Cuncolim, Curchorim-Cacora, Sanguem, Mapusa, Margao, Mormugao & Valpoi)	14 (Panjim, Pernem, Ponda, Bicholim, Sankhali, Quepem, Canacona, Cuncolim, Curchorim-Cacora, Sanguem, Mapusa, Margao, Mormugao & Valpoi)	14 (Panjim, Pernem, Ponda, Bicholim, Sankhali, Quepem, Canacona, Cuncolim, Curchorim-Cacora, Sanguem, Mapusa, Margao, Mormugao & Valpoi)	14 (Panjim, Pernem, Ponda, Bicholim, Sankhali, Quepem, Canacona, Cuncolim, Curchorim-Cacora, Sanguem, Mapusa, Margao, Mormugao & Valpoi)
11	Gujarat	-	100%	68%	-	-
12	Haryana	Yes (overall)	Yes (majority of towns)	Yes (20%)	Yes (not adequate)	Yes (partial)
13	Himachal Pradesh	-	61 nos. ULBs	32 nos. ULBs	54 nos. ULBs	59 nos. ULBs
14	Jharkhand	4 towns (Deoghar, Giridh, Chas, Jamshedpur)	42 towns	42 towns (70.8)%	42 towns	42 towns
15	Jammu & Kashmir	-	<u>Jammu-</u> Door to door collection is carried out only in few local bodies/few wards in other ULBs viz MC Reasi, MC	<u>Jammu-</u> Source waste segregation has been implemented by	<u>Jammu-</u> Only Primary Storage facilities has	<u>Jammu-</u>

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
			<p>Katra, Cantonment Board, Jammu and few other wards in Jammu city.</p> <p><u>Kashmir-</u> House to house collection of municipal solid waste is being undertaken in 80% of households in Srinagar city through Srinagar Municipal Corporation.</p>	<p>MC Reasi, MC Katra and Cantonment Board only.</p> <p><u>Kashmir-</u> No point source segregation of waste is being carried out.</p>	<p>been established in the forms of RCC Bins, plastic bins, dumpers/containers with few secondary storage facilities with closed sheds but with no segregation in place.</p> <p><u>Kashmir-</u> Waste from a few selected localities within the city is being stored in covered Municipal storage containers, whereas, in most of the areas, waste is dumped in open on road side.</p>	<p>Transportation of waste is carried out in heavy vehicles by ULBs. Mostly the vehicles transporting the MSW are closed now.</p> <p><u>Kashmir-</u> Srinagar MC are equipped with waste transporting vehicles and mostly wastes are transported under covered conditions.</p>
16	Karnataka	11	274	<p>Mostly, all ULBs collect mixed waste and transport to the land fill sites or processing facilities. Wherever processing facilities are established, segregation is done at the processing facilities; otherwise, mixed solid waste is dumped in the land fill sites without processing.</p>	<p>Collection of solid waste is done in most of the local bodies by way of auto tippers and push carts including the BBMP. Covered transportation of waste is done in Mysuru and BBMP limits. In BBMP limits, mostly compactors are used for transportation of waste. In some Instances, they</p>	

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
						are also using tippers lorries for transporting the waste to the processing facilities.
17	Kerala	Material collection facilities, Resource recovery units, Biogas plants, Aerobic composting Units, Windrow composting etc. provided				
18	Nagaland	-Kohima MC have decentralized waste management in all the 19 wards/colonies and have formed 19 wards sanitation committees for primary waste management and collection. It has declared community bins free in all the 19 wards. - Setting up of solid waste processing facility is under progress In Dimapur	50% in Kohima MC	-40%households in Kohima are provided with two separate bins for dry and wet waste.	-	No

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
		-One pilot project has been initiated in Kiphire Town Council where in 11 propose to go for segregated collection and the composting using vermin compost pits to handle biodegradable waste at ward level.				
19	Lakshadweep	10	4991 (for collection of non-biodegradable waste)	375 Casual Labourers	9 Central Garbage Depository site	18 Nos of three wheelers and 2 Nos of four wheeler are being used for waste transportation
20	Madhya Pradesh	194 cities/town	364	249	276	364
21	Maharashtra	25	384	369 ULBs	369 ULBs	382 ULBs
22	Manipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Fencing of the sanitary landfill site at Lamdeng. •Daily covering of disposed waste at dumpsite by 1 ULB with earth soil. 	Done by 12 ULBs.	Two bins system are installed in some ULBs on trial basis. Daily to occasional clearing of storage depots carried out by the ULBs as per requirements.	Carried out in 11 ULBs	The wastes are transported in open vehicles. The transporters take cover the wastes with plastic sheets during transportation to avoid scattering.

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
23	Mizoram	NIL	Yes	Started in 9 Local Councils in Aizawl and 1 Urban town (Biatic Village)	NIL	Proper Waste transportation trucks are used.
24	Meghalaya	1 (Shillong Municipal Board)	6 (Shillong Municipal Board, ShillongCantonment Board, Jowai Municipal Board, Tura Municipal Board, Williamnagar Municipal Board, Reesubelpara Municipal Board)	1 (ShillongMunicipal Board)	05 (Shillong Cantonment Board, Tura Municipal Board, Williamnagar Municipal Board, Reesubelpara Municipal Board and Baghmara Municipal Board)	06 (Shillong Municipal Board, Shillong Cantonment Board, Jowai Municipal Board, Tura Municipal Board, Resubelpara Municipal Board, Williamnagar Municipal Board)
25	Odisha	-	House to house collection is being practiced in all 114 ULBs	Segregation of waste sis being practiced in 52 ULBs	101 ULBs out of 114 have provided bins, collection spots are being attended in these towns on timely basis.	-
26	Punjab	58	117	31	101	147

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
27	Puducherry	In ten wards segregation of waste is being practiced into degradable and non-biodegradable waste. The biodegradable waste are being composted/vermin composted/biomechanation to produce gas. These activities are being done in Karaiakal Municipality.	In other wards without segregation door to door collection is being done in Puducherry Municipality.	Segregation in selected wards.	No separate storage and disposed in yard at Kurumbapet.	Yes. Transported in a compactor and covered Truck.
28	Rajasthan	23 ULBs	31,81,174 households	59 ULBs	3727.82 TPD in 131 ULBs	6437.02 TPD in 184 ULBs
29	Sikkim	Collection of waste by ringing of bell in most of the towns	Yes	Under GMC, segregation of dry and wet waste has been started in various wards	Yes	Yes

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
30	Tamil Nadu	24 towns	100% - 97 towns 80%-100% - 27 towns Less than 80% - 11 towns	100% - 17 towns 80%-100% - 57 towns 50%-80% - 40 towns Less than 50%- 21 towns	Storage facility is provided in 89 towns	100% - 113 towns 80%-100% - 14 towns Less than 80% - 8 towns
31	Telangana	-	House to house collection of MSW is being practiced in all the ULBs in the State. As per the information furnished by the commissioner & Director of Municipal Administration, 95.9% of households are covered under door to door collection.	About 43% of households in the State were covered under source segregation (GHMC-62% & Other ULBs- 24%)	Two bin system is adopted in GHMC area and other ULBs.	In GHMC and some other municipalities of the MSW is transported in covered vehicles. In other municipalities the waste is transported in trucks covered with nets to avoid scattering.
32	Tripura	Agartala, Kamalpur and Khowai,	Done in 115 wards	Done in 8 ULBs.	Done in all the 20 ULBs.	Done in all the 20 ULBs.

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No	States	Compliance to Schedule I of SW Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)				
		Good Practices	House to house collection	Segregation	Storage	Covered transportation
		Ranirbazar, Jirania				
33	Uttarakhand	Partially Complied in Dehradun & Haridwar	Door to door waste collection is initiated in 1106 wards out of 1170 wards.	Source segregation of waste is being carried out in 366 wards	Nagar Nigam Dehradun and Haridwar have storage area while other ULBs have temporary storage area	Partially compliance
34	Uttar Pradesh	Partially Complied	Approx 97%	Partially Complied	Partially Complied	Partially Complied
35	West Bengal	-	82.4%	18.4%	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

Annexure-III

SOLID WASTE PROCESSING FACILITIES

S.No	States	Solid waste processing facilities set up				Processing facility operational				Processing facility under installation/planned			
		Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization
1	Andaman Nicobar	05	-	-	-	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	49 No. (28 Nos are commissioned and remaining 23 Nos – site handed over to developer).	29	07	NIL	23	29	07	NIL	23	29	07	NIL
3	Arunachal Pradesh	02 (Bomdila – started; Basar- yet to start)	02 (Bomdila - started; Basar- yet to start)	02 (Bomdila- yet to start; Basar: yet to start)	02 (Bomdila- yet to start Basar; Basar: yet to start)	01 (Bomdila)	01 (Bomdila)	01 (Bomdila- yet to start)	01 (Tawang) (Bomdila- yet to start)	01 (Tawang)	01 (Tawang)	01 (Tawang)	01 (Tawang)
4	Assam	Guwahati M.C (50 TPD) Tezpur M.B (50 TPD)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Dibrugarh M.B (200 MTD)	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No	States	Solid waste processing facilities set up				Processing facility operational				Processing facility under installation/planned			
		Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization
5	Bihar	11 (Muzaffarpur, Ara, Munger, Gaya, Motihari, Buxar, Supaul, Sheohar, Rajgir, Bihiya & Bodhgaya)	01 (Supaul)	Nil	Nil	11 (Muzaffarpur, Ara, Munger, Gaya, Motihari, Buxar, Supaul, Sheohar, Rajgir, Bihiya & Bodhgaya)	01 (Supaul)	Nil	Nil	The processing facility (composting pits) are under construction in 20 (Darbhanga, Begusarai, Purnia, Katihar, Danapur, Aurangaba, Jehanabad, Saharsa, Kishanganj, Bhagalpur, Jamalpur, Biharsharif, Sasaram, D.Dalmiya Nagar, Bettiah, Chhapra, Siwan Nagar Parishad having population one lakh or more.	01 BiharSharif	NIL	01 Planned at Bairia Ramachak, Patna by PMC, Patna under integrated solid waste management facility.
6	Chandigarh	01	-	02	01	01 One compost plant of 300 TPD capacity is operated by M/s Jai Prakash Associates.	-	02 2 MT Bio-methanation plant is working at slaughter house Industrial Area Phase-1.	01 Municipal Corporation transport MSW to the garbage processing plant set up by M/s Jai Prakash	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No	States	Solid waste processing facilities set up				Processing facility operational				Processing facility under installation/planned			
		Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization
								5 MT capacity Bio-methanation plant has been established in Industrial Area Phase-1. (2Nos)	Associates where they process the municipal solid waste to produce RDF. (1 Nos)				
7	Chhattisgarh	489	0	0	1	489	0	0	1	0	0	0	01
8	Daman Diu	5 MT/D (under PPP model)	NIL	NIL	NIL	5 MT/D (under PPP model)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
9	Delhi	04 (DCB, NDMC, North DMC, South DMC)	01 (South DMC)	03 (NDMC, North DMC, South DMC)	01 (North DMC)	02	03	01	03	-	-	-	2 New and expansion of 2 existing WTEs proposed.
10	Goa	14	NA	NA	NA	09	NA	NA	NA	01	NA	01	NA
11	Gujarat	39	95	06	05	39	48	06	05	--	-	-	-
12	Haryana	14	10	0	3	14	10	0	3	1	1	1	2
13	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	Pit composting-Kangra, Manali/Bhntar, Nahan, Hamirpur (waste is processed for composting)	-	-	Proposed waste to energy plant- 70-100 MT/day Wte not operational and Waste is converted to RDF and sent to	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No	States	Solid waste processing facilities set up				Processing facility operational				Processing facility under installation/planned			
		Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization
									cement industries.				
14	Jharkhand	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	-	-	01 (Giridh)	02 (Deoghar, Giridh)
15	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu-Nil Kashmir-01 (Srinagar MC)	04 (MC, Bhaderwah, MC Sunderbani, MC Doda, Cantonment Board)	-	Jammu-Nil Kashmir-01 (Srinagar MC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Karnataka	143	38	14	02	143	38	05	02	-	-	-	-
17	Kerala	721	16	216	0	721	16	216	0	-	-	-	-
18	Nagaland	1 in Kohima	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 in Kohima	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Lakshadweep			Total 32 Nos (3 nos, 12m3 and 21m3 at Minicoy island and 29 Nos., 2 nos 2m3 and 27 1m3 at				Total 27 Nos. (3 nos., 1 2m3, and 2 1m3 at Minicoy island and 24 nos., 2 nos 2m3 and 22 1m3 at Kalpeni island)		02 (Thumboor model bio composting, Bucket compost)		Biogas plant approximately 7000	Nil

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No	States	Solid waste processing facilities set up				Processing facility operational				Processing facility under installation/planned			
		Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization
				Kalpeni island.									
20	Madhya Pradesh	36 Towns	16 Towns	01 Bhopal	RDF-01 (Ujjain) MRF-17	36 Towns	16 Towns	01	RDF-01 MRF-17	19 towns	-	-	RDF-01 (Gwalior)
21	Maharashtra	302 nos. of plant is installed+05 in containment boards	75+1 CB	52	13	302	75	52	13	19	01	07	02
22	Manipur	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Under installation as a Waste to Energy Component
23	Mizoram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
24	Meghalaya	01(Shillong Municipal Board) 8.72 MT/Day	NIL	NIL	NIL	01(Shillong Municipal Board) 8.72 MT/Day	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
25	Orissa	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
26	Punjab	01 (Nawanshehar)	01 (Shamcha urassi)	-	02 (Bathinda & Ludhiana)	01 (Nawanshehar)	01 (Shamcha urassi)	-	02 (Bathinda & Ludhiana)	The Department of Local Govt. (DLG) vide its policy notified on 09.07.2018 has decided to adopt the decentralized approached for management of solid waste. Honeycomb	-	-	

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No	States	Solid waste processing facilities set up				Processing facility operational				Processing facility under installation/planned			
		Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization
										aerobic composting pits have been proposed to be constructed by ULBs for processing of the wet waste. Channelization of the recyclable waste will be done through material recovery facilities and only inert waste will go to the sanitary landfill sites.			
27	Puducherry	02	01	05	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
28	Rajasthan	M/s Il & FS Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur (250 TPD)	M/s ULB, Prtapgarh (6 TPD) M/s ULB, Dungarpur (7 TPD)	-	M/s Grasim India Ltd. (Ultra Tech), jaipur (350 TPD)	M/s Il & FS Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur (250 TPD)	M/s ULB, Prtapgarh (6 TPD) M/s ULB, Dungarpur (7 TPD)	-	M/s Grasim India Ltd. (Ultra Tech), jaipur (350 TPD)	Compost +RDF (15nos.)	-	-	Compost +RDF (15nos.)
29	Sikkim	Mangan, North Sikkim (80kg/day)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Mangan, North Sikkim (80kg/day)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No	States	Solid waste processing facilities set up				Processing facility operational				Processing facility under installation/planned			
		Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization
		Martam, East Sikkim (50TPD)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Martam, East Sikkim (50TPD)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30	Tamil Nadu	608	314	104	6	539	261	104	6	69	53	0	0
31	Telangana	63	31	03	01 •M/s. Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Project (proposed by GHMC), Sy. No. 173, Jawaharnagar (V), Shameerpet (M), Rangareddyn District has established compost plant & RDF for processing MSW of 5500 TPD. •The Greater Hyderabad	63	31	03	01 •M/s. Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Project (proposed by GHMC), Sy. No. 173, Jawaharnagar (V), Shameerpet (M), Rangareddyn District has established compost plant & RDF for processing MSW of 5500 TPD. •The Greater Hyderabad	Narsampet, Bhupalpally, Jammikunta, Huzurabad, Bellampally, Bhainsa, Peddamberpet, Badangpet, Kamareddy, Ibrahimpatnam, Huzurnagar, Bodhan, Kalwakurthy,	Nizamabad and Mahabubnagar	-	

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No	States	Solid waste processing facilities set up				Processing facility operational				Processing facility under installation/planned			
		Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Palletization
					Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has constructed the sanitary landfill facility and operating the same.				Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has constructed the sanitary landfill facility and operating the same.	Kollapur, Achampet, Nagarkurnool			
32	Tripura	250 MTPD	0.40 MTPD	Nil	Nil	150.1 MTPD	0.40 MTPD	Nil	Nil	8	-	-	
33	Uttarakhand	02	-	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Uttar Pradesh	12	-	-	3	12	-	-	1, Barabanki (2.5 MW WtE)	20	-	-	3
35	West Bengal	13				10				-			

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

Annexure-IV

DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

S. No	States	Disposal of Solid waste					
		Landfill site identified	Landfill Constructed	Landfill under construction	Landfill in operation	Landfill exhausted	Landfilled capped
1	Andaman Nicobar	01	-	-	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	-	04 Nos. (GVMC, Ongole, Chirala & Tirupati)	-	Ongole Municipal Corporation & Chirala Municipality	-	Kadapa Municipal Corporation
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11	02	01	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Assam	76 (including existing dumpsites)	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Bihar	A total of 93 ULBs have identified land for development of sanitary landfill facility and other ULBs are in process of identification of land with the help of Local Authorities. (93 Nos)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Chandigarh	01 (45 acres)	01 (25 acres)	-	01(A sanitary landfill has been developed over an area of 8.28 acres of 25 acres which is now used for dumping.)	-	01 (16.72 acres out of 25 acres)
7	Chhattisgarh	2	1	1	1	0	0

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S. No.	States	Disposal of Solid waste					
		Landfill site identified	Landfill Constructed	Landfill under construction	Landfill in operation	Landfill exhausted	Landfilled capped
8	Daman Diu	Daman-Yes Diu-Nil	Daman- Under process Diu-Not applicable	Development of scientific landfill site will be complete by 30.09.2019 Diu-No	Daman- 01 Diu-01	Daman-Nil Diu-Nil	Daman-Nil Diu-Nil
9	Delhi	2 (1 SLF site of EDMC at Ghonda Gujran & 1 SLF site of SDMC at Tehkhand)	1 Engineered Sanitary Landfill (SLF) at Narela – Bawana Road	0	1 Engineered Sanitary Landfill (SLF) at Narela – Bawana Road	All three dumpsites at Okhla, Ghazipur and Bhalaswa are already exhausted but waste is beign still disposed of there	0
10	Goa	02 (Panaji, Ponda)	07 (Pernem, Bicholim, Sankhali, Quepem, Cuncolim,Canacona and Valpoi)	01 (Margao)	04 (Pernem, Bicholim, Quepem, Cuncolim)	01 (Canacona)	NIL
11	Gujarat	28 regional landfill sites for 162 Nagarpalikas and 8 landfill sites for 8 Municipal Corporation	11	25 Under Planning	3	1	Rajkot cell-1 is under capping stage (1No.)
12	Haryana	26	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Himachal Pradesh	3 Nos. (shimla, Una and Kangra)	Nil	1 (Shimla)	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Jharkhand	Nil	0 (Awaiting for EC)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Jammu & Kashmir	Landfill Site identified at Nadoora, Razakshah, MamatRaodBudgam,, Near Syed Soleh nursery Naad, NallahFerozpur , Ashadpora , CharaiSharifNaad,, Akhnoor , GhoManhasanKhour , Samba	-	-	No landfill site in operation till now except for open dumpsites	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S. No	States	Disposal of Solid waste					
		Landfill site identified	Landfill Constructed	Landfill under construction	Landfill in operation	Landfill exhausted	Landfilled capped
		, KathuaBillawarParol and Kalakote (12 Nos)					
16	Karnataka	215	94	00	91	01	02
17	Kerala	01	-	01	-	-	02
18	Nagaland	1(Kohima town)	1(Kohima town)	Nil	1(Kohima town)	Nil	Nil
19	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Madhya Pradesh	378	04	14	04	0	0
21	Maharashtra	320	18	302	18	-	1
22	Manipur	-	1	-	1	-	-
23	Mizoram	01	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Meghalaya	01 (Jowai Municipal Board)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25	Orissa	54	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26	Punjab	Total 150 no. of solid waste dumping sites have been setup by the ULBs in the State. The DLG has planned to develop these sites as the Sanitary Landfill Sites for dumping of inert waste.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Puducherry	1 (one site in Kurumbapet in Puducherry)	01 (One site in Karaikal)	-	3	1	-
28	Rajasthan	174 ULBs	02 ULBs (Jaipur &Dungarpur)	21	02 ULBs (Jaipur &Dungarpur)	0	Under Process
30	Tamil Nadu	04	04	NIL	03	01	

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S. No	States	Disposal of Solid waste					
		Landfill site identified	Landfill Constructed	Landfill under construction	Landfill in operation	Landfill exhausted	Landfilled capped
31	Telangana	04	01 Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation at Jawaharnagar Village	-	01 Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation at Jawaharnagar Village	-	01 Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation at Jawaharnagar Village
32	Tripura	17 ULBs have identified their respective landfill sites for disposal of MSW. (17 Nos)	8 ULBS constructed landfill	-	One in AgartalaMunicipal Corporation & one in Kamalpur MC. (2 Nos)	Nil	Nil
33	Uttarakhand	13 cluster identified to carter 45 ULBs and remaining 45. 45 ULB's will have stand alone sites.	02 sites constructed (Nagar Nigam & Nagar Nigam, Haridwar)	Nil	02	Nil	Nil
34	Uttar Pradesh	82	-	02	86	01	-
35	West Bengal	---	18	-	02 1. Haldia Municipality, Midnapore-124 TPD (West), 2.Common regional landfill facility has been developed by the Kolkata metropolitan Development Authority under JICA assistance at Mouza-Dirghangi Dist-Hooghly-210 TPD)	Nil	Nil

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

Annexure-V

WASTE-TO-ENERGY PLANTS

S.No.	States	Waste-to-Energy		
		Plant Location	Power Generation (MW)	Remarks
1	Andaman Nicobar	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	1. Visakhapatnam (4 ULBs) Production to commence by Sep'19	15	1133
		2. Guntur (9 ULBs) Production to commence by Dec'19	15	1202 Quantity of MSW will be utilized as fuel
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Assam	-	-	-
5	Bihar	Planned at Bairia Ramachak, Patna by PMC, Patna under integrated solid waste management facility. (under planning)	Not installed so far.	Nil
6	Chandigarh	M/s Jaiprakash Associates Ltd. (Greentech Fuel Processing Plant), Opp. Dumping ground, Dadumajra Sector-25 West, Chandigarh (01 Nos)	RDF generated is utilized in their own Hot air generator and the rest is supplied to nearby industries. RDF production : 175 MT/day (optimum) Approx. 40 MT/day (present production)	Operational
7	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Daman Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Delhi	03	52	Nil
10	Goa	01	0.6	The area comes under Panchayat.

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Waste-to-Energy		
		Plant Location	Power Generation (MW)	Remarks
		Hindustan Waste Treatment Plant at Saligao, Bardez Goa		
11	Gujarat	-	-	-
12	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2 WtE plants proposed in MC Shimla and MC Manali
14	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-
16	Karnataka	--		AS per the BBMP Bengaluru following agencies are considered to establish waste to energy plants 1. M/S Sataram Enterprise – executed with agreement with BBMP 2. M/s Essel Infra projects – executed agreement with BBMP 3. M/s Indium Projects Pvt. LTD. 4. M/s Indium Projects Pvt. ltd. 5. M/s 3 ways S.A.S
17	Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	01 Jabalpur	11.5 MW	400 TPD waste is being utilized by facility.
21	Maharashtra	-	-	-
22	Manipur	Lamdeng, Imphal	-	Under installation
23	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil
25	Odisha	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Waste-to-Energy		
		Plant Location	Power Generation (MW)	Remarks
26	Punjab	Earlier, total 8 no. of WtE plants were proposed to be set up by the DLG alongwith each cluster. However, now decentralized approach has been adopted by the DLG.	01 Plant at Nakodar for Ludhiana Cluster is already installed but yet not in operation	-
27	Pondicherry	-	.	-
28	Rajasthan	M/s JITF Urban Infrastructure Ltd., Jaipur M/s JITF Urban Infrastructure Ltd., Joodhpur	(600 TPD) (400 TPD)	Under pipeline Under pipeline
29	Sikkim	Nil	*NA	*NA
30.	Tamil Nadu	1. Vengadamangalam for Pallavapuram and Tambaram municipalities (Proposed) 2. Waste to energy plant at Kodungaiyur Chennai Corporation (Proposed) 3. Waste to energy Plant at Perungudi greater Chennai Corporation (Proposed)	1. 2.9 2. 32 3. 26	1. The 1st phase of the work is completed and the RDF is being produced. Compost is also produced as a byproduct to the tune of 10-15% 2 nd phase of work is under progress.
31	Telangana	M/s. Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Project operated by Ramky Enviro Engg. Ltd., Jawaharnagar, Hyderabad (operation since 2012)	N/A	Presently, they are processing around 5545 MTD of waste and manufacturing compost, vermin compost and RDF etc. Dry recyclables are being sent for recycling
32	Tripura	No waste to energy plant has been set up till date.		

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Waste-to-Energy		
		Plant Location	Power Generation (MW)	Remarks
33	Uttarakhand	-	-	Proposed waste to energy plant in Dehradun
34	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki (operational)-RDF Kanpur (Not operational)	2.5 15	-
35	West Bengal	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

Annexure-VI

SOLID WASTE DUMPSITES

S.No.	States	Solid Waste Dumpsites		
		Total number of existing dumpsites	Dumpsites reclaimed/capped	Dumpsites converted to sanitary landfill
1	Andaman Nicobar	01 at Brookshabad, Port Blair	1 at Brookshabad, port Blair	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	110	Kadapa Municipal Corporation	03
3	Arunachal Pradesh	31	Nil	Nil
4	Assam	76	Nil	Nil
5	Bihar	156	Nil	Nil
6	Chandigarh	01	01 (25 acres out of 45acres)	01 (8.28 acres of 25 acres)
7	Chhattisgarh	08	0	0
8	Daman Diu	Daman- 01 Diu-01	NIL	Daman- Development of scientific landfill site will be complete by 30.09.2019 Diu- Nil
9	Delhi	03	Nil	Nil
10	Goa	04	Nil	Nil
11	Gujarat	170	0	0
12	Haryana	65	00	00
13	Himachal Pradesh	54 (Mehatpur, Rewalsar, Jogindernagr, Rajgarh, Nagrota, Bhunter, Nerchowk have no dumpsite and disposing their waste to nearby ULBs.	01 (Shimla)	Nil
14	Jharkhand	42	Nil	Nil

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Solid Waste Dumpsites			
		Total number of existing dumpsites	Dumpsites reclaimed/capped	Dumpsites converted to sanitary landfill	
15	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	Dumps along the river banks, road sides, National Highways and within habitations	No Information provided	No Information Provided
		Kulgam			
		Pulwama			
		Shopian			
		Ganderbal			
		Budgam			
		Baramulla			
		Bandipora			
		Kupwara			
		Jammu MC	Open Dumping		
		Jammu Cantonment Board	Trench Compositing		
		Samba	Open Dumping		
		Kathua	Open dumping		
		Rajouri	Open Dumping except Sunderbani where Authorized Vermicomposting is established.		
		Udhampur	Open Dumping		
		Reasi	Open Dumping		
		Doda	Open Dumping		
Ramban	Open dumping in low lying area of river Chenab				
Poonch	Dumping near river				
16	Karnataka	215		02	00

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Solid Waste Dumpsites		
		Total number of existing dumpsites	Dumpsites reclaimed/capped	Dumpsites converted to sanitary landfill
17	Kerala	52	-	-
18	Nagaland	13	-	-
19	Lakshadweep	09	Nil	Nil
20	Madhya Pradesh	378	10	01
21	Maharashtra	327	01	00
22	Manipur	21	-	-
23	Mizoram	1 (Aizawl) and 1 each I 22 urban towns	Nil	Nil
24	Meghalaya	06 (Shillong Municipal Board, Baghmara Municipal Board, Jowai Municipal Board, Tura Municipal Board, Williamnagar Municipal Board, Resubelpara Municipal Board)	Nil	01 (Shillong Municipal Board)
25	Orissa	18	Nil	Nil
26	Punjab	150	Nil	Nil
27	Pondicherry	03	-	-
28	Rajasthan	195	Under Process	Under Process
29	Sikkim	02 Mangan (North Sikkim) & SIPSU (West Sikkim)	Nil	01 Martam Landfill Site
30	Tamil Nadu	140	3 (Kumbakonam, Sembakkam & Pammal)	00
31	Telangana	73	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation at Jawaharnagar village	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation at Jawaharnagar village
32	Tripura	17	14	Nil

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Solid Waste Dumpsites		
		Total number of existing dumpsites	Dumpsites reclaimed/capped	Dumpsites converted to sanitary landfill
33	Uttarakhand	42	Nil	Nil
34	Uttar Pradesh	609	01	0
35	West Bengal	100 ULB's are disposing waste at dumpsites.	01	Nil

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

Annexure-VII

Monitoring at Waste Processing/Landfills sites

S.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	1. Ongole Municipal Corporation	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
		2. Chirala Municipality	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
		3. Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation	Ambient air quality at the landfill site and at the vicinity shall be regularly monitored	The ground water quality within 50mts of the periphery of landfill site shall be periodically monitored covering different seasons I a year i.e. summer, monsoon and post monsoon period to ensure that the ground water is not contaminated	Leachate shall be re-circulated in compost plant for moisture maintenance . Monitoring leachate collection system in accordance with the requirement	The end product compost shall meet the standards prescribed under Fertilizer Control Order notified from	No

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Monitoring At Waste Processing/Landfills Sites					
		Name Of Facilities	Ambient Air	Groundwater	Leachate Quality	Compost Quality	VOCs
						time to time	
		4. Tirupati Municipal Corporation	Ambient air quality at the landfill site and at the vicinity shall be regularly monitored	Yes	SLF under construction	No	No
		5. Kadepa Municipal Corporation	Ambient air quality at the landfill site and at the vicinity shall be regularly monitored	Yes	Seepage of Leachate is collected and used for compaction of landfill	Yes	Yes
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Bomdila	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided	Information not provided
4	Assam	Waste processing facility at Boragaon (under Guwahati Municipal Corporation)	Average Sox and Nox within permissible limit.	Parameters within permissible limit.	Not analyzed	Not analyzed	Not Monitored

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Monitoring At Waste Processing/Landfills Sites					
		Name Of Facilities	Ambient Air	Groundwater	Leachate Quality	Compost Quality	VOCs
5	Bihar	No disposal facility including landfill site developed so far hence compliance on monitoring not applicable.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Chandigarh	1. Dumping/Landfill site 2. RDF Plant	Yes Yes	Yes -	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	- -
7	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Daman Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Delhi	03	-	Yes	-	-	-
10	Goa	1. Pernem Municipal Council	Yes	-	-	-	-
		2. Bicholim Municipal Council	-	-	-	-	-
		3. Sankhali Municipal Council	-	-	-	-	-
		4. Quepem Municipal Council	Yes	-	-	-	-
		5. Cuncolim Municipal Council	-	-	-	-	-
		6. Canacona Municipal Council	-	-	-	-	-
		7. Corporation of the City of Panaji	Yes	-	-	-	-
		8. Valpoi Municipal Council	-	-	-	-	-
		9. Ponda Municipal Council	Yes	-	-	-	-
		10. Sanguem Municipal Council	-	-	-	-	-
		11. Margao Municipal Council	Yes	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Monitoring At Waste Processing/Landfills Sites					
		Name Of Facilities	Ambient Air	Groundwater	Leachate Quality	Compost Quality	VOCs
		12. Curchorem Cacora Municipal Council	Yes	-	-	-	-
		13. Mapusa Municipal Council	Yes	-	-	-	-
		14. Mormugao Municipal Council	-	-	-	-	-
11	Gujarat	SLF of Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation	No	No	No	No	No
		SLF of Vadodara Municipal Corporation	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
		SLF of Surat Municipal Corporation	No	No	No	No	No
		SLF of Rajkot Municipal Corporation	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
12	Haryana	Common Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (CMSWMF) site at Village Bandhwari, Gurugram	Nil	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Sector,23 Dumping Ground, Panchkula	Nil	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Tubewell at MSW Site, Ambal Road, Jagadhri, Yamuna	Nil	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Tubewell at MSW Site, Meeruth Road, Karnal	Nil	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Monitoring At Waste Processing/Landfills Sites					
		Name Of Facilities	Ambient Air	Groundwater	Leachate Quality	Compost Quality	VOCs
13	Himachal Pradesh	MC Hamirpur MC Dumpsite Kangra MC dumpsite Dharamshala MC Nahan	MC dumpsite Dharamshala, MC Dumpsite Kangra(Yes) MC Chamba	-	No leachate treatment plant	MC Hamirpur (Yes)	-
14	Jharkhand	NA (No Waste processing/landfill sites has been started by the UDD)					
15	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Karnataka	Bagalkot	0		2	12	0
		Tumukur	10		1	0	0
		Shimoga	5		1	0	0
		Kalburgi	1		0	0	0
		Dharwad	6		0	0	0
		Bengaluru-Dasarahalli	3		0	1	0
		Chikkodi	2		0	0	0
		Chikkamagaluru	1		0	0	0
		Mangaluru	1		0	0	0
		Bengaluru-Bommanahalli	1		0	0	0
		Belgavi	1		1	1	1
		Bengaluru-yelahanka	1		4	1	0
		Bengaluru-sarjapura	1		0	0	0
		Mysuru	1		1	1	0
		Koppala	5		0	0	0
		Yadgir	3		3	0	0
17	Kerala	Nil					

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Monitoring At Waste Processing/Landfills Sites					
		Name Of Facilities	Ambient Air	Groundwater	Leachate Quality	Compo st Quality	VOCs
18	Nagaland	KohimaMunicipal Council SWM Facility	Nil	Nil	Yes	Nil	Nil
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Chindwara, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Katni, Satna, Ujjain, Rewa, Pithampur, Sagar, Shahdol, Singrauli, Dewas	315	369	-	-	-
21	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Done	Done	Done	Done	-
		Kalyan	Done	-	Done	-	-
		Thane	Done	-	Done	-	-
		Mira-Bhayander	Done	-	Done	-	-
		Vasal Virar City	Done	-	Done	-	-
		Nagpur	Done	-	-	-	-
		Latur	Done	Done	-	-	-
		Mahad	Done	-	-	-	-
		Dhule	Done	-	-	-	-
		Raigad	Done	Done	Done	-	-
		Nanded	Done	-	-	-	-
Amaravati	Done	-	-	-	-		

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Monitoring At Waste Processing/Landfills Sites					
		Name Of Facilities	Ambient Air	Groundwater	Leachate Quality	Compost Quality	VOCs
		Pune	Done	-	Done	Done	Done
		Ulhasnagar	Done	Done	-	-	-
		Bhiwandi Nizampur	Done	-	Done	-	-
		Navi Mumbai	-	-	Done	Done	-
		Pimpri Chinchwad	-	Done	-	-	-
		Thane	-	Done	-	-	-
22	Manipur	Municipal Solid Waste Management Plant	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
23	Mizoram	NIL					
24	Meghalaya	Landfill Site of Shillong Municipal Board	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
		Landfill Site of Jowari Municipal Board	Yes	No	No	No	No
		Landfill Site of Tura Municipal Board	Yes	No	No	No	No
		Landfill Site of Williamnagar Municipal Board	Yes	No	No	No	No
25	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Punjab	1. MC, Mohali 2. MC, Kharar 3. MC, Kurali 4. MC, Banur 5. MC, Zirakpur 6. MC, Sunam 7. MC, Barnala 8. MC, Malerkotla 9. MC, Sangrur	---	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Monitoring At Waste Processing/Landfills Sites					
		Name Of Facilities	Ambient Air	Groundwater	Leachate Quality	Compost Quality	VOCs
		10. MC, Amritsar 11. Nagar Panchayat, Khamano 12. MC, Hoshiarpur 13. MC, Mansa 14. MC, Patiala 15. MC, Phagwara 16. MC, Balachur 17. MC, Giderbaha 18. MC, Pathankot 19. MC, Faridkot 20. MC, Moga 21. MC, Handiaya 22. MC, Khanna 23. Nagar Panchayat, Macchiwara 24. MC, Samrala 25. MC, Doraha					
27	Pondicherry	1	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
28	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Sikkim	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30	Tamil Nadu	1. Coimbatore Corporation 2. Mettupalayam Municipality 3. Integrated municipal Solid waste facility at Perungudi 4. Integrated Muncipal soild Waste facility at vengadamangalam 5. Chittlapakkam town panchyat garbage dump Yard 6. M/s Namakkal municipality 7. Udhagamandalam dumping yard at theetukkal 8. Tirunelvel corporation Municipal Solid waste dumpsite	Yes - Yes Yes Yes - Yes -	Yes Yes - - - Yes Yes Yes	- - - - - - Yes -	- - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Monitoring At Waste Processing/Landfills Sites					
		Name Of Facilities	Ambient Air	Groundwater	Leachate Quality	Compost Quality	VOCs
		9. Tirupattur Municipality	-	Yes	-		
		10. Jolarpet	-	Yes	-		
		11. Vaniyambadi	-	Yes	-		
		12. Ambur	-	Yes	-		
		13. Pernambut dumping site	-	Yes	-		
		14. Guiyatham dumping site	-	Yes	-		
		15. Kodungaiyardumpsite	Yes	Yes	Yes		
		16. Erode Muncipal corporation	Yes	Yes	-		
		17. M/s Madurai Muncipal solid waste Processing facility, Madurai corporation	Yes	Yes	Yes		
		18. Solid waste management facility,karaikudi	-	Yes	-		
		19. SWM facility, Sivagangai	-	Yes	-		
		20. SWM facility, Peryakulam Municipality	-	Yes	-		
		21. SWMF, Gudalur Municipality	-	Yes	-		
		22. SWM facility, Theni –Allinagaram Municipality	-	Yes	-		
		23. SWM facility, Bodinayakkanur municipality	-	Yes	-		
		24. SWM facility, cumbum Municipality	-	Yes	-		
		25. SWM facility, Aundipatti town	-	Yes	-		
		26. SWM facility, Uttamapalayam Town panchyat	-	Yes	-		
		27. SWM facility-Ramanathapuram Municipality	-	Yes	-		
		28. SWM facility, Paramakudi Municipality	-	Yes	-		
		29. M/s Dindigul city, dumping yard	-	Yes	Yes		
		30. Plani municipal solid Waste processing unit and bio methanation plant, palani	-	Yes	Yes		
		31. Bhavani MSW Dump site	-	Yes	-		
		32. Chettichavadi MSW dump site	Yes	Yes	-		
		33. Trichy municipal dump yard	Yes	Yes	-		

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Monitoring At Waste Processing/Landfills Sites					
		Name Of Facilities	Ambient Air	Groundwater	Leachate Quality	Compost Quality	VOCs
31	Telangana	M/s Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management project (IMSWMP), Jawaharnagar, Shameerpet RR Dist.	Monitoring of Ambient air conducted near landfill phase-III on North side (Downwind)	Monitoring of surface water bodies and ground water around MSW sites conducted & is being carried out.	Monitoring of Leachate samples from the premises of M/s IMSWMP, Jawharnagar, Shameerpet, RR Dist. is being carried out		
32	Tripura	1. DC nagar waste processing facility	Done	Done	Done	Not	Not
		2. Singilbil Khowai	Not Done	Done	Not Done	Done	Done
33	Uttarakhand	1.Nagar Nigam Dehradun	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
		2. Nagar Nigam Haridwar	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
34	Uttar Pradesh	1. Lucknow –Ghaila ghat dumping station	Yes	-	-	-	-
		2. Lucknow-50 mtr before Ghaila Ghat dumping station	Yes	-	-	-	-
		3. Lucknow-50 mtr after Ghaila ghat dumping station	Yes	-	-	-	-
		4. Ghaziabad-MSW landfill site (Old) Pratap viahr	Yes	-	-	-	-
		5. Greater Noida- Borewell of Pawan, Golden transport, near surajpur, Kotwali	-	Yes	-	-	-
		6. Greater Noida-Borewell of CISF	-	Yes	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Monitoring At Waste Processing/Landfills Sites					
		Name Of Facilities	Ambient Air	Groundwater	Leachate Quality	Compost Quality	VOCs
		7. Agra-Kuberpur	-	Yes	-		
35	West Bengal	Haldia Municipality has submitted leachate analysis report.					

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

Annexure-VIII

STATUS OF ACTION PLAN PREPARED BY MUNICIPALITIES

S.No.	States	Status of Action Plan Prepared by Municipalities	
		Total Number of Municipalities	Number of Action Plan Submitted
1	Andaman Nicobar	01 at Port Blair	01
2	Andhra Pradesh	110	Submitted by Director of Municipal Administration
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2 (Itanagar Municipal Council and Pasighat Municipal Council)	04 (Submitted by Tezu, Yingkiang, Changlang and Itanagar Municipal Council)
4	Assam	101	01
5	Bihar	142	142
6	Chandigarh	01	
7	Chhattisgarh	168	168
8	Daman Diu	Daman- 01 Diu-01	Daman- 2 (1 for urban area (DMC) & 01 for Rural Area) Diu- 2 (1 for Urban area (DMC) & 1 for Rural area)
9	Delhi	05	02 (Action Plan Submitted SDMC & DCB)
10	Goa	14	09
11	Gujarat	170	-
12	Haryana	84	In the year 2015, the govt of Haryana, Urban local Bodies Department has already submitted the action plan for management of Municipal Solid Waste in the matter of OA No.199 of 2014, Almitra H. Patel &Anr. Vs UOI &Ors. Before Hon'ble NGT
13	Himachal Pradesh	54	54
14	Jharkhand	42	0
15	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-
16	Karnataka	275	206
17	Kerala	Not Provided	Not Provided
18	Nagaland	3	Nil
19	Lakshadweep	01	01
20	Madhya Pradesh	378 ULBs 05 (CB)	-
21	Maharashtra	384	384

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Status of Action Plan Prepared by Municipalities	
		Total Number of Municipalities	Number of Action Plan Submitted
22	Manipur	22	NIL State Level Monitoring Committee has instructed MAHUD Department, Govt. of Manipur to prepare Action Plan for whole state.
23	Mizoram	01	01
24	Meghalaya	07	05
25	Odisha	114	NIL
26	Punjab	167	The Department of Local Government (DLG), Punjab formulated Punjab Model MSW Management Plan, 2017 for managing MSW of all ULBs of Punjab initially on PPP mode for a period of 25 years. Thereafter, the DLG vide notification no. No.5/70/2018-1LG-4:1644 dated 09.07.2018 has notified the Punjab State SWM policy, 2018. In view of past experience, it was decided by the DLG to adopt both decentralized and centralized SWM approach depending upon the profile of the locality.
27	Pondicherry	5	-
28	Rajasthan	191	21
29	Sikkim	07	All 07 ULBs prepared action plan.
30	Tamil Nadu	140	03 (Kumbakonam, Sembakkam and Pammal)
31	Telangana	73	AS per the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) orders and Swachh Bharat Mission Guidelines, Detailed project reports for all the 73 ULBs are prepared and submitted. As per the recommendations in the DPRs, facilities will be set up for MSWM in the State. •The following methods of treatments of Municipal Solid Waste was proposed in the DPRs 1. Aerobic composting of wet waste 2. Setting up of dry resource collection centers for collection of dry waste 3. Development of regional Scientific land fill sites.
32	Tripura	--All 20 ULBs	--All 20 ULBs
33	Uttarakhand	90	DPR of 56 ULB is prepared & completed and at the stage of approval at different level

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

S.No.	States	Status of Action Plan Prepared by Municipalities	
		Total Number of Municipalities	Number of Action Plan Submitted
34	Uttar Pradesh	652	<p>The UDD, UP has taken following steps for the compliance of solid waste management Rules, 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State has formulated and issued UP Solid waste management policy, vide order no. 221/9-5-18-352A/2016 dated 29.06.2018. • In compliance of Rule 23 of SWM Rules, 2016, state government has constituted SLAB vide order no. 87/9-5-2017-352SA/2016 dated 17.01.2017. • State has constituted Special Task force having three members, one each nominated by District Magistrate Superintendent of Police, Regional officer of the State PCBs in concerned Districts and one person to be nominated by the chairman of District Legal Services Authority for awareness about the SWM Rules, 2016. • For effective monitoring and use of IT application regarding bio-metric attendance and vehicle tracking system, the initiative has been taken in most of the corporations in the State. • The state level high power committee has approved a comprehensive strategy for setting of processing facilities in all ULBs in de centralized manner for creating composting of wet waste and material recovery facility of dry waste.
35	West Bengal	125	<p>Monitoring compliance report submitted & uploaded in CPCB website by Department of Urban development & Municipal affairs, GoWB w.r.t SWM Rules, 2016 & directions of Hon'ble NGT dated 05.03.2019 (OA no. 606/2018)</p>