Annual Report 2020-21
on Implementation of
Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
DELHI

CONTENT

CONTENT

1.0 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 it to the Central Government (Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change) along with suggestions/recommendations. During 2020-21, 35 SPCBs/PCCs have submitted Annual Reports in compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

2.0 Status of Solid Waste Management

2.1 Overall Solid Waste Management Status

The total quantity of Solid waste generated in the country is 160038.9 TPD of which 152749.5 TPD of waste is collected at a collection efficiency of 95.4%. 79956.3 TPD (50 %) of waste is treated and 29427.2 (18.4%) TPD is landfilled. 50655.4 TPD which is 31.7 % of the total waste generated remains un-accounted. State-wise details of solid waste management is given in **Table 1.0.**

Table 1.0: OVERALL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT STATUS

Sl. No.	State	Solid waste generated (TPD)	Collected (TPD)	Treated (TPD)	Landfilled (TPD)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6898	6829	1133	205
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	236.51	202.11	Nil	27.5
3.	Assam	1199	1091	41.4	0
4.	Bihar	4281.27	4013.55	Not provided	No
5.	Chhattisgarh	1650	1650	1650	0
6.	Goa	226.87	218.87	197.47	22.05
7.	Gujarat	10373.79	10332	6946	3385.82
8.	Haryana	5352.12	5291.41	3123.9	2167.51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	346	332	221	111
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1463.23	1437.28	547.5	376

Sl. No.	State	Solid waste generated (TPD)	Collected (TPD)	Treated (TPD)	Landfilled (TPD)
11.	Jharkhand	2226.39	1851.65	758.26	1086.33
12.	Karnataka	11085	10198	6817	1250
13.	Kerala	3543	964.76	2550	Not Provided
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8022.5	7235.5	6472	763.5
15.	Maharashtra	22632.71	22584.4	15056.1	1355.36 (Unscientifically disposed= 6221.5)
16.	Manipur	282.3	190.3	108.6	81.7
17.	Meghalaya	107.01	93.02	9.64	83.4
18.	Mizoram	345.47	275.92	269.71	0
19.	Nagaland	330.49	285.49	122	7.5
20.	Odisha	2132.95	2097.14	1038.31	1034.33
21.	Punjab	4338.37	4278.86	1894.04	2384.82
22.	Rajasthan	6897.16	6720.476	1210.46	5082.16
23.	Sikkim	71.9	71.9	20.35	51.55
24.	Tamil Nadu	13422	12844	9430.35	2301.04
25.	Telangana	9965	9965	7530	991
26.	Tripura	333.9	317.69	214.06	12.9
27.	Uttarakhand	1458.46	1378.99	779.85	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	14710	14292	5520	0
29.	West Bengal	13709	13356	667.6	202.23
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	89	82	75	7
31.	Chandigarh	513	513	69	444
32.	DDDNH	267	267	237	14.5

Sl. No.	State	Solid waste generated (TPD)	Collected (TPD)	Treated (TPD)	Landfilled (TPD)
33.	Delhi	10990	10990	5193.57	5533
34.	Lakshadweep	35	17.13	17.13	Nil
35.	Puducherry	504.5	482	36	446
	TOTAL	**160038.9**	**152749.5**	**79956.3**	**29427.2**

2.2. Trends in Solid Waste management

2.2.1. SWM Trend (Year-wise)

SWM information for the last six years (2015-21) has been examined and following are the observations:

(a) Per capita Solid waste generation: Per capita solid waste generation has been calculated for the last six years and is given in **Table 2.0.** The trend in per capita waste generation is illustrated in **Figure 1**. Marginal decreasing trend is observed in per capita solid waste generation over the last six years.

Table 2.0: SOLID WASTE GENERATION PER CAPITA

Year	Solid Waste Generation Per Capita(gm/day)
2015-16	118.68
2016-17	132.78
2017-18	98.79
2018-19	121.54
2019-20	119.26
2020-21	119.07

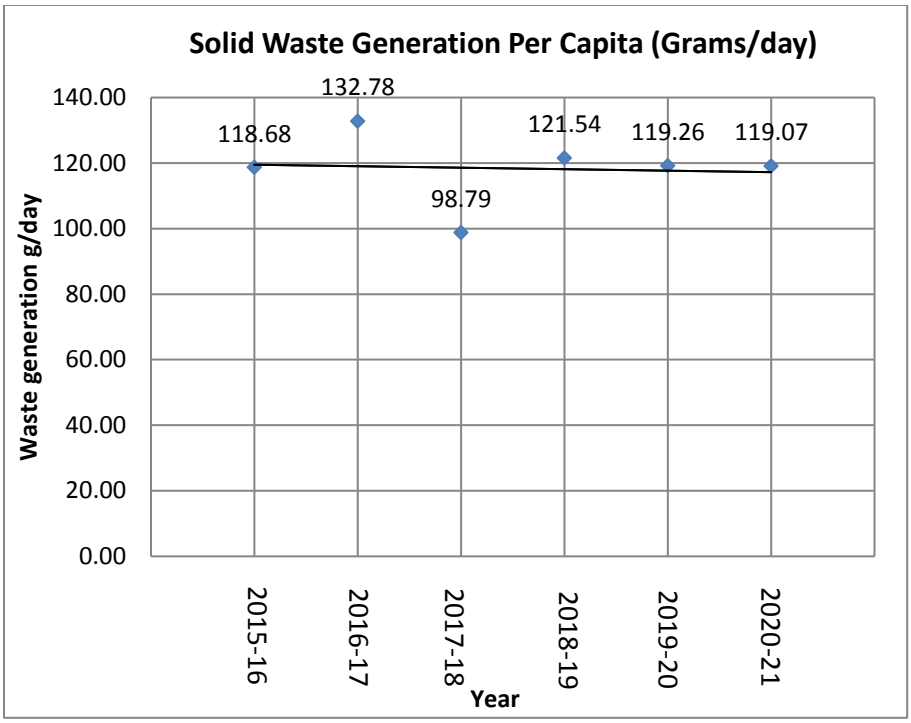

Fig. 1: Solid Waste Generation Per Capita (gm/day)

(b) Solid waste processing: Trend of percentage solid waste processed during the last 2015-21is illustrated in **Figure 2.** Increasing trend in percentage of solid waste processed has been observed during the last five years wherein percentage of solid waste processed has increased from 19% in 2015-16 to 49.96% in 2020-21.

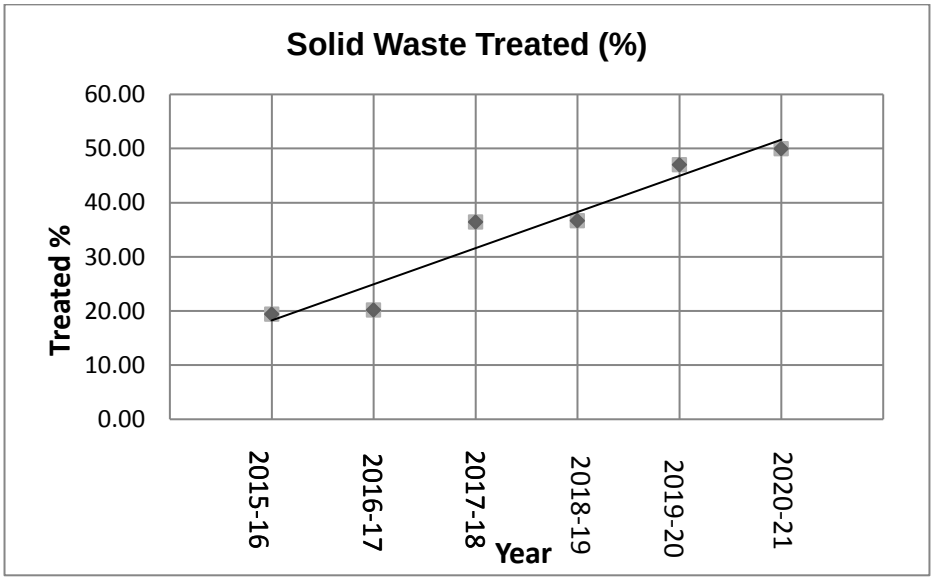

Fig 2: Year wise solid waste treated (%)

c. **Trend in solid waste landfilled:** Trend of percentage solid waste landfilled during 2015-21is illustrated in **Figure 3.** Decreasing trend in solid waste landfilled has been observed during the last six years wherein solid waste landfilled has decreased from 54% in 2015-16 to 18.4% in 2020-21.

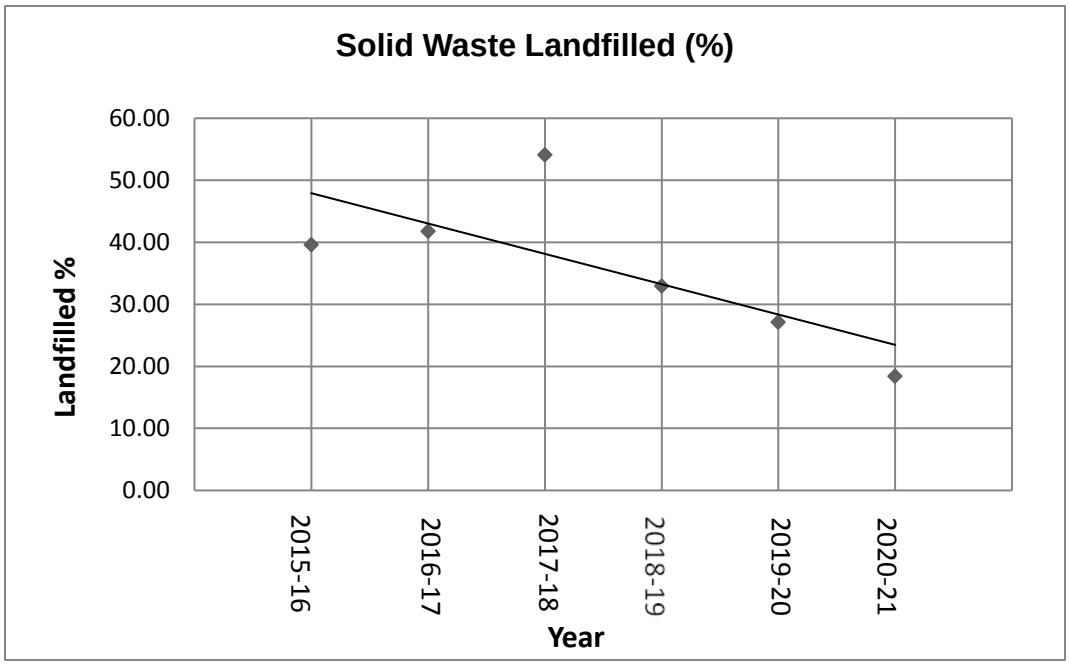

Fig 3: Year wise solid waste landfilled (%)

(d) **Trend in gap in Solid waste management**: Percentage gap in solid waste management has been calculated for the period 2015-21, the details of which are given in **Table 3.0** and the trend in the gap is illustrated in **Figure 4**. Decreasing trend in gap in solid waste management has been observed up to 2019-20 during the last six years wherein percentage gap in Solid Waste Management has decreased from 40.99% in 2015-16 to 25.82% in 2019-20 and slightly increased to 31.70 % in 2020-21.

Table 3.0: GAP IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Year	Gap in Solid Waste Management (%)
2015-16	40.99
2016-17	79.78
2017-18	9.38
2018-19	30.35
2019-20	25.82
2020-21	31.70

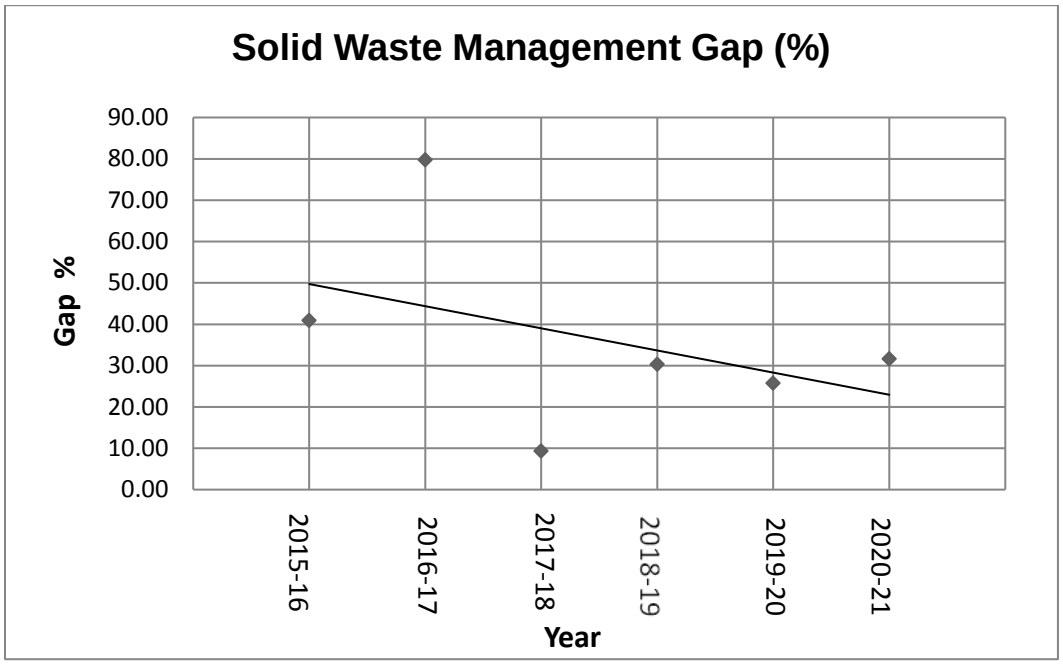

Fig.4: Gap in solid waste management in percentage

2.2.2 SWM Trend (State wise)

(a) Trend in solid waste generation: Per capita generation of solid waste in different States/UTs is illustrated in **Figure 5**. It is observed that maximum quantity of per capita solid waste is generated in Delhi followed by Lakshadweep & Mizoram in that order.

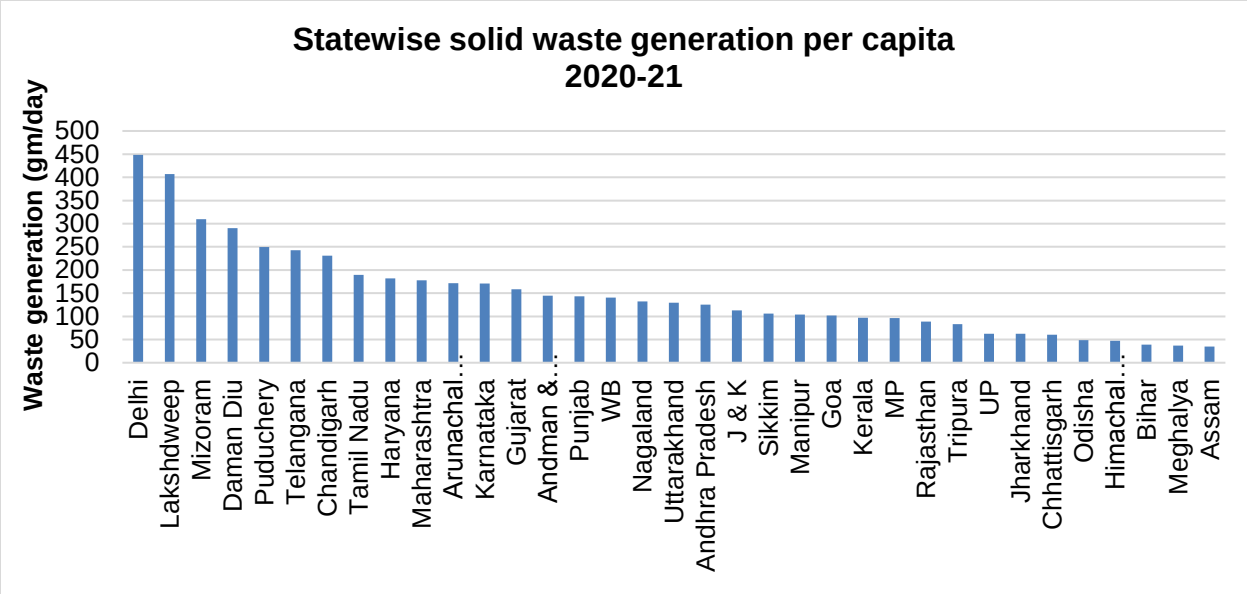

Fig. 5: State wise per capita solid waste generation

(b) Trend in solid waste processing: Percentage of solid waste treated in different States/UTs is illustrated in **Figure 6**. It is observed that maximum percentage of solid waste treated is in Chhattisgarh (100 %) followed by DDDNH (88.76), Goa (87.04 %), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (84.7 %) &Madhya Pradesh (80.67 %) in that order.

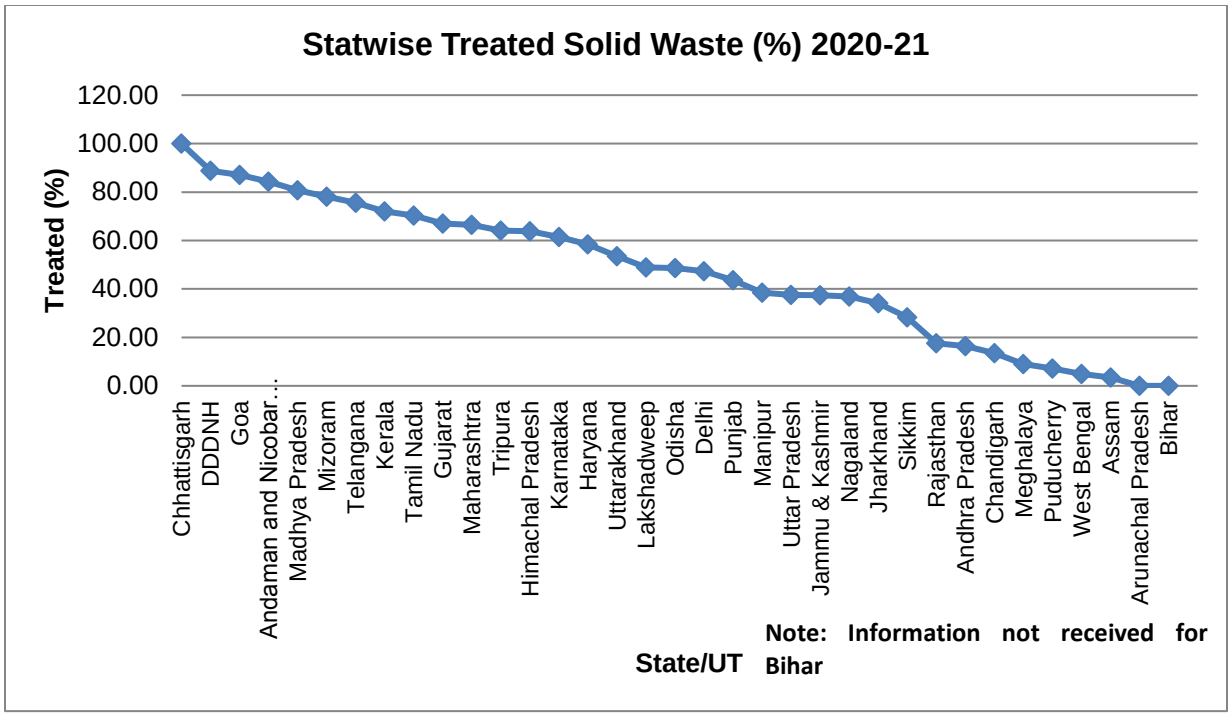

Fig. 6: Percentage of state wise solid waste treatment

2.3 Towns/Cities & Urban Local Bodies in States / UT

The details of Towns/Cities & Urban Local Bodies in States / UTs are given in **Table 4.0**. As per the information provided by SPCBs/PCCs, there are 4437 ULBs, 3043 Towns & cities and 968 Class I & II Towns & Cities in the country. Some of the states/UTs, as indicated in the table, have not provided complete information on the matter.

Table 4.0: Details of Towns/Cities & Urban Local Bodies in States / UT

S. No.	States	No. of Towns/Cities	No. of ULBs	No. of Class I &II Towns/Cities
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70	124	124
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31	2	0
3.	Assam	101	96	I-8 & II-6
4.	Bihar	Not Provided	142	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	166	166	0

S. No.	States	No. of Towns/Cities	No. of ULBs	No. of Class I &II Towns/Cities
6.	Goa	14	14	1
7.	Gujarat	164	164	6
8.	Haryana	88	88	29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	61	61	1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	241	80	7
11.	Jharkhand	228	42	23
12.	Karnataka	Not Provided	316	66
13.	Kerala	93	93	39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	320	383	63
15.	Maharashtra	403	403	88
16.	Manipur	27	27	1
17.	Meghalaya	22	7	3
18.	Mizoram	1 city 22 urban towns	1	2
19.	Nagaland	39	39	2
20.	Odisha	114	114	24
21.	Punjab	167	167	73
22.	Rajasthan	196	196	79
23.	Sikkim	7	7	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	Not Provided	664	0
25.	Telangana	142	142	97
26.	Tripura	20	20	1
27.	Uttarakhand	91	91	8
28.	Uttar Pradesh	75	651	119
29.	West Bengal	125	125	90
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	1

S. No.	States	No. of Towns/Cities	No. of ULBs	No. of Class I &II Towns/Cities
32.	DDDNH	3	3	0
33.	Delhi	1	5	1
34.	Lakshadweep	10 islands	No ULBs (10 village Dweep Panchayat)	0
35.	Puducherry	2	5	4
	TOTAL	**3046**	**4440**	**968**

2.4 AUTHORIZATION GRANTED TO WASTE PROCESSING /DISPOSAL FACILITIES

As per Rule 15 (y) of SWM Rules, local bodies are required to obtain authorization for setting up waste processing, treatment or disposal facility, if the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tons per day including sanitary landfills from the concerned SPCB/PCC. A total number of 540 such applications have been received and 456 authorizations granted as per the information provided by the SPCBs/PCCs. The details of the same are given in **Table 5.0**.

TABLE 5.0: DETAILS OF AUTHORIZATION GRANTED TO WASTE PROCESSING & DISPOSAL FACILITIES

S. No	State	No. of applications received	No. of authorization granted
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	2
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	41	30

S. No	State	No. of applications received	No. of authorization granted
8.	Haryana	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0
12.	Karnataka	42	39
13.	Kerala	30	21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	4
15.	Maharashtra	147	102
16.	Manipur	1	1
17.	Meghalaya	5	4
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	1
20.	Odisha	1	0
21.	Punjab	2	0
22.	Rajasthan	2	2
23.	Sikkim	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	224	224
25.	Telangana	0	0
26.	Tripura	1	1
27.	Uttarakhand	9	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3	3
29.	West Bengal	0	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1
32.	DDDNH	0	0
33.	Delhi	3	2
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	18	17

S. No	State	No. of applications received	No. of authorization granted
	TOTAL	**540**	**456**

2.5 Collection, Segregation & Transportation of Solid Waste

Details of Collection, Segregation & Transportation of Solid Waste are given in **Table 6.** Only three states- Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh & Himachal Pradesh have provided ULB wise information. Remaining States/UTs have provided consolidated information. As per the information provided 14 States /UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Delhi, Chandigarh, A&N, J&K, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Uttarakhand) practice 100% collection of Solid Waste. Only 2 States/UTs (Chhattisgarh & A&N) practice 100% segregation of waste. 7 states /UTs viz A&N, Chandigarh, Sikkim, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Goa &Chhattisgarh transport segregated waste in covered vehicles in all ULBs.

2.6 Solid Waste Processing Facilities

Statewise details of solid waste processing facilities are given in **Table 7**. Details of waste to energy plants is given in **Table 8**. As per the details provided by SPCBs/PCCs, currently there are eleven waste to energy plants operational in India (Andhra Pradesh – 2; Goa-1, Haryana-1, Madhya Pradesh-1, Maharashtra -1, Uttar Pradesh-2, and Delhi-3).

2.7 Landfill for Waste Disposal

State-wise details of landfill are given in **Table 9**. As per the details provided 1924 sites for landfill have been identified, 305 landfills have been constructed, 126 are under construction, 341 are in operation, 17 are exhausted and 11 landfill have been capped. Maximum numbers of sites have been identified in Maharashtra (382), Madhya Pradesh (341) & Karnataka (221). Maximum numbers of landfill sites in operation are in Maharashtra (137), Karnataka (52) and Uttar Pradesh (86). Citywise details have not been provided by 12 States/UTs – Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Chandigarh.

2.8 Waste Disposal in dumpsites

In absence of adequate scientifically designed landfills for waste disposal, waste is disposed in dumpsites. There are 3184 dumpsites in the country as per information provided by SPCBs/PCCs, of which 234 have been reclaimed and remaining 8 have been converted to landfill. Details of same are given in **Table 10**. Maximum number of dumpsites are in Uttar Pradesh (609) followed by Madhya Pradesh (326) and Maharashtra (237) in that order. Maximum numbers of dumpsites have been reclaimed in Maharashtra (141), Madhya Pradesh (50) followed by Tamil Nadu (23) and Telangana (6) in that order. 3 dumpsites have been converted to landfill in Andhra Pradesh and 1 each in Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana and Chandigarh. Details regarding quantity of waste disposed at these dumpsites have not been provided by the SPCBs/PCCs.

2.9 Monitoring at Waste Processing & Disposal Sites

15 States &UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura and Uttarakhand) have carried out monitoring at Waste Processing & Disposal Sites in their jurisdiction. Details are given in **Table 11**.

TABLE 6: STATEWISE DETAILS OF COLLECTION, SEGREGATION & TRANSPORTATION OF SOLID WASTE

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
1.	Andhra Pradesh		99	82.16	Refuse Compactors - 480 in 120 ULBs, Tractor Trailers in 4 ULBs. In addition to the above Skid Steer loaders - 225 & Mini compactors - 330. Waste Collection Trolleys - 10649 Nos. Mini Collection Trucks - 1566 Nos.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Aalo	33 nos of wards and 1243 no of households covered under in D2D collection. D2D collection done as 100% through motorized vehicles.	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished
	Arunachal Pradesh	Anini	5 nos. wards, 620 nos of households and 95 nos of non-Residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste.D2D collection done as100% through motorized vehicle.	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Basar	• 11 nos. of ward, 1064 nos. of household and 80 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. • D2D collection done as:100% through motorized vehicle	80% premises practice segregation of waste at source.	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Boleng	15 nos of wards, 914 nos of households and 195 nos. of non-residential premises are	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
			covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 100% through motorized vehicle.		
	Arunachal Pradesh	Bomdila	5 nos of wards, 2560 nos of households and 75 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 100% through motorized vehicle.	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	13 nos of wards, 1498 nos of households and 578 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 100% through motorized vehicle.	30% premises segregate waste at source.	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Daporijo	23 nos of colonies, 3412 nos of households and 1100 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 100% through motorized vehicle.	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Deomali	1nos of wards, 400 nos of households and 04 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 30% through motorized vehicle.	30% premises segregate waste at source.	Information not furnished.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
	Arunachal Pradesh	Dirang	4 nos of wards, 770 nos of households and 125 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 90% through motorized vehicle.	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Doimukh	11 nos of wards, 5682 nos of households and 720 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 100% through motorized vehicle.	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Dumporijo	5 nos of wards, 85 nos of households and 120 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 100% through motorized vehicle.	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Hawai	8 nos of wards, 1081 nos. of households are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 100% through motorized vehicle.	20% premises practice segregation of waste at source.	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar Municipal Corporation	20 nos of wards, 16000 nos of households and 40 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 100% through motorized	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
			vehicle.		
	Arunachal Pradesh	Jairampur	13 nos of wards, 2866 nos of households and 100 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 100% through motorized vehicle.	30% premises practice segregation of waste at source.	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Khonsa	1nos of wards, 1470 nos of households and 4 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 70% through motorized vehicle.	50% premises practice segregation of waste at source.	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Kimin	7 nos of wards, 1200 nos of households and 256 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 70% through motorized vehicle.	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Koloriang	5 nos of wards, 1700 nos of households and 600 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste.	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Longding	20 nos of wards, 705 nos of households are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 100% through motorized vehicle.	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
	Arunachal Pradesh	Mariyang	9 nos of wards, 323 nos of households,100 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 100% through motorized vehicle.	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Miao	100 nos of wards, 1100 nos of households,40 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 100% through motorized vehicle.	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	30 nos of wards, 3705 nos of households, are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 100% through motorized vehicle.	90% premises practice segregation of waste at source.	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Palin	8 nos of wards, 383 nos of households, are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done through motorized vehicle.	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form.	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Pangin	5 nos of wards, 281 nos of households, 74 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 100% through motorized vehicle.	•Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form •There are no secondary waste storage facility in the town	Information not furnished.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat Municipal Council	8 nos of wards, 15600 nos of households,2119 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 80% through motorized vehicle & 20% through containerized tricycle	20% premises practice segregation of waste at source.	Information not furnished.
		Raga	9 nos of wards, 1800 nos of households,36 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 90% through motorized vehicle	•Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Roing	5 nos of wards, 994 nos of households, are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as 100 % through motorized vehicle.	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Sagalee	12 nos of wards, 700 nos of households, are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 40% through motorized vehicle, 50% through containerized tricycle/handcart & 10 % through other device	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Seppa	42 wards, are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done through motorized vehicle.	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	28 nos of wards, 1685 nos of households, 800 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 100% through motorized vehicle	100% premises practice segregation of waste at source.	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	24 nos of wards, 5188 nos of households, 1009 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 100% through motorized vehicle	100% premises segregate waste at source.	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Yingkiong	16 nos of wards, 1595 nos of households 120 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 100% through motorized vehicle	60% premises practice segregation of waste at source.	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Yupia	6 nos of wards, 450 nos of households,70 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste.	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form	Information not furnished.
	Arunachal Pradesh	Ziro	20 nos of wards, 3004 nos of households,36 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under D2D collection of waste. D2D collection done as: 90% through motorized vehicle	Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form •There are no secondary waste storage facility in the town	Information not furnished.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
3.	Assam	96	88.5%	Not practiced	Not available
4.	Bihar	142	100% in 3398 wards	3295 wards out of 3398 wards = 97%	Partially
5.	Chhattisgarh	166	166 ULBs = 100%	166ULBs = 100%	166 ULBs = 100%
6.	Goa	14 ULB	14 ULBs = 100%	8 ULBs = 100% 6 ULBs= Partly	14 ULBs = 100%
7.	Gujarat	164 ULBs	159 ULB= 100% 5 ULBs= Partly	82%	Not Provided
8.	Haryana	1467 wards out of 1540 wards	1467 wards out of 1540 wards = 95%	1112 wards out of 1540 wards = 72%	Local Bodies are using covered containerized handcarts/tricycles/Tractor Trolly/Refuse Compactor or other similar means for the primary collection of waste stored at various sources of waste generation. Existing waste collection vehicles are being modified into two covered compartments for collection of waste in segregated manner. Freshly, ordered vehicles will have two covered compartments for collection of wet and dry waste in a segregated manner. For secondary transportation of solid waste form the Primary Collection Center to the designed processing plant site or sanitary landfill site, "Dumper Pacers with two bin containers" is provided.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
9.	Himachal Pradesh	MC Shimla	Door-to-Door collection occurs in all 34 wards and No. of household covered 50,000 nos.	•100% storage of waste at source in dustbins in households and commercial establishments. • Solid waste is stored in a segregated form. • 80 % of premises segregating the waste at source.	Mechanical lifting of solid waste is 95%. Transportation through tipping truck, dumper placer, refuse compactors etc.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Rohroo	Not Provided	• Solid waste is stored at source in segregated form.	Transportations of waste through tractor, dumper placer etc.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Rampur Bushahr	• 9 Nos of wards are covered in D2D. 2560 household covered and 1320 non-residential premises quantity of solid waste generated 3.75 tones. • D2D collection of solid waste is being done in the city.	• Percentage of households practice storage of waste at source in domestic bins is 100. • 90 of non-residential premises practice storage of waste at source in commercial/ institutional bins. • 10 % of households dispose or throw solid waste on the streets and 10 % dispose or throw solid waste on the streets and 10 % of non-residential premises dispose or throw solid waste on the streets.	Waste transported through small tippers, tipper and dumper placer.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Theog	Door to door collection of solid waste in 7 wards. No. of households covered: 2400	Not Provided	Waste transported through tippers, tipping trucks etc.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
	Himachal Pradesh	NP Narkhanda	• Door-to-door collection of solid waste in 7 wards.	• 60% of households practice storage of waste at source in domestic bins. 75 % non-residential premises practice storage of waste at source in commercial bin. • 25 % of households. Dispose of throw solid waste on the streets. • 18 % of non-residential premises dispose throw solid Waste on the streets. • 22% of premises segregating waste at source.	Waste transported through hydraulic pickup.
	Himachal Pradesh	NPSunni	Door to door collection of solid waste in 7 wards. No. of households covered 1115.	• 100% of premises segregating waste at source. • 379 no. of non-residential premises including commercial establishments, hotels, restaurants, educational institutions/offices etc. covered.	Waste transportation by tipping trucks
	Himachal Pradesh	NP Chopal	1150 no. of households covered in door to door collection. 444 non-residential premises covered under door to door collection.	Solid waste is stored at source in a segregated form.	Not Provided

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
	Himachal Pradesh	NP Kotkhai	Door to door collection of solid waste in 7 wards.	• 100% of households practice storage of waste at source in domestic bins. • 100% of non- residential premises practice storage of waste at source commercial/ institutional bins. • 95 % of premises segregated the waste at source.	Not Provided
	Himachal Pradesh	NP Jubbal	Door to door collection of solid waste in 7 wards. 532 No. of households covered. 251. No. of non-residential premises including hotels, restaurants educational institutions etc.	• 100% of non- residential premises practice storage of waste at source commercial/ institutional bins. • 90 % of premises segregating the waste at source.	Waste transportation through hand cart.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Solan	Door to door collection is being practiced in 15 wards	• 50 % of households practice storage of waste at source in domestic bins. • 30% of non- residential premises practice storage of waste at source commercial/ institutional bins. 5 % of households dispose of throw solid waste on the streets. 5% of non-residential premises dispose of throw solid waste on the streets. 50% of premises segregating the waste at source.	Transportation through tipping truck, dumper placer and Mahindra pickup.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
	Himachal Pradesh	Nalagarh	Door to door collection of solid waste in 9 wards. No. of households covered 2535.	40% of households practice storage of waste at source in domestic bins. 18% of non-residential premises practice storage of waste at source in commercial/institutional bins.	Lifting of solid waste from storage depots is mechanical through tractor, dumper placer &smart jeeto type vehicle.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Parwano	Door to door collection of solid waste in 9 wards. 3400. no. of households covered in door to door collection.	90% of premises segregating the waste at source.	Waste transported through tractors, dumper placers and pickup trucks.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Baddi	Door to door collection of solid waste 100% in 9 wards. 8352 no. of households covered in door to door collection. No. of residential and non-residential premises covered in door to door collection: residential 65% ; commercial 35%	45% of premises segregating waste at source.	Waste transported through tractors, jeeto type vehicles, dumper placers etc.
	Himachal Pradesh	NP Arki	Door to door collection of solid waste in 7 wards. No. of households covered in D2D collection: 605.	Not being segregated.	Waste transported through through tipping trucks, 100% manual lifting.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Nahan	Door to door collection of solid waste 13 wards. Approx 4000 nos. of households covered under D2D collection.	100% of waste being segregated at source.	Waste transported through tipping truck, dumper placers, Mahindra pickup and three wheelers.
	Himachal Pradesh	Paonta Sahib	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city and 13 wards covered.	100% premises segregating waste at source.	Waste transported through tractors and dumper placers.
	Himachal Pradesh	Rajgarh	Door to door collection of solid waste in 7 wards.	95 % premises segregating the waste at source.	Waste transported through tipping trucks.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Door to door collection of solid waste in 11 wards. 3271 no. of households covered in D2D collection.	Not provided	Waste transported through tipping trucks, jeep and three wheelers.
	Himachal Pradesh	Shri Naina Devi Ji	Door to door collection in seven (7) wards.	100% of premises segregating the waste at source.	Waste transported through tipping trucks and refuse collectors.
	Himachal Pradesh	Ghumarwin	7 number of wards covered in D2D collection of waste.	Not provided	Waste transported through tractor, tipping trucks and three wheelers.
	Himachal Pradesh	NP Talai	7 number of wards covered in D2D collection of waste.	100% (7 wards)	Waste transported through tractor, tipping trucks.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Mandi	Residential and non-residential premises covered in D2D collection through motorized vehicles is 45%.	42%	Waste transported through tipper, tractor, tipping trucks, JCB loader.
	Himachal Pradesh	Sunder Nagar	Door to door collection (D2D) of solid waste is being done in the city/town.	Segregation at source is not done.	Waste transported through tractor.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Nerchowk	Door to door Collection of solid waste in 09 wards. 2300 No. of households covered in D2D collection.	42% premises segregating waste at source.	Waste transported through tractor.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Sarkhaghat	D2D collection in all 7 wards.	75% of premises segregating waste at source.	Waste transported through tipper.
	Himachal	NP Joginder	100% door to door collection	Not provided	Waste transported through tipper,

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
	Pradesh	Nagar			truck and jeep.
	Himachal Pradesh	NP Rewalsar	Door to door collection in 7 Nos. of wards. 500 no. of households and 436 non-residential premises including commercial establishment, educational institutions/office etc. covered.	Segretation of waste at source has been started in all wards and awareness is being conducted.	Waste transported through tractor.
	Himachal Pradesh	NP Karsog	Door to door collection of waste in 7 wards.	80% of premises segregating the waste at source.	Waste transported through tractor.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Kullu	Door to door collection of solid waste in 11 wards.	• The waste is collected in segregated form at source. • 100% of premises segregating the waste at source.	Waste transported through non-tipping and small tempo.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Manali	Door to door collection in seven (7) wards.	• Waste lifted from door to door and transported to treatment plant directly in a segregated form.	Waste transported through dumper placer, refuse collector.
	Himachal Pradesh	NP Bhunter	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city in all 7 wards.	90 % of premises segregating the waste at source.	Waste transported through tractor, tipping truck and auto.
	Himachal Pradesh	NP Banjar	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city in all 7 wards.	100% premises segregating the waste at source.	Waste transported through tractor and jeep.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Una	Door to door - D2D collection of solid waste is being done in the city in all wards.	70% premises segregating the waste at source.	Waste transported through LMV, e-rickshaw and tractors.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Santokhgarh	Door to door - D2D collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 9 wards. 1976 nos. of households are covered and 450 nos. of non-residential premises in including commercial establishments, hotels restaurants educational institutions/ offices covered under D2D collection.	• 70-80% of premises segregating the waste at source.	Waste transported through tractor, tipping truck and tempos.
	Himachal Pradesh	NP Daulatpur	Door to door: - D2D collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 7 wards. 1017 nos. of households are covered and 817 nos. of non-residential covered under D2D collection.	Not being segregated	Waste transported through non-tipping truck and tricycles.
	Himachal Pradesh	Gagret	Door to door collection is being done in 7 wards. 874 no. of households are covered in D2D collection.	Not Provided	Waste transported through tractor and tipping trucks.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Mehatpur	Not Provided	60% premises segregating the waste at source.	Waste transported through tipping truck.
	Himachal Pradesh	NP Tahliwal	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 7 wards. 680 nos. of households are covered and 410 nos. of non-residential covered under	40% premises segregating the waste at source.	Waste transported through tractor trolley.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
			D2D collection.		
	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 11 wards. 4066 nos. of households are covered.	95% premises segregating the waste at source.	Not provided
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Sujanpur	Not Provided	95% premises segregating the waste at source.	Waste transported through non-tipping trucks.
	Himachal Pradesh	NP Nadaun	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 7 wards.	Solid waste is stored at source in segregated form.	Not provided
	Himachal Pradesh	NP Bhota	Door to door collection in 7 wards.	95% premises segregating waste at source.	Not Provided
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Dharamshala	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 17 wards. 13017 no. of household covered, 3872no.of non-residential premise covered in D2D collection.	Waste lifted from door to door and transported to treatment plant directly in a segregated form.	Waste transported through auto, jeep, JCB loader.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Kangra	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 1-9 wards. No of households are covered - 1771.	Waste lifted from door to door and transported to treatment plant directly in a segregated form.	Waste transported through Mahindra, Supermaxi e-truck and Mahindra pickup jeep.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Palampur	15 no. of wards covered in D2D collection.	100 % premises segregating the waste at source in 6 wards. 45% premises segregating the waste at source in 9 wards	Waste transported through tractor.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Nurpur	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 9 wards, 1500 house hold and 650 non-residential area covered under D2D collection.	Not provided	Waste transported through tractor.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Nagrota	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 7 wards, 1350 house hold and 880 non-residential area covered under D2D collection.	80% premises segregating the waste at source in 9 wards	Waste transported through tipping trucks.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Dehra	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 5 wards, 750 households and 380 non-residential area.	Waste lifted from door to door and transported to treatment plant directly in a segregated form.	Waste transported through tractor and JCB loader.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Jawalamukhi	Door to door 80 % D2D collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 7 wards, 1428 households and 526 non-residential area.	60% of households, storage depots have facility for storage of segregated waste in green and blue bins.	Waste transported through tipping truck and TATA pickup vehicle.
	Himachal Pradesh	NP BaijnathPaprola	Door to door collection is being done in the city.	70% of premises segregating waste at source.	Waste transported through tractor and auto.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
	Himachal Pradesh	NP Jawali	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city.	Not provided	Waste transported through tractor, rehries.
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Chamba	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 11 wards. D2D collection is being done through 100% by Motorized vehicle.	60% of premises segregating waste at source.	Not Provided
	Himachal Pradesh	MC Dalhousie	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 9 wards. 80% household and 80% non-residential premises covered in D2D collection through 50 % Motorized vehicle, 30% other devices.	80% of premises segregating waste at source.	Waste transported through dumper placer.
	Himachal Pradesh	NP Chowari	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 7 wards. 200 households covered under D2D collection.	Not provided	Waste transported through non-tipping truck and three wheeler.
	Himachal Pradesh	Cantonment Board Jutogh	2 wards, 677 households and 28 small shop non-residential areas are covered under D2D collection.	Not provided	Waste transported through Mahindra pickup jeep.
	Himachal Pradesh	Cantonment Board Kasauli	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 6 wards.	70 % premises segregating the waste at source.	Waste transported through TATA Ace.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
			460 households covered under D2D collection.		
	Himachal Pradesh	Cantonment Board Yol	Not Provided	Not being segregated	Waste transported through tipping truck, dumper placer etc.
	Himachal Pradesh	Cantonment Board Dalhousie	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 6 wards, 146 house hold. Residential and 1 hotels/ restaurant, 1 educational institute, 1 office complex, 42 shops.	100% solid waste is stored at source in a segregated form.	Waste transported through partitioned vehicle.
	Himachal Pradesh	Cantonment Board Bakloh	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 2 wards,	Storage depots have facility for storage of segregated waste in green and blue bins.	Not Provided.
	Himachal Pradesh	Cantonment Board Subathu	100 % door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city 6 wards.	70% premises segregating the waste at source.	Waste transported through dumper placer.
	Himachal Pradesh	Cantonment Board Dagsai	Door to door collection of solid waste is being done in the city in 6 wards,	50% premises segregating the waste at source.	Waste transported throughjeep attached with trailer.
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	80	Jammu Division: 100% House to House collection is being done by 21 local bodies. Partial House to House collection is being done by remaining local bodies. Kashmir Division: 80% collection is being done by SMC in Srinagar City.	Jammu Division: No segregation is done in state except partial segregation is being done in 02 local body's i.e. Katra & Jammu MC. Kashmir Division: Segregation of MSW at source has been initiated by SMC.	Jammu Division: Transportation of waste is carried out in heavy vehicles by ULBs. Mostly the vehicles transporting the MSW under tarpaulin cover. Kashmir: SMC are equipped with waste transporting vehicles

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
11.	Jharkhand	42	42 ULBs (100%)	40 ULBs (95%)	42 ULBs (100%)
12.	Karnataka	316	310 ULB (98%)	78%	Collection of solid waste is done in most of the local bodies.
13.	Kerala	93	Not Provided	Not Provided	Not Provided
14.	Madhya Pradesh	383	372 ULBs	100% segregation in 276 ULBs	100%
15.	Maharashtra	396 ULBs+7 cantonments board	396 ULBs	Segregation at source 90 ULBs	396 ULBs
16.	Manipur	27	27 Local Bodies	22 ULBs	The waste is transported in open vehicles. The Transporters take care to cover the wastes with plastic sheets during transportation to avoid scattering
17.	Meghalaya	7	4 ULBs	3 ULBs	4 ULBs
18.	Mizoram	1	100% in Aizawl City 83.3% in Urban Towns	Aizawl: 100% Urban Towns: 5 out of 22 (23)%	ULB: 100% Urban Towns: 83.35%
19.	Nagaland	Kohima	60% in Kohima MC	Yes	Yes
	Nagaland	Dimapur	100%	2%	No
	Nagaland	Mokokchung	83%	No	No
	Nagaland	Phek	100%	50	No

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
	Nagaland	Wokha	50%	No	No
	Nagaland	Mon	65%	75%	No
	Nagaland	Zunheboto	No	No	No
	Nagaland	Tuensang	80%	No	No
	Nagaland	Kipire	80%	No	No
	Nagaland	Peren	25%	No	No
	Nagaland	Longleng	No	20%	No
	Nagaland	Noklak	No	No	No
	Nagaland	Medziphema	No, however, point to point collection is being done	No	No
	Nagaland	Chumukedima	80%	60%	No
	Nagaland	East Dimapur	50%	No	No
	Nagaland	Tuli	100%	No	No
	Nagaland	Changtongya	Yes	No	No

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
	Nagaland	Longkhim	No	Yes	No
	Nagaland	Mangkolemba	No	No	No
	Nagaland	Bhandari	No	No	No
	Nagaland	Tening	Commercial areas	No	No
	Nagaland	Jalukie	No	No	No
	Nagaland	Pfutsero	80%	60%	No
	Nagaland	Tseminyu	100%	No	No
	Nagaland	Naqginimora	No	No	No
	Nagaland	Tizit	No	Nil	No
	Nagaland	Shamator	No	No	No
	Nagaland	Pungro	No	No	No
	Nagaland	Tobu	100%	50%	No
	Nagaland	Aboi	Commercial areas	No	No

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
	Nagaland	Meluri	60%	No	No
	Nagaland	Chozuba	No	Yes	No
	Nagaland	Chiephobozou	No	No	No
	Nagaland	Niuland	No	No	No
	Nagaland	Tamlu	No	No	No
	Nagaland	Seyochung	No	No	No
	Nagaland	Atoizu	No	No	No
	Nagaland	Satakha	No	No	No
	Nagaland	Aghunato	No	No	No
20.	Odisha	114	109 ULBs (95.5%)	109 ULBs	108 (95%) ULBs
21.	Punjab	167	142 ULBs	113 ULBs	143 ULBs
22.	Rajasthan	196	100%	81 ULBs	121 ULBs=100% 68 ULBs= Partial
23.	Sikkim	07	100%	In various wards	Yes

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
24.	Tamil Nadu	20 nos in cities/town	100% in 114 ULBs 80 - 100% in 18 ULBs Less than 80% - 4 ULBs	100% in 21 ULBs 80 to 100% in 93 ULBs 50-80% in 17 ULBs Less than 50% in 5 ULBs	100% in 125 ULBs 80 to 100% in 11 ULBs
25.	Telangana	Not Provided	House to House collection of MSW has been practicing in all the ULBs in the State. As per the information furnished by the Commissioner & Director of Municipal Administration, 100% of households covered under door to door collection.	About 39% of households in the State were covered under source segregation.	In GHMC and some other municipalities, the MSW is transported in covered vehicles. In other municipalities the waste is transported in trucks covered with nets to avoid scattering. In 142 ULBs the waste is transported in tracks covered with in to avoid scattering
26.	Tripura	20 ULBs	325 Wards	20 ULBs	20 ULBs
27.	Uttarakhand	91 ULB	1139 Wards (100%)	792 Wards (69.5%)	Partly
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Partially	Approx. 99%	Partially Complied	Partially Complied
29.	West Bengal	125	97%	31.2%	100%
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Not Provided	**Urban Area** 100% Door to door collection carried out in all 24 wards **Rural Area** 50% of households are covered in door to door collection of solid waste.	**Urban Area** 100% **Rural Area** 90%	Transportation of waste is carried out through tarpaulin covered vehicles
31.	Chandigarh	01	100%	80%	Yes

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
32.	DDDNH	Not Provided	Not Provided	100% of households practice storage of waste at source in domestic bins 100% of non-residential premises practice storage of waste at source in commercial/institutional bins.	DNH : 14 Tractor, 6 dumpers, 1 compactor lifter, 3 Hydraulic lift, 6 pick-up tempo, 20 compactor bins and 45 hydraulic bins Daman MC: 7 tractor, 4 tipping truck, 3 compactor Daman District Panchayat: 27 Tractor, 15 Tipping truck, 3 compactors Diu MC: 7 cart tractor, 8 non tipping trucks Diu District Panchayat: 3 tractor and 4 non tipping trucks
33.	Delhi	5 ULBs	ULBs - 100%	North DMC - 80% in Model Wards South DMC – 80-100% in 15 wards, 60-80% in 9 wards, 50-60% in 4 wards, 40-50% in 9 wards, 20-40% in 13 wards, 10-20% in 8 wards East DMC – 30% New DMC - 90% DCB - 90% in Civil Area and 60% in Army area	Transportation of waste in covered vehicles reported by all local bodies.
34.	Lakshadweep	10 Village	Not practicing at present. The kitchen wastes are processing in their own locality.	Not provided	17 closed vichels for waste transportation.

S. No.	State/UT	ULBs	House to House Collection (% covered)	Segregation (% covered)	Covered Transportation
35.	Puducherry	Not Provided	In ten wards segregation of waste is being practiced into degradable and non-bio-degradable. In other wards, door to door collection is being done without segregation.	Segregation in selected wards	Yes

TABLE 7: STATEWISE DETAILS OF SOLID WASTE PROCESSING FACILITIES

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Composting			Setup
	GVMC	Composting			Setup
	Salur	Composting			Setup
	Vizianagaram	Composting			Setup
	Narsipatnam	Composting			Setup
	Bobbili	Composting			Setup
	Jammalamadugur	Composting			Setup
	Rajamundry	Composting			Setup
	Mandapeta	Composting			Setup
	Mydakur	Composting			Setup
	Guntur	Composting			Setup
	Tenali	Composting			Setup
	Peddapuram	Composting			Setup
	Gollaprolu	Composting			Setup
	Narsapur	Composting			Setup
	Tanuku	Composting			Setup

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Kovvur	Composting			Setup
	Tiruvuru	Composting			Setup
	Narasaraopet	Composting			Setup
	Chilakaluripet	Composting			Setup
	Mangalagiri	Composting			Setup
	Sattenapalli	Composting			Setup
	Piduguralla	Composting			Setup
	Taepalli	Composting			Setup
	Ongole	Composting			Setup
	Rajampeta	Composting			Setup
	Chirala	Composting			Setup
	Kanigiri	Composting			Setup
	Nellore	Composting			Setup
	Kavali	Composting			Setup
	Venkatagiri	Composting			Setup
	Giddalur	Composting			Setup
	Palasa-Kasibugga	Composting			Setup
	Ichapuram	Composting			Setup

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Pulivendula	Composting			Setup
	Yelamanchili	Composting			Setup
	Pithapuram	Composting			Setup
	Rajam	Composting			Setup
	Tadepalligudem	Composting			Setup
	Amadalavalasa	Composting			Setup
	Nandikotkur	Composting			Setup
	Puttaparthy	Composting			Setup
	Tadipatri	Composting			Setup
	Tirupathi	Composting			Setup
	Chittoor	Composting			Setup
	Punganur	Composting			Setup
	Palamaneru	Composting			Setup
	Kurnool	Composting			Setup
	Nandyal	Composting			Setup
	Tuni	Composting			Setup
	Mummidivaram	Composting			Setup
	Narsipatnam				Operational
	Bobbili				Operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Jammalamadugu	Composting			Operational
	Markarpur	Composting			Operational
	Rayadurg	Composting			Operational
	Punganur	Composting			Operational
	Palamaneru	Composting			Operational
	Nuzivid	Composting			Operational
	Palasa-Kasibugga	Composting			Operational
	Kanigiri	Composting			Operational
	Ichapuram	Composting			Operational
	Pulivendula	Composting			Operational
	Allagadda	Composting			Operational
	Yelamanchili	Composting			Operational
	Giddalur	Composting			Operational
	Piduguralla	Composting			Operational
	Adoni	Composting			Operational
	Tiruvuru	Composting			Operational
	Madanapalle	Composting			Operational
	Salur	Composting			Operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Rajam	Composting			Operational
	Chirala	Composting			Operational
	Amadalavalasa	Composting			Operational
	Sullurpet	Composting			Operational
	Puttaparthy	Composting			Operational
	Tadipatri	Composting			Operational
	Tirupathi	Composting			Operational
	Palakonda	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Parvathipuram	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Amalapuram	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Tuni	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Mummidivaram	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Machilipatnam	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Gudivada	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Jaggayyapet	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Pedana	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Vuyyuru	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Bapatla	Composting			Under installation/planned

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Repalle	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Macherla	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Vinukonda	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Ongole	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Kandukur	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Addanki	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Chimakurthy	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Hindupur	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Kadiri	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Kalyandurgam	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Madakasira	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Atmakur	Composting			Under installation/planned
	Bobbili	Vermi-composting			setup
	Salur	Vermi-composting			setup
	Yelamanchili	Vermi-composting			setup
	Rajamundry	Vermi-composting			setup
	Mandapeta	Vermi-composting			setup
	Eluru	Vermi-composting			setup

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Gudivada	Vermi-composting			setup
	Guntur	Vermi-composting			setup
	Tenali	Vermi-composting			setup
	Narasaraopeta	Vermi-composting			setup
	Macherla	Vermi-composting			setup
	Vinukonda	Vermi-composting			setup
	Tadepalli	Vermi-composting			setup
	Ongole	Vermi-composting			setup
	Kavali	Vermi-composting			setup
	Venkatagiri	Vermi-composting			setup
	Guntakul	Vermi-composting			setup
	Tadipatri	Vermi-composting			setup
	Chittoor	Vermi-composting			setup
	Srikalahasti	Vermi-composting			setup
	Nandyal	Vermi-composting			setup
	Kadapa	Vermi-composting			setup
	Proddatur	Vermi-composting			setup
	Bobbili	Vermi-composting			operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Salur	Vermi-composting			operational
	Vishakhapatnam	Vermi-composting			operational
	Mandapeta	Vermi-composting			operational
	Mumidivaram	Vermi-composting			operational
	Eluru	Vermi-composting			operational
	Tadepalliguden	Vermi-composting			operational
	Tanuku	Vermi-composting			operational
	Jangareddygudem	Vermi-composting			operational
	Vijaywada	Vermi-composting			operational
	Guntur	Vermi-composting			operational
	Tenali	Vermi-composting			operational
	Vinukonda	Vermi-composting			operational
	Tadepalli	Vermi-composting			operational
	Chirala	Vermi-composting			operational
	Kavali	Vermi-composting			operational
	Venkatagiri	Vermi-composting			operational
	Atmakur (NLR)	Vermi-composting			operational
	Tadipatri	Vermi-composting			operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Madanapalli	Vermi-composting			operational
	Nandiyal	Vermi-composting			operational
	Kadapa	Vermi-composting			operational
	Proddatur	Vermi-composting			operational
	Samalkot	Vermi-composting			operational
	Narasaraopet	Vermi-composting			operational
	Piduguralla	Vermi-composting			operational
	Ongole	Vermi-composting			operational
	Chittoor	Vermi-composting			operational
	Tirupati	Vermi-composting			operational
	Bobbli	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Salur	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Vishakhapatnam	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Mandapetta	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Mumidivaram	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Eluru	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Tadepalliguden	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Tanuku	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Jangareddyguden	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Vijaywada	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Guntur	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Tenali	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Vinukonda	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Tadepalli	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Chirala	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Kavali	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Venkatagiri	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Atamkur (NLR)	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Tadipatri	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Madanapalli	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Nandiyal	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Kadapa	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Proddatur	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Samalkot	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Narasaraopet	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Piduguralla	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Ongole	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Chittoor	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Tirupati	Vermi-composting			Under installation/planned
	Bobbili	Biogas			Setup
	Salur	Biogas			Setup
	Yelamanchili	Biogas			Setup
	Rajamundri	Biogas			Setup
	Guntur	Biogas			Setup
	Narasaraopet	Biogas			Setup
	Tirupati	Biogas			Setup
	Bobbili	Biogas			Operational
	Salur	Biogas			Operational
	Guntur	Biogas			Operational
	Tenali	Biogas			Operational
	Venkatagiri	Biogas			Operational
	Madanapalli	Biogas			Operational
	Piduguralla	Biogas			Operational
	Bobbili	Biogas			Under installation/planned

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Salur	Biogas			Under installation/planned
	Guntur	Biogas			Under installation/planned
	Tenali	Biogas			Under installation/planned
	Venkatagiri	Biogas			Under installation/planned
	Madanapalli	Biogas			Under installation/planned
	Piduguralla	Biogas			Under installation/planned
	Nellore	RDF/Palletization			setup
	Tirupati	RDF/Palletization			setup
	Adoni	RDF/Palletization			setup
Arunachal Pradesh	Mariyang	Composting	1	0.5	setup
	Pasighat Municipal Corporation	Composting	1	5	setup
	Tawang	Composting	1	0.72	setup
	Yingkiong	Composting	1	0.66	setup
	Mariyang	Composting	1	0.5	operational
	Pasighat Municipal Corporation	Composting	1	5	operational
	Tawang	Composting	1	0.72	operational
	Yingkiong	Composting	1	0.66	operational
	Vasar	Vermi-composting	1	0.50	setup

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Bomdila	Vermi-composting	1	2	setup
	Vasar	Vermi-composting	1	0.50	operational
	Bomdila	Vermi-composting	1	2	operational
	Allo	MRF			Under installation/planned
	Wasar	MRF			Under installation/planned
	Boleng	MRF			Under installation/planned
	Doimukh	MRF			Under installation/planned
	Itanagar	MRF			Under installation/planned
	Kimin	MRF			Under installation/planned
	Mariyang	MRF			Under installation/planned
	Miao	MRF			Under installation/planned
	Namsai	MRF			Under installation/planned
	Palin	MRF			Under installation/planned
	Panjin	MRF			Under installation/planned
	Sagali	MRF			Under installation/planned
	Tawang	MRF			Under installation/planned
	Yupia	MRF			Under installation/planned
	Yenkion	MRF			Under installation/planned

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
Assam	Guwahati MC	Composting	1	50	Setup
		Vermi-Composting	Nil	Nil	Setup
		Biogas	1	5	Setup/Operational
		RDF	Nil		
	Tezpur MC	Composting	1	50 TPD	Setup
	Bongaigaon MC	Composting		26 TPD	Setup
	Kokrajhar MC	Composting		18.14 TPD	Setup
	Silchar MC	Composting		60 TPD	Setup/Operational
	Tezpur MC	Composting		50 TPD	Operational
	Bongaigaon MC	Composting		26 TPD	Operational
	Dibrugarh Municipal Board	Composting		50 MTD	Under installation / Planned
Bihar	A total no. of 268 sites have been identified for setting up of solid waste processing units in 136 ULBs. Rest 6 ULBs are in the process of identification of land as per the criteria of SWM Rules, 2016.	Composting			setup
	Bio composting work has been started in 136 sites in 118 ULBs.	Composting			Operational
	Nil	Composting	Nil	Nil	Under installation/planned
Chhattisgarh		Composting	521		Setup & Operational
		RDF/ Pelletization	2		Setup &Operational
Goa	Pernem	Composting			setup
	Mormugaon	Composting			Setup
	Bicholim	Composting			Setup

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Sankhali	Composting			Setup
	Mapusa	Composting			Setup
	CCP Panaji	Composting			Setup
	Valpoi	Composting			Setup
	Ponda	Composting			Setup
	Mormugao	Composting			Setup
	Margao	Composting			Setup
	Curchorem-Cacora	Composting			Setup
	Sanguem	Composting			Setup
	Cuncolim	Composting			Setup
	Quepem	Composting			Setup
	Canacona	Composting			Setup
	Bicholim	Composting			Operational
	Sankhali	Composting			Operational
	Mapusa	Composting			Operational
	Panaji	Composting			Operational
	Valpoi	Composting			Operational
	Ponda	Composting			Operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Mormugao	Composting			Operational
	Quepem	Composting			Operational
	Cuncolin	Composting			Operational
	Sanguem	Composting			Operational
	Margao	Composting			Operational
	Pernem	Composting			Operational
	Curchoren Cacora	Composting			Operational
	Cana cona	Composting			Operational
	CCP Panaji	Biogas	1	12	Setup
	Mormugao	Biogas	1	10	Setup
	CCP Panaji	Biogas	1	12	Setup
	Mormugao	Biogas	1	10	Setup
	Margao	Biogas			Under installation/planned
Gujarat		Composting	38		Setup
		Vermi-Composting	95		Setup
		Biogas	3		Setup
		RDF/ Pelletization	2		Setup
		Composting	31		Operational
		Vermi-Composting	31		Operational
		Biogas	0		Operational
		RDF/ Pelletization	2		Operational
Haryana		Composting	3 plants in 3 MCs. 2500 composting pits in 76 MCs.		Setup
		Vermi-Composting	10		Setup

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
		Biogas	3		Setup
		RDF/ Pelletization	3		Setup
		Composting	3 plants in 3 MCs. 2500 composting pits in 76 MCs.		Operational
		Vermi-Composting	10		Operational
		Biogas	3		Operational
		RDF/ Pelletization	3		Operational
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Composting	0.5 TPD		
	Solan	Composting	200		
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	Composting	Compost pits available but site under dispute (45 pits). Presently waste sent to piggery farm Ghumarwin.		Operational
	Ghumarwin	Composting	Compost pits are under construction.		Operational
	Naina Devi	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (30 pits)		Operational
	Talai	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (75 pits)		Operational
	Chamba	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (30 pits)		Operational
	Chowari	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (7 pits)		Operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Dalhousie	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (10 pits)		Operational
	Bhota	Composting	Temporary pit composting operational (3 temp pit)		Operational
	Hamirpur	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (74 pits)		Operational
	Nadaun	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (8 pits)		Operational
	Tira Sujanpur	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (10 pits)		Operational
	Dehra	Composting	Temporary pit composting facility operational		Operational
	Jawalamukhi	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (30 pits)		Operational
	Baijnath	Composting	Temporary pit composting facility operational (3 temp pits)		Operational
	Dharmshala	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (23 pits)		Operational
	Jawali	Composting	Temporary pit composting facility operational		Operational
	Kangra	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (28 pits)		Operational
	Nagrota Bagwan	Composting	at Kangra site		Operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Nurpur	Composting	Pit composting facility operational		Operational
	Palampur	Composting	Wet waste processing is done jointly with AIMA gram panchayat through composting machine. 50 Kg compost is generated per day. Compost is distributed free of cost to nearby farmer.		Operational
	Banjar	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (20 pits)		Operational
	Bhuntar	Composting	Temporary pit composting facility operational		Operational
	Kullu	Composting	Wet waste is treated by composting machine. It has been installed in ward no. 9 at Lanka Bekar Kullu. The composter generates approx 2.5 tons compost per month which is used by local farmers in agriculture and horticulture.		Operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Manali	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (11 new pits constructed)		Operational
	Joginder Nagar	Composting	Temporary pit composting facility operational (10 pits)		Operational
	Karsog	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (6 pits)		Operational
	Mandi	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (104 pits)		Operational
	Nerchowk	Composting	Wet waste sent to piggery & gaushala		Operational
	Rewalsar	Composting	Pit composting done at Mandi site.		Operational
	Sarkaghat	Composting	Temporary pit composting (3 temp pits)		Operational
	Sundernagar	Composting	Pit composting (25 pits)		Operational
	Chaupal	Composting	Temporary pit composting facility operational (2 temp pits)		Operational
	Jubbal	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (8 pits)		Operational
	Kotkhai	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (9 pits)		Operational
	Narkanda	Composting	Pit composting facility operational		Operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
			(2 pits)		
	Rampur	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (39 pits)		Operational
	Rohru	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (6 pits)		Operational
	Sunni	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (20 pits)	0.15	Operational
	Nahan	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (60 pits)		Operational
	Paonta Sahib	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (20 pits)		Operational
	Rajgarh	Composting	pit composting (5 pits)		Operational
	Solan	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (20 pits)		Operational
	Arki	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (14 pits)		Operational
	Parwanoo	Composting	Pit composting facility operational		Operational
	Nalagarh	Composting	Pit composting facility operational		Operational
	Baddi	Composting	waste accumulated at Kenduwal site		Operational
	Daulatpur	Composting	Pit composting facility operational		Operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Gagret	Composting	Wet waste is sent to private gaushala at Amboa village. The wet waste is collected by Gaushala operator separately. Gagret has compost pits also constructed at krishnanagar at NP gaushala site but they are not in use as all wet waste is consumed by Gaushala &pggery nearby.		Operational
	Mehatpur	Composting	pit composting at Mehatpur site (joint with Santokhgarh)		Operational
	Santokhgarh	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (107 pits)		Operational
	Una	Composting	Pit composting facility operational (150 pits)		Operational
	Theog	Composting			Under construction
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu Cantonment Board	Composting			Setup
	Srinagar Municipal Corporation	Composting			Setup
	MC Pahalgam (through Pehalgam Development Authority)	Composting			Setup
	MC Tangmarg/Gulmarg	Composting			Setup
	Srinagar Municipal	Composting			Operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Corporation				
	MC Pahalgam (through Pehalgam Development Authority)	Composting			Operational
	Cantonment Board Satwar	Composting			Under construction/planned
	MC Bhaderwah	Vermi-Composting	1		Setup& Operational
	MC Doda	Vermi-Composting	1		Setup & Operational
	MC Sunderbani	Vermi-Composting	1		Setup & Operational
	Udhampur	Vermi-Composting	1		Under construction/planned
	Riasi	Vermi-Composting	1		Under construction/planned
	Katra	Vermi-Composting	1		Under construction/planned
	Sri Mata Vaishno Devi DB, Katra	Biogas	1		Setup & Operational
	Dogra Hall	Biogas	1	6 cubic meters	Setup & Operational
	Jammu Municipal Corporation	RDF/ Pelletization	1		Under installation / Planned
Jharkhand		Composting	42 ULBs as per UDD		Setup
	Giridi	Composting			Operational
	Deoghar	Composting			Operational
	Latehar	Composting			Operational
	Sahibganj	Composting			Operational
	Rajmahal	Composting			Operational
	Garhua	Composting			Operational
	Ranchi	Composting			Operational
	Bundu	Composting			Operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Dhanbad	Composting			Operational
	Chirkunda	Composting			Operational
	Chas	Composting			Operational
	Phusro	Composting			Operational
	Jhumri Tallaiya	Composting			Operational
	Kodarma	Composting			Operational
	Chatra	Composting			Operational
	Khunti	Composting			Operational
	Madhupur	Composting			Operational
	Godda	Composting			Operational
	Pakur	Composting			Operational
	Mihijam	Composting			Operational
	Jantara	Composting			Operational
	Chaibasa	Composting			Operational
	Chakradharpur	Composting			Operational
	Chakulia	Composting			Operational
	Saraikela	Composting			Operational
	Simdega	Composting			Operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Adityapur	Composting			Operational
	Jamshedpur	Composting			Operational
	Mango	Composting			Operational
	Jugsalai	Composting			Operational
	Kapali	Composting			Operational
	Lohardaga	Composting			Operational
	Hajaribagh	Composting			Operational
	Dumka	Composting			Operational
	Gumla	Composting			Operational
	Medininagar	Composting			Operational
	Ramgarh	Composting			Operational
	Basukinath	Composting			Operational
	Vishrampur	Composting			Operational
	Manjiong	Composting			Operational
	Sri Banshidhar Nagar	Composting			Operational
	Husainabad	Composting			Operational
	Rajmahal	Vermi-Composting	1		Setup
	Vasukinath	Vermi-Composting	1		Setup

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Jamshedpur	Vermi-Composting	1		Setup
	Chaibasa	Vermi-Composting	1		Setup
	Lohardaga	Vermi-Composting	1		Setup
	Rajmahal	Vermi-Composting	1		Operational
	Basukinath	Vermi-Composting	1		Operational
	Jamshedpur	Vermi-Composting	1		Operational
	Giridihi	Biogas	1		Setup
	Jamshedpur	Biogas	1		Setup
	Godda	Biogas	1		Setup
	Bundu	Biogas	1		Setup
	Jamshedpur	Biogas	1		Operational
	Giridih	Biogas	1		Operational
	Ranchi	Biogas	1		Under installation/planned
	Khunti	Biogas	1		Under installation/planned
	Bundu	Biogas	1		Under installation/planned
	Latehar	Biogas	1		Under installation/planned
		RDF	1 as per UDD		Setup
	Deoghar	RDF	1		Operational
	Giridih	RDF	1		Under construction/planned

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Jhumri Talaiyya	RDF	1		Under construction/planned
	Chakulia	RDF	1		Under construction/planned
Karnataka		Composting	216	5834	Setup
		Vermi-Composting	-		Setup
		Biogas	15	68	Setup
		RDF/ Pelletization	217	215	Setup
		Composting	216		Operational
		Vermi-Composting	-		Operational
		Biogas	15		Operational
		RDF/ Pelletization	217		Operational
Kerala		Composting	14		Setup
		Composting	14		Operational
		Vermi-Composting	7		Setup
		Vermi-Composting	7		Operational
		Biogas	Community Level-287 Household level-21550		Setup
		Biogas	Community Level-287 Household level-21550		Operational
Madhya Pradesh		Composting	130		Set up
		Vermi-Composting	33		Set up
		Biogas	03		Set up
		RDF/ Pelletization	47		Set up
		Composting	130		Operational
		Vermi-Composting	33		Operational
		Biogas	03		Operational
		RDF/ Pelletization	47		Operational
		Composting	11		Under installation / Planned

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
Maharashtra	No. of cities/ ULBs 321	Composting	378		Set up
	No. of cities/ ULBs 79	Vermi-Composting	89		Set up
	No. of cities/ ULBs 30	Biogas	47		Set up
	No. of cities/ ULBs 9	RDF/ Pelletization	18		Set up
	No of Cantonment Boards 07	Composting	378		Operational
		Vermi-Composting	89		Operational
		Biogas	47		Operational
		RDF/ Pelletization	18		Operational
Manipur		Composting	11		Setup
		RDF/ Pelletization	1		Setup
		Composting	7		Operational
		Composting	5		Under installation / Planned
Meghalaya		Composting	1	2.0 MT/Day	Set up
		Composting	1	2.0 MT/Day	Operational
Mizoram		Composting	1		Setup
		Vermi-Composting	1		Setup
		Biogas	4		Setup
		Composting	1		Operational
		Vermi-Composting	1		Operational
		Biogas	4		Operational
Nagaland	Kohima	Composting	1		Setup
Odisha		Composting	Yes		Setup
		Vermi-Composting	Yes		Setup
		Composting	Yes		Operational
		Vermi-Composting	Yes		Operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
		Composting	Yes		Under installation / Planned
		Vermi-Composting	Yes		Under installation / Planned
Punjab		Composting	1572		Setup
		Vermi-Composting	1		Setup
		RDF/ Pelletization	2		Setup
		Composting	1572		Operational
		Vermi-Composting	1		Operational
		RDF/ Pelletization	2		Operational
Rajasthan	Jaipur, Udaipur	Composting	2	250+ 60 =310 TPD	setup
	Pratapgarh, Dungarpur	Vermi-Composting	2	6+7 = 13 TPD	setup
	Grasim India Ltd Jaipur	RDF/ Pelletization	1	350 TPD	setup
	Bhilwara	Compost+RDF	2	144+60 = 204 TPD	setup
	Jaipur, Udaipur	Composting	2	250+ 60 =310 TPD	Operational
	Pratapgarh, Dungarpur	Vermi-Composting	2	6+7 = 13 TPD	Operational
	Grasim India Ltd Jaipur	RDF/ Pelletization	1	350 TPD	Operational
		Compost+RDF	2	144+60 = 204 TPD	Operational
		Compost+RDF	1	258 TPD	Under installation / Planned
		Compost+RDF	1	100 TPD	Under installation / Planned
		Compost+RDF	1	60 TPD	Under installation / Planned
		Compost+RDF	1	40	Under installation / Planned
		Compost+RDF	1	100	Under installation / Planned
		Compost+RDF	1	123	Under installation / Planned
		Compost+RDF	1	60	Under installation / Planned
		Compost+RDF	1	42	Under installation / Planned
		Compost+RDF	1	82	Under installation / Planned
		Compost+RDF	1	65	Under installation / Planned
		Compost+RDF	1	95	Under installation / Planned
		Compost+RDF	1	600	Under installation / Planned
		Compost+RDF	1	400	Under installation / Planned

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
		Compost+RDF	1	129	Under installation / Planned
		Compost+RDF	1	60	Under installation / Planned
		Compost+RDF	1	20	Under installation / Planned
		Compost	1	26	Under installation / Planned
		Compost	1	15	Under installation / Planned
		Biogas	2		Under installation / Planned
Sikkim		Composting	1	80 kg/ day	Setup
		Composting	1	50 TPD	Setup
		Composting	1	1 TPD	Setup
		Composting	1	80 kg/ day	Operational
		Composting	1	50 TPD	Operational
		Composting	1	1 TPD	Operational
Tamil Nadu		Composting	1087 MCCs, 876 OCCs, 530 Windrows		Setup
		Vermi-Composting	263		Setup
		Biogas	107		Setup
		Composting	901 MCCs, 876 OCCs, 529 Windrows		Operational
		Vermi-Composting	263		Operational
		Biogas	107		Operational
		Composting	186 MCC, 1 Windrows		Under installation / Planned
		Biogas	21		Under installation / Planned
Telangana	141 ULBs	Composting/Vermin-composting	229	1117.2	Setup/Operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	5 ULB	Biogas	7	21	Setup/Operational
		Biogas	2	2+10 = 12 TPD	Under installation / Planned
Tripura		Composting	1	256 MTPD	Setup
		Vermi-Composting	1	0.4 MTPD	Setup
		Composting	1	156.1 MTPD	Operational
		Vermi-Composting	1	.4 MTPD	Operational
		Composting	14		Under installation / Planned
Uttarakhand		Composting	1	300MTD	Setup
		Composting	1	250 MTD	Setup
		Composting	1	30 T/day	Operational
		Composting	1	35 T/day	Operational
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj, Etawa, Kannauj, mainpuri, Lucknow, Pilkuwa, raebareli, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Varanasi, Kanpur, Agra, Moradabad, Mathura, Jaunpur, Mubarakpur	Composting	16	5520 TPD	Operational
	Barabanki	RDF/ Pelletization	1	2.5 MW waste to Energy	Operational
	Lucknow	RDF/ Pelletization	1		Under installation
	Sambal, Badaun, Mirzapur, Balia, Rampur, Jhasi, Meerut, Fatehpur	Composting	8	8 895 TPD	Under installation / planned to be made operational by 31-12-2022
West Bengal		Composting	13	940.5 TPD	Setup
		Composting	10	500,150,100,10,28,15, 25,38,30 & 20 TPD	Operational
	Rajpur-Sonarpur MC	Bio-Gas	1	1 TPD	Set-up
Andaman and Nicobar	Brrokshabad, Gandhi Park, Anarkali, School line	Composting	5	Not Provided	Operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
Islands	&Junglighat				
		Biogas	1	0.5 MTPD & 21 household in Bathubasti, Port Blair have installed captive bio-gas plants for waste processing.	Operational
Chandigarh		Composting	1	Raw Material processed- 23282 MT Final Product Produced: 924.57 MT, Sold: MT Quantity of residual waste landfilled : MT	Setup
	Dadumajra		1	300 TPD	Operational
		Vermi-Composting	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Biogas	2	Raw material processed: 576 MT Final product Produced: 17678 KVA Sold: Self used Quantity fo residual waste landfill: 1.5 MT	Setup
	Industrial Area Phase I		2	3 TPD & TPD	Operational
DDDNH	Silvasa Municipal Council	Composting	1	28.5 TPD	Operational
	Daman MC	Composting	1	34 TPD	Operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
	Diu MC	Composting	1	8500 Kg	Operational
	Silvasa Municipal Council	RDF	1	33.5 PD	Operational
	District Panchayat Diu	Vermi-composting	1	1595 kgs	Operational
	Dadra Nagar Haveli	Composting	1	85 TPD	Operational
Delhi	DCB, EDMC, NDMC, North DMC, SDMC	Composting	96	237.2 TPD	Setup
			19	NP	Operational
	Rohini, Mori Gate, Ramlila Ground, Gokalpur &Dwarka Sector-14		5	5 TPD	Under installation / Planned
	SDMC	Vermi-Composting	1	1 TPD	Setup
			1		Operational
		Biogas	13	42.45 TPD	Setup/Operational
	Naraina Industrial area, Mangalpuri Industrial area, Masood pur, Ghonda , Tekhand, Keshpur, Ghogha, Goyala, Nagli, Ghazipur		11	3045 TPD	Under installation / Planned
	Ghazipure, Bawana, Okhla	RDF/ Pelletization	3	4550 TPD	Operational
Lakshadweep		Composting	1	9.89 kg/day	Setup
		Biogas	2	Not Provided	Setup
			47	Not Provided	Operational
			11	Not Provided	Under installation / Planned
Puducherry		Composting	2	36 TPD	Operational

State/UT	Name of City/Town	Type of Waste Processing Facility	Number	Capacity (TPD)	Status (Operational/Setup/Planned)
			1	NP	Under installation / Planned
		Vermi-Composting	1	NP	Operational
		Biogas	2	NP	Operational

Table 8: WASTE-TO-ENERGY PLANTS

S. No.	States	Waste-to-Energy		
		Plant Location	**Power Generation (MW)**	**Remarks**
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam (4ULBs) Guntur (9 ULBs)	15 15	1133 TPD 1202 TPD
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Goa	Hindustan waste Treatment Plant Pvt. Ltd. at Sailogo, Bardez, Goa	0.6	In operation
7.	Gujarat	**-**	**-**	**-**
8.	Haryana	Sonepat Gurugram (Bhandwari)	7 23	Operational Under Installation
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Manali	Not Provided	Under Construction
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Kerala	1. Kozhikode (Work awarded) 2. Kannur (Work awarded) 3. Kollam (Work awarded) 4. Palakkad (DPR Stage) 5. Kochi (re-tenderingcompleted) 6. Thiruvananthapuram (Land not identified) 7. Munnar (Tendering) 8. Thrissur (Land identified) 9. Malappuram (Land identified)		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Jabalpur 2. Rewa (2)	11.5 MW 2x6 MW	Operational Under Construction
15.	Maharashtra	1. Solapur Municipal Corporation	4 MW	In Operation

S. No.	States	Waste-to-Energy		
		Plant Location	**Power Generation (MW)**	**Remarks**
16.	Manipur	1. Lamdeng, Imphal	Nil	Under Installation
17.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Odisha	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	Bathinda Ludhiana	-	Both plants are not operational
22.	Rajasthan	1. M/s JITF Urban Infrastructure Ltd. Jaipur 2. M/s JITF Urban Infrastructure Ltd. Jodhpur	600TPD 400TPD	Land allotted. Lease deed pending PPA &. Lease deed pending PPA & Lease Deed is pending
23.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Telangana	M/s. Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Project operated by Ramky EnviroEngg. Ltd., Jawaharnagar, Hyderabad	19.8	The TSPCB issued CFO vide letter dated 15.07.2020 with validity upto 31.03.2025 to M/s. Hyderabad Integrated Waste Management Project to operate Waste to Energy Plant of capacity 19.8 MW in the name of M/s. Hyderbad MSW Energy Solution Pvt. Ltd. (Unit-1)
		11 MW Waste to Energy Capacity Chennaravulapally, Bibi Nagar (M/s. RDF Power Projects)	11	Undergoing pre-commissioning activities. Presently, the industry has not commissioned due to financial issues.
		12 MW Waste to Energy Capacity Yacharam, Ibrahimpatnam	12	Permission for granting extension of time to agency (M/s. SVGPPL) for entering into PPA with TSSPDCL is

S. No.	States	Waste-to-Energy		
		Plant Location	**Power Generation (MW)**	**Remarks**
				under examination of GHMC
		M/S. Shalivahana Green energy Ltd. Rebladevpally, Sultanabad	12	Presently, the unit is not operational due to non-viability of tariff. The Board has issued the CFO vide letter dated 12-1-2017 which is valid upto 31-10-2019
		M/s. Hema Sri Power project Ltd., suryapet	12.6	Presently, the unit is not operational due to non-viability of tariff. The Board has issued the CFO vide letter dated 23-02-2017 which is valid upto 28-02-2018
		Dundigal	14.5	Construction work not yet started
26.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	5	Waste to Energy plant proposed, Roorke utilize the RDF (Refused Derived Fuel) of nearby town.
		Dehradun	-	Proposed Waste to Energy plant in Dehradun
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki Meerut	2.5 2.5	Operational Operational
29.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	**-**	**-**	**-**
31.	Chandigarh	Opp. Dumping ground, Dadumajra, Sector-25 West, Chandigarh	RDF generated is utilized in their own Hot Air generator and the rest is supplied to nearby industries	RDF production Approx. 60 TPD
32.	Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Delhi	Okhla Ghazipur	23 12	Operational Operational

S. No.	States	Waste-to-Energy		
		Plant Location	**Power Generation (MW)**	**Remarks**
		Bawana	24	Operational
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE 9: STATEWISE DETAILS OF LANDFILL SITES FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

S. No.	State	Landfill site identified	Landfill Constructed	Landfill under construction	Landfill in operation	Landfill exhausted	Landfill capped	City/Town
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110 14 ULBs are newly constituted and DPR studies are in progress	4	Nil	4	Nil	1	**Landfill Constructed & Landfill in Operational**: GVMC, Ongole, Chirala & Tirupati; **Landfill Capped**: Kadapa MC,
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	**Landfill site identified** : Aalo, Basar, Boleng, Doimukh, Itanagar MC, Kimin, Mariyang, Miao,Namsai, palin, Pangin, Pasighat, Raga, sagalee, Tawang, Tezu, Yupia, Yingkiong& Ziro **Operational & Constructed:** Bomdila
3.	Assam	83	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	Details not provided
4.	Bihar	80 ULBs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Details not provided
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	2	0	2	0	0	Details not provided
6.	Goa	2	8	Nil	4	1	Nil	**Landfill site Identified**: Panji & Ponda ; **Landfill Constructed**:Pernem, Bicholim, Sankhali, Quepem, Cuncolim, Canacona, Valpoi & Margao; **Landfill in Operation**; Pernem, Bicholim, Quepem & Cuncolim; **Landfill Exhausted**:Canacona
7.	Gujarat	28	11	25	4	0	1	Rajkot cell- is under capping stage
8.	Haryana	6	6	Nil	2	4	Nil	Details not provided

S. No.	State	Landfill site identified	Landfill Constructed	Landfill under construction	Landfill in operation	Landfill exhausted	Landfill capped	City/Town
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	**Landfill sites identified**: Shimla, Una and Baddi;**Landfil under construction**; Shimla and Baddi
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	31	1	1	1	1	1	**Landfill sites identified**: Anantnag, Achabal, Bijbehara, Mattan, Aishmuquam, Seer Hamdan, Sumbal, Budgam & Shopian In Kashmeer Division Land fill site identified., **Landfill constructed:** Saidpura Achan , Srinagar ; **Landfill under construction:** JMC **Landfill in operation:** Saidapora Srinagar; **Landfill site exhausted& Capped**: Achan Site.
11.	Jharkhand	42	0	2	0	0	0	**Landfill sites identified**: Bundu, Chaibasha, Chakuliya, Chatra, Chirkunda, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dunka, Giridih, Godda, Jamtara, Jhuritilaya, koderma, Khunti, Latehar, Mihijam, Pakur, Ranchi, Sahebgang, Rajmahal, Sariakela, Adityapur, Jamshedpur,Jugsalai, Kapali, Mango, Chakradharpur, Chas, Hazaribagh, Basukinath, Bishrampur, Madhupur, Phusro, Simdega, Gumla, Loherdaga, Hussainabad, Manjhion, Shri Bansidhar,Mango, Medininagar **Landfill under construction**: Giridih& Deoghar;
12.	Karnataka	221	52	-	52	-	-	Details not provided
13.	Kerala	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	**Landfill site identified**:Ernakuram
14.	Madhya Pradesh	341	8	2	8	0	0	**Landfill site identified**: Details not provided; **Landfill constructed**: Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Katni, Rewa, Sagar & Ujjain **Landfill under construction:**Vijaypur (Gwalior), Singrauli; **Landfill in Operation**; Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Sagar Katni and Ujjain.
15.	Maharashtra	382	161	45	137	-	3	Details not provided

S. No.	State	Landfill site identified	Landfill Constructed	Landfill under construction	Landfill in operation	Landfill exhausted	Landfill capped	City/Town
16.	Manipur	Not Provided	5	Not Provided	5	Not Provided	Not Provided	Details not Provided
17.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
18.	Mizoram	Site is identified for 1 ULB and 22 urban towns	1	2	1	Nil	Nil	**Landfill constructed**:Aizwal (44 TPD) **Landfill under construction** : Lunglei (15 TPD) & Kolasib (10 TPD); **Landfill in operation**: Aizwal
19.	Nagaland	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	**Landfill constructed**: Kohima Town
20.	Odisha	53	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Details not provided
21.	Punjab	139	5	13	0	0	0	Details not provided
22.	Rajasthan	62 ULBs	13 ULBs	27	12 ULBs	01	01	**Landfill under construction:** Balicha, Udaipur & 26 in Sikar, Churu, Junjnu Landfill exhausted & capped at Udaipur; Other details not provided
23.	Sikkim	3	3	3	3	Nil	Nil	**Landfill site identified& Constructed**:Gangtok, Rangpo, Singtam **Landfill under construction**: Gyalshing NP, Namchi, Jorethang **Landfill in operation**: Gangtok, Rangpo, Sinhtam
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	4	0	0	4	4	Details not provided
25.	Telangana	141 ULBs	1	Nil	1	Nil	1	**Landfill constructed** at Greater Hyderabad MC at Jawaharnagar Village; **Landfill in operation** :Greater Hyderabad MC at Jawaharnagar Village; **Landfilled capped**: Greater Hyderabad MC at Jawaharnagar Village.

S. No.	State	Landfill site identified	Landfill Constructed	Landfill under construction	Landfill in operation	Landfill exhausted	Landfill capped	City/Town
26.	Tripura	20	6	Nil	4	1	1	**Landfill constructed:** Agartala, Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Ranirbazar, Kamalpur and Jirania; **Landfill in operation:** Agartala MC, Bishalgarh, Mohanpur& Kamalpur MC;
27.	Uttarakhand	66	2	Nil	2	NIL	NIL	**Landfill constructed & Landfill in operation**: Nagar Nigam Dehradun & Nagar Nigam Haridwar;
28.	Uttar Pradesh	82	Not Provided	2	86	1	0	**Landfill site identified** :Ayoghya, Azamgarh(5), Ballia, Bareilly (3), Basti, Bijnor(4), Bulandsahar (3), Ghaziabad (2), Hardoi(3), Hathras, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Kanpur, Kasganj(2), Kaushambi, Kheeri(2), Mathura(11), Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar(8), Pilibhit(14) Prayagraj(2), Sambhal , Sant Kabeer Nagar(4), Shamli(6), Sitapur, Sultanpur, Unnao, **Landfill in Operation** :Agra, Aligarh (2), Ambedkar Nagar(3), Barabanki(2), Bareilly, Bijnor(4), Bulandsahar(2), Deoria (7), Etah(2), Ghazipur, Gorakhpur(2), Hapur, Hardoi, Hathras, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Kanpur, Kasganj, Maharajganj, Mainpuri(4), Mathura(14), Meerut(2), Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar(5), Pilibhit(11), Prayagraj, Sambhal, Sant Kabeer Nagar(3), Shamli(6), Unnao(2), Varanasi, **Landfill under Construction:** Ghaziabad and Jaunpur; **Landfillexhausted** : Prayagraj.
29.	West Bengal	Nil	7	Not provided	7	Nil	Nil	**Landfill in operation**: Midnapore (West) and Hooghly, **Landfill constructed** : Hooghly, Howrah;
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	**Landfill sites identified** :Brookshabad, Port Blair

S. No.	State	Landfill site identified	Landfill Constructed	Landfill under construction	Landfill in operation	Landfill exhausted	Landfill capped	City/Town
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	1	Details not Provided
32.	DDDNH	Not Provided	Not Provided	Not Provided	1	Not Provided	Not Provided	Details not provided
33.	Delhi	1	1	Nil	1	3	Nil	Landfill sites identified at Bawana, Landfill in operation at Engineered SLF at Bawana, Landfill exhausted at 3 Dump sites at Okhla, Ghazipur and Bhalswa.
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not Applicable
35.	Puducherry	1	1	Not Provided	1	1	Not Provided	Landfill sites identified at Kurumbapet Landfill sites Constructed at Karaikal
	TOTAL	**1924**	**305**	**126**	**341**	**17**	**11**	

TABLE 10: STATEWISE DETAILS OF DUMPSITES

S. No.	State	Total Number of existing dumpsites	Dumpsites reclaimed/ capped	Dumpsites Converted to sanitary landfill
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124	1	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	45	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar	130	Nil	Nil
5	Chhattisgarh	7	0	0
6	Goa	8	1	Nil
7	Gujarat	164	0	0
8	Haryana	76	29 in progress	Nil
9	Himachal Pradesh	57	Nil	Nil
10	Jammu & Kashmir	55	2	Nil
11	Jharkhand	41	2	0
12	Karnataka	191	Nil	Nil
13	Kerala	41	Nil	Nil
14	Madhya Pradesh	326	50	Nil
15	Maharashtra	237	141	0
16	Manipur	21	Nil	Nil
17	Meghalaya	6	Nil	1
18	Mizoram	21	1 under progress	Nil
19	Nagaland	37	1	Nil
20	Odisha	78	Nil	Nil
21	Punjab	143	Nil	Nil
22	Rajasthan	197	1	1
23	Sikkim	2	1	1
24	Tamil Nadu	210	23	0
25	Telangana	160	6	1
26	Tripura	12	1	Nil
27	Uttarakhand	34	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	609	1	0
29	West Bengal	107	1	Nil
30	Andaman and Nicobar	1	1	Nil
31	Chandigarh	1	1	1
32	DDDNH	3	Not provided	Not Provided
33	Delhi	3	In process	Nil
34	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	Puducherry	3	0	Nil
	Total	**3184**	**234**	**8**

TABLE 11: STATEWISE DETAILS OF MONITORING AT WASTE PROCESSING & DISPOSAL SITES

Sl. No.	State/UT	City/Town	Ambient Air Quality		Leachate quality		Compost quality	
			Monitoring (Yes/No)	If yes, attach report	Monitoring (Yes/No)	If yes, attach report	Monitoring (Yes/No)	If yes, attach report
1	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole Municipal Corporation	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Chirala Municipality	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Greater Visakhapatnam MC	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Tirupati MC	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Gudur MC	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Kadapa MC	Yes	NP	No	NP	Yes	NP
2	Assam	Boragaon under Guwahati MC	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
3	Chandigarh	Chandigarh MC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Goa	Bicholim MC	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Sankhali MC	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Quepem MC	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Cuncolim MC	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Panaji MC	No	NP	Yes	NP	No	NA
		Valpoi MC	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Margao MC	No	NP	Yes	NP	No	NA
		Mormugao MC	Yes	NP	Yes	NP	No	NA
5	Jammu & Kashmir	Kashmir Division	Yes	NP	No	NA	Yes	NP
6	Karnataka	Belagavi CC	Yes	NP	Yes	NP	No	NA
		Shivamogga CC	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA

	State/UT	City/Town	Ambient Air Quality		Leachate quality		Compost quality	
		Bhadravathi CMC	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Sagar CMC	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Shikaripura TMC	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Shiralakoppa TP	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Soraba TP	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Thirthahalli TP	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Hosanagar TP	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Jogkargal TP	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Kalaburgi CC	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Dasarhalli	Yes	NP	Yes	NP	No	NA
		Bommanhalli	Yes	NP	Yes	NP	No	NA
		Dharwad CMC	Yes	NP	No	NA	Yes	NP
		Vijaypura CC	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
		Doddavallapura CMC	No	NA	Yes	NP	Yes	NP
		Chikkamangaluru CMC	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
7.	Kerala	Kozhikode Compost Plant	No	NA	No	NP	Yes	Yes
		Brahmapuram Compost Plant	No	NA	No	NP	Yes	Yes
8.	MP	172 Sites	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
9	Manipur	MSWM Plant, Lamdeng	Yes	NP	Yes	NP	Yes	NP
10	Meghalaya	Landfill site of Shillong Municipal Board	Yes	NP	Yes	NP	No	NA
11	Puduchery	1 facility	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
12.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Nagercoil & Dindigul	Yes	NP	No	NA	No	NA
13.	Telangana	M/s. Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Project (IMSWMP), Jawharnagar, Shameerpet	Yes	NP	Yes	NP	Yes	NP
14.	Tripura	DC Nagar Waste processing facility	Yes	NP	Yes	NP	Yes	NP

	State/UT	City/Town	Ambient Air Quality		Leachate quality		Compost quality	
		Kamaplur	Yes	NP	Yes	NP	Yes	NP
15	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Nagar Nigam	Yes	NP	Yes	NP	No	NA
		Haridwar Nagar Nigam	No	NA	No	NA	No	NA
16	Gujarat	SLF Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	No	NA	No	NA	No	NA
		SLF of Vadodara Municipal Corporation	No	NA	No	NA	No	NA
		SLF of Surat Municipal Corporation	No	NA	No	NA	No	NA
		SLF of Rajkot Municipal Corporation	No	NA	No	NA	No	NA

3.0 Statewise Observations/ Findings:

Based on annual reports received from 35 SPCBs/PCCs for the year 2020-21, observations on implementation of SWM Rules, 2016 are given below:

3.1 Andhra Pradesh:

There are 124 ULBsin Andhra Pradesh and among them 17 ULBs are Municipal Corporations and 107 ULBs are Municipalities/Nagar Panchayats. About 6898 TPD of Municipal Solid Waste is generated in the State out of which 6829 TPD is collected, 1133 TPD is treated and 205 TPD is landfilled. The waste is lifted by the local bodies. Door to door collection efficiency is about 99%. Municipal Corporations and major Municipalities have adopted door to door collection system covering 37.88 lakhs of households and also achieved 82.16% of segregation of Solid Waste at source, covering 31.44 lakhs of households and reported 100% to be achieved by Dec, 2021.

Two Waste to Energy plants under PPP mode are under construction by M/s. Jindal Urban Waste Management Ltd. 90% of work completed in WtE plant in Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC cluster with 4 ULBs to process 1133 TPD Solid Waste) and 96% of work completed in Guntur Municipal Corporation (Guntur Cluster with 9 ULBs to process 1202 TPD Solid Waste).

Out of 54 Waste to Compost plants awarded, covering 58 ULBs, 31 Waste to Compost plants, covering 34 ULBs are under operation and 18 Waste to Compost plants covering 18 ULBs will be commissioned by Sep, 2021. The balance 5 projects covering 6 ULBs were cancelled and will be retendered.

In addition to that individual vermi-compost plants are being proposed in residential localities at bulk waste generators. The compost is proposed to utilize for green belt development within the municipal limits. 1922 Bulk Waste Generators were identified in the State and Wet Waste Processing Facilities are provided by 760 Bulk Waste Generators, processing 64.10 Tons of wet waste per day as on date.

Greater Visakhapatnam MC, Tirupati MC, Ongole MC &Chirala Municipality has developed Sanitary Landfill facility and disposing the solid waste regularly. The remaining ULBs are under process of 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.

The MA&UD Dept. reported approx. 118 Lac MTs Legacy Waste identified in 124 ULBs, all the ULBs were instructed to investigate & analyze to take up bio-remediation/bio-mining (at least some portion initially on pilot basis). Bio-mining is taken up in Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, Vijaywada, Tanuku and Tirupati Municipal Corporation. So far, 3 Lakh MTs of waste is treated in Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, 2.8 Lakh MTs waste treated in Vijayawada, 10000 MTs of waste treated in Tanuku& 1.56 Lakh MTs waste treated in Tirupati and Work Orders issued for 4 ULBs and in 13 ULBs are in tender stage and 15 ULBs are in DPR stage and comprehensive DPRs is being prepared in

43ULBs in 14 newly constituted UBs under study and will be completed by end of August 2022 and subsequently, necessary action will be initiated.

It is reported by MA&UD Dept. that CCTV cameras are installed at dump sites in 70 ULBs and in remaining 54 ULBs installation is in progress. All ULBs to be covered by December, 2021.

The Government has constituted the State Level Advisory Body (SLAB) under G.O.Ms. No. 350, dt. 22.09.2017 under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 for implementation of said Rules in the State.

Out of total 116 Census towns identified, 46 are merged into municipalities or converted into Nagar Panchayat.62.7 MTs of solid waste generated from these 70 census towns. 29 census were selected to make fully compliance to solid waste management Rules, 2016.

Apart from the census towns solid waste management activities is being practiced in rural villages in the entire sates. In 9913 GPs solid wealth processing centre processing sheds have been constructed and in 7113 GPs door to door collection has been initiated and vermi seeding is done.

3.2 Arunachal Pradesh

There are 33 local bodies (31 towns and 2 municipalities) 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 236.51 TPD out of which 202.11 TPD collected and 27.5 TPD is landfilled.

Under the area jurisdiction of Itanagar Municipal Corporation, 20 nos of wards, 16000 nos of households and 40 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under Door to Door collection of waste. Solid waste is not stored at source in a segregated form. In Pasighat Municipal Council, 8 nos of wards, 15600 nos of

households, 2119 nos. of non-residential premises are covered under Door to Door collection of waste.

Door to Door collection done as: 80% through motorized vehicle & 20% through containerized tricycle. There are total 34 existing dumpsites in the State.

3.3 Assam

There are 96 ULBs responsible for implementation of SWM Rules, 2016in the State. There are 8 Class-I and 6 Class II cities/towns in the State.

Total waste generated in the State is 1199 TPD out of which 1091 TPD is collected, 41.4 is treated and 0 is landfilled. Door to door collection of waste is practiced in almost all ULBs either partially or completely. Percent coverage of door to door collection in urban areas is 88.8 %. However, no significant progress has been made in terms of source segregation of waste and processing of waste. Most of the ULBs have introduced small scale composters at community level. A bio gas plant of capacity 5 TPD is being operated by Guwahati Municipal Corporation. One ULB has also procured plastic waste shredder and washer for recycling of plastic waste. 32 ULBs have already notified bye-laws incorporating the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. 144 material recovery facilities have been constructed. 27 ULBs have initiated registration of waste pickers and 19 ULBs have started issuing ID cards. None of the ULBs have constructed sanitary landfill yet. Guwahati Municipal Corporation has already initiated action for bio remediation of legacy waste at Boragaon waste dumping site.

3.4 Bihar

In Bihar, 142 ULBs (12 Corporations, 49 Municipal Council and 81 Nagar Panchayats) are responsible for MSW management. As per the annual reports submitted by the ULBs total waste generation has been observed to the tune of 4281.27 TPD (Municipal Corporation: 2429.23 TPD, Municipal Council: 1320.70 TPD & Nagar Panchayat: 531.34 TPD). The waste generation data indicates per capita solid waste generation is 454 grams per day, 283 grams per day &

253grams per day in Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat respectively.

Three major cities (Munger, Muzaffarpur & Biharsharif) have been identified as model cities & towns in Bihar. Door to door collection started in 3398 wards. Source segregation started in 3295 wards. (Segregation in 103 wards is under process). A total of 80 ULBs have identified lands for development of sanitary landfills facilities and other ULBs are in process of identification of land with the help of local authorities.

As per annual report submitted by ULBs, there are 130 dumpsites which include 10 in Municipal Corporation, 53 in Municipal Council and 67 in Nagar Panchayat. The Patna Municipal Corporation is in process of development/setting up the processing of disposal facility of MSW (1000 TPD) including landfill site at Bairia Dist- Patna. The Board has granted authorization for same during November, 2013. No progress reported in the development of the facility so far.

3.5 Chhattisgarh

There are total 166 ULBs responsible for implementation of the SWM Rules, 2016, in the State. Total Solid Waste generation in the State is about 1650 TPD. 1650 TPD solid waste is collected, out of which 1650 TPD is treated. Solid waste management in 164 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 164 Municipal Authorities have Garbage Clinic (Solid Liquid Resource Management Centres) for secondary segregation of MSW and are also these 164 Municipal Authorities are operating their own composting plant. Municipal Corporation, Bilaspur and Municipal Corporation, Raipur have obtained Consent to Operate on 06/03/2019 and 11/06/2020 respectively for operation of Waste to RDF plant. The plants are in operation.

3.6 Goa

There are 14 ULBs responsible for implementation of the SWM, Rules, 2016, in the State. Total solid waste generation in the State is about 226.87 TPD, out of which 218.87 TPD is collected, 197.47is treated and22.05 TPD is landfilled. Good practices like house to house collection, segregation, storage and covered transportation are being practiced in 14 cities/towns.

There are 2 solid waste processing facilities (Biogas) operational in the State. There is one Waste to Energy Plant in the State located at Saligao, Bardez, Goa 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) for material recovery facility & composting station at P.T sheet no. 56 chalta no. 6 for setting up & operation of waste processing facility at three locations. CCP has setup decentralized composting units in housing societies as well as in Municipal market area and public gardens to treat the biodegradable waste.

3.7 Gujarat

Total 164 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the State. Total Solid Waste collection in Gujarat is 10373.79 TPD, out of which 10332 TPD is collected, 6946 TPD of waste is treated and 3385.82 TPD of waste is landfilled /dumped. 38 Composting plants, 95 Vermi-compost plants, 3 Biogas and 2 RDF/Palletization 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 164 dumpsites present in the State. About 100% door to door collection of mixed MSW has been reported with 82% segregation at source. The status of implementation of SWM Rules in the State is not satisfactory.

3.8 Haryana

There are 88 ULBs in the State responsible for management of solid waste in the State under SWM rules. The Solid waste generation in the State is about 5352.12 TPD, out of which 5291.41 TPD is collected, 3123.9 TPD is treated and 2167.51 TPD is landfilled.

As per the status submitted by ULB department, the detail on progress made by Local Bodies in respect of waste collection, segregation, transportation and disposal is given below:

Waste Collection

Door to door collection is being done in around 1467 (95%) out of 1540 wards and existing waste collection vehicles are being modified into two covered compartments for collection of waste in segregated manner. Freshly, ordered vehicles will have two covered compartments for collection of wet and dry waste in a segregated manner. A Separate basket/bin is kept in waste collection vehicle/ tricycle for segregated collection of domestic hazardous waste.

Urban local bodies are doing collection of domestic, trade and institutional food/ biodegradable waste from the doorstep or from the community bin on a daily basis. Large containers kept in the fruit and vegetable markets and removed during night time or non-peak hours by the local body.

Transportation

Local bodies are using covered containerized handcarts/tricycles/ Tractor Trolly / Refuse Compactor or other similar means for the primary collection of waste stored at various sources of waste generation. Existing waste collection vehicles are being modified into two covered compartments for collection of waste in segregated manner. Freshly, ordered vehicles will have two covered compartments for collection of wet and dry waste in a segregated manner. For secondary transportation of solid waste from the Primary Collection Centre (PCC) to the designated processing plant site or sanitary landfill site, "Dumper Placers with twin bin containers" is provided.

Segregation

Out of 1540 wards, source segregation has been achieved in 1112 wards (72%) till December 2020 and for coverage in remaining wards rigorous IEC campaign is being organized across the State in all ULBs.

Disposal

Rejects and residues collected from the above mentioned processes are disposed in dumping sites and further proposed to be processed for energy recovery. Presently in the State there are 3 plants in 3 MCs 2500 Composting Pits in 76 MCs, 10, 10 nos. Vermi Composting Facilities, 3 nos. Bio Gas Plant and 03 nos. RDF Facilities.

As per action plan submitted by ULB department. Government of Haryana has adopted cluster based integrated approach for Solid Waste Management.

As per action plan submitted by ULB department. Government of Haryana has adopted cluster based integrated approach for Solid Waste Management. The Integrated Centralized Waste Processing Approach (Cluster Wise) is being adopted as a long-term approach within an overall objective to setup regional Waste to Energy & Waste to Compost + RDF processing facilities and Secured Sanitary landfills for scientific disposal of Solid Waste. This approach is more coveted considering the constraints posed by the decentralized approach and its sustainability over long run. As part of this approach, total 13 Cluster have been formed covering all the ULBs. Two (2) Clusters are Waste to Energy having average solid waste quantum more than 500 TPD and remaining Eleven (11) are Open technology cluster. Also, under this approach the projects will be set up on PPP mode and single agency/concessionaire will be responsible for Door to Door Collection, transportation, processing and disposal of Solid Waste for a concession period of 22years.Currently 2 Waste to Energy Cluster Projects namely Sonepat-Panipat and Gurugram-Faridabad have been awarded and construction of Sonepat-Panipat Cluster (700 TPD) Waste to Energy project (7 MW) is under progress and 75% construction have been finished with proposed tentative commissioning by August, 2021.

The Environmental Clearance of Gurugram-Faridabad (2300 TPD) Waste to Energy Projects (23 MW) has been granted and application has been submitted for obtaining Consent to Establish (CTE) for same. The construction of the plant is likely to be started soon. Once commissioned these two projects alone will cater to approx. 60% processing of entire waste being generated in the state i.e. approx.

5000 TPD. Remaining 11 clusters are based on open technology and the selected agency to decide the technology.

Also, there are two existing operational centralized waste to compost processing facilities in the State i.e. Rohtak (150 TPD) & Kamal (150 TPD). Under this approach these plants will be upgraded and expanded to cater the future waste generation requirements.

The sites have been identified and procured for all the clusters except 2 Clusters and the tendering process is under progress. The Overall targeted schedule for successfully awarding and commissioning rest 11 Clusters is December 2022.

3.9 Himachal Pradesh

There are 61 ULBs consisting of two Municipal Corporations, 31 Municipal Council, 21 Nagar Panchayats and 7 Cantonment Boards in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Solid waste generation in the State is approximately 346 TPD, out of which 332 TPD is collected, 221 TPD is treated and 111 TPD is landfilled. 3 landfill sites have been identified in the State and 57 existing dumpsites have been reported in the State. RDF section of the WtE plant under construction at Shimla is functional and all waste transported to WtE plant is processed and converted into RDF which is then sent to cement plant for co-processing Approx 70-80 MT waste is processed per day. Electricity generation section is under construction.

RDF section of the WtE plant under construction at Manali is functional and all the waste received at site is converted into RDF which is then sent to cement plant for co-processing. Electricity generation section is under construction

3.10 Jammu & Kashmir

The total Solid Waste generation in all the Corporation/Local bodies of UT of J&K is 1463.23 TPD out of which 1437.28 TPD is collected, and 547.5 TPD is treated.There is only one sanitary landfill in Kashmir at Saidapora, Achan where Municipal Solid Waste is dumped in a scientific manner and in all other local

bodies there is no such facility except seven Compositing/Vermicomposting sites and 2 Bio gas sites at different local bodies.

Collection of Municipal Solid Waste: -

In Jammu division, 100% collection of waste has been achieved by 21 local bodies; while partial collection of waste is being done in remaining local bodies.The waste from slaughter houses, meat & fish markets, fruit & vegetable market, which are biodegradable in nature, are not collected separately.

In Kashmir division, Door to Door collection of municipal solid waste is being undertaken in 80% of households in Srinagar city through Srinagar Municipal Corporation. However, no point source segregation has been observed. Construction and demolition waste is separately collected and disposed. There is no separate provision for dairy. Waste (garbage, dry leaves) occasionally burnt.
90 %of non-Residential premises are covered including commercial establishments, Hotels Restaurants, Educational Institutions/Offices etc. However, in the suburbs and interior areas of the city needs improvement/ enhancement for secondary storage as most of the waste is dumped on road sides as the dumper placers being overfilled and the excess garbage gets scattered at the place. Also the number of dumper placers need to be enhanced to cater to the huge volume of the municipal solid waste. Besides, the total number of dump points also need to be increased many fold.

Segregation of municipal solid waste:

In Jammu division, the municipal solid waste is not being segregated of by any ULB except segregation of waste is being implemented partially by MC, Katra & Jammu Municipal Corporation only. Secondary waste segregation started by Katra town as a pilot project with segregation of approx. 1.5 TPD of waste.

In Kashmir division, segregation of municipal Solid waste at source has been initiated by Srinagar Municipal Corporation. No point source segregation of waste is being carried out by any of ULB.

Storage of municipal solid waste

In Jammu division, only primary storage facilities have been established by ULBs in the form of RCC Bins, plastic bins, dumpers/ containers and few secondary storage facilities with closed sheds but with no segregation in place.

In Kashmir division, 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.

Transportation of municipal solid waste

In Jammu division, transportation of waste is carried out in heavy vehicles by ULBs. Mostly the vehicles transporting the MSW under tarpaulin cover.

In Kashmir division, Srinagar Municipal Corporation are equipped with waste transporting vehicles, and mostly wastes are transported under covered conditions thereby reducing littering of the waste on the way. However, separate transportation system for each category of waste is needed.

Processing of municipal solid waste

In Jammu division, there is no processing facility in the region except small scale vermicomposting being carried out at MC Bhaderwah, MC Doda, MC Sunderbani, MC Katra and Jammu Municipal Corporation.

In Kashmir division, facilities available with SMC include, landfilling, mechanical segregator, composting and leachate treatment plant. No municipal body processes the waste for reuse.

Disposal of municipal solid waste

There is no authorized landfill site in operation till now except for open dumpsites. Periodic burying of the waste is however, carried out with the help of JCBs to minimise the visibility of waste. Disposal of waste is being carried out in unscientific manner in dumpsites. An advanced technology incinerator based on fuel free and pressurized air rotating technology has been installed at Sui, MC, Udhampur with approx. 03 TPD) capacity.

In Kashmir Division all kind of waste is disposed of in landfill site by Srinagar Municipal Corporation whereas none of the municipal councils/ committees have sanitary engineered land fill site.

The eco-fragile Tourists places like Pahalgam & Gulmarg, have come up with facilities with regard to the treatment and disposal of the solid waste generated from these areas. The segregated waste collected is processed in auto composters and magnetic disintegrator.

3.11 Jharkhand

In Jharkhand, 42 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the State. Total solid waste generation in the State is 2226.39 TPD out of which 1851.65 TPD is collected, 758.26 TPD is treated and 11086.33 TPD is landfilled.

Land for sanitary landfill site as well as processing facility has been identified in 42 ULBs & is available to 36 ULBs, Landfill site for 6 towns is under process of transfer/NOC/purchase. Out of 42 ULBs, DPRs for SWM Projects of 31 cities have been prepared and approved. All DPRs have been prepared or being prepared as per guidelines given in SWM Rules - 2016. All DPRs prepared are based on waste to compost technology, where as in tender technology is silent so that concessionaires can choose/ suggest more better technology. Concessionaires have been appointed in 25 ULBs for SWM projects for 20 years.

Reverse Vending Machine has been installed at Ranchi, Dhanbad & Jamshedpur cities for recycling of plastic bottles as pilot project. In Chas & Jamshedpur plastic has been used for construction of road.

Segregation at source and collection from door to door of Waste has been initiated in all 42ULBs. Regular IEC activities is being done for source segregation. Total 716 waste rag pickers have been identified, out of which 691 are engaged in SWM activities. Self Help Groups are involved in SWM activities.

Solid waste collection and processing has been improved in Jharkhand in comparison to previous years. Solid waste collection and processing has been

improved in the Jharkhand in comparison to previous years. Door to door garbage collection and segregation of waste has been initiated in almost all ULBs. Wet waste processing through decentralized composting & dry waste is recycled through recyclers. Audio related to source segregation and sanitation is played regularly on the waste collection vehicles.

Concessionaire pastes green sticker on the household which gives segregated waste & red sticker which gives mixed waste. Transportation of wastes in Covered Vehicle is being done. Bulk Garbage generators (BGGS) have been identified in all ULBs. Presently 183 BGGs doing on-site composting. ULBs are doing decentralized composting through pit/windrow in 353 units.

Creating green belt around the SLF and processing Plant site provision is being incorporated in the DPRs and it is done by the concessionaires of SWM Projects.

3.12 Karnataka

316 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the State. Total Solid Waste generation in Karnataka is approx. 11085 TPD out of which approximately 10198 TPD is collected and 6817 TPD of waste is treated and 1250 TPD is landfilled. 216 composting plants, 15 Biogas and 217 RDF/Palletization have been set up in the State. It is reported that 221 Regional/Individual landfill sites are identified and 52 Landfill sites are constructed.

Local bodies have house to house collection system in place (98%). Many ULBs collect mixed waste and transport it 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 tractor, tippers, refuse collector and compactor and others.

3.13 Kerala

In Kerala, there are 93 Municipal Authorities (6 corporation and 87 Municipalities) responsible for MSW management. Nearly 3543 TPD of MSW generated in the State, out of which 964.76 TPD waste is collected and 2550 TPD waste is treated. There are 2 large and 12 small centralized windrow composting plants and 7 vermi

composting plants setup in the State. 1 landfill site has been identified in the State and total 41 dumpsites have been reported. Work awarded, construction to be started for the waste to energy plant at Kozhikode. Clearance has been obtained and power purchase agreement will be executed. Construction to be started by August Bio-mining is being done at present. Land identified for waste to energy plant in other model cities namely Malappuram and Thrissur. Bio-mining started at Njalianparmbu dumpsite and work awarded at Kureepuzha Kollam. Tendering stage at Kottayam, Bhramapuam, Chelora.

3.14 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 approximately 8022.5 TPD, out of which 7235.5 TPD waste is collected and 6472 TPD is treated & 763.5 TPD is landfilled. It is reported that there are 341 landfill sites identified at present in the State, 8 landfill sites (Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Katni, Rewa, Sagar and Ujjain) are in operation and 2 landfill sites at Vijaypur (Gwalior) and Singrauli are under construction. There are 326 existing dumpsites in the State.

100% door to door collection of the waste has been achieved in 372 ULBs and 14 ULBs are facilitating partial door to door collection of the waste. 4217 waste pickers for solid waste management system have been engaged. 100% segregation at source of waste has been achieved in 276 ULBs. However, for the remaining 102 ULBs, 100% segregation of waste from each house is yet to be achieved. The ULBs are segregating dry waste into different components such as plastic, wood, paper, glass, cardboards, etc. 328.41 Metric Ton of plastic was utilized in road construction. Many ULBs supply Refuse Derived Fuel to cement factories as Alternate Fuel & Raw Material (AFR). Other ULBs are also selling segregated dry waste to junk dealers and recycling.

ULBs transporting the segregated waste in covered vehicles from transfer stations to the processing facilities. As per the mandate, all towns/cities with more than 1

lakh population are required to have GPS fitted garbage collection and transportation vehicles.

Presently the cluster based integrated solid waste management adopted by the state is working in 05 cluster that are in various states of implementation. This covers a total of 60 ULBs. Out of 05 cluster 03 cluster are waste to compost (Sagar, Katni and Singrauli) and 02 cluster are waste to energy (Jabalpur and Rewa)

Indore and Bhopal have been sanctioned as standalone projects and state is planning to implement SWM through decentralised solid waste management model (standalone model) in remaining 7-7 ULBs of Bhopal cluster and Indore cluster each. Decentralise solid waste management model with processing facilities at ULBs level is already working in Ujjain city which has waste to compost facility for processing of 190 TPD of waste.

3.15 Maharashtra

Maharashtra is one of the highest urbanized states with nearly 50% population residing in urban areas. Total 396 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the State of Maharashtra, comprising of 27 Municipal Corporation, 238 Municipal Councils and 131 Nagar Panchayats. There are 7 Cantonment Boards. Total Solid Waste generation in the State of Maharashtra for the year 2020-21 is 22632.71 TPD, out of which 22584.4 TPD is collected and 15056.1 TPD of waste is treated. 1355.36 TPD is landfilled and 6221.5 TPD is unscientifically.ULBs installed 372 composting plants as a waste processing facility. Also 83 vermin-composing facilities are installed, 47 bio-methanization plants are installed, 01 waste to Energy plant (4 MW) and 18 RDF plant installed. The 382 landfill sites are identified and 45 sites under construction phase.

ULBs are practicing segregation of waste at source and adequate provisions are made in Solid Waste Management DPRs for achieving 100% segregation of waste at source. ULBs in state are segregating waste into three categories wet, dry and domestic hazardous waste.

Vehicles deployed for collection and transportation of waste have two compartments for dry and wet waste. Segregated waste is further segregated at processing facility and then scientifically processed. Maharashtra is the only state to have registered its own brand "Harit Maha City Compost" for promotion of marketing and sale of city compost which is as per the FCO standards and SWM Rules 2016.

Dry waste collected from the city is further segregated into paper, plastic, glass, metal etc. through secondary segregation process at transfer stations or the designated material recovery facility (MRF) in the city or at solid waste treatment facility. After secondary segregation of dry waste into paper, plastic, glass, metal etc.is being recycled through local sellers in the city, to recyclers in the region or to the waste processing plants in nearby metro cities through prescribed processes.

For treatment of dry waste technical options such as preparation of Refused Derived Fuel (RDF), use of plastic in roads, preparation of oil or granules from plastic etc. are also used in some municipal corporations.

In the Mumbai region, Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai has mandated all bulk generator of solid waste i.e. having area greater than 5000 sq. Mtr to provide in-situ treatment of solid waste generated in their premises. This practice is resulted in reduction of waste generation.

3.16 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.

The municipal solid waste generation is estimated at 282.3 TPD and the actual waste collection is about 190.3 TPD. Out of the actual waste collected 108.6 TPD is processed and the remaining 81.7 TPD is disposed at the existing landfill or dump sites.

Door to door collection is practiced by all 27 local bodies. All ULBs reported storage of waste at source prior to disposal. 22 ULBs reported source segregation.

The waste is transported in open vehicles. A mechanized composting plant has been in operation at the MSW management plant at Lamdeng. During the year of report, 93.4 TPD of waste was processed at the facility. The Waste to Energy plant using pyrolysis technology is under trial run. Five sanitary landfill sites are in operation at Imphal MC, Thoubal MC, Bisanpur MC, Kakching MC and Jiribam MC. Non availability of suitable land continues to be the main constraint for the effective implementation of MSW Rules & setting up of waste processing facility for the local bodies.

3.17 Meghalaya

In the State of Meghalaya, there are total 07 Local Bodies responsible for management of solid waste. About 107.01 TPD of solid waste is generated in the State as reported, out of which 93.02 TPD of MSW is collected, nearly 9.64 TPD is treated and 83.4 TPD is landfilled.

Good practices like house to house collection are being practiced in 4 Municipal Boards (Shillong MB, Tura MB, Williamnagar MB and Resubelpara MB). Segregation is being practiced in 3 Municipal Boards (Shillong Municipal Board Williamnagar MB and Resubelpara Municipal Board). Storage of waste is being practiced in 3 Municipal Boards while covered transportation is adopted in 4 municipal bodies. There are 6 existing dumpsites in the State. 1 dumpsite (Shillong Municipal Board) has been converted to sanitary landfill.

In Meghalaya, composting unit has been set up by Shillong Municipal Board for treating the municipal solid wastes. The total quantity of waste process through composting is 9.64 TPD. There is no incineration plant for Municipal Solid Waste in the State.

3.18 Mizoram

Total 01 ULB is responsible for MSW management in the State. Total solid waste generation is 345.47 TPD out of which 275.92 TPD is collected and 269.71TPD is treated. Solid Waste is being handled by Aizawl Municipal Corporation in Aizawl City and by Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation department in 22 urban

towns through PPP mode. In Aizawl solid waste are collected at various sanitation points covering all 83 local councils. Green and blue colored specially designed trucks are being used for transportation of waste. In urban towns solid waste are being collected on alternate days from various sanitation points by engaging/hiring vehicles. In Aizawl ULB segregation of waste is being done into four bins viz biodegradable, non-biodegradable, plastic and electronic & hazardous waste in all 83 local councils. Segregation of waste has been practiced into two bins viz biodegradable and non-biodegradable in 5 Urban Towns viz Darlawn, Lunglei, Siaha, Kolasib and Hnahthial.

In Aizawl, waste is transported by means of specially designed and covered waste transportation vehicles.

In Aizawl, segregated solid waste is being disposed and processed in Solid Waste Management Centre Tuirial.

Composting

The waste processing facilities include 22 TPD vermin Composting and 50 TPD Mechanical composting facilities.

In order to prevent pollution from compost plant, the following are compiled with namely:-

(a) Properly covered storage area is constructed for incoming organic waste which is provided with impermeable base with facility for collection of leachate.

(b) To minimise nuisance of odour, flies, Eco Micro Organism Solution is used. Further in times of COVID -19 pandemic, the whole area is disinfected with hypochlorite solution.

(c) Pre-process and post-process rejects are removed on daily basis.

(d) Recyclables like Plastics are sent through PROs. Total Quantity of 210.543 MT is collected by five PROs for recycling. Initiative is also being taken for co-incineration of plastic wastes.

(e) The windrow area is also provided with RCC base with niche for leachate collection. A treatment tank is also constructed a little downhill for the leachate to collect by gravity.

(f) After second segregation of municipal solid wastes the inert materials are dumped into the landfill.

3.19 Nagaland

There are total 39 ULBs responsible for implementation of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, in the State. It is estimated that about 330.49 TPD of solid waste is generated daily, out of which only 285.49 TPD is collected, 122 TPD is treated and 7.5 TPD is landfilled.

Collection of waste is done by the Municipal Councils and Town Councils and transported to the dumping site and disposed off.

Door to door collection of solid waste is being carried out in most of the municipal town councils. In town councils where door to door is not being carried out, point to point source of collection is being carried out due to the inability for vehicles to ply in the hilly terrain.

Segregation of some recyclable waste is being carried out and outsourced from the source i.e. households, by the residents to the scrap dealers and by the rag pickers from community bins.

Kohima Municipal Council has covered vehicles with separate dry & wet waste compactors. However, in the other Municipal/Town Councils covered vehicles are not available for transportation of wastes. All the municipal solid waste collected is being disposed off by the Municipal/Town Councils at their respective landfill & dumping site. Kohima Municipal Council had setup a scientific landfill at Lerie landfill, Kohima attached with a plastic recycling unit. Under Dimapur Municipal Council, it is treating the existing dumpsite through bioremediation process and also carrying out bio mining process.

Chumukedima Town Council collects and transports the waste to Material Recovery Facility (MRF) and the unsegregated waste is further being segregated and only rejects are disposed.

Dimapur Municipal Council has begun developing the existing dumpsite to set up a solid waste processing plant in accordance with the SWM Rules.

3.20 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 2132.95 TPD, out of which 2097.14 TPD is collected, 1038.31 TPD is treated and 1034.33 TPD is landfilled (Open Dumping). A total of 53 landfill sites have been identified in the State.

3.21 Punjab

Total 167 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the State. There are 26 ClassI, 47 Class-II, 25 Class-III cities/towns, 56 Nagar Panchayats & 13 Municipal Corporations in the State. Total Solid Waste generation in Punjab is around 4338.37 TPD, out of which 4278.86 TPD of waste is collected, 1894.04 TPD is treated and 2384.82islandfilled.

House to house collection is practiced in 142 ULBs, segregation is practiced in 113 ULBs, storage facility is available in 98ULBs and covered transportation is being practiced in 143 ULBs.

There are a total of 1572 composting facilities operation in the State along with 1 Vermi-composting (at Shamchaurassi) and 2 RDF/palletization facilities (at Bathinda and Ludhiana).

The Department of Local Govt. (DLG) has adopted the decentralized approach for management of solid waste. Total 1572 processing sites (composting pits) have been setup in the State till the end of year 2020 for processing of wet waste. Channelization of recyclable waste is being done through 235 Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) and only inert waste will go to landfill sites. 2 Waste to Energy plant (at Bathinda and Ludhiana) are installed but yet not in operation. Total 143 no. of solid waste dumping sites have been setup by the ULBs in the State.

3.22 Rajasthan

Total 196 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the State. The total solid waste generation in the State is 6897.16 TPD out of which 6720.476 TPD is being

collected through Door to door collection system by Urban Local bodies. Currently 1210.46 TPD waste is being processed by ULBs.5282.16 TPD is landfilled.

Alwar: Municipal Solid Waste generated from Alwar city is door to door collected through auto tippers by Municipal Council Alwar. Dumping site has been identified by Municipal Board Behror, Rajgarb, Kherli, Kishangarhbass, Khairtal and solid waste is being dumped at identified sites.
Door to door municipal waste is collected by all the Municipal bodies through Auto tippers (i.e Alwar Behror, Rajgarh, Kherli, Kishangarhbass, Khairtali and Thana gazi). Material recovery facility has been developed by Municipal Council Alwar.

Balotra: Municipal Solid Waste generated from Barmeris collected door to door with the help of auto tippers and sent to dump site (gehu).
Municipal solid waste generated from Balotra, Jalore, Bhinmal and Sanchore is collected door to door with the help of auto tippers and sent to dump site.

Bikaner: Municipal Solid waste generated from the Bikaner City, Ganganagar City and Hanumangarh City is collected door to door- through Auto Tippers by Municipal Corporation Bikaner, Municipal council Sriganganagar and Municipal council Hanumangarh respectively. Collected waste is being transported to dump site. Material recovery facility has been developed by Municipal Council Sriganganagar whereas proposed recovery facility by Municipal Council Hanumangarh is under construction phase. Municipal Corporation Bikaner has also proposed to set up a Material recovery facility. Sites are identified by Municipal Council Hanumangarh and Sriganganagar for establishing a municipal solid waste processing plant (Compost & RDF plant).

Chittorgarh: MSW generated from Chittorgarh city is door to door collected through Auto Tippers by Municipal Council, Chittorgarh and is being sent to dumpsite. MC Chittorgarh have identified dumping site a Bojuna village for setting up solid waste processing facilities.

Kishangarh: There are total 25 No.'s of ULB's working in the district Ajmer, Nagour, Tonk. Almost all of these ULB's has been provided motorized vehicles for door to door collection of Municipal Solid Waste.

Kota: 100 % Door to door collection and proper segregation facility is provided by all ULB's. Durnp site has been maintained by all ULB's except Anta. Except Kehavraipatanno ULB has been provided the Solid waste processing facility.

Jaipur: Municipal Solid waste generated from Jaipur is door to door collected through auto tippers by MC Jaipur and sent to transfer station at Lal Doongri and Jhalana. Other ULB's are also doing the same practice. All the local bodies are segregating and transporting the solid waste to the identified dumping sites for the disposal. Jaipur Municipal Corporation has provided 5145 green and blue dustbin for collection of solid waste. Work has been allotted for production of RDF and compost from solid waste. JMC has completed the MRF Facility centre establishment at Mathuradaspura Landfill site and work is in progress at Sevapura.

Jodhpur: 100% Door to door collection and proper segregation facility is provided by all ULB`s. Jodhpur Municipal Corporation has sanctioned 06 MW waste to energy plant for which work order has been issued.

Udaipur: MSW generated from Udaipur city is door to door collected through auto tippers by Municipal Corporation Udaipur (MCU). MCU has identified two dumping sites at village Balicha and Titardi for setting up solid waste processing facilities. MSW generated from Dungarpur is sent to transfer station after door to door collection through auto tippers.

MC Udaipur has 107 auto tippers for door to door collection of waste in all 70 wards while Nagar Parishad Dungarpur has 18 vehicles for collection of waste in all 40 wards. 100 percent source segregation is being done in all wards of Udaipur and Dungarpur.

- 30TPD MRF plant at Titardi is functional.
- 60 TPD wet waste composting plant at Titrardi is operational.
- 50 TPD MRF plant is under construction process at Balicha.
- 20 TPD bio-methanization plant at Balicha is operational.

Bhilwara: 100% Door to door collection facility has been provided by ULB's namely Shahpura, Asind, Bhilwara and Nathdwara only while other ULB's have providedapprox.80 percent door to door collection facility. 75 TPD RDF & l5 TPD compost plant is operational at MC Bhilwara.

Pali: Municipal solid waste generated from Pali and Sirohi city is door to door collected through auto tippers by respective Municipal Council. Door to door municipal waste is collected by all municipal bodies through tractor and auto tippers. Material recovery system at Pali has been installed and manufacturing of RDF and compost of 250 TPD installed Capacity.

Sikar: Municipal Solid Waste generated from Sikar, Jhunjhnu & Churu is collected through Auto tippers. 100 % door to door collection is in all ULB's while segregation is partial. In Sikar, all ULB's have identified dumping sites while in Churu all ULB's except Nagar Palika Rajaldeshar and in Jhunjnu all ULB's except Nagar Palika Bagar have identified dumping sites. Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) are under construction in all ULB's.

Bhiwadi: Municipal Solid waste generated from Bhiwadi city and from Tijara tehsil is door to door collected through Auto Tippers by Municipal Council, Bhiwadi. Presently there is no dumping yard in Bhiwadi industrial complex for disposal of municipal solid waste. For installation of MRF and transfer point, a piece of land is identified at village-Godhan by BIDA.

Bharatpur: Municipal Solid Waste generated from all four districts i.e. Bharatpur, Sawaimadhopur, Karauliand Dholpur is door to door collected through auto tippers

and is being transported to identified dumping sites. Dumping sites has been identified by Municipal Board Bharatpur, Bayana, Deeg, Kumher. Bhusawar, Kaman, Rupbas, Weir, Karauli, Hindaun City, Todabhim, Sawaimadhopur, Gangapur city, Dholopur, Rajakhera, Bari and Nadbai. MRF facility has been established by Bari, Weir, Hindaun and Sawai Madhopur. Other municipalities have temporary facility for segregation and material recovery.

3.23 Sikkim

Total 07 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the State. Total Solid waste generation in the State is around 71.9 TPD out of which 71.9 TPD is collected, 20.35 TPD is treated and 51.55 is landfilled/dumped. Door to door collection of segregated waste is being currently practiced in most of the ULBs of Sikkim through garbage collection vehicle. Practice of community bins/secondary waste storage facility has been stopped but GMC has placed bins for tourist and local public in main market area. All the wards under ULBs are covered with segregation bins for wet and dry waste. One 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 with GPS facility. The waste is landfilled or dumped in designed sited at different locations across the State. The town of Mangan in North Sikkim process roughly about 80 kg/day of total solid waste generated through Organic Waste Convertor Machine. The compost generated is old in open Market. A compost plant is in operation at Martam landfill site. Ringdang in North Sikkim has been approved by Urban Development Department for the construction of sanitary landfill.

3.24 Tamil Nadu

There are 15 Corporations, 121 Municipalities and 528 Town Panchayats in the State of Tamil Nadu. The total quantity of solid waste generation is 13422 tons / day as reported by the local bodies out of which 12844 Tons / day of solid waste is being collected and 9430.35 Tons / day of solid waste is treated and 2301.04 tons

/ day of municipal solid waste is land-filled in the landfill and dumpsites located in the State of Tamil Nadu. Local bodies which generate 5 TPD of municipal solid waste have applied for Authorisation. 224 applications for authorization have been received and Authorisation issued for the said applications.

Collection, Transportation and Segregation of MSW in Tamil Nadu:

Collection, Transpiration and Segregation of MSW:

The urban local bodies at several places have organized collection of MSW by house to house collection, by using collection bins, compactor bins, lorries using dust bins, etc. All the urban local bodies have partly started the source segregation of municipal solid wastes generated in their limits and are partly composting the biodegradable waste. Transport facilities such as dumper placer, tipper lorry, tipper tractor, trucks, etc. have been used by the Corporations for transportation of wastes and in some cases the vehicle are closed or pneumatic compactors are used in few corporation areas. Similarly, Municipalities and Town Panchayats utilize the transport facilities such as tractor trailer, dumper placer, tipper, tricycle, push carts etc.

Solid waste Processing Facilities in Tamil Nadu:

In the state of Tamil Nadu, various waste processing facilities like windrow composting, Vermi composting, Micro Compost Centres (MCC), Onsite Composting (OCC) and Bio Methanation are being followed.

- 1087 MCC sanctioned to process 4035 TPD of wet waste in 15 Corporations and 121 Municipalities and 42 Town panchayats. So far, 901 MCCs with handling capacity of 3159 TPD have been established and processing for 2527 TPD. In GCC, 743 Mulch Pits, 262 Sintex Tank and 3394 units of Well ring with handling capacity of 630 TPD are established. One Bio CNG plant is in trial run at a capacity of 50 TPD.
- 876 OCCs are established in Corporations & Municipalities with a handling capacity of 416 TPD as waste to compost and processing for 342 TPD.

- 107 Bio-methanation plants are established to process 230 TPD of Wet Waste. 529 Windrows and 263 Vermi Composting plants are functioning with capacity of 1242 TPD.

  The overall processing percentage of wet waste is 72 %.
- To dispose the dry waste generated in ULBs, 438 numbers of Material Recovery Facilities centre have been sanctioned of which 431 are operational and remaining are in progress.

Scientific Landfill sites and dumpsites:

In the State of Tamil Nadu, 4 number of landfill sites have been constructed and the same have been capped. Nearly 210 dumpsites are in existence in the State of Tamil Nadu, out of which 23 dumpsites (1 corporation, 13 Municipalties, 9 town panchayats) viz Pallikaranai at Greater Chennai Corporation, Chidambaram, Kumbakonam, Idappadi, Bhavani, Arni Mettupalayam, Kangeyam, Vellaloil, Sembakkam, Pammal, Anakaputhur, Poonamallee, Bodinaickkanur, Madukkur, Thammampatty, Marakkanam, Ulundurpet, Denkanikottai, Kaveripattinam, Thirumazhisai, Thirunindravur and Thenkarai have been reclaimed and the reclamation of the 129 dumpsites are under progress.

3.25 Telangana

There are 142 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) existing in Telangana State and among them, 13 are corporations and 129 are Municipalities. About 9965 TPD of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is being generated from these ULBs and about 9965 TPD is collected every day, 7530 TPD is treated, 991 is going to landfill and remaining is disposed on the open landfill. The following municipal solid waste processing plants are located in the State:

i. **M/s. Hyderabad Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Project (6275 TPD):** The facility process and disposed the MSW generated in GHMC area. The provision of scientific landfill, green belt, reclamation etc. are under progress.

ii. **M/s. Shalivana (MSW) Green Energy Ltd, Karimnagar District:** The facility obtained CFO of the Board to operate waste to energy project of capacity 12 MW by using Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) generated from processing of 412 TPD of RDF using MSW generated in the municipalities of Karimanagar, Ramagundam, Jagitial, Siricilla, Karutla, Metpalli and Siddipet. The Board has issued CFO vide letter dated 12.01.2017 which was valid upto 31st October, 2019. Presently, the unit is not in operation due to non-viability of tariff.

iii. **M/s. Hema Sri Power Projects Ltd., Nalgonda District:** The Municipal Administration & Urban Development (J2) Department by G.O.Ms.No.168 M.A. dated 15.04.2006 permitted M/s. Hema Sri Power Projects, Nalgonda District to establish and operate power plant (12.6 MSW), waste processing and waste disposal facility at Vibhalapuram (V), Mothey (M), Nalgonda District by allotting Warangal, Jangaon, Bhongir, Nalgonda, Miryalguda, Suryapet, Khammam, Yllandru, Kothaudem, Palwancha, Sattupally, Manuguru, Badrachalma, Jaggaiahpet. The total waste generated from ULBs allotted to M/s. Hema Sri Power Projects is 345 TPD. The Board vide order dated 10.06.2010 issued CFE to M/s. Hema Sir Power Projects to establish 12.6 MW power plant. Presently, the unit is not in operation.

iv. **M/s. RDF Power Projects, Nalgonda District:** The facility is Waste to Energy project of capacity 11 MW by using 315 TPD MSW. The Board has issued CFE vide order dated 01.03.2006, 04.08.2011, 31.05.2012, 23.11.2012, 13.04.2015 & 10.08.2016 with validity up to 31.03.2018. The Board has issued amendment to the CFE vide order dated 03.07.2018.

v. **M/s. SVGPPL, Yacharam, Ibrahmipatnam (12 MW):** Permission for granting extension of time to agency (M/s. SVGPPL) for entering into PPA with TSSPDCL is under examination of GHMC.

House to house collection of MSW has been started in all local bodies in the State. As per the information furnished by the Commissioner& Director of Municipal Administration, 100% of households are covered under door to door collection. About 39% of households in the State are covered under source segregation and proposed to achieve 100 % source segregation by 31.03.2022. MSW is transported in covered vehicles and trucks.

Processing of Municipal Solid Wastes: Compost plant established in 141 Municipalities with 230 Waste to Compost. DRCC established in 140 Municipalities with 291 DRCC (GHMC - 85 + Other ULBs - 206).

The details of waste to energy plants set up to produce energy.

a) 19.8 MW Capacity at Jawaharnagar.

b) 11 MW Capacity at Chennaravulapally, Bibi Nagar.

c) 12 MW Capacity Permission for granting extension of time to agency (M/s. SVGPPL) for entering into PPA with TSSPDCL is under examination of GHMC.

d) 12 MW Capacity plant at Karimnagar.

e) 12.6 MW capacity plant at Suryapet.

f) The Board issued CFE for establishing Waste to Energy plant of capacity 14.5 MW at Dundigal.

Disposal of municipal solid waste: The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has constructed the sanitary landfill facility and operating the same. The rest of the ULBs are dumping the MSW in the existing dump sites.

3.26 Tripura

There are total 20 ULBs responsible for implementation of the SWM Rules, 2016, in the State comprising of 1 Municipal Corporation, 14 Municipal Council & 5 Nagar Panchayats. Total Solid Waste generated in the State is about 333.9 TPD, out of which 317.69 TPD is collected, 214.06 TPD is collected and12.9 TPD is landfilled. Good practices have been initiated in 07 towns/cities,

Door to door collection is being practiced in 325 wards in 20 ULBs. Segregation, storage and covered transpiration is being practiced in all 20 ULBs.

5 (five) ULBs namely Agartala, Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Ranirbazar and Jirania are using Debendra Chandra Nagar Processing site for treatment and disposal of solid waste. 1 (one) ULB namely Kamalpur have 6 TPD capacity processing site for treatment and disposal of solid waste. Remaining 14 ULBs have identified landfill sites for treatment and disposal of solid waste.6 (six) ULBs namely Agartala, Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Ranirbazar, Kamalpur and Jirania have constructed landfills. 4 (four) landfill sites (Agartala MC, Bishalgarg MC, Mohanpur MC & Kamalpur MC) are in operation. There are total 12 number of existing dumpsite in the State. Action Plan has been submitted by all 20 ULBs.

3.27 Uttarakhand

There are total 91 ULBs and 09 Cantonment Boards responsible for implementation of the SWM Rules, 2016, in the State. Total solid waste generation in the State is about 1458.46 TPD, out of which 1378.99 TPD is collected and 779.85 TPD is treated. Good practices are implemented in the towns of Dehradun and Hardwar. Door to door waste collection is initiated in all 1139 wards. Source segregation of waste is being carried out in 792 wards. There are two compositing facilities operational in the State in Dehradun (300 TPD) and Haridwar (250 TPD). 2 landfill sites have been constructed and are in operation (Nagar Nigam Dehradun and Nagar Nigam Haridwar). Total number of existing dumpsites in the States are 34. 48 ULBs have procured land (covering 73 ULBs). 5 ULBs have land on rent. 1 cluster covering 02 ULB and 08 standalone ULBs have identified forest land and they are in process of land transfer.3 ULBs have identified revenue land and they are in process of procurement.

ULBs have procured transportation vehicles with cover and having separate compartment waste. New GPS enabled vehicles are being used for collection and transportation of municipal waste.

3.28 Uttar Pradesh

There are 651 ULBs in Uttar Pradesh comprising of 17 Nagar Nigams, 198 Nagar Palika Parishad and 436 Nagar Panchayats, which are responsible for

management of solid waste in the State. Total Solid Waste Generation is 14710 TPD. The quantity of collected solid waste is 14292 TPD. There are 17 MSW processing facilities functional with cumulative treatment capacity of 5520 TPD.

Door to door collection is done in 11912 wards out of 12021 wards. All the 17 Nagar Nigam have vehicle tracking system installed and GPS in enabled vehicles are being used. At present 592 ULBs have identified and allotted lands for setting up of processing and disposal facilities for Solid Waste Management. The State Level High Power Steering Committee has approved a comprehensive strategy for setting of processing facilities in all ULBs in decentralized manner for creating composting of wet waste and material recovery facility for dry waste. State has constitutes Special Task Force for awareness about SWM Rules 2016. 107871 compost pits have been made while 92077 compost pits are under construction in the State. At present 592 ULBs have identified and allotted lands for setting up of processing and disposal facilities for Solid Waste Management.

3.29 West Bengal

Total 125 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the State. There are 58 Nos. Class - I Towns and 32 Nos. of Class - II towns in the State. Total Solid Waste generation in the State is around 13709 TPD, of which 13356 of waste is collected, 667.6 TPD is treated and 202.23 TPD is landfilled.13 municipalities have installed compost plants, out of which, 10 compost plants are operational at present. 13 sanitary landfills have been developed involving 25 ULBs including regional landfill developed by Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority in Hooghly district for 6 municipalities namely, Uttarpara-Kotrung, Konnagar, Rishra, Serampore, Baidyabati and Chamdany Municipality. Out of these 02 landfills are operational at present, including the aforesaid regional landfill. Apart from these, Department of Urban Development & Municipal Affairs, Govt. of WB has proposed to setup 4 cluster projects involving 18 municipalities.

About 97 % of ULBs (2878 wards out of 2938 wards) have door to door collection system. 100% of ULBs are transporting waste in covered vehicles. Household level/source segregation is being practiced in about 31.2 % of ULBs.

3.30 Andaman & Nicobar Islands:

There is 01 ULB (Port Blair Municipal Council) in Andaman & Nicobar Islands which is divided into 70 Gram Panchayats. Total waste generation in the UT in the year 2020-21 is approx. 89TPD out of which approx. 82 TPD is collected, 75 TPD of waste is treated while 7 TPD is landfilled. Door to door collection is carried out in all 24 wards of Port Blair Town. 50 % of households are covered in door to door collection of solid waste. 100% of solid waste at source is collected in segregated form in urban areas. 90 % of solid waste is stored at sourced in segregated form in rural area. Transportation of waste is carried out through tarpaulin covered vehicles. At present in Port Blair Town, 1 landfill site at Brookshabad has been identified by the Port Blair Municipal Corporation and they are in process of bio mining the old landfill site with authorised agencies. The Gram Panchayats of A&N islands have identified 17 nos. of dumping sites containing legacy wastes. As the quantity of waste is not considerable, the biomining and bio remediation is not feasible. Out of total 07 sites are completely cleared and the clearing of remaining sites in initiated.

3.31 Chandigarh

There is 1 ULB responsible for implementation of the SWM Rules, 2016, in the UT. Total solid waste generated in the State is approx. 513 TPD, out of which 513 TPD is collected, 69 TPD is treated and 444 TPD is landfilled. The Municipal Corporation, Chandigarh (MCC) has facilitated door to door collection system in 24 wards out of 26 wards of Chandigarh. MCC has deputed 489 GPS installed compartmentalized vehicles (for dry, wet and domestic hazardous waste) for door to door collection and transportation of segregated waste from the city.

The present processing plant is functioning far below its optimum capacity so the process for upgradation of the plant has been initiated by MCC. IIT Ropar has been issued letter of intent for preparation of DPR.

Meanwhile, MCC has made arrangements so that the wet waste generated everyday is processed immediately. Along with this, 04 Nos. of manual Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) are functional. Also mechanized MRFs at 3 BRD and Industrial Area are functional. One more mechanical MRF at Dadumajra will be functional soon.

The work of bio remediation for legacy waste has also started. No fresh waste is being dumped at the legacy waste site. One compost plant of 300 TPD capacity is installed at Dadumajra. Waste collected from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market is treated in a bio-methanation plant of 5 TPD capacity. Aerobic composting is in practice in 59 Nos. Gardens/parks of the city. All the bulk waste generators are practicing onsite composting of their wet waste.

3.32 Daman & Diu

Total 06 ULBs are responsible for MSW management in the Union Territory. The total solid waste generation in the State is 267 TPD. 267 TPD (100 %) waste is collected out of which 237 TPD is treated and 14.5 TPD is landfilled. 100 % of households practice storage of waste at source in domestic bins. 100% of non-residential premises practice storage of waste at source in commercial/institutional bins. 0% of households dispose or throw solid waste on the streets.

3.33 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 10990 TPD out of which 10990 TPD waste is collected, 5193.57 TPD waste is treated and 5533 TPD waste is landfilled.

About 100% collection of solid waste, door to door collection and transportation in covered vehicles have been reported by the local bodies in Annual Reports. NDMC has reported that 90% premises in the area are segregating the waste at source. Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) has reported that 90% premises in Civil Area & 60% premises in Army Area are segregating waste at source.

SDMC reported that 80-100 % premises in their areas are segregating waste at source. EDMC has reported that 30% premises in their areas are segregating the waste at source. North DMC has reported that 80% premises in their 3 model wards are segregating the waste at source however information not provided for other wards in their areas.

MSW Processing and Disposal Facilities:

There is one Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility at Bawana for processing of 2000 TPD of municipal solid waste having Waste to Energy Plant, Compost Plant and Engineered Sanitary Landfill. This integrated Solid Waste Management facility is being operated by M/s. Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd. One Engineered Sanitary Landfill is proposed to be developed by South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) at Tehkhand. An integrated Solid Waste Management facility for 2000 TPD is proposed to be developed by East Delhi Municipal Corporation in joint venture with NTPC at Ghonda Gujran mainly comprising Bio-methanation Plant, Power Plant and C & D Waste Processing Plant. There is one Centralised Compost Plant at Okhla of 200 TPD capacity.

Delhi has 3 Waste to Energy Plants (WTE plants) of combined capacity 4550 TPD at 3 different locations in Delhi namely Okhla, Ghazipur and Bawana. One new Waste to Energy Plant of capacity about 2000 TPD is proposed at Tehkhand and another one of 600 TPD capacity in the Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Processing Facility at Ghonda Gujran. After commissioning of these 2 proposed WTEs capacity of WTE plants will increase from 4550 TPD to about 7150 TPD by September, 2022.

Operational Waste to Energy Plants in Delhi

S.No.	Name of Waste to Energy Plant	Existing Capacity (in TPD)	Electricity Generation in MW

1	Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company Ltd., Old NDMC Compost Site, Okhla	1950	23
2	East Delhi Waste Processing Company Ltd., Ghazipur	1300	12
3	Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd, Narela Bawana Road, Bawana	1300	24
	Total	**4550**	**59**

Proposed Waste Processing Facilities & Sanitary Landfill in Delhi

S.No.	Particulars	Location	Area of Local Body	Capacity	Expected Timeline for Completion
1	Waste to Energy Plant	Tehkhand	SDMC	2000 TPD	31.03.2022
2	Integrated Waste Management and Energy Generation Facility	Ghonda Gujran	EDMC	2000 TPD	30.09.2022
3	Engineered Sanitary Landfill	Tehkhand	SDMC	-----	31.12.2022
4	Integrated Waste Collection, Segregation, Transportation, Processing & Disposal	At Ranikhera for 3 zones of North DMC (City-SP, Karol Bagh &	North DMC	2500 TPD	December, 2022

		Narela zone)			
5	Two Bio-CNG Plants	at Tehkhand& Keshopur	SDMC	550 TPD each	December, 2022.
6	RDF Processing plant	at Tehkhand	SDMC	50 TPD	December, 2022.
7	Bio-methanation Plant		NDMC	30 TPD	December, 2022.
8	Biogas plant	at Ghogha Dairy	NDMC	200 TPD	December, 2023.
9	2 Bio-Gas Plants	at Goyala & Nangli Dairies	SDMC	200 TPD each	Feb 2022
10	Bio-Gas Plant	at Ghazipur Dairy	EDMC	100 TPD	work held up due to public hindrance

100% of generated solid waste is collected in North DMC and 80% premises in model wards are segregating waste at source. Collected solid waste is transported by tractors, Non tipping trucks, tipping trucks, dumper placers, refuse collectors, compactors, JCB/loaders and MRS. Around 2000 TPD of waste from the area of North DMC is being processed/treated at the integrated solid waste management facility at Bawana by M/s Delhi MSW Solutions.

Under South DMC, 80- 100 % (in 15 Model Wards), 60 - 80% (in9 Wards), 50-60% (in 4 Wards), 40-50% (in 9 Wards), 20-40% (in 13 Wards), 10-20% (in 8 Wards)are segregating waste at source. Collected Solid Waste is transported by Tipping trucks, Dumper placers, Refuse collectors, Compactors, JCB/Loader, Hook Loaders, Auto tippers, Tata407, Mobile Transfer Station (MTS), Bin Washer Vehicles, Bins, Fixed Compactor Transfer Station (FCTS)/Portable Compactor Transfer Station (PCTS), Tricycle, Road Sweeping Collecting Vehicles (RCV's) Wheel Barrow, Cycle rickshaw, Wheel Dustbin, Container, Three wheeler. About

1800 TPD of generated solid waste is dumped at Okhla dumpsite. 1600 TPD of waste generated from area of SDMC is being processed/treated at WTE plant at Okhla & 200 TPD is processed/treated at Compost Plant Okhla.

Under East DMC, 30% premises are segregating waste at source. Transportation of collected solid waste to SLF site is outsourced. 1380 TPD of waste is disposed at Ghazipur dumpsite. Waste generated from EDMC area is being processed / treated at WTE plant Ghazipur.

Under New Delhi Municipal Corporation, 90% premises are segregating waste at source and Collected Solid Waste is transported by Tipping truck, Auto tipper, Refuse collectors, open tipper truck, Compactors, Wheel - barrows, Tricycles, JCBs, Hook loaders. About 218.432 TPD of waste generated from the area of New DMC is being processed/treated at WTE/compost plant.

Under Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB), 90% premises in Civil area and 60% premises in Army area are segregating waste at source. Collected solid waste is transported by Tractors, Tipping trucks, Refuse collectors and JCB loader. Around 31 TPD of waste from are of DCB is disposed at Okhla dumpsite.
Action plan submitted by SDMC, DCB, NDMC & North DMC.

3.34 Lakshadweep

Lakshadweep Administration has assigned the responsibility of management of solid waste to the Department of Environment & Forest, UT of Lakshadweep. Zonal offices of E&F of each island are managing the collection, segregation, transportation and disposal of solid waste. A total 35 TPD waste is generated, out of which 17.13 TPD is collected and 17.13 TPD is treated. Door to door collection is not being practiced at present. The kitchen waste is being processed in their own localities. The sweeping waste is being collected and transported to Central Garbage Depository for preparation of window compost. UT of Lakshadweep Administration placed 6648 waste bins in different localities for the collection of

non-biodegradable waste from the total 12000 households. E Cart closed vehicles and TATA closed vehicles are used for covered transportation of waste.

Union Territory of Lakshadweep is implementing the various schemes for management of Solid Waste in the entire island of UT of Lakshadweep. In this regards the following progress made during the year 2020-21 in Lakshadweep under Solid Waste Management:

- Appointment of Swatch workers: A total of 455 Swatch workers engaged to carry out of various cleaning activities, collection, transportation, segregation, treatment and disposal of non-biodegradable and bio-degradable waste management in the islands.
- Collection of non-biodegradable: Daily collecting the non-biodegradable waste from6648 waste bins placed in various places of island. The UT Administration has taken 7340sqm land on lease basis and is under development of MRF facilities at Kavaratti on demonstration basis. Request For Proposal (RFP) for outsourcing the integrated waste management is under finalization which include collection, segregation, transportation, disposal and also to establish waste management facilities in all islands.
- Implementation of User fee: As per the direction of Hon'ble NGT orders and Lakshadweep solid waste Management Bye-Law 2018, the department implemented the user fee collection in Kavaratti Island in May 2020.
- Procurement of Closed vehicle: Five numbers closed vehicles are procured anddistributed 2 numbers to Kavaratti, one each to Agatti. Androth and Minicoy Islands forgarbage collection and transportation in the islands. 12 numbers E-cart closed vehicles also engaged in the waste transportation.
- Procurement of machineries: Thumboor Model Compost Plant for 33 MT and incinerator for installation of 8 islands are under progress.
- Procurement of waste bins: The department procured blue, green and red coloured waste bins for collection of solid waste, plastic waste and sanitary diapers at Kavaratti island. The same proposal of waste bin procurement is under process for replicating the other islands.

- Management of Single Use Plastics: The UT of Lakshadweep Administration banned 13 numbers of single use plastic items from its territory with effect from 26th January, 20l9 as per Notification F.No.66/33/2019-E&F (P&L) dated 25.01.2019
- Transportation of recyclable waste: Due to the special geographical nature of the Lakshadweep, Lakshadweep Administration has initiated the transportation of recyclable waste including cement bags into recycling unit at mainland. A total 329 MT recyclable waste transported from various islands to Mainland during the year 2020-21for recycling.
- IEC awareness: As a part of the management of Single Use Plastics in Union territory of Lakshadweep, the UT of Lakshadweep Administration has placed sign boards at various important corners of the all islands for the awareness of the public.
- Monitoring: The State Level and Island Level monitoring committee had constituted in all the Islands for strict monitoring and enforcement of solid waste management in UT of Lakshadweep. This committee has conducted frequent raid in major shops other wholesale markets in the Islands.

3.35 Puducherry

There are total 15 Local Bodies (5 Municipalities and 10 Commune Panchayats) responsible for implementation of the SWM Rules, 2016. Total estimated solid waste generation in the Union Territory is not provided. The estimated waste generated is 504.5 TPD out of which 482 TPD is collected, 36 TPD is treated and 446 TPD is landfilled. In ten wards segregation of waste is being practiced into degradable and non-biodegradable waste. In other wards without segregation, door to door collection is being done. Segregation is being practiced in selected wards. Waste transportation is done in compactors and covered trucks.

Segregation of solid waste at collection point is being done in selected areas of urban limit. It will be extended for other wards. Local bodies are taking earnest step for source segregation by introducing various IEC methodologies.

Two local bodies have taken initiatives for processing of solid waste i.e. Bio-methanataion/Nisargruna Technology of BARC with the financial assistance of PPCC. Oulgaret and Karaikal Municipality, Mahe municipality is processing their waste by composting.

4.0 Best Practices in Solid Waste Management

The best practices as reported by the SPCBs/PCCs in their Annual Report is summarized in table below:

Table 12: Best practices as reported by the SPCBs/PCCs

Sl. No	State	Best Practice
1	Andhra Pradesh	• CCTVs installed at dumpsites in 70 ULBs and is in progress in remaining 54 ULBs • 99% Households covered under door-to-door collection
2	Andaman & Nicobar Island	• 100% waste collected in segregated form • Spot fine imposed on littering • Implementation of levy of user fee as door to door monthly charge • Water ATMs installed
3	Chandigarh	• Waste collected from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market treated in bio-methanation plant. • All the bulk waste generators are practicing onsite composting of their wet waste.
4	Chhattisgarh	• Percentage of waste processed: 100% • Timely monitoring for implementation of SWM policy is being done through MIS database. • Project implementation units (PIUs) & S state level project management units (PMUs) are developed for management of solid waste. • Solid Liquid Resource Management centres established in 164/ 166 ULBs. Integrated waste management centres set up in remaining two Local bodies. • Registration of waste pickers done and survey conducted to identify new waste pickers • PPEs have been provided to sanitation workers to ensure the safety and hygiene
4	Delhi	• 100 % door to door collection of MSW has been achieved.

Sl. No	State	Best Practice
5	Goa	• Waste processing is 87%. • Decentralized composting in housing societies, municipal markets and public gardens to treat biodegradable waste.
6	Gujarat	• 100 % door to door collection of MSW has been achieved.
7	Haryana	• Govt. of Haryana has adopted cluster based integrated approach for solid waste management. State has been divided in 14 clusters out of which 4 will be based on waste to energy and 10 will be based on compost/RDF.
8	Himachal Pradesh	• Pit composting facility is operational in all ULBs.
9	J&K	• Composting practiced through Auto-Composters and Disintegrators.
10	Kerala	• Different types of composting including aero bins, bio bins, pipe compost and ring compost are practices adopted in the state.
11	Karnataka	• 100 % door to door collection of MSW has been achieved.
12	Lakshadweep	• Provided blue and green bins to each household to get segregated bio degradable and non- biodegradable. • 455 swachh workers are engaged to carry out various SWM activities.
13	Madhya Pradesh	• 100 % door to door collection of MSW has been achieved. • Composting setup in 130 towns, RDF palletization in 47 towns, biogas in 3 towns and vermi-composting in 33 towns. • 50 out of 328 dumpsites reclaimed. • State actively promoting home composting to reduce waste at source.
14	Maharashtra	• Maharashtra has registered its own brand “Harita Maha City Compost” for sale of city compost which is as per FCO standards. • Board has developed web portal for ULBs for monitoring of daily and monthly data for solid waste management. • Board has initiated concept of providing financial and technical assistance to Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats for setting up

Sl. No	State	Best Practice
		solid waste management facilities. • Board has prepared model tender document on SWM for ULBs • ULBs have integrated rag pickers into formal system and involved them for recycling and recovery of waste.
15	Manipur	• Trial run for Waste to Energy plant based on pyrolysis technology is under process at Langdeng site.
16	Mizoram	• Training was conducted for waste pickers collectors & workers throughout the year. • To minimize nuisance of order, flies eco micro solution is used.
17	Nagaland	• Bailing machines have been provided in 11 district headquarters. • Dimapur Municipal Corporation has begun developing existing dumpsite to develop solid waste processing.
18	Pondicherry	• 18 out of 18 application received have been granted authorization for solid waste processing • All local bodies have identified suitable land for SLF and MRF & authorization has been used to the Local bodies. • Local bodies have taken initiatives for processing of solid waste as per Nisarguna technology of BARC with financial assistance of PPCC. • Pipe composting is practiced in one of the local body.
19	Sikkim	• Transportation of waste is being done by vehicles with GPS facility.
20	Tamil Nadu	• Onsite compositing Barrel method is being practiced in 25 wards. • ULBs are adopting Micro Compost Centre (MCC) methodology for composting, in which the leachate generated is recycled.
21	Telangana	• 100% door to door collection of MSW has been achieved. • Feacal Sludge Treatment plants (FSTP) are established in 2 ULBs. • 67 ULBs are grouped into 5 clusters for

Sl. No	State	Best Practice
		allotting the Bio-mining work on PPP basis.
22	Uttarakhand	• GPS enabled vehicle used for collection & transportation of waste • Onsite composting is practiced in all ULBs.

5.0 Environmental Performance (SWM) based rating of States/ UTs

The performance of States/ UTs in different components of Solid Waste Management has been assessed and the States/ UTs have been ranked based on their overall performance in Solid Waste Management. Different components included in the performance include;

a) Waste processed, landfilled, gap in waste management vis-à-vis total waste generated in the State/ UT
b) Authorization granted to and monitoring of Solid Waste Management facilities in the State/ UT by the concerned SPCBs/PCCs
c) Technology adopted for waste management
d) Number of landfills vs Number of dumpsites(total/ reclaimed/ converted to landfill) in the States/ UTs
e) Best practices for Solid Waste Management adopted in the State/ UT

The template of the performance assessment is placed at **Annexure - I** and Environment Performance based rating is placed at **Annexure – II.**

Following are the findings of the assessment:

a) Ranking of States:

The score awarded to individual States/ UTs is given in Table13 and the comparative assessment is illustrated in Figure 7. As can be seen from the information presented -Madhya Pradesh has obtained the highest score (76.75) followed by Goa (71.50), Chandigarh (71.25), Chhattisgarh (69.00), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (67.75) & Maharashtra (67.50) in that order. States/UTs which have obtained the lowest score in the performance in Solid Waste management are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, West Bengal &

Lakshadweep of which Arunachal Pradesh (25.00) has obtained the lowest score.

TABLE 12: Environmental Performance (SWM) based ranking of States/ UTs

Rank	State	Total Marks
1	Madhya Pradesh	76.75
2	Goa	71.50
3	Chandigarh	71.25
4	Chhattisgarh	69.00
5	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67.75
6	Maharashtra	67.50
7	Telangana	63.00
8	Karnataka	62.75
9	Tamil Nadu	62.25
10	Delhi	60.50
11	Gujarat	59.50
12	Haryana	58.50
13	Andhra Pradesh	58.00
14	Tripura	56.75
15	Mizoram	53.00
16	DDDNH	52.50
17	Kerala	52.25
18	Himachal Pradesh	50.75
19	Sikkim	50.00
20	Puducherry	49.50
21	Manipur	49.00
22	Jharkhand	48.25

Rank	State	Total Marks
23	Rajasthan	48.00
24	Uttarakhand	47.25
25	Jammu & Kashmir	47.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	46.00
27	Odisha	45.50
28	Nagaland	42.00
29	Punjab	40.75
30	Meghalaya	39.50
31	Lakshadweep	37.50
32	West Bengal	29.75
33	Bihar	29.00
34	Assam	26.75
35	Arunachal Pradesh	25.00

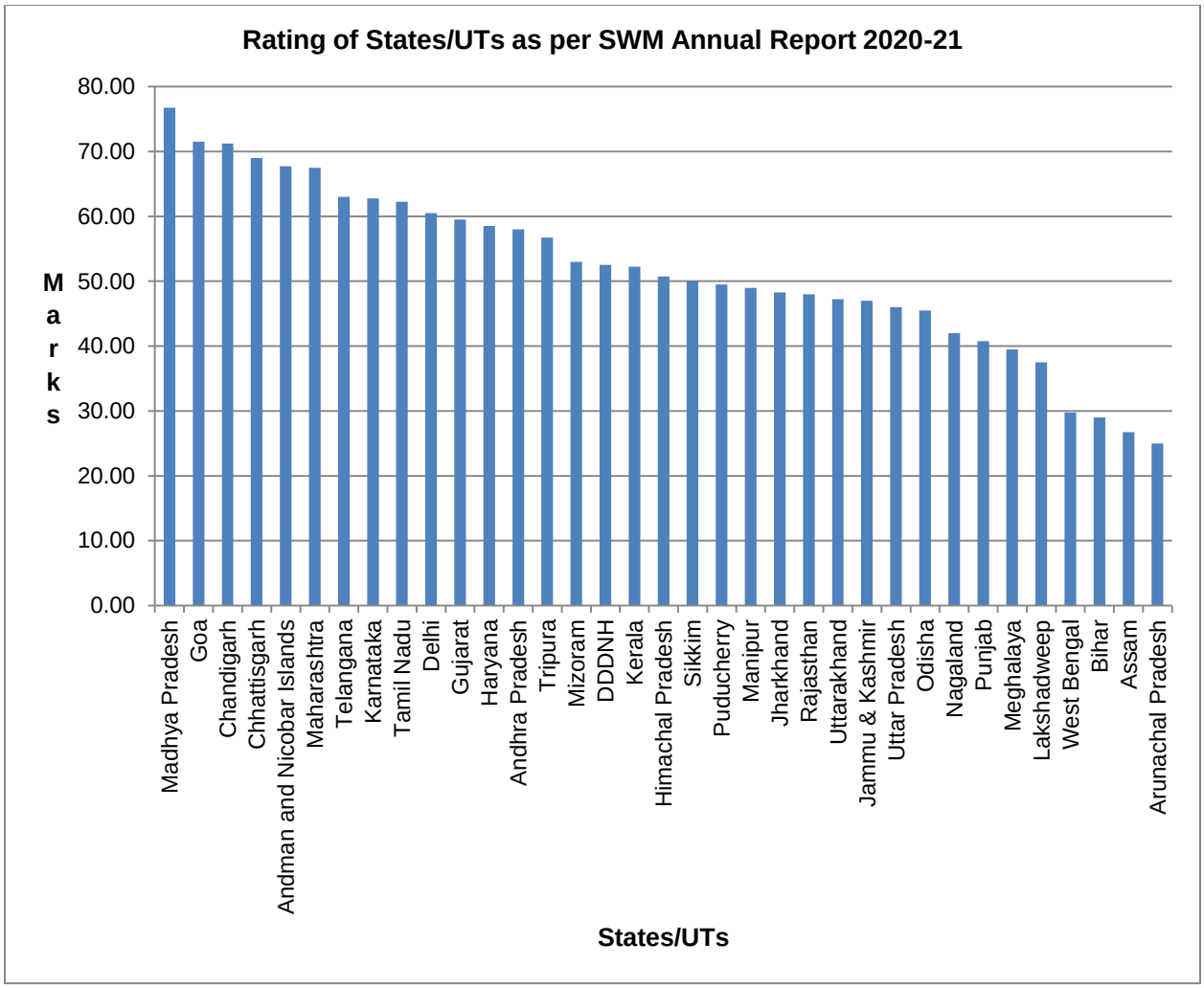

Figure 7: Environmental Performance (SWM) based ranking of States/ UTs

b) Waste Processing

Only 16 States/ UTs (Andaman & Nicobar Island, Chhattisgarh, DDDNH, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, MP. Maharashtra, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura& Uttarakhand)have reported more than 50% of waste being processed in their States/ UTs of which the highest percentage of waste processing has been reported from Chhattisgarh (100 %).Remaining 19 States/ UTs are processing less than 50% of solid waste in their States/ UTs of which Arunachal Pradesh and Bihar have reported that “Nil” Solid waste is being processed in their jurisdiction**.**

c) Gap in Waste SWM

Three States/ UTs (Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh and Sikkim) are managing all the waste generated in their jurisdiction.08 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, & West Bengal) have reported higher than 50% gap in their waste management of which Bihar has indicated 100 % gap in SWM

d) Grant of Authorization to Solid Waste Processing Facilities:

11 SPCBs/ PCCs (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura & Uttar Pradesh) have issued authorization to all applications submitted for obtaining the Authorization. Of these, Tamil Nadu has granted maximum number (224) of the total number of 224 Authorization granted by SPCBs/ PCCs. 16 SPCBs/ PCCs (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana, Uttarakhand& West Bengal) have not granted Authorization to any SWM facility operating in their jurisdiction. Out of these, four SPCBs/PCCs (Assam, Odisha, Punjab &Uttarakhand) have not processed any application for obtaining Authorization. Others have not received any application.

e) Technology for waste management

There is substantial variation in the technology adopted for Solid Waste Management across different states/UTs in the country. While composting as a technology for Solid Waste Processing has been adopted by all States/ UTs; Waste to Energy Plants have been provided in only 6 States/ UTs (Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh). Bio-methanation plants have not been provided in 14 States / UTs (Arunachal Pradesh, DDDNH, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand) and 5 States/ UTs (Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal) have not provided landfill.

f) Environmental Monitoring at Solid Waste Management facilities

15 States & UTs (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Goa, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, MP, Manipur, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Tripura & Uttarakhand) have carried out monitoring at Waste Processing & Disposal Sites in their jurisdiction. Of these, only five States - Chandigarh, Karnataka, Manipur, Telangana & Tripura have monitored all three components – Ambient Air, Leachate as well as compost.

g) Landfill vs Dumpsites

In one State (Sikkim) the number of landfill sites exceeds the number of dumpsites. In the remaining States/ UTs- number of dumpsites far exceeds the number of landfill sites.

Reclamation of Dumpsites: 02 States/UTs (Andaman & Chandigarh) have reclaimed all the dumpsite in their jurisdiction. 18 States/ UTs (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, DDDNH, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Puducherry, Uttarakhand) have not reclaimed any dumpsites during 2020-21 in their jurisdiction. 9 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, J&K, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Telangana, Tripura, UP & West Bengal) have reclaimed less than 10% of dumpsites in their jurisdiction

Conversion of Dumpsites to Landfill: 6 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana) have initiated conversion of dumpsites to landfill. Remaining States/ UTs have not initiated any action in this regard

h) Best practices in Solid Waste Management

The States/ UTs were ranked on a rank of 15 as per the best practices for solid waste management followed in their jurisdiction. Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh have obtained the highest score of “14” in this section.12 States/ UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, J&K, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Telangana & Uttarakhand) have obtained a score of greater than 10 in this section.

6. Observations& Recommendations

(a) Overall Solid Waste Management

i It is observed that the total quantity of Solid waste generated in the country is 160038.9 TPD of which 152749.5 TPD of waste is collected with overall collection efficiency of 95.4%. 79956.3 TPD (50%) of waste is treated and 29427.2 (18.4%) is landfilled. 50655.4 TPD which is 31.7% of the total waste generated remains unaccounted.

ii Authorization has been granted to 456 Solid waste management facilities in the country.

iii 5 State/UTs have provision for 100 % collection of waste, whereas, only 5 states have provision for 100% segregation of waste.

iv There are only 341 landfills in operations whereas there are 3184 solid waste dumpsites in the country.

v Environmental monitoring (Ambient Air, Leachate, Ground water monitoring) of Solid Waste Management facilities is carried out by 14 states/UTs.

(b) Critical gaps & concerns

i. **Unaccounted waste**: More than 31.7% of the solid waste generated in the state remains unaccounted for as per the Solid waste Management Report.

ii. **State-to State variation in SWM**: In addition to the overall gap of >25% reported in overall solid waste management, wide variation observed (0-100%) in state- to – state solid waste management. State-to-state processing of solid waste also shows wide variation (0-85%).

iii. **Technology Adoption for SWM**: While composting as a technology for Solid Waste Processing has been adopted by all States/ UTs; Waste to Energy Plants have been provided in only 6 States/ UTs Bio-methanation plants have not been provided in 14 States/UTs.

iv. **Landfill vs Dumpsites**: Number of dumpsites in the country far exceeds the number of landfills sites; many states/UTs still do not have any landfill sites. Reclamation of dumpsites has started at a slow pace and some of the states/ UTs are yet to start the reclamation.

vi **Grant of Authorization and monitoring of Solid Waste Management Facilities by SPCBs/PCCs**: Some of the SPCBs/PCCs are yet to start granting authorization to the solid waste management facilities operational in their jurisdiction. Further monitoring of the same is yet to be initiated by most of the SPCBs/ PCCs.

vii **Quality of information reported by SPCBs/PCC:** Incomplete and in some instances inconsistent data on SWM is being reported by SPCBs/PCCs.

(c) Areas requiring priority action

i. **Strengthening of infrastructure of SWM**: State Urban Deptt need to take up intensive measures for strengthening of infrastructure for Solid Waste Management including Solid Waste processing and remediation of dumpsites as well as adoption of technology for SWM.

ii. **Monitoring mechanism**: SPCBs/ PCCs to follow a stringent mechanism to review implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules. Periodic review with District Administration/ State Urban Deptt. to be conducted in accordance with Rule 16 (a) of SWM Rules. Issuing of Directions to concerned local authorities, Stakeholder consultation, and review through online portal to be adopted to strengthen enforcement.

iii. **Strengthening enforcement of SWM Rules**: SPCBs/ PCCs need to strengthen enforcement both in terms of issuing authorization to Solid Waste Management facilities but also intensify environmental monitoring to ensure compliance with stipulated norms.

iv. **Data validation by SPCBs/ PCCs**: SPCBs/ PCCS to validate the data submitted by the local authorities to ensure its authenticity& consistency,

prior to submitting the Annual to CPCB. This could be done through random inspection, cross- checking of data or any other mechanism found suitable for the validation.

ANNEXURE I

The template of the performance assessment of Solid Waste Management

S.No	Criteria	Marks	Total
A	**Overview of Waste Management**	**43**	
1	Per capita Solid Waste Generation (g/day)	0-100= 5 marks 100-200= 4 marks 200-300= 3 marks 300-400= 2 marks 400-500= 1 marks	5.00
3	% of Waste Processed	>95=15 marks >90= 14.25 marks >85=13.5 marks …. >5=1.5 marks >0= 0.75 marks	15.00
4	% of Waste Landfilled	<30 = 3 marks <60= 2 marks <100= 1 marks	3.00
5	% of Waste Segregated	>90=10 marks >80= 9 marks …… >10=2 >0= 1 marks	10.00
6	% Gap	80-100= 2 marks 60-80= 4 marks 40-60= 6 marks 20-40= 8 marks 0-20= 10 marks	10.00
B	**Waste Processing**	**27**	
7	% of granted application for authorization of waste processing units against received applications	80-100= 6 marks 60-80= 5 marks 40-60= 4 marks 20-40= 3 marks 10-20= 2 marks 0-10= 1 mark	6.00
8	Type of waste processing facility including landfill - Y/N		
	Landfill (01 Marks)		15.00
	Waste to Energy (05 Marks)		
	Biomethanation (05 Marks		
	Composting (04 Mark)		
9	Monitoring of waste processing facility (Without documents-1.5; with documents-3)		

	Ambient air quality- Y/N	2	6.00
	Leachate- Y/N	2	
	Compost quality- Y/N	2	
C	**Waste Disposal**		
10	Number of landfills v/s Number of Dumpsites	**15**	
11	% of Dumpsite Reclaimed vs total Dumpsite	>80= 5 marks >60= 4 marks …. >20= 2 Marks >0= 1 marks	5.00
12	% of Landfill vs total disposal sites (Landfill+Dumpsite)	do	5.00
13	% Dumpsite converted to Landfill site	do	5.00
D	**Other**		
14	Best Practices adopted	**15**	15.00
		Total	**100.00**

ANNEXURE II

Environment Performance based rating of States/UTs

	Sl. No.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
2020-21	**State**	**Andhra Pradesh**	**Andman and Nicobar Islands**	**Arunachal Pradesh**	**Assam**	**Bihar**	**Chandigarh**	**Chhattisgarh**	**DDDNH**	**Delhi**
Mark Distribution	**Population**	54975721	614287	1380125	34199449	109461851	2220357	27353012	920011	24490465
	Solid Waste Generation Per Capita (Grams/day)	125.47	144.88	171.37	35.06	39.11	231.04	60.32	290.21	448.75
5	**Mark**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**3**	**5**	**3**	**1**
	Solid waste generated (TPD)	6898	89	236.51	1199	4281.27	513	1650	267	10990
	Treated (TPD)	1133	75	0	41.4	0	69	1650	237	5193.57
	% Treated	16.43	84.27	0.00	3.45	0.00	13.45	100.00	88.76	47.26
15	**Mark**	**3**	**12.75**	**0**	**.75**	**0**	**2.25**	**15**	**13.5**	**7.5**
	Landfilled (TPD)	205	7	27.5	0	0	444	0	14.5	5533
	% Landfilled	2.97	7.87	11.63	0.00	0.00	86.55	0.00	5.43	50.35
3	**Mark**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**2**
	Gap	5560	7	209.01	1157.6	4281.27	0	0	15.5	263.43
	% Gap	80.60	7.87	88.37	96.55	100.00	0.00	0.00	5.81	2.40
10	**Mark**	**2**	**10**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**
	% of Waste Segregated	82.16	100	31.4	0	97	80	100	100	70
10	**Mark**	**9**	**10**	**4**	**0**	**10**	**8**	**10**	**10**	**7**

	Sl. No.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
2020-21	State	Andhra Pradesh	Andman and Nicobar Islands	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chandigarh	Chhattisgarh	DDDNH	Delhi
	Total Application received for Authorization To Waste Processing /Disposal Facilities	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	3
	No. of Authorization Granted To Waste Processing /Disposal Facilities	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2
	% Authorization Granted To Waste Processing /Disposal Facilities	100	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	66.666667
6	Mark	6	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	5
	Landfill (Y/N)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	Mark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	WtoE (Y/N)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5	Mark	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Biomethanation (Y/N)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5	Mark	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	5
	Composting (Y/N)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	Sl. No.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
2020-21	State	Andhra Pradesh	Andman and Nicobar Islands	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chandigarh	Chhattisgarh	DDDNH	Delhi
4	Mark	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Monitoring of AAQ (Y/N) (Without documents-1; with documents-2)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2	Mark	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
	Monitoring of Leachate (Y/N) (Without documents-1; with documents-2)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2	Mark	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Monitoring of Compost quality (Y/N) (Without documents-1; with documents-2)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2	Mark	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	No. of Landfill Site	4	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1
	No of Dumpsite	124	1	34	45	130	1	7	3	3
	Dumpsite Reclaimed	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

	Sl. No.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
2020-21	**State**	**Andhra Pradesh**	**Andman and Nicobar Islands**	**Arunachal Pradesh**	**Assam**	**Bihar**	**Chandigarh**	**Chhattisgarh**	**DDDNH**	**Delhi**
	% Dumpsite Reclaimed	0.81	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	**Mark**	1	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
	% Landfill vs total disposal sites	3.13	0.00	2.86	0.00	0.00	50.00	22.22	25.00	25.00
5	**Mark**	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	2	2
	No. of dumpsite converted to landfill site	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	% Dumpsite converted to Lanfill site	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	**Mark**	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
	Best Practice (Y/N)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15	**Mark**	11	12	5	5	4	12	13	5	11
100	**Total Marks**	**58.00**	**67.75**	**25.00**	**26.75**	**29.00**	**71.25**	**69.00**	**52.50**	**60.50**

	Sl. No.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
2020-21	**State**	**Goa**	**Gujarat**	**Haryana**	**Himachal Pradesh**	**Jammu & Kashmir**	**Jharkhand**	**Karnataka**	**Kerala**	**Lakshadweep**
Mark Distribution	**Population**	2224327	65532000	29377807	7363373	12996913	35673382	64887514	36579788	86012
	Solid Waste Generation Per Capita (Grams/day)	101.99	158.30	182.18	46.99	112.58	62.41	170.83	96.86	406.92
5	**Mark**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**4**	**5**	**4**	**5**	**1**
	Solid waste generated (TPD)	226.87	10373.79	5352.12	346	1463.23	2226.39	11085	3543	35
	Treated (TPD)	197.47	6946	3123.9	221	547.5	758.26	6817	2550	17.13
	% Treated	87.04	66.96	58.37	63.87	37.42	34.06	61.50	71.97	48.94
15	**Mark**	**13.5**	**10.5**	**9**	**9.75**	**6**	**5.25**	**9.75**	**11.25**	**7.5**
	Landfilled (TPD)	22.05	3385.82	2167.51	111	376	1086.33	1250	0	0
	% Landfilled	9.72	32.64	40.50	32.08	25.70	48.79	11.28	0.00	0.00
3	**Mark**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**
	Gap	7.35	41.97	60.71	14	539.73	381.8	3018	993	17.87
	% Gap	3.24	0.40	1.13	4.05	36.89	17.15	27.23	28.03	51.06
10	**Mark**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**7**	**9**	**8**	**8**	**5**
	% of Waste Segregated	100	82	72	62	2.5	95	78	0	0
10	**Mark**	**10**	**9**	**8**	**7**	**1**	**10**	**8**	**0**	**0**

	Sl. No.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
2020-21	**State**	**Goa**	**Gujarat**	**Haryana**	**Himachal Pradesh**	**Jammu & Kashmir**	**Jharkhand**	**Karnataka**	**Kerala**	**Lakshadweep**
	Total Application received for Authorization To Waste Processing /Disposal Facilities	0	41	0	0	0	0	42	30	0
	No. of Authorization Granted To Waste Processing /Disposal Facilities	0	30	0	0	0	0	39	21	0
	% Authorization Granted To Waste Processing /Disposal Facilities	0	73.170732	0	0	0	0	92.857143	70	0
6	**Mark**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**5**	**1**
	Landfill (Y/N)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1	**Mark**	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	WtoE (Y/N)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
5	**Mark**	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Biomethanation (Y/N)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	**Mark**	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Composting (Y/N)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	Sl. No.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
2020-21	State	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala	Lakshadweep
4	Mark	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Monitoring of AAQ (Y/N) (Without documents-1; with documents-2)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
2	Mark	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Monitoring of Leachate (Y/N) (Without documents-1; with documents-2)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
2	Mark	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Monitoring of Compost quality (Y/N) (Without documents-1; with documents-2)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2	Mark	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
	No. of Landfill Site	4	4	2	0	1	0	52	0	0
	No of Dumpsite	8	164	76	57	55	41	191	41	0
	Dumpsite Reclaimed	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0

	Sl. No.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
2020-21	State	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala	Lakshadweep
	% Dumpsite Reclaimed	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.64	4.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Mark	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	% Landfill vs total disposal sites	33.33	2.38	2.56	0.00	1.79	0.00	21.40	0.00	0.00
5	Mark	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
	No. of dumpsite converted to landfill site	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% Dumpsite converted to Lanfill site	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Mark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Best Practice (Y/N)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15	Mark	10	8	8.5	6	11	5	9	8	11
100	Total Marks	**71.50**	**59.50**	**58.50**	**50.75**	**47.00**	**48.25**	**62.75**	**52.25**	**37.50**

	Sl. No.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
2020-21	**State**	**Madhya Pradesh**	**Maharashtra**	**Manipur**	**Meghalaya**	**Mizoram**	**Nagaland**	**Odisha**	**Puducherry**	**Punjab**
Mark Distribution	**Population**	83180158	127111429	2723234	2914255	1116091	2500216	44076240	2023092	30335818
	Solid Waste Generation Per Capita (Grams/day)	96.45	178.05	103.66	36.72	309.54	132.18	48.39	249.37	143.01
5	**Mark**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**2**	**4**	**5**	**3**	**4**
	Solid waste generated (TPD)	8022.5	22632.71	282.3	107.01	345.47	330.49	2132.95	504.5	4338.37
	Treated (TPD)	6472	15056.1	108.6	9.64	269.71	122	1038.31	36	1894.04
	% Treated	80.67	66.52	38.47	9.01	78.07	36.91	48.68	7.14	43.66
15	**Mark**	**12.75**	**10.5**	**6**	**1.5**	**12**	**6**	**7.5**	**1.5**	**6.75**
	Landfilled (TPD)	763.5	1355.36	81.7	83.4	0	7.5	1034.33	446	2384.82
	% Landfilled	9.52	5.99	28.94	77.94	0.00	2.27	48.49	88.40	54.97
3	**Mark**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**2**
	Gap	787	6221.25	92	13.97	75.76	200.99	60.31	22.5	59.51
	% Gap	9.81	27.49	32.59	13.05	21.93	60.82	2.83	4.46	1.37
10	**Mark**	**10**	**8**	**7**	**9**	**8**	**4**	**10**	**10**	**10**
	% of Waste Segregated	72	23	82	43	62	26	96	20	68
10	**Mark**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**10**	**2**	**7**

	Sl. No.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
2020-21	State	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Odisha	Puducherry	Punjab
	Total Application received for Authorization To Waste Processing /Disposal Facilities	4	147	1	5	0	1	1	18	2
	No. of Authorization Granted To Waste Processing /Disposal Facilities	4	102	1	4	0	1	0	17	0
	% Authorization Granted To Waste Processing /Disposal Facilities	100	69.387755	100	80	0	100	0	94.444444	0
6	Mark	6	5	6	6	1	6	1	6	1
	Landfill (Y/N)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	Mark	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	WtoE (Y/N)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
5	Mark	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Biomethanation (Y/N)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5	Mark	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
	Composting (Y/N)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	Sl. No.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
2020-21	State	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Odisha	Puducherry	Punjab
4	Mark	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Monitoring of AAQ (Y/N) (Without documents-1; with documents-2)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
2	Mark	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Monitoring of Leachate (Y/N) (Without documents-1; with documents-2)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
2	Mark	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Monitoring of Compost quality (Y/N) (Without documents-1; with documents-2)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
2	Mark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Landfill Site	8	137	5	0	1	1	0	1	0
	No of Dumpsite	326	237	21	6	21	37	78	3	143
	Dumpsite Reclaimed	50	141	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

	Sl. No.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
2020-21	State	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Odisha	Puducherry	Punjab
	% Dumpsite Reclaimed	15.34	59.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Mark	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	% Landfill vs total disposal sites	2.40	36.63	19.23	0.00	4.55	2.63	0.00	25.00	0.00
5	Mark	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	0
	No. of dumpsite converted to landfill site	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	% Dumpsite converted to Lanfill site	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Mark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Best Practice (Y/N)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15	Mark	14	14	6	5	9	9	5	13	5
100	Total Marks	**76.75**	**67.50**	**49.00**	**39.50**	**53.00**	**42.00**	**45.50**	**49.50**	**40.75**

	Sl. No.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	
2020-21	**State**	**Rajasthan**	**Sikkim**	**Tamil Nadu**	**Telangana**	**Tripura**	**Uttar Pradesh**	**Uttarakhand**	**West Bengal**	**TOTAL**
Mark Distribution	**Population**	77701431	679054	70891059	41111819	4020347	234744953	11249286	97396993	
	Solid Waste Generation Per Capita (Grams/day)	88.76	105.88	189.33	242.39	83.05	62.66	129.65	140.75	
5	**Mark**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**4**	
	Solid waste generated (TPD)	6897.16	71.9	13422	9965	333.9	14710	1458.46	13709	**160038.9**
	Treated (TPD)	1210.46	20.35	9430.35	7530	214.06	5520	779.85	667.6	**79956.3**
	% Treated	17.55	28.30	70.26	75.56	64.11	37.53	53.47	4.87	
15	**Mark**	**3**	**4.5**	**11.25**	**12**	**9.75**	**6**	**8.25**	**.75**	
	Landfilled (TPD)	5082.16	51.55	2301.04	991	12.9	0	0	202.23	**29427.2**
	% Landfilled	73.68	71.70	17.14	9.94	3.86	0.00	0.00	1.48	
3	**Mark**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	
	Gap	604.54	0	1690.61	1444	106.94	9190	678.61	12839.17	50655.4
	% Gap	8.77	0.00	12.60	14.49	32.03	62.47	46.53	93.66	**49.960541**
10	**Mark**	**10**	**10**	**9**	**9**	**7**	**4**	**6**	**1**	
	% of Waste Segregated	41.3	20	80	39	100	50	69.5	31.2	
10	**Mark**	**5**	**2**	**8**	**4**	**10**	**5**	**7**	**4**	

	Sl. No.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	
2020-21	**State**	**Rajasthan**	**Sikkim**	**Tamil Nadu**	**Telangana**	**Tripura**	**Uttar Pradesh**	**Uttarakhand**	**West Bengal**	**TOTAL**
	Total Application received for Authorization To Waste Processing /Disposal Facilities	2	1	224	0	1	3	9	0	
	No. of Authorization Granted To Waste Processing /Disposal Facilities	2	1	224	0	1	3	0	0	**456**
	% Authorization Granted To Waste Processing /Disposal Facilities	100	100	100	0	100	100	0	0	
6	**Mark**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**1**	**6**	**6**	**1**	**1**	
	Landfill (Y/N)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
1	**Mark**	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	
	WtoE (Y/N)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	
5	**Mark**	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	
	Biomethanation (Y/N)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	
5	**Mark**	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	
	Composting (Y/N)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

	Sl. No.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	
2020-21	State	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal	TOTAL
4	Mark	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	Monitoring of AAQ (Y/N) (Without documents-1; with documents-2)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	
2	Mark	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	
	Monitoring of Leachate (Y/N) (Without documents-1; with documents-2)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	
2	Mark	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	
	Monitoring of Compost quality (Y/N) (Without documents-1; with documents-2)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	
2	Mark	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
	No. of Landfill Site	12	3	0	1	4	86	2	7	341
	No of Dumpsite	197	2	210	160	12	609	34	107	3184
	Dumpsite Reclaimed	1	1	23	6	1	1	0	1	

	Sl. No.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	
2020-21	State	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	West Bengal	TOTAL
	% Dumpsite Reclaimed	0.51	50.00	10.95	3.75	8.33	0.16	0.00	0.93	0.00
5	Mark	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	
	% Landfill vs total disposal sites	5.74	60.00	0.00	0.62	25.00	12.37	5.56	6.14	0.97
5	Mark	1	3	0	1	2	1	1	1	
	No. of dumpsite converted to landfill site	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	% Dumpsite converted to Lanfill site	0.51	50.00	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
5	Mark	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	Best Practice (Y/N)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	
15	Mark	5	8.5	10	10	5	5	10	5	
100	Total Marks	**48.00**	**50.00**	**62.25**	**63.00**	**56.75**	**46.00**	**47.25**	**29.75**	