

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REVIEW REPORT

ON

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

ANNUAL REVIEW REPORT: 2013-14

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



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

December, 2014

C O N T E N T S

	Page No.
1. Consolidated Annual Review Report as per MSW Rules	3
2. Mechanism of Review	3
3. Local bodies	3
4. Annual Report, 2013-14	4
5. Status of Implementation of MSW Rules	4
5.1 Authorizations	4
5.2 Implementation of Schedule-II	4
5.3 Implementation of Schedule-III (Landfilling)	4
5.4 Implementation of Schedule-IV (Waste Processing)	5
6. Recommendations/ Proposals for consideration	5-7
7. Summary of Annual Report: 2013-14	8
7.1 Observations and Findings	8
7.2 Overall implementation status	8-15
8. Summary of implementation status of Schedule-I	16-21
9. Summary of implementation status of Schedule-II	22-29
10. Summary of implementation status of Schedule-III	30-33
Summary of implementation status of Schedule-IV	34-35
11. Status of Authorization Annexure-I	36
12. Status of Towns/cities Annexure-IA	37
13. Status of Annual Report Annexure-II	38
14. Status of Landfills Annexure-III	39-40
15. Status of Monitoring Annexure-III(A)	41
16. Status of Compost plants Annexure-IV(a)	42-45
17. Status of W-to-E plants Annexure-IV (b)	46
18. Names of Compost plants Annexure-IV (C)	47-48
19. Demo projects Annexure- V	49
20. State-wise MSW Generation Annexure-VI	50
21. Status of Annual Report: 2013-14 received	51

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REVIEW REPORT
ON
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTES (MANAGEMENT AND HANDLING) RULES, 2000

ANNUAL REVIEW REPORT: 2013-14

- Key Words:
- * MSW (Municipal Solid Waste)
 - * MSW Rule (Municipal Solid Wastes Management and Handling) Rules, 2000
 - * ULBs (Urban Local Bodies)
 - * SPCBs (State Pollution Control Boards)
 - * PCCs (Pollution Control Committees)

1. ANNUAL REPORT AS PER MSW RULES

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

2. MECHANISM OF REVIEW

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

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

3. LOCAL BODIES

As per information provided by SPCBs/PCCs till the year 2013-14, total 5034 towns are reported in the country; and 3839 urban Local bodies (ULBs) have been recorded as constituted [Annexure- I & IA]. The SPCBs/PCCs have reported status of implementation of MSW Rules for 1314 ULBs during the year 2013-14. As per Census of India 2011, there are 475 places with 981 overgrowths (OGs) have been identified as Urban Agglomeration (UA). The number of total towns in India is 7,935 (Statutory Towns 4,041 + Census Towns 3,894). There are total 6,166 Urban Agglomeration/towns which constitutes the urban frame of the country. However, the actual number of urban local bodies (ULBs) constituted in the country is not available.

4. ANNUAL REPORT: 2013-14

According to the MSW Rules, 2000, urban local bodies (ULBs) are required to forward Annual Reports to concerned SPCBs/PCCs before 30th June every year and in turn SPCBs/PCCs should forward the Annual Report in the prescribed form every year before 15th September to CPCB. However, in terms of adhering with stipulated schedule, delay has been observed in receiving Annual reports by CPCB every year. In the current year, out of 35 SPCBs/PCCs, consolidated Annual Reports received only from 25 SPCBs/PCCs till 30th November 2014. The status of annual report forwarded by SPCBs/PCCs is enclosed at **Annexure-VII**. The Consolidated Annual Review Report: 2013-14 is prepared based on information received from 25 SPCBs/PCCs.

5. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MSW RULES

5.1 Authorizations

- Details on authorization granted by SPCBs is given in **Annexure-I**.
- Most of the SPCBs/PCCs have not informed about authorization status in Annual Report except the state of Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.
- Total **1314 ULBs** reported by SPCBs/PCCs during the year 2013-14. Applications for authorization were received from **164 ULBs** and authorization granted to **76 ULBs**.

5.2 Implementation of Schedule-II

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

5.3 Implementation of Schedule-III (Landfilling)

- Almost in all the states, disposal of waste is still continued through open dumping.
- As per information received through Annual reports till 2013-14, total 69 landfills have been constructed/ operational in the country. Total 09 new landfills have been constructed in the state of Andhra Pradesh (1), Gujarat (4), Haryana (2), Madhya Pradesh (1) & Manipur (1) during the reporting year: 2013-14.
- Initiative taken to construct new landfills in 126 ULBs.
- Total 774 new landfill sites have been identified by the local bodies.
- As per earlier records landfills were constructed in 71 ULBs till 2012-13. Some of these landfills have been exhausted or unutilized. Some are common facilities for two or more municipalities. The details of landfill facilities are given at **Annexure-III**. There are some

- Common landfill facilities shared by two or more ULBs in the state of West Bengal, Gujarat, Haryana, etc.
- Monitoring of landfills/waste processing sites reported by 06 SPCBs/PCCs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Punjab [Annexure-III A].

5.4 Implementation of Schedule-IV (Waste Processing)

- There has been a positive movement in setting up of waste processing facilities as compared to the efforts made in the previous years. In many States, several towns have responded that there is partial composting/ vermi-composting facilities.
- State-wise information on existing/proposed waste processing plants or where some initiatives have been taken is given at Annexure-IV(a). Total 189 ULBs have set up waste processing plants (compost & vermin-compost). These waste processing plants cover treatment of wastes partly or fully. Waste processing plants are under construction in 101 ULBs. Till the year 2012-13, establishment of as many as 645 compost/vermin-compost plants were reported including the number of many decentralized vermin-compost plants within municipal areas. The operation status and actual number of such facilities are not known.
- Local bodies have not so far preferred waste-to-energy projects in many States. However, Waste-to-Energy projects are coming up in the state of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra & Delhi. Till the reporting year: 2013-14, total 71 waste-to-Energy related projects [RDF/pellet-18, Biogas Plants-41 and Power Plant-13] have been reported as established. The state of Andhra Pradesh has set up 12 power plants, 4 RDF and 1 BG plant. Gujarat has established 2 RDF plants. Maharashtra has established 3 RDF plants and 19 Biogas plants (Nisargruna Technology) & another 8 plants proposed. Kerala has established 16 Biogas plants which are operational with one incinerator plant. RDF plant exists one each at Chandigarh, Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh & Chhattisgarh. The details of waste to energy plants are given in Annexure -IV (b)
- Monitoring of landfills/waste processing sites has been reported by 06 SPCBs/PCCs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Punjab. However, the reports not forwarded to CPCB.
- It has been observed that option of composting/vermi-composting technology is preferred in small towns as it is easy to operate by local bodies rather than going for other options like thermal processing (incineration, pyrolysis, gasification, etc.), which are generally not attempted by small ULBs due to lack of experiences, capital investment and industrial demands. However, metro-cities have no other option but to go for Waste-to-Energy project for managing large quantity of MSW. The industrialized states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Delhi, etc. have preferred waste to energy projects.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS/PROPOSALS FOR CONSIDERATION

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

type of cell may be set-up to assist local bodies. States may evolve Plans and Policy to provide technological and financial assistance to the local bodies.

- 6.2 Central Ministries such as Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) may continue to provide assistance to the States in terms of technical assistance and in selection of appropriate technologies relating to waste processing and disposal including facilitating States in seeking private sector participation.
- 6.3 Specific issues requiring consideration while amending MSW rules may include;
- Promotion of regional facilities (common facilities) for setting-up of waste processing and disposal facilities and emphasizing on 'total recycling' of waste including inert.
 - Aviation authorities may issue appropriate guidelines to States while deciding for identification of sites for waste processing and disposal for safe operation of aircraft including those of defense.
 - Stipulation of new time schedule in **Schedule-I** of MSW Rules.
 - Indicating buffer zone around landfill and waste processing sites.
- 6.4 Dissemination of information through Electronic media including mass awareness campaigns and seeking private sector participation in solid waste management should be continued activity. Pollution Control Boards/ State Urban Development Departments may place consolidated status on solid waste management (may also include other sanitation issues of state), Annual reports of local bodies and initiatives taken on web site for public benefit.
- 6.5 Specific attention is required on;
- (a) Setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities at hilly states and particularly at Defense bases.
 - (b) Providing prescription of packages for waste processing and disposal in Defense/Railway and other set-up like Cantonment Boards.
 - (c) Special technical and financial support to Tourists and religious places for solid waste management and particularly to Hill states, Islands (Andaman & Lakshadweep).
 - (d) Identification of sites in states for setting up of common waste processing and landfill facilities.
 - (e) Selection of towns and solid waste management plans for towns located on river banks and prioritizing these located on river Ganga (could be covered under Ganga River Basin Authority).
- 6.6 The most important action required by each local body is to prepare a Comprehensive MSW Management Plan right from house-to-house collection to final disposal giving description of activities and costs required and it should be published and brought to the knowledge of public, state political system through News Paper and web-site/ and through other electronic media.
- 6.7 It has been felt that unless, the status of implementation reviewed regularly (at least once in six months) is done at Central and state level (at highest Administrative level), it is difficult to see satisfactory results.
- 6.8 The SPCBs/PCCs required to take up following actions;

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

7.0 SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT: 2013-14

7.1 Observations/ Findings of Annual Report: 2013-14

7.1.1 Authorizations

Response of local bodies for seeking authorizations from SPCBs/PCCs varies from State to State. Majority of local bodies have not approached the respective SPCBs/PCCs for authorizations. However, 3839 ULBs have been reported by SPCBs/PCCs till date.. During the reporting year 2013-14, 1314 ULBs have been reported by SPCBs/PCCs. Applications seeking authorization were received by SPCBs/PCCs from 164 ULBs and only 76 ULBs were granted authorization. This indicates poor compliance to the MSW Rules by ULBs. The majority of ULBs approached for authorization are from the state of Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Haryana & Tripura. Majority of SPCBs/PCCs have not forwarded the status of authorization issued.

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

- States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal have taken steps to set up compost plants, State level policies have been formulated by the States of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal for setting up of compost plants. Waste processing plants reported as setup by 189 ULBs for treatment of MSW. However, these facilities treat MSW fully or partially of the total MSW collection.

- Under waste-to-energy projects, total 71 projects have been reported in the country and other 33 under construction/planned; which include mostly Biogas plants, RDF /Pelletization and Power Plants. Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Delhi, Maharashtra and Kerala are making effort to established such projects
- Although, vermi- composting and Biogas plants are having small treatment capacity for treating organic wastes, these plants are effective in smaller towns and found useful as supplementary to the mechanized treatment facilities.

7.1.3 Implementation of Schedule-IV- 'Landfilling'

- During the reporting year 2013-14, 09 new landfill facilities have been reported as constructed in the country. Total 69 landfill facilities have been constructed/ operational in the country till the reporting year 2013-14. The landfill construction has been completed mostly in the state of Andhra Pradesh (02), Chandigarh (1), Delhi (03), Goa (07), Gujarat (12), Haryana (04), Karnataka (12), Madhya Pradesh (05), Maharashtra (06), Punjab (1), Manipur (01), Rajasthan (01) Tripura (01) and West Bengal (13).
- Only, six (06) states have reported monitoring of air/ water/ groundwater quality at landfill sites PCCs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra & Punjab [Annexure-III A].

7.2 Overall Implementation Status

Unless, Guiding Groups/Cells are set-up at Central, State and District Level to assist local bodies in organizing themselves to comply with the Rules, it will be difficult to achieve satisfactory compliance. There is need to develop good and adequate private entrepreneurship to participate in waste management to cover the country. Out of 35 SPCBs/PCCs, CPCB has received Annual Report from 25 SPCBs/PCCs during the year: 2013-14 and the remaining 10 SPCB/PCCs have not submitted the Annual Reports till 30th November, 2014. Some of the SPCBs/PCCs have not submitting the Annual Reports consecutively (Annexure-II). The implementation status of the MSW (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 is given in the below Tables I - IV. Also, the statistics of the MSW management recorded till the reporting year are given in the Annexure-I to V.

State-wise overall Implementation Status

Sl. No	States	Overall Implementation Status of MSW Rules, 2000
1	Andaman Nicobar	There is only one ULB (i.e. Port Blair Municipal Council) in the UT of A&N Island. A landfill site has been identified at Brookshabad for setting up waste processing and disposal facility. House-to-house collection is done by PBMC in 107 pockets of 18 wards. Initiatives have been taken for management of solid waste at wards No. 13 & 14, which will be extended to all 18 wards in a phase manner. Services of 04 dumper placer with 16 containers have been introduced in the collection system of waste, where garbage generation is more. Sufficient of bins are placed at the markets for collection of fruit and vegetable, fish, meat wastes. Construction of modern abattoir is under consideration by PBMC. To avoid mixing of Bio-medical Waste with other waste separate container is placed in the vicinity of Hospital exclusive for the storage of Bio-Medical waste. Total 200 Nos. handcarts and 20 Nos. of three wheeler autos are used for transferring waste into the container, community bins and transfer stations. Awareness

		<p>programs conducted among the general public for collection, segregation, Storage. Wastes are collected on daily basis. Transportation of waste to disposal site is done through tipper truck and dumper placer under the cover of nets.</p>
2	Andhra Pradesh	<p>There are 182 ULBs (19 Corporations & 163 Municipalities) in the state. Authorization status not informed. An Integrated MSWM project (proposed by GHMC) at Jawaharnagar and Shameerpet. Rangareddy district have established compost plant & RDF for processing of 3600 TPD of MSW. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has constructed the sanitary landfill facility and operating the same. Composting / vermin composting plants have been set up by the municipalities of Vijayawada, Eluru, Kadapa, Pulivendula, Suryapet, Nalgonda, Mandapet, Tenali, Guntakal, Yemiganur, Karimnagar, Mancherial, Bobbili, Amudalavalsa, Salur, Palacole, Narsaraopet, Sathenapalli, Tadipatri, Palamaneru, Kothagudm, Warangal, Bhongir, Madanapalli, Rayachoty, Yerraguntla, Mangalagiri, Jammalamadugu, Ramachandrapuram, Srikalahasti Jagital.</p> <p>Karimnagar district obtained CFO of the Board to operate waste to energy project of capacity 10 MW by using RDF (Refuse derived fuel) by processing of 273 TPD of MSW. The industry obtained CFE (expansion) of the Board to enhance the power plant 10 MW to 12 MW by using 412 TPD of RDF.</p> <p>Waste processing facilities are regularly monitored by APPCB. The closure and containment activity of Kadapa dumpsite is being taken up under world bank program. The Kadapa municipal corporation has identified a new site of area 92 acres for developing, processing and disposal facilities.</p>
3	Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of Rules could not be met as per time schedule. However, continuous efforts are on for implementation of the parameters. • One waste processing and disposal facility for the MSW of Capital complex is operational at Chimpu in Itanagar.. • The Itanagar Municipal Council and Pasighat Municipal Council have taken over the subject of sanitation from the Department of Urban Development & Housing (UD&H) of Itanagar capital complex and Pasighat respectively. However the UD&H is responsible for the management and handling of MSW as per the provisions laid down under the municipal and handling of MSW as per the provisions laid down under the municipal solid wastes (M&H) rules, 2000 in the other remaining urban divisions. • A committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Capital complex is constituted to identify dumping/landfill sites for the capital region. No information is provided regarding authorization granted.
4	Assam	NR
5	Bihar	<p>There are 140 ULBs (11 Corporations, 41 Nagar Parishad and 88 Nagar Panchayats) responsible for MSW management in the state. None of the Municipalities are complying with the provisions of the MSW Rules. Hence, no monitoring carried out. However, Patna Nagar Nigam has identified landfill site at Bairia (Patna) and in the process of setting up waste processing and disposal facility (1000 TPD). Authorization has been granted for the same during December, 2013.</p>
6	Chandigarh	<p>The Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh is solely responsible for waste management in the UT of Chandigarh. About 350 TPD of MSW is generated in Chandigarh UT including horticulture waste. Out of which, 340 TPD of waste is</p>

		collected. The Garbage containing mandi wastes, hotel waste, drainage silt etc. is sent to garbage processing plant and rest of the waste is dumped directly into dumping ground daily. The garbage processing plant started receiving entire quantity of city MSW from April 2009 onward. One heavy chain bulldozer is used for compacting, pushing and leveling the garbage in low lying areas at landfill site. One JCB has been engaged for digging of fresh soil and two tippers for transportation of the soil for spreading its layer over garbage on day to day basis. Pipelines have been laid and leachate collection tank has been constructed to collect leachate. Gas welds/vents has been provided in closure landfills and sanitary landfill area and dumping ground.
7	Chhattisgarh	<p>There are 169 local bodies in the state. Applications for authorization was received from only one ULB and granted the same. All the municipal authorities have been instructed to develop setting up of waste processing and disposal faculties as per the provision of the MSW rules, 2000 as per schedule II. Out of 169 municipal authorities, 64 municipal authorities have identified landfill sites, of which 16 landfill sites have been approved by district level committee. Four (04) municipalities have established and started vermin-composting / composting operation. Monitoring for compliance is not informed by the Board.</p> <p>Necessary instructions have been issued to all local bodies of the state for improvement of existing landfill sites as per provisions of MSW rules, 2000. In the state, 64 municipal authorities have identified landfill sites, out of which 16 landfill sites have been approved by district level committee. 89 ULBs are in search of suitable sites for identification of landfills as per the provisions of the schedule – III.</p>
8	Daman Diu	NR
9	Delhi	NR
10	Goa	<p>It is reported that 14 Municipalities in the state are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules, 2000. Out of which, application for authorization received from 09 municipalities and authorization granted to 05 municipalities. Total 12 towns (Panaji, Pernem, Bicholim, Sanquelim, Valpoi, Ponda, Mapusa, Marmugoa, Margao, Quepem, Cuucolim & Canacona) have taken initiatives for MSW management and comply partially; none of them has achieved 100% compliance. Two (02) towns not complied at all. Waste processing plants are operational at 07 Municipalities (Pernem, Bicholim, Sanquelim, Margao, Quepem, Cuucolim & Canacona). Two (02) waste processing plants proposed at Panaji & Valpoi). There are open dumping sites under 05 municipalities viz. Mapusa, Marmugoa, Margao, Sanguem & Curchorem). Sanitary landfills operational under 05 Municipalities (Pernem, Bicholim, Sanquelim, Quepem, Cuucolim & Canacona) and another landfill is being constructed in the state. Landfill site identified by 03 municipalities (Panaji, Ponda & Margao).</p>
11	Gujarat	<p>There are 167 ULBs in the state are responsible for MSW management. The status of Authorization to ULBs is not informed. It is reported that 38 nos. vermin-compost plants, 40 compost plants have been set up in the state besides, 13 composting plants are under construction. There is one RDF plants (500 TPD) with power generation facility at Ahmedabad. Regional/individual landfill sites have been identified for all municipalities, 64 sites have been provided facilities with fencing, lighting, weighbridge, etc.; 5 SLFs developed for disposal of MSW and 11 landfills are under construction. Some 42 ULBs</p>

		proposed to develop landfills.
12	Haryana	<p>Total 74 ULBs in the state are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules, 2000. Total towns reported 79 Nos. comprising of 17 class-I cities/towns, 20 class II towns, 26 class-II towns and 16 class IV towns.</p> <p>Total 34 applications received for authorization during the year, none of them was granted authorization. One authorization is under process. All municipalities collect their waste without segregation. Transportation norms complied by 7 ULBs. However, 36 towns have taken initiatives for MSW management. No municipality complied 100%. 11 towns were partially complied. 57 towns not complied with MSW Rules. However, good initiatives taken observed in YMN Ajgadhari and Karnal. It is reported that 03 waste processing plants are operational and other 02 processing plants are waiting for operation. 04 waste processing plants proposed. Total 59 dump sites identified in the state. Sanitary landfilling in low lying areas is operational at 13 locations and 04 landfills have been constructed (YMN Ajgadhari, Karnal, Indri & Nissing P). 36 landfill sites have been identified. Waste-to-Energy project yet to take up in the state.</p>
13	Himachal Pradesh	<p>Total 56 ULBs responsible in the state for MSW management. There are one Municipal Corporation, 25 Municipal Councils, 23 Nagar Panchayat and 7 Cantonment Boards. Total 18 ULBs have applied for authorization and authorization granted to 08 ULBs.</p> <p>As per Schedule-I, by 2003, 09 ULBs established waste processing facilities and shared facility by 02 ULBs. Landfill sites identified by 50 ULBs and Landfill under construction in 02 ULBs (Nalagarh & Baddi). Out 56 ULBs, none has complied with the MSW Rules. Presently, 12 ULBs are processing MSW (through pit composting, vessel composting & Stac technology) in 10 facilities without landfill provision. Another 6 ULBs are planning & constructing waste processing facilities. Monitoring not carried out as no ground water sources at the sites.</p>
14	Jammu & Kashmir	NR
15	Jharkhand	NR
16	Karnataka	NR
17	Kerala	<p>There are 65 Municipal Authorities (60 Municipalities and 05 Corporations) responsible for MSW management in the state of Kerala. 776 TPD of MSW is being collected in the stat out of which, 470 TPD is processed/treated. Total 33 ULBs having treatment facilities (compost/ vermin-compost and Biogas plants). There is no scientific landfill site in the state for disposal of MSW. However, 07 landfill site have been identified for providing MSW disposal facility.</p>
18	Lakshadweep	NR
19	Madhya Pradesh	<p>Total 364 municipal authorities responsible for MSW management in the state. Status of one ULB is under decision of Court.</p> <p>Waste processing & Disposal facility: Four municipal authorities namely Singrauli, Rewa, Chattarpur & Panna have installed compost plant. Municipal Corporation Gwalior and Indore has commissioned waste processing and disposal facilities. Municipal Corporation Jabalpur has also commissioned kathonda landfill site and is in operation since march 2011. Cantonment Board Sagar and Municipal Corpn. Sagar has given contract to private agencies for making manure through composting. Nagar Palika Parishad Dabra has started landfill site during 2010-11. DPR has been submitted by 91 municipal authorities but no substantial progress in setting up of waste processing and</p>

		<p>disposal facility has been done by any other municipal authority. The disposal of MSW on land fill site by other local authorities has not been done in accordance with the provision of the MSW rules. Usually, old practices are being adopted with or without improvement.</p> <p>Monitoring: In absence of operation of processing, disposal & storage facility by any of the municipal authorities in accordance with the MSW rules, monitoring of these facilities not taken up till the facilities are actually made functional. However all regional offices have been instructed to continue water quality monitoring in the close vicinity of existing MSW dump area.</p> <p>Improvement of existing dumpsites: Municipal corporation Gwalior has completed land fill site and processing plant in accordance with MSW rules. Municipal corporation Indore has also developed landfill site and started processing plant. No substantial improvement/ development have been done at the existing dumping sites of municipal waste by any other municipal authorities in the state excluding some improvement of minor nature.</p> <p>Identification of landfill: 308 local authorities have identified the landfill site. At Ujjain 08 local bodies have partially developed land fill sites. Municipal corporation Sagar and Satna Nagar Palika Parishad Chhatarpur and Nagar Parishad Chitrakoot have also developed land fill site for the disposal of MSW but no site development or any other related works has yet been started by other municipal authorities.</p> <p>The status of authorization issued to ULBs not informed. MPPCB has issued directions under section 5 of EPA 1986 to ULBs for effective implementation of MSW Rules, 2000.</p>
20	Maharashtra	<p>There are 257 ULBs which includes 239 Corporations/councils, 06 Cantonments & 06 Nagar Panchayats. Total generation of MSW in the state is estimated as 26,820.29 MT/Day and treated 6286 TPD. Total 110 ULBs having processing facilities (Partly), out of which, 13 ULBs having landfilling facilities using landfilling facilities. Monitoring is being done in these facilities. Improvement of existing landfill site has been done in Pune and Nagpur MC. Identification of landfill site for future use has been done by 165 ULBs [24 Municipal Corporations and 141 Municipal Councils]. In Maharashtra, compost plants (65 Nos.), Vermi-compost plants (38 Nos.), Bio-methanation plants (24 Nos.), RDF (8 Nos.) and one plastic recycling plant are operational for processing MSW. The BAARC (NISRGUNA technology) has been installed at 16 locations and planned for another 8 locations.</p>
21	Manipur	<p>There are 09 Municipal Authorities (Imphal, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Moirang, Nambol, Mayang-Imphal, Maching, Jiribam & Ningthoukhong) are responsible for implementation of MSW Rules in the state. Total 170 MT/day MSW is generated from above 09 towns. The other district Head Quarter of Ukhrul, Senapati, Tamenglong and Chandel have characteristics of urban areas but not considered as urban area. These four towns generate 2.5-3.6 MT/day of MSW.</p> <p>At present, there are no proper waste processing and disposal facilities operating with authorization of the board in the state of Manipur. However a municipal solid waste treatment plant for Imphal is nearing completion and in operation on trial basis at Lamdeng khunou, 7 km away from Imphal.</p>
22	Meghalaya	<p>There are 7 ULBs are responsible in the state for implementation of MSW Rules namely- Municipal Board of Shillong, Tura, Williamnagar, Jowai, Shillong Cantt., Baghmara and Resubelpur). Out of these 07 Municipalities, only 4 ULBs have reported (Jowai, Tura, Shillong Cantt. Board & William Nagar).</p> <p>Shillong Municipal Board has set up an aerobic compost plant (100 TPD) at</p>

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

		ULBs, 113 ULBs are partially complying and 25 ULBs are not complying. Still, 117 ULBs have not identified the landfill sites. Landfill sites identified by 26 ULBs belonging to Dist. Jalandhrar, Hoshiarpur, Bathinda, Barnala, Ludhiana and Sangrur. Good initiatives taken for MSW management by 09 towns (Adampur, Alawalpur, Phaguwara, Nakodar, Jalandhar, SAS Nagar, 2 districts in Amritsar and 1 district in Sangur).
28	Rajasthan	Total 190 municipal authorities in the state [class I: 41 cities, class II: 13 towns, class III: 58 towns and Class IV: 78 towns]. Out of 41 class-I town/cities, 18 Municipal corporations/authorities, (List enclosed) have developed/developing SLF / compost plant, and the work these 6 major cities (Jaipur, jodhpur, Ajmer, kota, Bikaner and udaipur) have been taken up in the first phase on PPP basis on priority. Out of 13 class-II town/cities, in 7 Municipal Authorities DOR preparation bid documents for Integrated solid waste management proposals are invited (list enclosed). However specific point wise details have not been submitted by the municipalities/authorities to the state board so far. Authorization status not reported.
29	Sikkim	In the state of Sikkim, 04 Municipal authorities (Gangtok, Namchi, Geyzing & Mangan) have reported during the reporting year. Gangtok Municipal Corporation is sending MSW to Martam MSWTF, but the facility is non-functional and hence, wastes are being dumped at the Martam site. However construction of sanitary landfill at existing dumpsite at Martam is underway. The project is being carried out by Urban Development and Housing Department (Govt. of Sikkim) with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB). Namchi Municipal Council District-(south Sikkim) has taken up construction of MSW treatment facility which is under construction at sipchu (near Jorhang). The Gayzing Municipal Nagar Panchayat (West Sikkim district) also sends MSW to above facility at sipchu. Presently, the wastes from these two municipalities are being dumped at sipchu near jorehang. Mangan Nagar Panchayat (North Sikkim district) has installed organic waste convertor for converting waste into compost. Monitoring the performance of waste processing and disposal facilities not carried out in any facility. Landfill sites as per provisions of these rules is under construction at sipchu (near Jorehang)
30	Tamil Nadu	NR
31	Tripura	Total 20 ULBs responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules in the state (Municipal Corporation -1, Municipal Council-10 & Nagar Panchayat- 09). Application for authorization received from 07 LUBs and granted authorization to 05 ULBs. Initiatives have been taken to set up waste processing facilities like compost plant in Agartala, Kailasahar, Kumarghat and Ambasa. Also, Initiatives taken for setting up landfill facility at Agartala, Bishalgarh, Ranirbazar, Sonamura, Melaghar, Khowai, Teliamura, Amarpur, Santirbazar, Sãbroom, Udaipur, Belonia, Kamalpur, Ambasa, Kumarghat, Kailasahar & Dharmanagar. The State Government is trying hard to implement the MSW Rules . The Urban Development Department of Govt. of Tripura has sanctioned Rs. 14.92 Crores for 15 ULBs in connection with improvement of their solid waste management. For newly established 04 ULBs, Urban Department is preparing proposal for releasing funds for effective management of MSW of those areas.
32	Telengana	NR
33	Uttar Pradesh	NR
34	Uttarakhand	Total 68 ULBs including five cantonments responsible in the state for

		<p>implementation of MSW Rules. None of the Local bodies has set up waste processing and disposal facility. Nagar Palika Dehradun & Pauri has identified site for MSW disposal and the matter is under process. The local bodies are collecting MSW without segregation and disposed through open dumping. Waste processing and sanitary landfill facility does not exist. However, 3 ULBs are composting in unplanned pits. Total waste generation and collection reported to be 1013 TPD. Only one ULB is practicing house to house collection.</p>
35	West Bengal	<p>127 ULBs exist in West Bengal responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules; which include 58 class-I towns, 28 class II towns, 32 class III towns , 8 class IV towns and 01 class V town. Application received for authorization from 05 ULBs and 02 operators. Authorization issued to 04 ULBs (N. Barrackpore, Chandemagore, Bhadreswar & Krishnanagar) and 02 operators (Time Tech Waste Solution & WB Waste Mgt.).</p>

Table-I:

Summary of Implementation Status of Schedule I

Sl. No	States	Status of implementation Schedule I (Rule 4(3))
1	Andaman Nicobar	Land identified site identified at Brookshabad. The application for authorization for setting up facility for processing and disposal of MSW has not yet been received. Monitoring proposed to be done after Setups the waste processing and disposal facilities.
2	Andhra Pradesh	<p>There are 182 ULBs (19 Corporations & 163 Municipalities) in the state. Authorization status not informed. An integrated MSWM project (proposed by GHMC) at Jawaharnagar (V) and Shameerpet (M). Rangareddy district have established compost plant & RDF for processing of 3600 TPD of MSW. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) have constructed the sanitary landfill facility and operating the same.</p> <p>Composting/vermin composting plants have been set up by municipalities of Vijayawada, Eluru, Kadapa, Pulivendula, Suryapet, Nalgonda, Mandapet, Tenali, Guntakal, Yemiganur, Karimnagar, Mancherial, Bobbili, Amudalavalsa, Salur, Palacole, Narsaraopet, Sathenapalli, Tadipatri, Palamaneru, Kothagudm, Warangal, Bhongir, Madanapalli, Rayachoty, Yerraguntla, Mangalagiri, Jammalamadugu, Ramachandrapuram, Srikalahasti Jagital.</p> <p>Karimnagar district obtained CFO of the Board to operate waste to energy project of capacity 10 MW by using refuse derived fuel generated from processing of 273 TPD of MSW. The industry obtained CFE (expansion) of the board to enhance the power plant 10 MW to 12 MW by using 412 TPD of refuse derived fuel.</p> <p>Waste processing facilities are regularly monitored by APPCB. The closure and containment of municipal solid waste dump site at Kadapa municipal corporation is being taken up under world Bank program. The Kadapa municipal corporation has identified a new site of area 92 acres for developing, processing and disposal facilities.</p>
3	Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation could not be met as per schedule-I. However, continuous efforts are on for implementation of the parameters. One waste processing and disposal facility for the MSW of Capital complex is operational at Chimpu in Itanagar.. The Itanagar Municipal Council and Pasighat Municipal Council have taken over the subject of sanitation from the Department of Urban Development & Housing (UD&H) of Itanagar capital complex and Pasighat respectively. However the UD&H is responsible for the management and handling of MSW as per the provisions laid down under the municipal and handling of MSW as per the provisions laid down under the municipal solid wastes (M&H) rules, 2000 in the other remaining urban divisions. A committee headed by the deputy commissioner. Capital complex is constituted to identify dumping/landfill sites for the capital region. No information is provided regarding authorization granted.
4	Assam	NR
5	Bihar	There are 140 (11 Corporations, 41 Nagar Parishad and 88 Nagar Panchayats) responsible for MSW management in the state (AR 2010-11). None of the Municipalities are complying with the provisions of Schedule-I of the MSW Rules. None of the ULBs has complied with the MSW Rules and developed facilities for processing and disposal of MSW. Hence, no monitoring carried out. The Patna Nagar Nigam has identified landfill site at Bairia (Patna) and in

		the process of setting up waste processing and disposal facility (1000 TPD) including landfill at Bairia. Authorization has been granted for the same during December, 2013.
6	Chandigarh	M/s Jai Prakash Associate Ltd. has set up waste processing plant to process RDF. Landfill site has been improved; capping & covering has been completed. The MCC is in the process of identifying a new landfill site.
7	Chhattisgarh	There 169 local bodies in the state. Applications for authorization was received from only one ULB and granted the same. All the municipal authorities have been instructed to develop setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities as per the provision of the MSW rules, 2000. As per schedule II out of 169 municipal authorities of the state, 64 municipal authorities have identified landfill sites, out of which 16 landfill sites have been approved by district level committee. Four municipal authorities have established and started vermin composting / composting plant. Monitoring for compliance to the rules not informed by the Board. Necessary instructions have been issued to all local bodies of the state for improvement of existing landfill sites as per provisions of MSW rules, 2000. In the state, 64 municipal authorities have identified landfill sites, out of which 16 landfill sites have been approved by district level committee and 89 ULBs are in search of suitable sites for landfill as per the provisions of the schedule-III.
8	Daman Diu	NR
9	Delhi	NR
10	Goa	For setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities, Goa SPCB has granted authorization to CCP for the facility at Goalim, Bainguinim, Tiswadi, Panaji, etc. Pernem, Valpoi, Ponda and Mapusa MC have set up decentralized composting units for MSW treatment. The Bicholim and Sanquelim MC have setup composting facility and completed landfill construction. Goa SPCB is carrying out monitoring at 02 waste management sites i.e. Bicholim and Sanquelim. The rest of the sites are not monitored as they are not ready.
11	Gujarat	There are 167 ULBs responsible for MSW management in the state. It is reported that 38 nos. vermin-compost plants, 40 compost plants have been set up in the state besides, 13 composting plants are under construction. There is one RDF plants (500 TPD) with power generation facility at Ahmedabad. Landfill sites have been identified for all ULBs as Regional/individual facility. Out of which 64 landfills are provided with facilities like fencing, lighting, weighbridge, etc. Presently, 5 SLFs developed in the state for disposal of MSW, 11 landfills are under construction and proposed to develop other 42 landfill sites.
12	Haryana	Total 74 ULBs in the state are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules, 2000. Total 79 towns in the state comprising 17 class-I cities/towns, 20 class II towns, 26 class-II towns and 16 class IV towns. It is reported that 03 waste processing plants are operational and other 02 processing plants are waiting for operation. 04 waste processing plants proposed. Total 59 dump sites identified in the state. Sanitary landfilling low lying areas operational at 13 locations and 04 landfills have been constructed (YMN Ajgadhari, Karnal, Indri & Nissing P). 36 landfill sites have been identified.
13	Himachal Pradesh	Total 56 ULBs responsible in the state for MSW management. There are one Municipal Corporation, 25 Municipal Councils, 23 Nagar Panchayat and 7 Cantonment Boards. Total 18 ULBs have applied for authorization and

		<p>authorization granted to 08 ULBs.</p> <p>As per Schedule-I, by 2003, 09 ULBs established waste processing facilities and shared facility by 02 ULBs. Landfill sites identified by 48 ULBs and Landfill under construction in 02 ULBs (Nalagarh & Baddi). Out 56 ULBs, none has complied with the MSW Rules. Presently, 12 ULBs are processing MSW (through pit composting, vessel composting & Stac technology) in 10 facilities by sharing. None of these ULBs has landfill facilities. 6 ULBs are planning & constructing waste processing facilities. Monitoring not carried out as no ground water sources at the sites</p>
14	Jammu & Kashmir	NR
15	Jharkhand	NR
16	Karnataka	NR
17	Kerala	<p>There are 65 Municipal Authorities (60 Municipalities and 05 Corporations) responsible for MSW management in the state of Kerala. Total 1208.2 TPD of MSW estimated to be generated in the state, out of which, 776 TPD of MSW is being collected in the state and 470 TPD is processed/treated. Total 33 ULBs having treatment facilities (compost/ vermin-compost and Biogas plants).</p> <p>There is no scientific landfill site in the state for disposal of MSW. However, 07 landfill sites have been identified for providing MSW disposal facility. During the reporting year, 09 ULBs have applied for authorization and authorization issued to 03 ULBs. 06 ULBs had valid authorization till the year.</p>
18	Lakshadweep	NR
19	Madhya Pradesh	<p>Waste processing & Disposal facility: Four municipal authorities namely Singrauli, Rewa, Chattarpur & Panna have installed compost plant. Municipal Corporation of Gwalior and Indore have commissioned waste processing and disposal facilities. Municipal Corporation Jabalpur has also commissioned kathonda landfill site and is in operation since march 2011. Cantonment Board Sagar and Municipal Corpn. Sagar has given contract to private agencies for making manure through composting. Nagar Palika Parishad Dabra has started landfill site during 2010-11. DPR has been submitted by 91 municipal authorities but no substantial progress in setting up of waste processing and disposal facility has been done by any other municipal authority. The disposal of MSW on land fill site by other local authorities has not been done in accordance with the provision of the MSW rules. Usually, old practices are being adopted with or without improvement.</p> <p>Monitoring: In absence of operation of processing, disposal & storage facility by any of the municipal authorities in accordance with the MSW rules, monitoring of these facilities not taken up till the facilities are actually made functional. However all regional offices have been instructed to continue water quality monitoring in the close vicinity of existing MSW dump area.</p> <p>Improvement of existing dumpsites: Municipal corporation Gwalior has completed land fill site and processing plant in accordance with MSW rules. Municipal corporation Indore has also developed landfill site and started processing plant. No substantial improvement/ development have been done at the existing dumping sides of municipal waste by any other municipal authorities in the state excluding some improvement of minor nature.</p> <p>Identification of landfill: 308 local authorities have identified the landfill site. At Ujjain 08 local bodies have partially developed land fill sites. Municipal corporation Sagar and Satna Nagar Palika Parishad Chhatarpur and Nagar Parishad Chitrakoot have also developed land fill site for the disposal of MSW but no site development or any other related works has yet been started by other municipal authorities.</p>

20	Maharashtra	<p>In the state of Maharashtra, there are 257 no. of local bodies (Metro cities, Corporations, 'A' – class councils, 'B' & 'C' class councils, cantonments, boards & Nagar panchayats).</p> <p>Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has prepared a summary statement of all local bodies indicating class, populations, quantum of MSW generations, status of authorization and form-II submission by the local bodies. The total generation of MSW is 26,820.29 TPD wherein 89.19 % in Corporations, 2.08% in A class cities, 4.11% in B Class towns, 4.13% in C class towns & 0.49% in other towns. Total 4 ULBs were refused to authorization. Improvement of existing landfill site has been done in Pune and Nagpur MC. 13 Municipalities are following landfilling of MSW, but 9 ULBs using together processing & disposal facilities. Total 110 ULBs having MSW processing facilities, of which 98 Municipalities partially processing. Monitoring is done in these facilities. Improvement of existing landfilling facilities has been done in Navi Mumbai MC, Pune MC, Pimpri MC & Nagpur MC. Total 165 Municipalities have identified landfill sites. NISARGUNA technology of BAARC has been installed at 16 (total 52 TPD) ULBs and under construction in other 8 municipalities (23 TPD).</p>
21	Manipur	<p>At present, there are no proper waste processing and disposal facilities operating with authorization of the board in the state of Manipur. However a municipal solid waste treatment plant for Imphal is nearing completion and in operation on trial basis at Lamdeng khunou, 7(seven) km approx. from Imphal. Manipur Pollution Control Board regularly monitors temporary waste disposal facility at Patsoi Lamkhai (Imphal west district) about 6 km from Imphal which is operating without the authorization of the board. Directions are issued from time to time to the municipal council to comply with the rules. So far, waste processing is not reported by the municipal councils. Sanitary landfill site for Imphal is in operation. 8 other municipal councils have also started development of landfill sites. One site at Lamdeng khunou, 7 km away from Imphal has been identified for treatment of MSW by the State Government. Construction works have been complete and ready for use.</p>
22	Meghalaya	<p>There are 7 ULBs are responsible for implementation of MSW Rules in the state and only 4 ULBs have reported (Jowai, Tura, Shillong Cantt. Board & William Nagar).</p> <p>Tura: A vermin-composting plant is adopted at Tura for processing biodegradable waste. Monitoring not carried out at the site. A DPR is prepared and Meghalaya Government has commenced construction activities at the dumping ground of Ronkon Songgittal. Tura Municipal Board has no proposal for selection of new landfill site.</p> <p>Shillong Municipal Board has set up an aerobic compost plant (100 TPD) at Mawiong. SPCB is monitoring the compost plant. No improvement done for existing disposal site. SMB has identified a new landfill site and land acquisition is under progress. The state is planning to set up scientific landfill site near Umsawli village outside shillong.</p> <p>Jowai: The municipality has acquired land at Sabah Muswang for landfill site and DPR prepared by Urban Department. Presently, MSW is being dumped at Mynkjai.</p> <p>Williamnagar: There is no proposal for waste processing/disposal facility as quantity is less (10.7 TPD).</p>

23	Mizoram	Setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities under process and hence, no monitoring is carried out. Projects are ongoing separately by SIPMIU and Trade & Commerce Department for improvement of landfill sites. Landfill identified at Tuirial and Lengte (Mamit Dist.) for which NOC issued.
24	Nagaland	(i) Kohima Municipal Council is implementing the Demo-project on Municipals Solid Waste management, where waste processing and disposal facilities are being set up. The remaining towns have not initiated for such facilities. (ii) Monitoring of such facilities is not carried out. (iii) Improvement of existing landfill sites not done. (iv) Landfill site for Kohima has been identified at Lerie.
25	Orissa	The majority of the ULBs have failed to implement the activities specified in schedule-I of the MSW Rules except identification of suitable landfill sites by 83 ULBs. A few other ULBs have proposed to set up the waste processing facilities. However, only Puri Municipality has set up waste processing facility (compost plant) earlier. Total 110 ULBs are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules in the state. Total MSW generation is estimated to be 2460 TPD and 2107 TPD is collected and 30 TPD processed only by Puri Municipality. Segregation is followed in 4 ULBs (Bhubnaswar, Cuttack, Rourkela & Bargarh). Out of 110 municipalities, 19 ULBs have applied for authorization during the reporting year and 39 ULBs have valid authorization.
26	Puducherry	In UT of Puducherry, there are 25 ULBs including 05 municipalities and 10 Commune Panchayats. Authorization was issued to 03 Municipalities [Pondicherry, Oulgaret and Yanam] and 10 Commune Panchayats for disposal of solid waste in their dump sites. All of them have to renew their authorization.
27	Punjab	Total 143 ULBs exist in the state. 2 facilities have been set up & operational in Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur district and 1 facility in Ludhiana which will be operational by Feb' 2014. 3 waste processing and disposal facilities are regularly monitored by PPCB. 05 ULBs are complying , 113 ULBs are partially complying and 25 ULBs are not complying. 117 ULBs have still not identified the land fill site, 26 ULBs belonging to Dist. Jalandhra, Hoshiarpur, Bathinda, Barnala, Ludhiana and Sangrur have identified the land fill site. Good initiatives taken by 09 towns (Adampur, Alawalpur, Phaguwara, Nakodar, Jalandhar, SAS Nagar, 2 districts in Amritsar and 1 district in Sangur).
28	Rajasthan	Total 190 Municipal authorities in the state. Out of 41 class-I town/cities, 18 Municipal corporation/authorities have developed/developing SLF / compost plant; and the work of these 6 major cities (Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner and Udaipur) have been taken up in the first phase on PPP basis on priority. Out of 13 class-II town/cities, in 7 Municipal Authorities DOR preparation bid documents for integrated solid waste management proposals are invited. However specific point wise details have not been submitted by the municipalities/authorities to the state Board so far.
29	Sikkim	MSW from Gangtok Municipal Corporation (East Sikkim) areas are sent to Martam MSWTF but the facility is non- functional. Hence, wastes are being dumped at the location. However construction of sanitary landfill at existing dumpsite at Martam is underway. The project is being carried out by Urban

		<p>Development and Housing Department (Govt. of Sikkim) with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB).</p> <p>In Namchi Municipal Council District-(south Sikkim), MSW treatment facility is under construction at sipchu (near Jorhang). The Gayzing Municipal Nagar Panchayat, West Sikkim district also sends MSW to above facility at sipchu. Presently, the wastes from these two municipalities are being dumped at sipchu near jorethang. Mangan Nagar Panchayat (North Sikkim district) has installed organic waste convertor for converting waste into compost.</p> <p>Monitoring the performance of waste processing and disposal facilities is not carried out in any facility. Landfill sites as per provisions of these rules is under construction at sipchu (near Jorethang)</p>
30	Tamil Nadu	NR
31	Tripura	<p>Total 20 ULBs responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules in the state (Municipal Corporation -1, Municipal Council-10 & Nagar Panchayat- 09).</p> <p>Set Setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities were done by 31.12.2003 in all 16 old ULBs and efforts are being made to improvise the existing landfill sites. Landfill sites have been identified by 18 ULBs including 2 by Agartala MC [Devendra Chandra Nagar and Ananda Nagar (Agartala)].</p> <p>One compost plant has been installed at Agartala and two incinerators for disposal of incinerable wastes. Construction work for compost plant at Debendra Nagar has been started. However, monitoring performance of those facilities not yet done.</p>
32	Telengana	NR
33	Uttar Pradesh	NR
34	Uttarakhand	<p>None of the Local bodies has set up waste processing and disposal facility. Nagar Palika Dehradun & Pauri has identified site for MSW disposal and the matter is under process.</p>
35	West Bengal	<p>127 ULBs exist in West Bengal responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules; which include 58 class-I towns, 28 class II towns, 32 class III towns , 8 class IV towns and 01 class V town. Application received for authorization from 05 ULBs and 02 operators. Authorization issued to 04 ULBs (N. Barrackpore, Chandemagore, Bhadreswar & Krishnanagar) and 02 operators (Time Tech Waste Solution & WB Waste Mgt.).</p>

Table-II:

Summary of progress made in Implementation of Schedule II

Sl. No	States	Status of implementation Schedule II [Rule 6(i) and (3), 7(1)]
1	Andaman Nicobar	<p>Collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● House-to-house collection done by PBMC in 107 pockets of 18 Wards. Pilot project on implementation of solid waste at wards no. 13 & 14 are being presently executed which will be extended to all 18 wards in a phase manner. ● Services of 04 dumper placer with 16 containers have been introduced in the collection system of waste where garbage generation is more. ● Sufficient of bins are placed at the markets for collection of fruit and vegetable, fish, meat wastes. Construction of modern abattoir is under consideration by PBMC. ● To avoid mixing of Bio-medical Waste with other waste separate container is placed in the vicinity of Hospital exclusive for the storage of Bio-Medical waste. ● 200 Nos. handcarts and 20 Nos of three wheeler autos are used for transfer the waste to the container, community bins and transfer stations. ● Stray cattle are being regulated by impounding them in Municipal cattle pound. ● Action plan has been prepared by the Municipal Authority to handle the municipal solid waste as per the norms specified under Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000. <p>Segregation: Awareness programmes among the general public for segregation, Storage and proper collection of waste are being conducted on regular interval. Public health awareness groups among the educated sanitary staff have be formed to ducate people and create awareness among the general public for the proper management of waste.</p> <p>Storage: In the entire Municipal area total 61 RCC bins, 600 number of HDPE dust bins, 200 handcart trolleys and 16 containers are placed for the storage of garbage and solid waste by the public and also 4 dumper placer are placed where quantum of waste generation is more. To avoid exposure of waste to open atmosphere, lid type containers/roof type PCC and HOPE type of dustbins of various capacities are placed at different collection points to check the exposal of garbage.</p> <p>Transportation: Wastes are collected daily basis. Transportation of waste to disposal site is done through tipper truck and dumper placer under the cover of nets.</p> <p>Processing & Disosal: Not yet initiated by the PBMC but informed that a projectis being ongoing under the supervision of expertise Waste processing and disposal facility will be created as per the project submitted by them. .</p>
2	Andhra Pradesh	<p>Collection: House-to- house collection of MSW has been started in all the local bodies in the state. As per the information furnished by the Commissioner & Director of Municipal Administration 92% of households covered under door to door collection.</p> <p>Segregation: About 8 % of households in the states were covered under source segregation.</p> <p>Storage: None of the ULBs adopted three bin system. Manual handling of the wastes was still carried out in most of the municipalities.</p>

		<p>Transportation: In metro cities i.e. Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada most of the MSW was transported in covered vehicles. In other municipalities the waste was transported in trucks covered with nets to avoid scattering.</p> <p>Processing: Compost plant & RDF plant at Hyderabad. Power plant at Karimnagar Compost plant at Vijayawada & Suryapet. Bio-methanisation plant at Vijayawada. Vermi-compost/compost plant set up at Vijayawada, Eluru, Kadapa, Pulivendula, Suryapet, Nalgonda, Mandapet, Tenali, Guntakal, Yemiganur, Karimnagar, Mancherial, Bobbili, Amudalavalsa, Salur, Palacole, Narsaraopet, Sathenapalli, Tadipatri, Palamaneru, Kothagudem, Warangal, bhongir, Madanapalli municipalities</p> <p>Disposal: The greater Hyderabad municipal corporation (GHMC) have constructed the sanitary landfill facility and operating the same. The rest of the ULBs dumping the MSW in the existing dump sites.</p>
3	Arunachal Pradesh	<p>Collection: House to house collection facility is done in 1 Division. Further household survey is underway in 1 Division to start house to house collection. One division has incinerator in the respective hospital for disposal of bio-medical waste. Weekly checking of slaughter house waste and demolition waste (Malba) by DUDA in one of the Divisions. While one division has instructed the respective private contractors to clean the demolition wastes (Malba) by themselves.</p> <p>Segregation : The municipal council Itanagar has conducted meeting with the stakeholders to discuss about the MSW and its management in capital complex.</p> <p>Storage : Storage facilities like RCC bins and containers of different specifications /sizes are established and put up in specific areas by taking into account the quantities of wastes generation and population densities. RCC bins, dustbins, trolleys, dumper placer/loader and twin litter boxes of different capacities are installed at various specific locations accessible to the users in the town for collection of wastes. The wastes are handled manually due to constraints. However, it is carried out under proper precaution and the safety of the workers is taken care of.</p> <p>Transportation: The storage facilities are attended daily for clearing of wastes. Vehicles like dumper placer, animal cart, tricycle, refuse collector, TATA Ace with segregated compartment and tipper trucks are used for transportation of wastes to the dumping site. Barring some trucks most of the other transportation vehicles do not have waste covering facilities during its transportation.</p> <p>Processing of MSW: Department of UD&H had constructed one waste processing and disposal facility at chimpu in Itanagar that is operational wherein 50 MT/day of wastes are composited. Two of the divisions follow vermicomposting and one division follows pelletization. Vermicomposting proposal is underway in one division. MSW plant is under construction and is likely to complete next year in one of the divisions.</p> <p>Disposal of MSW: Excluding the one waste processing and disposal facility that is operational at chimpu in Itanagar wastes of all other divisions are disposed in open dumping ground. No landfilling is carried out. Landfill site is under construction in one of the divisions.</p>

4	Assam	NR
5	Bihar	None of the ULBs has complied with the MSW Rules and developed facilities for processing and disposal of MSW. Hence, no monitoring carried out. The Patna Nagar Nigam has identified landfill site at Bairia (Patna) and in the process of setting up waste processing and disposal facility (1000 TPD). Authorization has been granted for the same during December, 2013. Municipalities are also not following MSW handling rules. .
6	Chandigarh	Approximately 340 TPD of MSW generated in UT Chandigarh including horticultural waste. Out of which, 330 TPD is collected containing Mandi waste, Hotel waste, drainage silt, etc. is dumped directly into dumping ground and rest of the waste is sent to the processing plant . The garbage processing plant started since April 2009 onward. A heavy chained Buldozer is used for compacting , pushing and levelling the garbage in low lying areas at landfill site . One JCB has been provided for digging fresh soil for spreading soil cover on landfilling daily basis. Leachate collection and treatment facilities have been provided. Also gas venting system provided at the landfill site.
7	Chhattisgarh	All municipal authorities have partial collection & transportation facilities for the MSW management. But, they need to be effectively planned and managed to comply with the provisions of the rule. No municipal authority has segregation facilities for MSW Four municipal authorities viz. Nagar Nigam Bhamtari, Korba, Jagdalpur and Bade Bacheli have established and started vermin- composting / composting plants.
8	Daman Diu	NR
9	Delhi	NR
10	Goa	Compliance status of schedule II by 12 ULBs is as under; Collection: 07 municipalities comply fully and 07 municipalities comply partially. Segregation: 04 municipalities (Panaji, Ponda, Cuncolim & Quepem) comply segregation and 08 municipalities comply partially and 02 not complying. Storage: complied by 08 ULBs, 03 ULBs partly and 03 not complying. Transportation: complied by all municipalities except one (Valpoi). Processing: 12 municipalities process MSW partly and 02 Municipalities (Curchorem & Sanguem) are not processing. Disposal: MSW disposal norms partly complied by 12 Municipalities and 02 (Curchorem & Sanguem) not complying.
11	Gujarat	House-to-house collection initiated almost in all ULBs (165) where, 7 ULBs collected partly and 2 ULB not done at all. Segregation of waste is practiced by 10 ULBs. Total waste collected in the state is 9227.5 TPD; out of which 1354.25 TPD is being processed in the existing facilities. Waste processing facilities provided by 76 ULBs and 25 ULBs treating MSW partially/fully. Some of these are operational on trial run. The status of authorization issued to ULBs not provided.
12	Haryana	Total 74 ULBs in the state are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules, 2000. Total towns – 79 Nos. out of which 17 class-I cities/towns, 20 class II towns, 26 class-II towns and 16 class IV towns. All municipalities collect their waste without following segregation. Transportation norms complied by 7 municipalities (Faridabad, Panchkula,

		<p>Ambala, Naraingarh, Thanesar, Shahbad, Pehowas and Ladwa); others partially or not complied.</p> <p>It is reported that 03 waste processing plants have been operational (Faridabad, Yamuna Nagar, Ambala) and other 02 processing plants are waiting for operation. 04 waste processing plants proposed.</p> <p>Total 59 dump sites identified in the state. Sanitary landfilling low lying areas operational at 13 locations and 04 landfills have been constructed (YMN Ajgadhari, Karnal, Indri & Nissing P). 36 landfill sites have been identified.</p>
13	Himachal Pradesh	<p>All 56 ULBs have partially complied with collection, segregation, storage & transportation of MSW. Source segregation partially done for recyclable materials by unregistered rag-pickers or community level. Partial waste processing (Bioconversion/Pit composting) is used by the 12 municipal authorities namely, Simla (bioconversion), Nahan, Una, Hamirpur, Dharamshala (stac), Kangra (pit), Nagrota (pit), Kullu (pit), Manali (pit), Buntar, Chamba (pit) & Cantt. Board- Jatogh. The waste of Solan is taken to Shimla facility. Proposed another 6 processing plants. In Shimla, waste is processed for compost and RDF in cement plant and then, the inert is landfilled. However, no landfill facility exists in the state.</p>
14	Jammu & Kashmir	NR
15	Jharkhand	NR
16	Karnataka	NR
17	Kerala	<p>The limited quantity of MSW collected by ULBs are either taken to common facilities or dumped covering with earth after segregating the plastics or non-biodegradable wastes. As a result, the quantity of waste is reduced considerably. There is no scientific landfill site in the state for disposal of MSW. However, 07 landfill sites have been identified for providing MSW disposal facility. The plastics generated are collected and disposed through recycling units. Total 33 ULBs having treatment facilities in combination of compost/ vermin-compost and Biogas plants. Composting facility practiced by 20 Municipalities, vermi-composting by 09 municipalities and Bio-gas facilities in pockets of 16 ULBs.</p> <p>Good initiatives observed for MSW management by the municipality of Alappuzha, Ottapalam, Attingal, Varkala, Tirur, Manjeri, Perinthalmanna, Malappuram, Shornur, Koilandy, Kottayam, Changanassery, Thalassery, Kannur, Thaliparambu, Mattannur, Payyannur, Koothupuramba, Kozhencherry, Koni, Thiruvalla, Punalur, Paravoor, Karangapally, Kozhikode & Kollam.</p>
18	Lakshadweep	NR
19	Madhya Pradesh	<p>Out of 365 ULBs, 11 ULBs complied with collection criteria, 309 partially and 44 not complied. Complete Segregation followed in 6 ULBs and 27 partially. Processing of MSW complied by 05 ULBs and 08 partially. Disposal of MSW complied by 05 ULBs.</p> <p>Bio-composting plant installed by 8 ULBs (Bhopal, Singrauli, Rewa, Chattarpur, Panna, Indore, Gwalior & Sagar). Landfill constructed by 4 ULBs (Gwalior, Jabalpur, Indore & Dabra) and operational. DPR has been prepared by Khajurao, Sheopur, Rewa, Shamgarh, Barod, Susner, Garoth, Narayangarh, Malahargarh, Mandasaur, Neemuch, Ujjain, Rampur Baghelon, Amarpatan, Birsinghpur, Jaitwara, Kothi & Kotar.</p>
20	Maharashtra	State Govt. decided that ULBs shall utilize 56.5% of grant under JNNURM in

		<p>12th FC for MSW management. Littering is prohibited in the state for effective collection of MSW. ULBs are using house to house collection system using ghanta gaddies, collection bins, etc. wastes from slaughter houses, meat & fish market, vegetable markets of biodegradable nature are collected separately. Segregation is done at source or by transporting vehicles. The recyclables find its route of recycling/recovery. Inert materials, C&D are being disposed by landfilling. Transportation is done generally under tarpaulin cover and compactors used by a few corporations. 110 ULBs are treating completely/partly of MSW through composting (65 ULBs), vermin-composting (38 ULBs), Bio-methanation plant (8 ULBs). In addition 16 NISARGUNA plants (52TPD) have been installed in different towns and 8 under construction. There are 8 RDF plants established each at Nagpur, Jalgaon, Navi Mumbai, Pune, Pimpri, Panvel, Mira Bhayander and Vasai Virar. Landfilling disposal is practicing by 13 ULBs, but only 6 ULBs have established landfill provisions. Others are in the process. One plastic waste recycling unit has been installed at Navi Mumbai.</p>
21	Manipur	<p>Collection: NGOs are entrusted with collection of municipal solid wastes in Imphal. Other municipal councils are also collecting are also collecting the wastes in an organized manner.</p> <p>Segregation: The processes of segregation of municipal solid wastes taken up by the municipal councils needs to improve more. In Imphal city, Kakching, Thoubal and other municipal areas, bins, trailers, etc. are installed for storage of municipal solid wastes. However, color coding practices need improvement</p> <p>Transportation Covered trucks, carries etc. are in use for transportation of municipal solid wastes.</p> <p>Processing & Disposal: There are provisions for processing of municipal solid wastes collected/transported from Imphal municipal areas to treatment plant at Lamdeng khunou apart from land filling facilities. Sanitary land fill practices are resorted to by the municipal authorities. However a lot of improvement is needed.</p>
22	Meghalaya	<p>04 towns (Tura, Jowai, Williamnagar & Shillong Cantt. Brd) have reported implementation of schedule II (collection to disposal). A vermin-compost plant at Tura (45 TPD) and aerobic compost plant (100 TPD) at Shillong are operational.</p> <p>Tura: Segregation is done in Tura for vermin-composting. Storage facility provided. Transport vehicles are not covered. Manuall handling of loading & unloading of MSW but in case of high garbage accumulation JCB is used. No sanitary landfill.</p> <p>Jowai: 30 TPD of MSW collected daily. House-to-house collection is introduced. Use of public dustbins are discouraged by local durbar. Covered transportation of wastes. Manual handling for loading and unloading of MSW. No processing facility installed, simply dumping at Mynkjai.</p> <p>Shillong Cantt. Board: The SCB generates 17 TPD of MSW without segregation. Provided 63 RCC bins and MSW handled manually. The waste is taken to the compost plant of Shillong Municipality (100TPD).</p> <p>No sanitary landfill facility exists in Meghalaya and waste is being disposed through dumping.</p> <p>Williamnagar generates 10.7 MT of MSW daily collected in 19 RCC Bins. No segregation is practiced as no processing /disposal facility. Waste handled manually. No sanitary landfill.</p>
23	Mizoram	<p>Collection: MSW is being handled by two Govt. Departments i.e. Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation Department (UDPA) and Trade &</p>

		<p>Commerce Department. Waste is being collected from 63 localities in Aizwal. RCC waste collection bins provided in 5 market places by Commerce Department.</p> <p>Segregation: No segregation</p> <p>Storage : No storage facility</p> <p>Transportation: 113 trucks are available under UD&PA for transportation of MSW. No information on covered transportation.</p> <p>Processing: No facility for processing/recycling of waste.</p> <p>Disposal: No sanitary landfill exists in the state and hence, follows open dumping of garbage. UD & PA department has identified disposal site at Tuirial for Aizwal town and started developing.</p> <p>The Trade & Commrce Department also identified separate landfill site (i.e. Landfill Trench method) at Lengte, Mamit District. NOC was issued by the Board on 8th March 2013.</p>
24	Nagaland	<p>Collection of MSW: All municipalities collect MSW daily and transport to the dumping site for disposal. Kohima municipal council has started door-to-door collection.</p> <p>Segregation: Segregation does not practice as all the waste is being dumped at the site of dumpsite.</p> <p>Storage : Community bins</p> <p>Transportation: using uncovered vehicles</p> <p>Processing: Not done. Partly vermi- composting is done at Viyakhule Kohima.</p> <p>Disposal: All municipalities disposed at the open dump sites.</p>
25	Orissa	<p>The implementation of schedule II is not satisfactory in the state. However, the Govt. in H & UD Department has taken of the issue regarding sanctioned money specially for implementation by 12th FC; and action has been initiated to prepare action plan for the ULBs based on the local requirement, size of the ULBs, waste generation, etc. Total 110 ULBs are responsible for implementation of the MSW Rules in the state. Total MSW generation is estimated to be 2460 TPD and 2107 TPD is collected and 30 TPD processed only by Puri Municipality. Out of 110 municipalities, 19 ULBs have applied for authorization and 39 ULBs are having valid authorization till the year.</p> <p>House-to-house collection practiced by 56 ULBs</p> <p>Segregation is followed in 4 ULBs (Bhubnaswar, Cuttack, Rourkela & Bargarh).</p> <p>Processing: No processing facility exist in the state except Puri Municipality. 30 TPD of MSW processed only by Puri Municipality.</p> <p>Disposal: Dumping of MSW is widely being practiced by all municipalities at the existing authorized/ identified sites. Badiprada municipality is providing intermittent soil cover on the dumpsite. Cuttack municipal has proposed to develop waste processing and disposal facility at Bhausuni. Jeypore and 7 municipalities have taken initiative to improve their existing landfill site. Total 82 ULBs have identified landfill sites. The identified landfill sites of Paradeep, Jagatsinghpur NAC & Banki municipalities are not found suitable due to coastal regulation.</p>
26	Puducherry	<p>Collection : Puducherry city is having two Municipalities viz. Puducherry and Oulgaret municipality. MSW are being collected by both municipalities and dumped in the dumpyard of Kurumbapet. In selected areas, door-to-door collection is being carried out through locally available contractors. Total waste generation of Puducherry city is estimated as 430 TPD; out of which 420 TPD is collected for disposal.</p> <p>Segregation: presently, no segregation is practiced.</p> <p>Storage: Temporary storage of MSW is done in bins having capacity of 1100 lit, 1000 lit. and 660 lit. bins. Daily lifting of MSW is done from these storage bins.</p>

		<p>Transportation: Nearly, 110 vehicles are engaged for transportation of MSW .</p> <p>Processing: At present no processing facility exists in Puducherry.</p> <p>Disposal: MSW collected are dumped at the dump yard of Kurumbapet. Biomedical wastes and Hazardous Wastes are managed according to the BMW Rules, 1998 and HW Rules, 2008. From the year 2011, one private entrepreneur has established a common Biomedical waste Disposal and Treatment Facility (CBMWTF) at Thuthipet. They collect, treat and dispose the BMW separately as per Rule.</p>
27	Punjab	<p>Collection: collection is being done by all municipalities.</p> <p>Segregation: 03 ULBs are segregating their waste properly and 10 ULBs partially.</p> <p>Storage: in open landfill sites.</p> <p>Transport: 121 ULBs are transporting MSW using covered vehicles and 22 ULBs are not complying.</p> <p>Processing: 03 ULBs have their proper processing plants and 01 in Jalandhar is partially processing waste. One processing plant at Ludhiana will be operational by November, 2014. The remaining ULBs are not having any processing facility.</p> <p>Disposal: 04 ULBs have proper disposal system.</p>
28	Rajasthan	<p>Out of 41 class I cities/towns, 18 municipalities have developed SLF/Compost plants and the work of 6 major cities (Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Bikaner and Udaipur) have been taken up in the first phase on PPP mode on priority. Out of 13 class II towns, 7 municipal authorities have invited proposal for DPR. However, details of progress of implementations are not available with Rajasthan Board.</p>
29	Sikkim	<p>Collection: In <u>Gangtok</u>, MSW collection done through community bin and by municipal trucks on pre-informed timings by using bell ringing. It is reported that 40 Tonnes per day of waste was collected during 2012-13. <u>Gayzing</u> Municipal Nagar Panchayat reported that 8 tonnes per day of MSW is collected. <u>Mangan</u> Nagar Panchayat (MNP) practicing Door- to- door collection on daily basis. MNP is the first agency in the state to install organic waste converter which is processing 300 kg of organic waste per day. M.N.P is collecting 500 kg of MSW per day which contains. 50% compostable organic matter. 20% recyclables plastics 16% rags and remaining portion are inert.</p> <p>Segregation and storage: norms not followed by any municipality.</p> <p>Transportation, processing and disposal norms complied partially by the municipalities.</p>
30	Tamil Nadu	NR
31	Tripura	<p>Collection: House-to-house collection done in Agartala in 17 Wards. Other ULBs not practicing house-to-house collection.</p> <p>Segregation not done in any ULBs.</p> <p>Storage: Facilities provided by all ULBs for temporary storage.</p> <p>Transportation: done by 17 ULBs using tricycle, tipper trucks, etc. compliance status not mentioned.</p> <p>Processing and landfilling of MSW are done only by Agartala MC for compost. Remaining ULBs simply dumping MSW.</p> <p>Initiatives have been taken to set up waste processing facilities like compost plant in Agartala, Kailasahar, Kumarghat and Ambasa. Also, Initiatives taken for setting up landfill facility at Agartala, Bishalgarh, Ranirbazar, Sonamura, Melaghar, Khowai, Teliamura, Amarpur, Santirbazar, Sabroom, Udaipur,</p>

		Belonia, Kamalpur, Ambasa, Kumarghat, Kailasahar & Dharmanagar. Construction of compost plant at Agartala (250 TPD), Ambasa, Kumarghat & Kailsahar are going on.
32	Telengana	NR
33	Uttar Pradesh	NR
34	Uttarakhand	Collection and disposal of waste started in 2010-11 by all local bodies and continuing the practice. 3 local bodies practicing segregation and bio-composting (AR 2010-11). There is no proper designated SLF in the state.
35	West Bengal	All 127 ULBs and towns have taken initiatives for collection, storage segregation and transportation of wastes and partially complied. Compost plants are operational at 08 ULBs -Bhadreswar (VC), Chandremagore (VC), Kolkata, Bally, Garulia, N. Barrackpore, Kamarhati (VC) and Haldia MC. Compost plants completed at and awaiting for operation at 10 ULBs (Barrackpore, Budge Budge, Bansberia & Hoogly-chinsura-Chinsura, Uttarpara-Kotrang, Konnagar, Rishra, Serampore. Champdani & Baidyabati) and proposed at 28 ULBs. 7 Sanitary landfills facilities are operational (Gurulia, N. Barrackpore, Kamarhati, Bhadreswar, Chandemagore, Bally & Haldia) including 2 common regional facilities for 12 ULBs. 4 Landfills and 2 regional Landfill facilities have been completed and waiting for use for 13 Municipalities. Again, construction of landfill facility is proposed by 29 ULBs.

Table-III:

Summary of progress made in Implementation of Schedule III

Sl. No	States	Status of implementation Schedule III [Rule 6(i) and (3), 7(2)]
1	Andaman Nicobar	Landfill site identified at Brookshabad.
2	Andhra Pradesh	APPCB has instructed all municipalities and corporations located in the state to identify sites for landfills by taking environmental issues into consideration and construct well designed engineered sanitary land fill facilities. Urban local bodies are in the process of identifying sites for locating landfills. Hyderabad Municipality has constructed sanitary landfill facility and operating the same.
3	Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Capital complex is constituted to identify dumping/landfill sites for the capital region. • The dumping sites are located away from habitation clusters, forest areas, water bodies, monuments, national parks, wetlands and places of important cultural, historical or religious interest. • Written to all the deputy commissioners of the state to expedite the process for identification of landfill sites. • Also, written to the Chief Municipal Executive Officer of Itanagar municipal council to identify and select and select a site for landfill site.
4	Assam	NR
5	Bihar	No landfill site developed identified in the state except by Patna Nagar Nigam. The landfill at Patna is under process of development.
6	Chandigarh	Chandigarh PCC has directed MCC to install weighbridge for measuring the daily waste coming to the landfill site. The MCC has already obtained electric & water connection and has also provided boundary wall as per schedule III.
7	Chhattisgarh	As per schedule III out of the 169 municipal authorities of the state, 64 municipal authorities have identified landfill sites, out of which 16 landfill sites have been approved by district level committee 89 are in search of suitable sites as per the provisions of the schedule III.
8	Daman Diu	NR
9	Delhi	NR
10	Goa	All 14 ULBs have identified their landfill sites. Landfill construction completed by 07 municipalities (Bicholim, Sanquelim, Quepem, Cuncolim & Canacona municipalities) and 02 municipalities set up temporary landfill site.
11	Gujarat	In Gujarat, initiatives taken to develop 64 landfill sites by making provisions in terms of fencing, lighting and weigh-bridge, etc. Moreover, 16 landfill sites are proposed to be developed by GUDCL. Presently, 5 landfills have been constructed and 11 landfills are under construction. Proposed to develop 42 landfills. Pollution prevention and monitoring mechanisms yet to be developed.
12	Haryana	Total 59 dump sites identified in the state. Sanitary landfilling low lying areas operational at 13 locations and 04 landfills have been constructed (YMN Ajgadhari, Karnal, Indri & Nissing P). 36 landfill sites have been identified.
13	Himachal Pradesh	No sanitary landfill facility exists in the state. Landfill sites have been identified by 48 ULBs and landfill facility is under construction at 02 ULBs (Nalagrh & Baddi).

14	Jammu & Kashmir	NR
15	Jharkhand	NR
16	Karnataka	NR
17	Kerala	There is no scientific landfill site in the state for disposal of MSW. However, 07 landfill sites have been identified for providing MSW disposal facility.
18	Lakshadweep	NR
19	Madhya Pradesh	It is mentioned that out of 364 local bodies, 308 local bodies have identified land for MSW disposal. Out of 308 local bodies, 239 local bodies have been allotted land site for MSW. However only 135 local bodies have obtained possession. MC-Gwalior and MC-Indore have setup waste processing and disposal facilities. Nagar Palika Dabra has also started land fill-site during 2010-11. Municipal corporation Jabalpur has completed construction of one cell of land fill site and has started operation since march 2011. MC-Jabalpur has also made an agreement with Essel Jabalpur MSW (P) ltd. regarding waste processing plant on BOOT basis but field work is yet to start. MC-Ujjain has also proposed mechanical composting plant. MC-Sagar and Nagar Palika Parishad- Chhatarpur has developed site for processing and disposal of MSW. MC-Satna and Nagar Parishad Chitrakoot have developed the land fill site. Municipal corporation Satna has also installed composting plants. Phased plan for construction and closure of site is not given to the Board. Also action plan for making the landfill site functional have not submitted by most of the municipal authorities as per the provision of MSW rules, even after issuing directions u/s 5 of EPA Rules.
20	Maharashtra	The main constrain for setting up of waste processing and landfill facility is the non-availability of suitable land and to some extent prevailing of coastal Zone regulations, resistance from people (NIMBY syndrome). Urban Department has passed order to District level Committee to adopt suitable technology and identify landfill sites observing prescribed criteria including CRZ areas. 165 ULBs have identified their landfill sites for future disposal of MSW. The regional Offices of MPCB are to follow the criteria strictly with regard to CRZ and river regulation zone policy. Total 110 ULBs are treating wastes completely/partly through compost/vermin-compost and Biogas plant. There are compost plants (65 Nos.), Vermi-compost plants (38 Nos.), Bio-methanation plants (24 Nos.) including NISARGUNA technology, RDF (8 Nos.) and one plastic recycling plant in the state. The BAARC (NISARGUNA technology) has been installed at 16 locations (52 TPD) and planned for another 8 locations (23 TPD).
21	Manipur	<p>Site Selection: The site selection for processing and disposal of municipal solid waste is as per rules.</p> <p>Facilities of he site : Fencing of the site at lamdeng khunou is complete with proper gate, metalled approach roads, weighing machines, amenities for the workers and proper power supply etc. other sites have temporary fencings.</p> <p>Specifications : All the provisions under the specification of land filling are periodically complied with by the executing authority. However a lot of improvement is required.</p> <p>Pollution prevention: In order to prevent pollution problem from landfill operations, the following steps are taken up at lamdeng khunou Diversion of storm water drains to minimize leachate generation Construction of a non-permeable lining system Provisions for management of leachates collection and treatment</p>

		<p>Prevention of run-off from landfill area entering any stream, river lake or pond.</p> <p>Monitoring: Water quality monitoring to be carried out at the site at Lamdeng. Ambient air quality monitoring Facilities for collection of gas and control system including gas collection system is made at landfill site at lamdeng khunou to minimize odour generation, prevent off- site migration of gases. At present air quality monitoring of the site is yet to be carried out.</p> <p>Plantation: Direction in this regard shall be provided to the executing agency in due course.</p> <p>Closure of landfill site and post-care</p> <p>Direction in this regard also shall be provided to the executing agency as when required. Necessary steps have been taken up with the concerned authority for granting approval of the board.</p>
22	Meghalaya	There is no sanitary landfill site in the state. All municipalities dispose their MSW in open dumping. No proposal to improve existing dumpsites.
23	Mizoram	There is no landfill site in Mizoram. Disposal site has been identified on 3 rd September, 2002 for Aizwal. Trade & Commerce Department has proposed to establish separate landfill site (10 TPD) and processing market waste at Lengte, Mamit district.
24	Nagaland	No landfill site exists in the state. Kohima municipality has identified landfills site at Lerie for setting up waste processing and disposal facilities.
25	Orissa	Inspite of repeated request, 83 ULBs have identified the suitable site for waste rocessing and disposal facility. The Board has been requesting ULBs to identify site for setting up waste processing and disposal facilities involving the regional officers of the Board and revenue Authority of Govt. and all district Collectors' have been requested by the Revenue Department to take appropriate action for identification of suitable land including its alternative in favour of ULBs. Setting up of well -designed landfill facilities and improvement of existing disposal site are in progress.
26	Puducherry	Presently, there is a proposal to set up MSW treatment facility at Kurumbapet dumping site.
27	Punjab	Out of 143 ULBs, 46 ULBs have not developed the site as per the schedule III of MSW Rules. Remaining 97 ULBs have started complying with the Rules and have developed the site partially.
28	Rajasthan	No information is available with Rajasthan Board regarding implementation of waste disposal facilities (landfill sites).
29	Sikkim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Development and Housing Department (UD&HD), Govt. of Sikkim was accorded authorization for municipal solid waste treatment facility vide o. no.75/SPCB/1143 dated 26/10/10 which was valid till 31st March 2011. After the constitution of Gangtok Municipal Corporation the MSWFT was handed over to GMC. • Sikkim Board is trying to secure compliance with the criteria listed at scheduled III at present by coordinating with the municipal authorities. • As the enforcement of the rules rests with the Urban Development Department, District Collectorate and implementing agency being municipal authority, it involves multiple stakeholders and coordination and effective execution has become a big challenge.
30	Tamil Nadu	NR

31	Tripura	Total 19 Landfill Sites have been identified in 18 ULBs. Agartala town has identified 2 landfills. Only Agartala is practicing landfilling disposal of MSW, the other towns are simply dumping. Agartala has created landfill facility at the old site, other 17 ULBs are trying to create facility at the site.
32	Telangana	NR
32	Uttar Pradesh	NR
33	Uttarakhand	Sanitary landfill for MSW disposal does not exist in the state. Landfill site has been identified by Dehradun and Puari Nagar Palika which are under process of getting EC.
34	West Bengal	7 Sanitary landfills facilities are operational including 2 common regional facilities for 12 ULBs (<u>Garulia, N. Barrackpore, Kamarhati, Bhadreswar, Chandremagore, Durgapur, Asansol, Kulti, Jamuria, Raniganj, Bally & Haldia</u>). Also, completed construction of 6 landfills including 2 common facilities and ready to use by 13 ULBs (<u>Dum Dum, S. Dum Dum, Baranagar, Barrackpore, Budge Budge, Basberia, Hoogly Chinsura, Uttarpara-Kotrang, Konnagar, Rishra, Serampore, Champdani & Baidyabati</u>) and proposed at 28 ULBs.

Table-IV:

Summary of progress made in Implementation of Schedule IV

Sl. No	States	Status of implementation Schedule IV [Rule 6(i) and (3), 7(3)]
1	Andaman Nicobar	Landfill site identified at Brookshabad. Monitoring to be carried out after construction of the facility.
2	Andhra Pradesh	APPCB has constituted 'Site Clearance Committees' at district and state level to obtain views of relevant agencies like Development Authorities, Town and Country Planning Department, Ground Water Department and Airport Authorities before issuing authorizations to urban local bodies for setting up of waste processing and disposal facilities. As per recommendation of these committees, necessary standards are being stipulated in the authorization in conformity with schedule - IV of the rules.
3	Arunachal Pradesh	One waste processing treatment and disposal facility located at Chimpu in Itanagar is operational. Monitoring status not reported.
4	Assam	NR
5	Bihar	Monitoring not carried out as no waste processing and disposal facility setup in the state.
6	Chandigarh	Monitoring of the waste processing and disposal facilities has not been reported by CPCC
7	Chhattisgarh	Four Municipal Authorities viz. Dhamtari, Korba, Jagdalpur and Bade Bachel have established and started vermin composting / composting plants, but monitoring performance not informed.
8	Daman Diu	NR
9	Delhi	NR
10	Goa	Monitoring is carried out at two MSW management sites of Bicholim and Sanquelim.
11	Gujarat	No monitoring mechanism is developed yet.
12	Haryana	Haryana State Boards has conducted monitoring of MSW management sites at 12 locations (Ballabgarh, Bahadurgarh, Dharuhera, Faridabad, Guragaon S & Gurgaon N, Hisar, Jind, Panchkula, Panipat, Sonapat & Yamina nagar).
13	Himachal Pradesh	Monitoring is not carried out in the MSW management sites as no groundwater sources available.
14	Jammu & Kashmir	NR
15	Jharkhand	NR
16	Karnataka	NR
17	Kerala	Monitoring of MSW facilities has not been reported by Kerala Board. In Palakkad Municipality, leachate collected and disposed through septic tank / soak pit arrangement.
18	Lakshadweep	NR
19	Madhya Pradesh	Municipal corporation of singrauli, Rewa, Nagar Palika Chattarpur and Panna are operating compost plants. Municipal corporation Gwalior is operating mechanical & vermin-composting plant. MC-Sagar and Cantonment Board Sagar have given contact to private agencies for making manure through composting. Work is under progress at local body Shahgarh, Bina and Damoh. Remaining municipal authorities have not provided MSW processing and

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

Annexure-I

Status of Authorizations granted by SCPBs/PCCs

Sl. No	States/UTs	No. of local bodies Reported	Total ULBs	Authorizations granted during 2013-14		Cumulative valid authorization (from 2001 to 2014)
				Applications Received	Authorization Granted	
1	Andaman Nicobar	00	01	INR	INR	01
2	Andhra Pradesh	182	182	INR	INR	133
3	Arunachal Pradesh	02	02 + 18 Urban Divs.	INR	INR	Nil
4	Assam	INR	83	INR	INR	23
5	Bihar	0	140	INR	INR	01
6	Chandigarh	01	01	INR	INR	04
7	Chhattisgarh	169	169	01	01	65
8	Daman Diu	INR	03	INR	INR	Nil
9	Delhi	INR	04	INR	INR	03
10	Goa	14	14	09	05	38
11	Gujarat	167	167	INR	INR	297
12	Haryana	74	74	34	0	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	56	56	18	08	91
14	Jammu & Kashmir	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
15	Jharkhand	INR	41	INR	INR	01
16	Karnataka	INR	219	INR	INR	223
17	Kerala	65	65	09	03	47
18	Lakshadweep	INR	INR	INR	INR	Nil
19	Madhya Pradesh	364	364	INR	INR	408
20	Maharashtra	257	257	INR	INR	794
21	Manipur	09	09	Nil	nil	Nil
22	Meghalaya	04	07	INR	INR	8
23	Mizoram	02	2	INR	INR	03
24	Nagaland	09	09	01	01	04
25	Orissa	110	110	58	39	171
26	Puducherry	15	15	15	15	20
27	Punjab	143	143	05	4	36
28	Rajasthan	25	190	INR	INR	35
29	Sikkim	04	05	INR	INR	Nil
30	Tamil Nadu	INR	664	INR	INR	399
31	Tripura	20	20	07	05	70
32	Uttar Pradesh	INR	630	INR	INR	43
33	Uttarakhand	68	68	11	0	43
34	West Bengal	127	127	05	04	98
	TOTAL	1314	3839	164	76	

INR-Information not received

Status of Towns/cities

S. No	States/UTs	No. of local bodies	Cities/Towns										Total Towns	
			Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Un Classed					
1	Andaman Nicobar	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	182	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204
3	Arunachal Pradesh	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
4	Assam	83	1	29	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
5	Bihar	140	19	18	67	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
6	Chandigarh	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
7	Chhattisgarh	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138
8	Daman Diu Haveli	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04
9	Delhi	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
10	Goa	14	01	02	02	06	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
11	Gujarat	167	27	36	81	57	23	18	0	0	0	0	0	242
12	Haryana	74	17	20	26	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
13	Himachal Pradesh	56	01	01	05	07	15	27	0	0	0	0	0	57
14	Jammu & Kashmir	INR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
15	Jharkhand	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
16	Karnataka	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268
17	Kerala	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154
18	Lakshadweep	INR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
19	Madhya Pradesh	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395
20	Maharashtra	257	23	18	204	-	-	05	-	01	-	-	-	377
21	Manipur	09	01	01	05	08	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
22	Meghalaya	07	01	01	05	08	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
23	Mizoram	02	3	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
24	Nagaland	09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09
25	Orissa	110	07	15	36	39	06	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
26	Puducherry	15	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
27	Punjab	141	18	27	45	40	13	01	-	-	-	-	-	147
28	Rajasthan	190	41	13	58	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220
29	Sikkim	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09
30	Tamil Nadu	664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	831
31	Tripura	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
32	Uttar Pradesh	630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	707
33	Uttarakhand	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
34	West Bengal	127	58	28	32	08	01	0	-	-	-	-	-	359
	TOTAL	3839												5034

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

STATUS OF ANNUAL REPORT RECEIVED FROM SPCBS/PCCS

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

Y: Yes, submitted Annual Report

Annexure-III

SETTING UP OF LANDFILL FACILITIES FOR WASTE DISPOSAL

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Landfill constrd	Reported during 2013-14			Reported till 2012-13			Name of Landfills sites constructed or identified	
			New landfill constructed	Initiative taken	No. of landfill site identified	Name of sites	Existing/ exhausted Landfills	Initiatives taken		No. of sites identified
1	Andaman Nicobar	0	0	01	01	Shahbad	INR	INR	INR	Vizianagaram (closed)
2	Andhra Pradesh	02	1 Hyderabad	INR	1 Kadapa		01	INR	4	Nalgonda, Vizag, Vijaywada & Guntur
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	02	Nil	Itanagar & Pasighat	Nil	Nil	01	Itanagar
4	Assam	INR	INR	INR	INR		Nil	01	01	Guwahati
5	Bihar	0	0	0	1	Patna	Nil	55	03*	*Narketiaganj, Muzaffarpur & Patna
6	Chandigarh	01	0	16	64		01	01	01	Dadumajra
7	Chhatisgarh	0	0	0			Nil	35	73	
8	Daman Diu	INR	INR	INR			Nil	Nil	Nil	
9	Delhi	03	INR	INR	26	Within Delhi	03	03	02	Bhalswa, Okhla & Ghazipur/ Narela
10	Goa	07	INR	INR	0	Pernem, Bicholim, Sanquelim, Quepem, Margao, Cuncolim & Canacona	07*	04	14	• Pernem, Bicholim, Sanquelim, Quepem & Concolim
11	Gujarat	12	4	11	64	Rajkot, Rajpipla, Surat & Vadodara	08	69	172	Anjar, Bhachau, Halvad, Morbi & Wankaner. Earlier landfills -Surat, Alang, Ahmedabad (AR:2007-08).
12	Haryana	04	2	4	53	Faridabad/Gurgaon, Yamuna nagar, Sirsa & Ambala	2*	INR	INR	Sirsa & Ambala (AR: 2007-08)
13	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	02	48	(Nalagarh & Baddi)	Nil	INR	50	Ranchi, Jamshepur & Dhanbad
14	Jharkhand	INR	INR	INR	INR		Nil	01	03	Chandooora, Badgam, Samboora & Pulwama
15	J & K	INR	INR	INR	INR		Nil	4*	INR	Capping of old dump site completed one corporation
16	Kerala	0	0	0	07		Nil	27	02	Mangalore +Ullal, Karwar, Udupi, Puttur & Ankola. Landfills reported earlier- Yelahanka & Byataryanpura (AR: 2007-08) Mysore, Bellary, Mangalore ,In 2009-10, Simoga & Belgam
17	Karnataka	12	INR	INR	INR		12	53	190	
18	Lakshadweep	INR	INR	INR	INR		INR	INR	INR	*Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur & Dabra
19	Madhya Pradesh	5	1#	4 (Sagar, Chattarpur, Satna & Chitrakoot)	308	#Ujjain	04*	05	306	
20	Maharashtra	6	0	0	0		06*	INR	220	Nashik, Sonpeth, Ambad, Pune,

																				Navapur & Navi-Mumbai (AR:2007-08)
21	Manipur	01		1	08				Imphal	Nil					10	10				Lamdeng Khunao, Imphal West, Kakching, Jiribam, Bishnupur, Mayang Imphal, Ningtoukhong, Thoubal, Nambol & Moirang
22	Mizoram	0		0	1				Aizwal	Nil					09	02*				*Turial (Aizwal) & Lengte (Mamit)
23	Meghalaya	0		0	3				Shilling, Tura & Jowai	Nil					01	01				6 Nos. Open dumps
24	Nagaland	0		0	1				Kohima (Lerie)	Nil					Nil	01				Kohima
25	Orissa	0		0	83				Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Berhampur & Rourkela)	Nil					2	82				Bubaneswar & Cuttacka
26	Punjab	01		0	26				NA	01 exhausted					8	8*				Adampur(AR:2007-08)/ *Kalanaur
27	Puducherry	0		0	01				Kurumbapet	Nil					01	INR				
28	Rajasthan	01		INR	18					01					16	68				Jodhpur
29	Sikkim	0		0	02				Martam & Sipchu	Nil					08*	02				*common facility at Sipchu for 8 towns
30	Tamil Nadu	0		INR	INR					Nil					24	1*				*Udumalpet
31	Tripura	01		0	01(Agartala)				In 13 ULBs	01					01	13				* Agartala (Hapania- exhausted)
32	Uttar Pradesh	0		INR	INR				Jhansi, Mathura, Sambal & Mirzapur	Nil					18	19*				*Agra, Aligarh, mainpuri, Badam, Firozabad, Etawah, Sambhal, Kanpur nagar, Kannij, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Basti, Ballia, Varanasi, Raebareilly, Allahbad, Ghaziabad, Lucknow and Bareilly.
33	Uttarakhand	0		0	3				Dehradun, Haridwar & Nainital	INR					INR	01*				*Dehradun
34	West Bengal	13		0	28				*Garulia, N Barrackpore, Kamarhati, Bhadreswar, Chandernagore, Bally and Haldia. Dum Dum/S DumDum, Baranagar, Barrackpore, Budge Budge, Bansbaria, Uttarpara, Konnagar, Rishra, Serampore, Champadani & Baidyanagar	24 ULBS* Some exhausted					39					*Garulia, N Barrackpore, Kamarhati, Bhadreswar, Chandernagore, Durgapur, Asansol, Jamuria, Bally, Raniganj and Haldia are operational. Landfill is ready at Dum Dum, S DumDum, Baranagar, Barrackpore, Budge Budge, Bansbaria, Hoogly, Chinsuria.
	Total	69		09	774					71					179	384				

* Annual Report: 2007-14

MONITORING PROGRAMME OF MSW DISPOSAL SITES (LANDFILL/ DUMPSITE)

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

Implementation Status of Schedule IV

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

11	Gujarat	Canacona. 78 (40 C + 38 VC)	13 C		49 (48 C + 3VC)	Nil
12	Haryana	06 (C) (Faridabad- Gurgaon), Panchkula, Ambala, Naraingarh & (Karnal- Indri- Nissing) + Y. Nagar (insttaled)	INR		2 ULBs (3 Nos -Sirsa & Ambala + 1 VC)	INR
13	Himachal Pradesh	11 (for 13 ULBs) Vessel compost/pit compost/Stac.	INR		12 ULBs (mechanical compost/ bioconversion/ pit compost)	INR
14	J & K	INR	INR		INR	INR
15	Jharkhand	INR	INR		Nil	Nil
16	Karnataka	INR	INR		5 ULBs	1
17	Kerala	33 ULBs 30 C + 09 VC + 16 BG	INR		29 ULBs -(38 Nos. -Compost-22, VC-7 & BG-9)	3
18	Lakshadweep	INR	INR		1 ULB- (25 Nos. vermin compost)	INR
19	Madhya Pradesh	8 ULBs Indore, Gwalior, Sagar, Rewa, Singrauli, Panna, Chattarpur & Satna	3 ULBs Shahgram, Bina & Damoh		8 ULBs (Bio-compost) Bhopal, Rewa, Singrauli & Gwalior (C & VC) Chattarpur, Panna, Indore & Sagar	5
20	Maharashtra				113 ULBs (65 Compost, 38 VC, 8 BG, 16 BG (Nisarguna). & 8 RDF)	9 Nos (1 Compost at Jalna & 8 BG (Nisarguna) 2 Nos. (Lamdeng Khunao & Impal West)
21	Manipur	nil	1 No. Lamdeng Khunao (Imphal)		Nil	
22	Meghalaya				2 ULBs (Shillong @ & Tura VC)	4
23	Mizoram				Nil	Nil
24	Nagaland	Nil	01 (Kohima)		1 (VC at Kohima) kohima	
25	Orissa	01 (Puri)	04 Bhubneswar, Cuttack, Berhampur & Rourkela)		2 ULBs (Puri & Paradeep + VC)	24 ULBs
26	Puducherry	Nil	Nil		Nil	1
27	Punjab	03 (Jalandhar & Hoshiarpur)	1 Ludhiana		2 ULB (Adampur) 2 Nos.- 1C & 1 VC, 3 in Jalandhar & 1 Hossiarpur	8 clusters
28	Rajasthan	INR	25 ULBs		1 ULB (Jodhpur) 2 Nos- 1 C+ 1VC 1 ULB (Gangtok)	2 (Bhilwal & Jaipur)
29	Sikkim	02 Martam & Mangan				Martam (Non-operational) Mongan (waste Converter)
30	Tamil Nadu	INR	INR		3 ULBs (Tirupur, Namakkal & Udumalpet)	INR

31	Tirpura	01 Agartala	04 Agartala, Kailsahar, Ambasa & Kumarghat	13 ULBs (12 VC & 1 Composting) (Belenia, Kumarghat, etc)	01 (Agartala)
32	Uttarakhand	03 (pit composting)	INR	3 ULBs (partly bio-composting)	INR
33	Uttar Pradesh	INR	INR	14 ULBs	2 (Agra & Aligarh)
34	West Bengal	17 (compost) for 8 ULBs	28 ULBs	22 ULBs (9 operational + 4 Ready)	28 ULBs
	Total	189 ULBs	101 ULBs	318 ULBs - 645 (C+VC) established	131 ULBs

*data based on Annual report of 2007-14

C- Compost/ VC- Vermi-compost

SETTING UP OF WASTE-TO-ENERGY PROJECTS

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

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

Sl. No.	States	Compost	Vermi-Compost	W2E	
				Power Plant	RDF
1	Andaman Nicobar	Nil	Nil	INR	Nil
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada (2008-09), Bapaytla, Diwan cheruvu, Kothagudem, Sathyampeta, , Kurnool and Dulapalli (2008-09), Eluru, Kadapa, Pulevndula, Adoni, Nadyal, Ramagundam, Nalgonda, Mandapet, Tenali, Proddutur, Guntaka, Yemingaur, Karimnagar, Bhongir, Khammam(2009-10) Vishakhapatnam, Ponnur, Bobbili, Mangalagiri, Palasa-Kasibugga [2011- 12], [Jawaharnagar, Shameerpet, Rangareddy], Amudalavalsa, Salur, palacole, Narsaraopet, Sathenapalli, Tadipatri, Palamaneru, Kothagudem, Warangal, Bhongir & Madanapalli [2013-14]	Suryapet & Bobbili	Shadnagar, Guntur, Vijaywada, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, E.Godavari & Nellore [2010-11] Hyderabad, Bibinagar, Mothe & Medak. [2011- 12]	One (3600 TPD) For Jawaharnagar, Shameerpet & Rangareddy
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar (C)	2 Divisions	Nil	1 Pelletization
4	Assam	Guwahati	Guwahati	NIL	
5	Bihar	Nil	Nil	None	
6	Chandigarh	NIL	Nil	nil	RDF
7	Chattishgarh	04 Korba, Jagdaipur, Dhamtari & Badebacheli	Nil		Dhamtari (Pallet)
8	Daman Diu	Nil	Nil		
9	Delhi	(Bhalswa, Okhla & Narela-Bawana)	Nil	WTE- Okhla (2050 MT), C&D -Burari (500 TPD).	RDF-Narela Bawana (700 TPD),
10	Goa	Panjim, Pernem, Bicholim, Sanquelim, Valpoi, Ponda, Mapusa, Marmugao, Margao, Curchorem, Sanguem, Quepem, Cuncolim & Canacona	73 locations	Nil	
11	Gujarat	40 Nos.	38 Nos.		2 RDF (Surat & Rajkot)
12	Haryana	06 (C) (Faridabad- Gurgaon), Panchkula, Ambala, Naraingarh, Y.Nagar & (Karnal- Indri- Nissing)	Ambala	Nil	Nil
13	Himachal Pradesh	Simla (bioconversion), Nahan, Una, Hamirpur, Dharamshala (stac), Kangra (pit), Nagrota (pit), Kullu (pit), Manali (pit), Buntar, Chamba (pit) & Cantt. Board- Jatogh.	Nil	Electric Incinerator	01 RDF (Shimla)
14	Jharkhand	INR	INR		
15	Jammu & Kashmir	INR	INR		
16	Karnataka	INR	INR	BG: 1000 TPD BAARC	
17	Kerala	Kozhikode, Kollam, Thrissur, Kochi, Allapuzha, Guruvayur, Irinjalakkuda, Chalakydy, Palakkad, Ottapalam, Shornur, Malappuram, Perinthalmanna, Manjeri, Thirur, Kottakal, Attingal, Varkala, Koilandy, Kannur, Thaliparamba, Payyanur, Kottayam, Changanassery, Punalur, Neeleswaram, Kodungalloor, Chavakkad, Mattanur & Koothuparambu.	Kodungalloor, Chalakkudy, Manjeri, Perinthalmanna, Koilandy, Vaikkom, Karungapally, Attingal & North Paravoor	BGS- Kottakkal, : Attingal, Shornur, Varkala, Nedumangad, Angamally, Eloor, Koilandy, Thirupunithura, Kottayam, Thalassery, Kozhencherry, Konni, Thiruananthpuram, Kozhikode, Kollam.	Nil
18	Kohima	Nil	1 No. VC at Kohima	Nil	Nil

19	Lakshadweep	INR	INR		
20	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal, Rewa, Satna, Chattarpur, Singrauli, Gwalior & Indore	Gwalior, Sagar	INR	
21	Maharashtra	65 ULBs	38 ULBs	16 *NISARGRUNA Mumbai (8 Nos.) and one each at Thane, Pen, Malvan, Chandrapur, Matheran, Sawantwadi, Anjangaon & Naded. 8 Biogas at Chiplun, Khed, Katol, Kalmeswar, Pune, Solapur, Pandharpur, Matheran, Bhayander & Vasai Virar)	8 RDF (Nagpur, Jalgaon, Navi Mumbai, Pune, Pimpri, Panvel, Mira Bhayander and Vasai Virar.
22	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	
23	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Meghalaya	Shillong	Tura	Nil	Nil
25	Orissa	Puri,	Cuttack, Balangir, Vyasagar, & Talcher,	Nil	
26	Punjab	Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Ambala Adampur	Adampur	Nil	Nil
27	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	INR	
28	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota & Udaipur	Jodhpur	INR	INR
29	Sikkim	Gangtok & Martam (waste converter)	Nil	Incinerator without energy recovery	Nil
30	Tamil Nadu	Tirupur, Namakkal & Udumalpet	INR		
31	Tripura	Agartala	Belenia, Kumarghat	02 incinerators for MSW disposal	
32	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	
33	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur, Kannauj, Muzaffar nagar, Mainpuri, Etawah, Agra, Raibareilly, Lucknow, Barabanki, Muradabad, Aligarh, Fatehpur, Allahabad & Varanasi	INR		
34	West Bengal	Bally, Kolkata, Gurulia-N. Barrackpore, Haldia, <u>Compost plants constructed and awaiting for operation at 10 ULBs</u> (Barrackpore, Budge Budge, Bansberia & Hoogly-chinsura-Chinsura, Uttarpara-Kotrang, Konnagar, Rishra, Serampore. Champdani & Baidyabati)	Bhadreswar (VC), Chandremagore (VC), Kamarhati (VC), Kolkata, Bally, Garulia, N. Barrackpore,	Barasat municipality (pyrolysis Gasification)	nil
	Total				

SUMMARY OF DEMO PROJECT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF MSW RULES

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

**STATE-WISE GENERATION, COLLECTION AND TREATMENT
(31.12.2014)**

S.No	States	Quantity Generated (TPD)	Collected (TPD)	Treated (TPD)
1	Andaman & Nicobar	70	70	05
2	Andhra Pradesh	11500	10656	9418
3	Arunachal Pradesh	181	181	50
4	Assam	650	350	100
5	Bihar	1670	-	-
6	Chandigarh	340	330	250
7	Chhattisgarh	1896	1704	168
8	Daman Diu & Dadra	85	85	Nil
9	Delhi	7500	4500	2500
10	Goa	183	182	182
11	Gujarat	9227	9227	1354
12	Haryana	3490	3440	570
13	Himachal Pradesh	1370	280	160
14	Jammu & Kashmir	1792	1322	320
15	Jharkhand	4450	1889	71
16	Karnataka	9500	5700	2000
17	Kerala	1576	776	470
18	Lakshadweep	21	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	5079	4298	802
20	Maharashtra	26,820	14900	4700
21	Manipur	176	125	-
22	Meghalaya	268	199	98
23	Mizoram	552	276	Nil
24	Nagaland	270	186	18
25	Orissa	2460	2107	30
26	Puducherry	495	495	Nil
27	Punjab	3853	3853	365
28	Rajasthan	5037	2491	490
29	Sikkim	49	49	0.3
30	Tamil Nadu	14532	14532	1607
31	Tripura	407	407	Nil
32	Uttar Pradesh	19180	-	-
33	Uttrakhand	1013	1013	Nil
34	West Bengal	8674	7196	1415
	Total	1,44,366	92,819	27,143

* Figures from EQI references

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

Sl. No.	Date of forwarding	SPCBs/PCCs	Reference
1	5 th May, 2014	Rajasthan	F16/(Gen-2) RPCB/SWMC/MSW/305
2	9 th May, 2014	Uttarakhand	UEPPCB/HO/MSW-50/14/240
3	29 th May, 2014	Mizoram	H.88088/Poltn/18/97-MPCB/358-365
4	20 th June, 2014	Chandigarh	No. CPCC/2014/814
5	30 th July, 2014	Nagaland	NPCB/MSW/AR-1/6-9
6	5 th September, 2014	Maharashtra	No. BO/RO(HQ)/MSW/B-3613
7	8 th Sept. 2014	Odisha	No. 14468/IND-IV-MW-(Misc)-141
8	9 th Sept. 2014	Meghalaya	No. MPCB/TB-SWM-3(2006)/2014-2015/81
9	11 th Sept. 2014	Gujarat	No. GPCB/P3/MSW-GEN-34(2)/225332
10	12 th Sept. 2014	Punjab	No. EPA/2014/No. 3292
11	15 th Sept. 2014	Arunachal Pradesh	No. APSPCB-544/2010/MSW/150
12	17 th Sept. 2014	Bihar	No. MSW/Pa-VI-53/01/B-1018
13	19 th Sept. 2014	Tripura	No. F.13(10)/TSPCB/201415/6476
14	26 th Sept. 2014	West Bengal	Memo No. 249/1S-214/2012/
15	1 st Oct. 2014	Himachal Pradesh	No. HSPCB/CD/Annual Report/MSW/2012/14697
16	9 th Oct. 2014	Andhra Pradesh	No. M-15/APPCB/MSW/CPCB-AR/2014/04
17	31 st Oct. 2014	Kerala	PCB/HO/EE1/MSW/AR 2012-13/943/2013
18	5 th Nov. 2014	Haryana	No. HSPCB/Sr.Sc/2014/919
19	5 th Nov. 2014	Madhya Pradesh	No. 136/TS/MSW/MPPCB/2014
20	20 th Nov. 2014	Manipur	No. PCB/109/2009-10
21	17 th Nov. 2014	Andaman & Nicobar	No. 2-2/PCC/MSW/Vol-II/2007
22	20 th Nov. 2014	Chhattisgarh	No. 52757/MSW/HO/CECB/2014
23	21 st Nov. 2014	Puducherry	No. 5920/PCC/MSWM/JSA/2014/1028
24	22 nd Nov. 2014	Sikkim	No. 430/SPCB/996
25	27 th Nov. 2014	Goa	No. 8/28/99-PCP/5686

ANNUAL REPORTS AWAITED FROM THE FOLLOWING SPCBs/PCCs

1.	Assam
2	Daman & Diu
3	Delhi
4	Jammu & Kashmir
5	Jharkhand
6	Karnataka
7	Lakshadweep
8	Tamil Nadu
9	Uttar Pradesh
10	Telengana (new)