

कार्यालय कलेक्टर जिला रायसेन (म०प्र०)

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क्रमांक/723/ Steno/2021

रायसेन, दिनांक - 29/09/2021

प्रमुख सचिव,
मध्यप्रदेश शासन,
पर्यावरण विभाग,
मंत्रालय,
वल्लभ भवन,
भोपाल.

विषय :- माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण प्रिंसिपल बैंच नई दिल्ली द्वारा प्रकरण क्र. 360/2018 में दिये गये आदेशानुसार डिस्ट्रिक्ट एनवायरमेंटल प्लान के सम्बन्ध में।

संदर्भ :- आपका पत्र क्रमांक 808/435/2021/32-3 दिनांक 21.09.2021

कृपया विषयांकित परिप्रेक्ष्य में माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण प्रिंसिपल बैंच नई दिल्ली द्वारा प्रकरण क्र. 360/2018 में दिये गये आदेशानुसार रायसेन जिले का "डिस्ट्रिक्ट एनवायरमेंटल प्लान" तैयार कर आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु संलग्न प्रेषित है।

संलग्न :- उपरोक्तानुसार ।

(अरविन्द दुबे)

कलेक्टर, रायसेन

रायसेन, दिनांक - 10/9/2021

पृ. क्रमांक/ / Steno/2021

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, मध्यप्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, मण्डीदीप जिला रायसेन की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु।
2. जिला सूचना अधिकारी, एन.आई.सी. रायसेन की ओर District Environmental Plan जिले की वेबसाईड पर अपलोड करने हेतु।

कलेक्टर
जिला रायसेन

District Environmental Plan Raisen (M.P.)

(In Compliance to Order Passed By Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in O.A. No.
360-2018, Dated On 29.01.2021)



Prepared by :-
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District Environment Plan Raisen

PREAMBLE

This District Environment Plan is an outcome of the order passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in O.A. No-360/2018, dated 26/09/2019, regarding constitution of District Committee (as part of District Planning Committee under Article 243 ZD) under Articles 243 G, 243 W, 243 ZD read with Schedules 11 and 12 and Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. In the above said order, it is stated that among others 'Chief Secretaries may personally monitor compliance of environmental norms (Including BMW Rules) with the District Magistrate once every month. The District Magistrates may conduct such monitoring twice every month. We find it necessary to add that in view of Constitutional Provisions under Articles 243 G, 243 W, 243 ZD read with Schedules 11 and 12 and Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 it is necessary to have a District Environment Plan to be operated by a District committee (as a part of District Planning Committee under Article 243 ZD) with representatives from Panchayats, Local Bodies, Regional Officers, State PCB and a suitable officer representing the administration, which may in turn be chaired and monitored by the District Magistrate. Such District Environment Plans and Constitution of District Committee may be placed on the website of Districts concerned." This order was re-stressed by Hon'ble NGT in O.A. No. 360/2018, **order dated 26.09.2019**, where Hon'ble Tribunal said, "Compliance of this direction may also be seen by the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs. This may not only comply with mandate of law but provide an institutional mechanism for effective monitoring of environment norms". In this regard District Environment Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate. The District Environment Committee held meetings to get an overall view of current scenario environmental condition of Raisen District and evolved out with the district environmental plan. District Environment Committee constituted vide District Collector Office order No. 753/2021/NGT/OA360/PCB/Raisen Dated 09/08/2021.

District Environment Plan Raisen

कार्यालय कलेक्टर एवं जिला दण्डाधिकारी, जिला रायसेन

पृ.क्र. 73/2021/एनजीटी/प्र.क्र.360/2018/प्रनिबो रायसेन, दिनांक 09/08/2021

आदेश

माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में प्रचालित प्र.क्र. 360/2018 में दिनांक 29.01.2021 को पारित आदेश के पालन अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड नई दिल्ली द्वारा जिला पर्यावरणीय योजना तैयार करने हेतु मार्गदर्शिका तैयार की गई है। जिसके अनुसार पुनरीक्षित जिला पर्यावरणीय योजना तैयार कर उसे प्रभारी रूप से लागू करने एवं जिला पर्यावरण योजना का पालन प्रतिवेदन प्रति माह प्रमुख सचिव, म.प्र. शासन को प्रेषित करने जिला पर्यावरणीय योजना एवं जिला पर्यावरणीय समिति की बैठकों का कार्यवाही विवरण जिले के वेबसाइट पर प्रदर्शित करने हेतु निम्नानुसार पर्यावरणीय समिति (As a part of district Planning committee under article 243 ZD) गठन किया जाता है:-

क्र.	अधिकारियों का विवरण, विभागों का नाम	पर्यावरण सेल में दायित्व
1	कलेक्टर	अध्यक्ष
2	पुलिस अधीक्षक	सदस्य
3	मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी जिला पंचायत, पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास	सदस्य
4	डीएफओ, वन विभाग, वन मंडलाधिकारी	सदस्य
5	अपर कलेक्टर, राजस्व	सदस्य
6	कार्यपालन यंत्री, जल संसाधन	सदस्य
7	कार्यपालन यंत्री, लोक स्वास्थ्य यांत्रिकी	सदस्य
8	कार्यपालन यंत्री, लोक निर्माण विभाग	सदस्य
9	मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी,	सदस्य
10	उपसंचालक पशु चिकित्सा सेवायें	सदस्य
11	प्रभारी अधिकारी, आयुष	सदस्य
12	जिला खनिज अधिकारी	सदस्य
13	परियोजना अधिकारी, जिला शहरी विकास अभिकरण	संयोजक
14	जिला सांख्यिकी अधिकारी	सदस्य
15	उप संचालक कृषि, कृषि विभाग	सदस्य
16	जिला परिवहन अधिकारी, परिवहन विभाग	सदस्य
17	जिला खाद्य अधिकारी, खाद्य विभाग	सदस्य
18	क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, म.प्र.प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड	सदस्य
19	महाप्रबंधक, जिला उद्योग एवं व्यापार केन्द्र	सदस्य
20	संचालक, सीबीडब्ल्यूटीएफ, मंडीदीप	सदस्य
21	समस्त नगरीय निकाय	सदस्य
22	मौसम विज्ञान विभाग	सदस्य
23	यातायात विभाग	सदस्य
24	महाप्रबंधक औद्योगिक केंद्र विकास निगम मंडीदीप	सदस्य

जिला पर्यावरणीय समिति की बैठक प्रतिमाह आयोजित की जायेगी, जिसमें जिला पर्यावरण योजना तैयार करने की सीमक्षा तैयार होने के पश्चात् योजना को लागू करने तथा संबंधित विभागों से पालन प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने तथा पालन प्रतिवेदन मुख्य सचिव, म.प्र.शासन को प्रेषित किया जाना है।

07/08/2021
कलेक्टर एवं जिला दण्डाधिकारी
जिला रायसेन

पृ.क्र. /2021/एनजीटी/प्र.क्र.360/2018/प्रनिबो रायसेन, दिनांक / /2021
प्रतिलिपि:-

सर्वसंबंधितों की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं पालनार्थ।

07/08/2021
कलेक्टर एवं जिला दण्डाधिकारी

District Environment Plan Raisen

Data has been extracted according to the standard format prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board from different Agencies and Departments and includes the following thematic areas:

S. No.	Thematic Areas
1.	District Profile
2.	Waste Management
	(i) Solid Waste Management
	(ii) Plastic Waste Management
	(iii) Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Management
	(iv) Biomedical Waste Management
	(v) Hazardous Waste Management
	(vi) E-Waste Management
3.	Air Quality Management
4.	Water Quality Management
	(4.1) Water Quality Monitoring
	(4.2) Domestic Sewage Management
5.	Industrial Waste water Management
6.	Mining Activity Management
7.	Noise Pollution Management

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INTRODUCTION

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal Principal Bench New Delhi issued direction in OA 710/2017 (Shailash Singh vs. Sheela Hospital & Trauma Centre and Shahjahanpur and ors.) on dated 15/07/2019 & in OA No 360/2018 (Shreenath Sharma vs. Union of India & ors.) on dated 26/09/2019 to prepare District Environment Plan. The orders passed by Hon'ble NGT are as follows:

Hon'ble NGT Order Dated 15.07.2019 In Case No. OA710/2017

"We find it necessary to add that in view of the Constitutional provisions under Articles 243 G, 243 W, 243 ZD read with Schedules 11 and 12 and Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, it is necessary to have a District Environment Plan to be operated by District Committee (as a part of District Planning Committee under Article 243 ZD) with representatives from Panchayats, Local Bodies, Regional Officers, State PCB and a suitable officer representing the administration, which may in turn be chaired and monitored by District Magistrate. Such District Environment Plans and constitution of District Committees be placed on the web site of District concerned. The monthly report of the monitoring by District Magistrate may be furnished to the Chief Secretary and may be placed on the web site of the District and kept on such websites for a period of one year. This may be made operative from 1.08.2019. Compliance of this direction may also be seen by Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs. This may not only comply with mandate of law but provide an institutional mechanism for effective monitoring of environmental norms."

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Hon'ble NGT Order Dated 26.09.2019 In Case No. OA 360/2018

"To facilitate such District Environment Plans, it will be appropriate that CPCB prepares a Model/ Models and places the some on its website which may be adopted with suitable changes as per local requirements for all Districts in the country and monitored by Chief Secretaries with report to Tribunal in OA 606/2018.

The Department of Environment of all the States and Union Territories may collect such Revised District Environment Plans of their respective States and finalize the 'State Environment Plan' covering the specific thematic areas referred in Para 7 including information as contained in Para-8 and template of Model/ Models District Environment Plan provided by CPCB. The action for preparation of State's Environmental Plan shall be monitored by the respective Chief Secretaries of the States and Administration of UTs.

In this regard, Member Secretary, M.P. Pollution Control Board, vide letter no110 dated 06.07.2021 & Principal Secretary, Environment Department Govt. of MP vide letter No.808/435/20-21 /32-3 Bhopal dt. 21.09.2021 wrote letter to all the District Collectors to prepare District Environmental Plans by constituting District Committee with representatives from Panchayats, Local Bodies, Regional Officers, State PCB, various stakeholders and a suitable officer representing the administration, which may in turn be chaired and monitored by the District Collector/District Magistrate.

1. District Profile

Raisen District lies in the central part of Madhya Pradesh. Raisen District takes its name from massive Fort. Raisen was a stronghold of the Silhari Rajput Chieftains in the Medieval Period. The ruler here was Shiladitya during the time of Babur. Raisen was an important administrative center during Mughals period. During the reign of Akbar, this city was a governed under the province of Ujjain. Here is a fort built of sandstone whose walls are inscribed with hunting scenes.

The total geographical area of Raisen district is 8466 square kilometer, which is 1.93% of the state of Madhya Pradesh. Raisen is the seventh largest district of the state in size. District Raisen was formed in 1956 with the formation of Madhya Pradesh. It is lies between 22°35' and 23°45" North Latitude and 77°21' and 78°49' East Longitude. It is situated at an average altitude of 466 meters above mean sea level. 23 & 1/2 North latitude that is Tropic of Cancer passes through Sanchi town of Raisen district. In Raisen District total forest area is 162196.451 hectare out of which reserve forest area 93847.851 hectare, Protect Forest area is 68055.335 hectare and unclassified forest area is 293.265 hectare.

Raisen district is bound in North by Vidisha and Sagar, in south–east by Narsinghpur, in south, by Hosangabad and Sehore and in west by Sehore and Bhopal districts. The Narmada River flows along the south east boundary of the district.

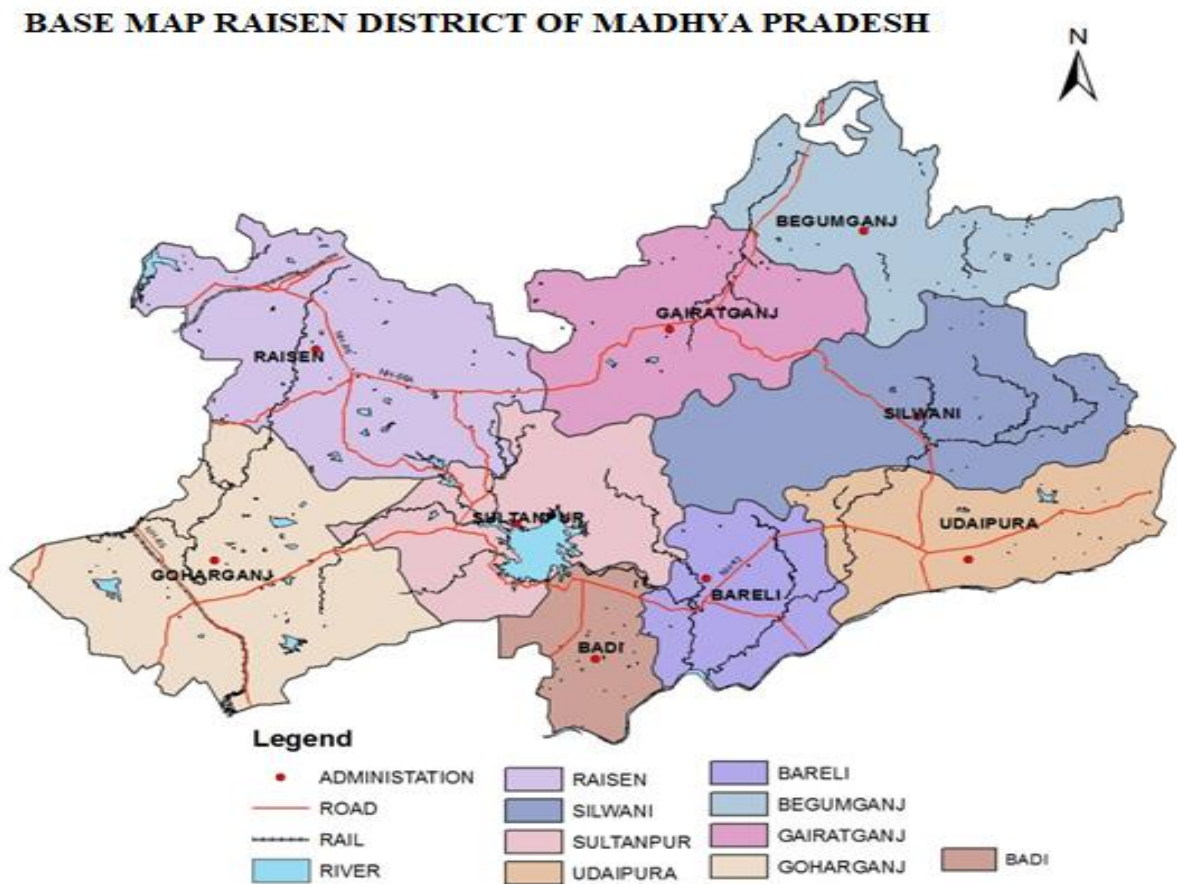
Raisen district is topographically divided into three parts i.e.

- (i) Malwa plateau region in the north
- (ii) The Vindhya range and its associated hills in the Central region and
- (iii) The plains of Narmada valley in the southern part of the district.

The plateau region is the eastern confines of the Malwa plateau irrigated by local rivers and branches of hills and the rolling plains of highly fertile black cotton soil under the vividly coloured crops in the field. The greenish yellow grasslands obstructed by the rounded hills of trap or the scarped masses of sandstone, clothed with forests and patches of soil at their feet are famous for the wheat and gram crops. The height of the plateau is 400 to 500 metres. Under Vindhya range, the hill system is formed of two main groups (i) the trap hills and (ii) the Vindhyan sandstone hills. Amongst the trap hills, the one situated on the west of Jhamar in Garhi area which is 775.4 meters high above mean sea level is the third highest peak in the region. The highest peak is situated in north east of Siarman at the mean sea level of 626.8 meters. The Vindhyan sandstone hills attain 530 to 610 meters height which is less in the south. The Nagjhir peak near Mahalpur rises to 625.2 meters. The main line of the Vindhyas is about 15 to 25 km. wide which runs through the district from east to west. The

District Environment Plan Raisen

main chain of Narmada valley is situated on the southern part of Vindhyan ranges. This lies to the south of the main Vindhyan ranges, covering the Udaipura tahsil. The valley is between 300 to 360 meters in altitude, the slope being southwards towards the river.



a) Administrative Setup:

Raisen District head quarter is located at Raisen. The district head is Collector / District Magistrate. The district is divided in to 10 Tehsils and 7 Blocks. The district has been divided into 21 police Thana to administer easily to maintain law and order.

Names of Tehsils, Blocks and Thanas are as follows:

Unit	Number	Names
Tehsil	10	Raisen, Silwani, Udaipura, Begumganj, Goharganj, Sultanpur, Bareli, Bari, Gairatganj, Deori
Block	7	Silwani, Udaipura, Baigamganj, Bari, Gairatganj, Sanchi, Obedullaganj
Police station	21	Raisen, Sanchi, Salamatpur, Umraoganj, Obedullaganj, Mandideep, Satlapur, Noorganj, Goharganj, Bareli, Udaipura, Deori, Bari, Sultanpur, Bharkachh, Begamganj, Gairatganj, Devnagar, Sultanganj, Silwani, Bamhori
Police Chauki	8	Barkheda, Chiklod, Dewanganj, Garhi, Jaithari, Kharbai, Naktra, Bhojpur

b) Local institutions :

The district is divided in to Six Sub-Divisions which are headed by Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM). Total Revenue circles in the district are 10. Details of local bodies in the district are as follows:-

Nagar Parishad	8	Udaipura, Obedullaganj, Gairatganj, Bareli, Badi, Sanchi, Silwani, Sultanpur
Nagar Palika	3	Raisen, Mandideep, Begumganj
Janpad Panchayat	7	Badi, Sanchi, Silwani, Udaipura, Obedullaganj, Gairatganj, Begumganj
Gram Panchayat	498	Revenue Village-1529, Vangram-12
Total no. of village	1541	

(c) Natural Resources :

▪ **Water Bodies**

The main range of Vindhyanchal is the principal water drain for the district. The Betwa and Bina rivers flow towards north drain which comes under Betwa Basin and Ganga Basin. The Narmada River itself forms about half southern boundary of the district. The district has 56 per cent Narmada river basin, 41 per cent Betwa basin and 3 per cent Ganga basin. Barna, Sehore and Tondoni are the main rivers among the Narmada drainage area. Barna is the third major river of Raisen district. On which the huge Barna Dam has been built. Other rivers in the district are Halali, Neon, Basna, Dabur, Daman, Kaliasot, Ajnar, Semri, Semri, Bihar etc.

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▪ Availability of water resources

Raisen district has 1 medium, 58 minor irrigation projects, 131 Government and Private canals, 23425 tube wells, 1331 wells, 167 ponds.

▪ Forest Coverage

Raisen is one of extensively forested district as per administrative report of Forest Department protected area is 3336.75 sq. km. out of the total geographical area i.e.8466 sq. km. of the district, covered by the forest which is 40%. The district has 1334 sq km of reserved forest area. The forest type is based on Tropical Dry Deciduous which give shadow in summer season. Most of the area is covered by the predominant teak forest. The associate of teak are sajdhanoda, moyan, uinsa, tendy, aonla, salai, mirsh, anjan, amaltash, babul, bahedi, beri-bel, biza, palas, lakh, dhawad, dhaora, dikamli, dhont, haldu, harra, imli, jamun, lendia, khair, kotta, mahua, papal, rohan, semal, shisham, bamboo and seetaphal (custard apple) etc.

There are two sanctuaries in the district among which Ratapani (531 sq. km.) came in to existence in 1977 an another is Seghora (288 sq.km.) in 1980. The forest of Raisen district affords ample cover to large species of wild animals, birds and insects. Among wild animals are tigers, leopards, panthers, wild dogs, hyenas, jackals, foxes etc. and among herbivorous animals are langurs of karmuha, Bengal monkeys, spotted deers, sambhars, blue bull, gazelles, bherkis, black bucks, barking deers, boars, bears and hares etc. which are common in the forest of the district. Forest wealth in the district has some mixed breeds of birds. Around human dwellings are water fowl, geese, ducks, mouse crows, mynas, sparrows, koels, hawks, cuckoos, tailor birds, nilkanths, doves, ring doves and grouses etc. Among reptiles and snakes the cobra, daboia, krait, common rat eater snakes pythons and many other species are found in the District.



Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuaries



Seghora Wildlife Sanctuaries

c) Geography & Demography :

According to the 2011 census Raisen district has a population of 1331597. The district has population density of 157 inhabitants per square kilo meter. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 18.35%. The district has Sex ratio of 901 females for every 1000 male and literacy rate of 72.98%. 97.56% of the population in the district speaks Hindi and 1.9% Urdu as their first language. Main profession is agriculture in the district about 70% people do agriculture and farming.

Area	The Geographical Area of Raisen District is 8466 Sq. Km.	
Total Population	1331597	
Population details	Male	Female
Urban population	160398	143027
Rural Population	557968	503654
scheduled caste	119226	106665
Scheduled tribe	105627	99379
Working population	370366	147472
Non working population	329992	483767
Population density	157 per sq. km. (Based on Census 2011)	
Population Growth Rate (in Percentage)	Total – 18.35%, Female – 13.80%, Male – 12.36%	
Sex ratio	901 Females / 1000 Males	
Literacy Rate (in Percentage)	Total – 72.98, Female – 64.24, Male – 80.81	
Number of APL, BPL families	BPL- 91099 APL- 148253	
Main business (in percentage)	Agriculture – 70, Forest – 20, Mineral – 8, Others – 2	

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Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in Square Kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
448	Raisen - District	Total	8,488.00	278,896	1,331,687	700,368	631,239	207,899	107,499	100,200
		Rural	8,237.83	216,879	1,028,172	539,990	488,212	164,660	86,017	79,633
		Urban	228.87	82,918	303,425	160,388	143,027	43,149	22,482	20,867
0176	Sanchi	Total	725.61	35,339	173,496	90,791	82,705	29,313	15,157	14,156
		Rural	725.61	35,339	173,496	90,791	82,705	29,313	15,157	14,156
		Urban	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0177	Gairatganj	Total	812.32	22,684	106,834	56,323	50,511	17,065	8,791	8,274
		Rural	812.32	22,684	106,834	56,323	50,511	17,065	8,791	8,274
		Urban	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0178	Begamganj	Total	889.32	24,343	112,479	59,708	52,771	18,567	9,412	9,155
		Rural	889.32	24,343	112,479	59,708	52,771	18,567	9,412	9,155
		Urban	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0179	Obedulaganj	Total	996.94	36,114	176,221	92,900	83,321	28,065	14,605	13,460
		Rural	993.04	32,501	161,466	84,619	76,847	25,930	13,453	12,477
		Urban	3.90	3,613	14,755	8,281	6,474	2,135	1,152	983
484481	Satapuri (CT)	Urban	3.90	3,613	14,755	8,281	6,474	2,135	1,152	983
0180	Badi	Total	1,302.03	42,590	202,840	107,131	95,709	31,237	16,253	14,984
		Rural	1,302.03	41,967	199,756	105,471	94,285	30,785	16,012	14,773
		Urban	0.00	623	3,084	1,660	1,424	452	241	211
802329	Kanton (OG) (Part) WARD NO.-0016 (Rural MDD8 CODE:484517)	Urban	NA	170	813	430	383	90	48	42
802329	Dhokhada (OG) (Part) WARD NO.-0017 (Rural MDD8 CODE:484512)	Urban	NA	453	2,271	1,230	1,041	362	193	169
0181	Siliwani	Total	1,120.37	29,997	136,151	70,806	65,345	22,261	11,447	10,814
		Rural	1,120.37	29,997	136,151	70,806	65,345	22,261	11,447	10,814
		Urban	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0182	Udaipura	Total	677.07	29,148	137,990	72,242	65,748	20,629	10,746	9,884
		Rural	677.07	29,148	137,990	72,242	65,748	20,629	10,746	9,884
		Urban	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN										
802322	Sanchi (NP)	Urban	14.40	1,605	8,401	4,384	4,017	1,072	549	523
802323	Raisen (M)	Urban	19.08	8,637	44,162	22,972	21,190	6,098	3,158	2,940
802324	Gairatganj (NP)	Urban	14.55	3,830	18,184	9,449	8,735	2,714	1,397	1,317
802325	Begamganj (M)	Urban	18.46	6,985	34,031	17,819	16,212	4,853	2,533	2,320
802326	Sultampur (NP)	Urban	14.77	1,900	10,268	5,436	4,832	1,523	776	747
802327	Mandideep (M)	Urban	12.78	14,330	59,654	32,390	27,264	9,002	4,690	4,312
802328	Obedulaganj (NP)	Urban	29.86	4,391	22,845	12,000	10,845	2,999	1,589	1,410
484481	Satapuri (CT)	Urban	3.90	3,613	14,755	8,281	6,474	2,135	1,152	983
802329	Barali (NP + OG)	Urban	26.44	6,748	34,563	18,101	16,562	4,710	2,442	2,268
802330	Badi (NP)	Urban	37.45	3,779	19,603	10,322	9,281	2,851	1,471	1,380
802331	Siliwani (NP)	Urban	22.91	3,617	18,623	9,655	8,968	2,733	1,424	1,309
802332	Udaipura (NP)	Urban	13.77	3,481	18,236	9,589	8,647	2,459	1,301	1,158

d) Land-Use Pattern :

The tract is generally uneven and forest clad and the soil is richly gifted by nature in its fertility like Malwa plateau and Narmada valley which is well sustained by numerous streams flowing in the region. In this region wheat, maize, gram, jowar, soyabean, tur and rice is grown. This soil are known as superior kalmat, a first class loamy soil of black color and bhanwar is a grey colored soil a mixture of the kalmat and soyar soils. Another soil which is a mixture of kalmat and bhanwar is called domat or domatia. Details information is as follow :

Geographical Area	631748 hectare
Forest Area	116674 hectare
Total Sown Area in The Agricultural Year 2020-21	808019.430Hectare
Net Area of The Crop	437222.228Hectare
Irrigated Area	574774.244 hectare (71%)

e) **Climate** :

The district has a dry climate except in the south-west monsoon season. The Narmada valley and the hilly region suffer from disagreeable climate. The period from March to about the second week of June is the hot season, the south-west monsoon season follows thereafter and continues up to end of September, October and November constitute the post monsoon season and the cold season is from December to the end of February. The temperature in the area is unusually mild due to the altitude. After February, temperature rise rapidly till May which is the hottest month with the main daily maximum temperature at about 45° C and minimum at about 27° C. The days are intensely hot and scorching, dust laden winds which flow on some days increase the discomfort locally called loo. This phenomenon may cause sunstroke to the perspiring and thirsty. The month of January is the coldest. During the cold season, in association with western disturbance passing across north India, minimum temperature occasionally goes down to about 2° C or 3° C.

The average annual rainfall in the district is 1249.8 mm. The region around Bareilly (Baraily) and Sultanpur gets the lowest rainfall in the district and that around Chiklod gets the highest rainfall. During the south-west monsoon months, July is the rainiest month. The heaviest rainfall was recorded in the year 1999 due to which the district had to face terrifying flood.

The months of excessive rainfall in the district, in which flood situation may occur are July and August and the months of water scarcity in which drought condition may occur are May and June. The actual rainfall received from 01 June 2021 till date in the current year is 776.85 mm (average rainfall 779 mm). The general average rainfall of the district is - 1197.1 mm. Raisen, Bari, Bareilly, Udaipur tehsils and Raisen Nagar and Mandideep industrial areas of the district were majorly affected by floods during the last monsoon year.

2.0 Indicative Gap Analysis and Action Plans for complying with Waste Management Rules

(i) Solid Waste Management:-

In Raisen District, there are 11 Municipalities. The total quantity of Solid Waste Generation from municipalities is around 77.0 tons / day and from village Panchayats is around 206.0 tons / day. The Municipalities of the district have started door to door collection but the segregation of solid waste, processing of wet waste, disposal of dry waste & construction of scientific sanitary landfill is yet to be done. The details regarding action areas, Data requirement, Measurable outcome, the details of proposed interventions & stakeholders are given.

(a) Current status related to solid Waste management

	Urban Local bodies	No of Wards	No of House holds	Population	Solid Waste Generated Ton Per day
1	Municipal corporations (Nagar Nigam Or Mahanagar Palika)	NA	NA	NA	0.00
2	Municipalities (Nagar Palikas)				
	Raisen	18	8637	44162	11.0
	Mandideep	26	14330	59654	15.0
	Begamganj	18	6985	34031	9.0
	Total	62	29952	137847	35.0
3	Nagar panchayats (Town area Councils)				
	Obedullaganj	15	4391	22845	6.0
	Sanchi	1	1605	8402	3.0
	Sultanpur	15	2500	10268	3.0
	Badi	15	3779	24500	6.0
	Bareli	15	6748	34663	9.0
	Udaipura	15	3481	18236	5.0
	Silwani	15	6317	18623	5.0
	Gairatganj	15	3830	18184	5.0
	Total	106	32651	155721	42.0

Source of Details – As per ULBs and census – 2011 data

	Local Bodies	No of Village	No of Households	Population	Solid Waste Generated ton per day
1	Blocks				
	Sanchi	222	35339	173496	35.0
	Badi	234	41967	199756	40.0
	Begamganj	226	24343	112479	23.0
	Gairatganj	169	22684	106834	21.0
	Obedullaganj	230	32501	161466	32.0
	Silwani	249	29997	136151	27.0
	Udaipura	155	29148	137990	28.0
2	Village/Gram Panchayats	1485	215979	1028172	206.0

Source of Details – Census – 2011 data and assuming MSW- 200 gm/capita/day

(b) Identification of gaps and Action plan

(i) Municipal Council Raisen:-

S. No	Action points For villages / blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsib le agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Segregation				
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation at source practiced by 70% households and other waste generators. Gap - 70% 	Time to time IEC programmes are organized to promote source segregation.	Municipal Council	By Year 2023
2	Sweeping				
(i)	Manual Sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% roads covered for regular sweeping Gaps in manpower- 0% Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment- 0% Availability of suitable PPEs-100% Gap- Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Area- once a day. Commercial Area- twice a day 	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanic Road Sweeping.- 0 % Gap-100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical sweeping machine 2 required. Time line by end of year 2024 	Municipal Council	By Year 2024
3	Waste Collection				
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% collection achieved Gap-30% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased. 	Municipal Council	100% target will be achieved by year 2023.
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangement for door to door provided: 100% Gap-0 Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased. 	Municipal Council	By Year 2023
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate Compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available- 2 Required - 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste collection trolleys will be procured 	Municipal Council	By Year 2023
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available- 9 Required - 9 	Will be procured as per fund availability	Municipal Council	By Year 2023.

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(v)	Waste Deposition Centres (for Domestic Hazardous wastes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Deposition Centres Available-1 Gap- Nil 	Domestic hazardous waste is collected door to door and deposited at deposition centre. Improvement is required for storage and disposal	Municipal Council	By Year 2023.
4.	Waste Transport				
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether existing fleet is adequate – No Whether segregated waste transport possible- Yes by door to door collection vehicles. 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased.	Municipal Council.	By Year 2023
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available- 0 Required - 1 	Procurement will be done on availability of funds.	Municipal Council.	By Year 2023.
(iii)	Waste Transfer Points	Not available but not required <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5	Waste Treatment and Disposal				
(i)	Wet-Waste Management: On-site Composting by Bulk Waste Generators (Authority may decide on requirement as per Rules)	Whether number of bulk waste generators identified for installation – Yes	Door to door home composting awareness program is carried out by municipality to increase onsite composting.	Municipal Council	Work in progress. Continuous by year 2024
(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facilities for Central Bio Methanation / Composting of Wet Waste.	Wet waste processing compost plant exists, which need upgradation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for Dry-Waste Fraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material Recovery Facility (MRF) exists. Refused Derive Fuel (RDF) not available Gap - Nil 	Recovered dry waste is sold and Plastic is sent for recycling.	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
(iv)	Disposal of Inert and Non-Recyclable Wastes:- Sanitary Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the agency still disposing waste in dumpsites - Yes Whether sanitary landfill available - No Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs- Proposed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action plan to construct sanitary landfill – common sanitary landfill for whole district Raisen should be considered. Action plan to minimize land filling- By recycling more wastes and by 	District Administration and Urban Development Department Municipal Council	By year 2025 By year 2023

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			organizing IEC programmes to reduce generation of wastes.		
(v)	Remediation of Historic / Legacy Dump Site	Whether existing old dumpsite if any required remediation as per rules- No	Not Applicable	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	Whether involvement of NGOs envisaged – Yes • Gap - Nil	Not Applicable	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers /Brand Owners	As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste - Yes • Gap - Nil	Producers/brand owners or their PROs for collection of plastic waste-Has already been engaged in compliance of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	Yes • Gap - Nil	List of waste picker available at Municipal Council office	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
(ix)	Preparation of Own By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016 already exists • Gap - Nil	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(ii) Municipal Council Mandideep

S.No.	Action points For villages / blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Segregation				
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	Segregation at source practiced by 100% households and other waste generators. • Gap - Nil	Time to time IEC programmes are organized to promote source segregation.	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
2	Sweeping				
(i)	Manual Sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% roads covered for regular sweeping • Gaps in manpower- 0% • Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential Area- once a day. • Commercial Area- twice a day 	Municipal Council	Not Applicable

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		0% • Availability of suitable PPEs-100% • Gap - Nil			
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	Mechanical Road Sweeping.- 0 % • Gap - 100 %	• Mechanical sweeping machine 1 no. required.	Municipal Council	By Year 2024
3	Waste Collection				
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	100% collection achieved • Gap - Nil	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Municipal Council.	Not Applicable
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	Arrangement for door to door provided: 100% • Gap - 100 %	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Municipal Council.	Not Applicable
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate Compartments	• Available- 6 (Animal cart – 1, Tractor – 5) • Required – Nil • Gap - Nil	Not Applicable	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	• Available- 20 (Auto tipper) • Required – Nil • Gap - Nil	Not Applicable	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
(v)	Waste Deposition Centres (for Domestic Hazardous wastes)	• Number of Deposition Centres Available-Nil • Required - 1 • Gap - Yes	Domestic hazardous waste is not collected separately. Deposition center is proposed	Municipal Council	By Year 2023.
4.	Waste Transport				
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	• Whether existing fleet is adequate –Yes • Whether segregated waste transport possible- Yes by door to door collection vehicles. • Gap - Nil	Not Applicable	Municipal Council.	Not Applicable
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	• Available- 1 • Required – 1 • Gap - Nil	Procurement will be done on availability of funds.	Municipal Council.	By Year 2023
(iii)	Waste Transfer Points	Not available but not required	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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5	Waste Treatment and Disposal				
(i)	Wet-Waste Management: On-site Composting by Bulk Waste Generators (Authority may decide on requirement as per Rules)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether number of bulk waste generators identified for installation- Yes Gap - Nil 	Door to door home composting awareness program is carried out by municipality to increase onsite composting.	Municipal Council	Work in progress. Continuous
(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility(ies) for Central Bio Methanation / Composting of Wet Waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wet waste processing compost plant required Gap - yes 	Installation of composting facility proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Municipal Council	By Year 2023
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for Dry-Waste Fraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material Recovery Facility (MRF) exists but needed upgradation Refused Derive Fuel (RDF) not available Gap - yes 	Upgradation of MRF proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Municipal Council	By Year 2023
(iv)	Disposal of Inert and Non-Recyclable Wastes:-Sanitary Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the agency still disposing waste in dumpsites-Yes Whether sanitary landfill available- No Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs – Proposed Gap - yes 	<p>Action plan to construct sanitary landfill – common sanitary landfill for whole district Raisen should be considered.</p> <p>Action plan to minimize land filling- By recycling more wastes and by organizing Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programmes to reduce generation of wastes.</p>	<p>District Administration and Urban Development Department</p> <p>Municipal Council</p>	<p>By year 2025</p> <p>By year 2025</p>
(v)	Remediation of Historic / Legacy Dump Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether existing old dumpsite if any required remediation as per rules- Yes Gap - yes 	Action plan for remediation of legacy / historic dumpsite.- Bioremediation of Legacy waste-Proposed	Municipal Council	By year 2023.

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(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	Whether involvement of NGOs envisaged- Yes	NGOs may be involved for management of solid waste	Municipal Council	By year 2023.
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers /Brand Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste-Yes Gap – Nil 	Producers / brand owners or their PROs for collection of plastic waste-Proposed to be engaged in compliance of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	Yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap – Nil 	List of waste picker available at Municipal Council office	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
(ix)	Preparation of Own By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016 already exists Gap – Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(iii) Municipal Council Begumganj

S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Segregation				
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation at source practiced by 100% households and other waste generators. Gap – Nil 	Time to time IEC programmes are organized to promote source segregation.	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
2	Sweeping				
(i)	Manual Sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% roads covered for regular sweeping Gaps in manpower-0% Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment-0% Availability of suitable PPEs-100% Gap – Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Area- once a day. Commercial Area- twice a day 	Municipal Council	Not Applicable

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(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical Road Sweeping.-0 % not required as per size of and area • Gap- Nil 	Not Applicable	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
3	Waste Collection				
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% collection achieved • Gap – 5 % 	Waste collection with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Municipal Council.	By Year 2023
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement for door to door provided: 100% • Gap – Nil 	Waste collection with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Municipal Council.	Not Applicable
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate Compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 0 • Required – 2 • Gap – yes 	Waste collection trolleys will be procured	Municipal Council	By Year 2023.
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 9(Tipper) • Required – nil • Gap – Nil 	will be procured	Municipal Council	By Year 2023.
(v)	Waste Deposition Centres (for Domestic Hazardous wastes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Deposition Centres Available - Nil • Required - 1 for Domestic hazardous waste • Gap – yes 	Domestic hazardous waste is not collected separately. Deposition center is proposed	Municipal Council	By Year 2023.
4.	Waste Transport				
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether existing fleet is adequate –Yes • Whether segregated waste transport possible- Yes by door to door collection vehicles. • Gap – Nil 	Waste collection with separate compartments will be increased.	Municipal Council.	By Year 2023.
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available - 2(Tractor) • Required – Nil • Gap – Nil 	Not Applicable	Municipal Council.	Not Applicable
(iii)	Waste Transfer Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not available but not required • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5	Waste Treatment and Disposal				

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(i)	Wet-Waste Management: On-site Composting by Bulk Waste Generators (Authority may decide on requirement as per Rules)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether number of bulk waste generators identified for installation- Yes Gap - Nil 	Door to door home composting awareness program is carried out by municipality to increase onsite composting.	Municipal Council	Work in progress. Continuous
(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility(ies) for Central Bio Methanation / Composting of Wet Waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wet waste processing compost plant exist but need upgradation Gap - Nil 	Upgradation of composting facility proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Municipal Council	By Year 2023
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for Dry-Waste Fraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material Recovery Facility (MRF) exists but needed upgradation Refused Derive Fuel (RDF) not available Gap - Nil 	Upgradation of MRF proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Municipal Council	By Year 2023
(iv)	Disposal of Inert and Non-Recyclable Wastes:- Sanitary Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the agency still disposing waste in dumpsites-Yes Whether sanitary landfill available- No Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs-Proposed Gap - yes 	<p>Action plan to construct sanitary landfill – common sanitary landfill for whole district Raisen should be considered.</p> <p>Action plan to minimize land filling- By recycling more wastes and by organizing IEC programmes to reduce generation of wastes.</p>	<p>District Administration and Urban Development Department</p> <p>Municipal Council</p>	<p>By year 2025</p> <p>By year 2023</p>
(v)	Remediation of Historic / Legacy Dump Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether existing old dumpsite if any required remediation as per rules- Nil Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether involvement of NGOs envisaged- Yes Gap - Nil 	NGOs can be involved for management of solid waste	Municipal Council	By year 2023.
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers /Brand Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste-Yes Gap - Nil 	Producers/brand owners or their PROs for collection of plastic waste-Has already been engaged in compliance of Plastic Waste	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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			Management Rules, 2016		
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Gap - Nil 	List of waste picker available at Municipal Council office	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
(ix)	Preparation of Own By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016 already exists • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(iv) Municipal Parishad Obedullaganj

S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Segregation				
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregation at source practiced by 100% households and other waste generators. • Gap - Nil 	Time to time IEC programmes are organized to promote source segregation.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
2	Sweeping				
(i)	Manual Sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% roads covered for regular sweeping • Gaps in manpower-0% • Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment-0% • Availability of suitable PPEs-100% • Gap - Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential Area- once a day. • Commercial Area- twice a day 	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical Road Sweeping.-0 % • Required – nil • Gap- Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2024
3	Waste Collection				

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(i)	100% collection of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% collection achieved • Gap- Nil 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	Arrangement for door to door provided: 100%	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate Compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 2 (Tractor) • Required – 0 • Gap - Nil 	Waste collection trolleys will be procured	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2024
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available - 0 • Required – 2 • Gap - Yes 	Will be procured	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2024
(v)	Waste Deposition Centres (for Domestic Hazardous wastes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Deposition Centres Available - Nil • Gap - Nil 	Domestic hazardous waste is not collected separately. Deposition center is proposed	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2024
4.	Waste Transport				
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether existing fleet is adequate – Yes • Whether segregated waste transport possible- Yes by door to door collection vehicles. • Gap – Nil 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased.	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023.
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 2 (Tipping truck) • Required – 0 • Gap – Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iii)	Waste Transfer Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not available but not required • Gap – Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5	Waste Treatment and Disposal				
(i)	Wet-Waste Management: On-site Composting by Bulk Waste Generators (Authority may decide on requirement as per Rules)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether number of bulk waste generators identified for installation – Yes • Gap – Nil 	Door to door home composting awareness program is carried out by municipality to increase onsite composting.	Nagar Parishad	Work in progress. Continuous

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(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility(ies) for Central Bio Methanation / Composting of Wet Waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wet waste processing compost plant already exist Gap – Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for Dry-Waste Fraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material Recovery Facility (MRF) required Refused Derive Fuel (RDF) not available Gap – Yes 	installation of MRF proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
(iv)	Disposal of Inert and Non-Recyclable Wastes:-Sanitary Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the agency still disposing waste in dumpsites-Yes Whether sanitary landfill available-No Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs-Proposed Gap – yes 	Action plan to construct sanitary landfill – common sanitary landfill for whole district Raisen should be considered. Action plan to minimize land filling- By recycling more wastes and by organizing IEC programmes to reduce generation of wastes.	District Administration and Urban Development Department Nagar Parishad	By year 2025 By year 2023
(v)	Remediation of Historic / Legacy Dump Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether existing old dumpsite if any required remediation as per rules – Yes Gap – yes 	Action plan for remediation of legacy / historic dumpsite.- Bioremediation of Legacy waste-Proposed	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023.
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether involvement of NGOs envisaged- Yes Gap – Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers /Brand Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste-Yes Gap - Nil 	Producers/brand owners or their PROs for collection of plastic waste-Has already been engaged in compliance of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes Gap - Nil 	List of waste picker available at Nagar Parishad office	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(ix)	Preparation of Own By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016 already exists Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

District Environment Plan Raizen

(v) Nagar Parishad Sanchi

S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Segregation				
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation at source practiced by 50% households and other waste generators. Gap - Nil 	Time to time IEC programmes are organized to promote source segregation.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
2	Sweeping				
(i)	Manual Sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% roads covered for regular sweeping Gaps in manpower-0% Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment-0% Availability of suitable PPEs-100% Gap - Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Area - once a day. Commercial Area - once a day. 	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical Road Sweeping.-0 % and not required as per size / area of Nagar Parishad Gap- Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
3	Waste Collection				
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% collection achieved Gap- Nil 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangement for door to door provided: 100% Gap- Nil 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate Compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available- 0 Required – 1 Gap - yes 	Waste collection trolleys will be procured	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023.
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available- 0 Required – 1 Gap- yes 	Will be procured	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023.

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(v)	Waste Deposition Centres (for Domestic Hazardous wastes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Deposition Centres Available- Nil • Gap- yes 	Domestic hazardous waste is not collected separately. Deposition center is proposed	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023.
4.	Waste Transport				
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether existing fleet is adequate –No • Whether segregated waste transport possible- Yes by door to door collection vehicles. • Gap- yes 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased.	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023.
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 0 • Required – 0 • Gap- Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iii)	Waste Transfer Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not available but not required • Gap- Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5	Waste Treatment and Disposal				
(i)	Wet-Waste Management: On-site Composting by Bulk Waste Generators (Authority may decide on requirement as per Rules)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether number of bulk waste generators identified for installation- Yes • Gap- Nil 	Door to door home composting awareness program is carried out by municipality to increase onsite composting.	Nagar Parishad	Work in progress continuous
(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility(ies) for Central Bio Methanation / Composting of Wet Waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet waste processing compost plant required • Gap- Yes 	Installation of composting facility proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for Dry-Waste Fraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material Recovery Facility (MRF) required • Refused Derive Fuel (RDF) not available • Gap- Yes 	installation of MRF proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
(iv)	Disposal of Inert and Non-Recyclable Wastes:-Sanitary Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the agency still disposing waste in dumpsites-Yes • Whether sanitary landfill available-No • Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs- Proposed • Gap- Yes 	<p>Action plan to construct sanitary landfill – common sanitary landfill for whole district Raisen should be considered.</p> <p>Action plan to minimize land</p>	<p>District Administration and Urban Development Department</p> <p>Nagar Parishad</p>	<p>By year 2025</p> <p>By year 2023</p>

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			filling- By recycling more wastes and by organizing IEC programmes to reduce generation of wastes.		
(v)	Remediation of Historic / Legacy Dump Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether existing old dumpsite if any required remediation as per rules - Nil • Gap- Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether involvement of NGOs envisaged – Yes • Gap- Nil 	NGOs can be involved for management of solid waste	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers /Brand Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste-Yes • Gap- Nil 	Producers / brand owners or their PROs for collection of plastic waste-proposed to be engaged in compliance of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Gap- Yes 	List of waste picker available at Nagar Parishad office	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023.
(ix)	Preparation of Own By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016 already exists • Gap- Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(v) Nagar Parishad Sultanpur

S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Segregation				
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregation at source practiced by 100% households and other waste generators. • Gap- Nil 	Time to time IEC programmes are organized to promote source segregation.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
2	Sweeping				

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(i)	Manual Sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% roads covered for regular sweeping • Gaps in manpower-0% • Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment-0% • Availability of suitable PPEs-100% • Gap- Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential Area - once a day. • Commercial Area – once a day. 	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical Road Sweeping.-0 % • Mechanical sweeper not required as per size / area of the Nagar Parishad • Gap – Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
3	Waste Collection				
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% collection achieved • Gap - Nil 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement for door to door provided: 100% • Gap - Nil 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate Compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 2 (Tractor) • Required – 1 (Trolley) • Gap - Yes 	Waste collection trolleys will be procured	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023.
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 0 • Required – 0 • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(v)	Waste Deposition Centres (for Domestic Hazardous wastes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Deposition Centres Available – Nil • Gap - Yes 	Domestic hazardous waste is not collected separately. Deposition center is proposed	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023.
4.	Waste Transport				

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(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether existing fleet is adequate –No • Whether segregated waste transport possible- Yes by door to door collection vehicles. • Gap – Nil 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 0 • Required – 0 • Gap – Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iii)	Waste Transfer Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not available but not required • Gap – Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5	Waste Treatment and Disposal				
(i)	Wet-Waste Management: On-site Composting by Bulk Waste Generators (Authority may decide on requirement as per Rules)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether number of bulk waste generators identified for installation- Yes • Gap – Nil 	Door to door home composting awareness program is carried out by municipality to increase onsite composting.	Nagar Parishad	Work in progress continuous
(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility(ies) for Central Bio Methanation / Composting of Wet Waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet waste processing compost plant exist • Gap – Nil 	Upgradation of composting facility proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for Dry-Waste Fraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material Recovery Facility (MRF) exist • Refused Derive Fuel (RDF) not available • Gap – Yes 	Upgradation of MRF proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
(iv)	Disposal of Inert and Non-Recyclable Wastes:- Sanitary Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the agency still disposing waste in dumpsites-Yes • Whether sanitary landfill available-No • Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs- Proposed • Gap – Yes 	<p>Action plan to construct sanitary landfill – common sanitary landfill for whole district Raisen should be considered.</p> <p>Action plan to minimize land filling- By recycling more wastes and by organizing IEC programmes to reduce generation of wastes.</p>	<p>District Administration and Urban Development Department</p> <p>Nagar Parishad</p>	<p>By year 2025</p> <p>By year 2023</p>

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(v)	Remediation of Historic / Legacy Dump Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether existing old dumpsite if any required remediation as per rules- No Gap – Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether involvement of NGOs envisaged- Yes Gap – Nil 	NGOs can be involved for management of solid waste	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers /Brand Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste-Yes Gap – Nil 	Producers/brand owners or their PROs for collection of plastic waste- Proposed to be engaged in compliance of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023.
(viii)	Authorization of Waste Pickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Gap – Nil 	List of waste picker available at Nagar Parishad office	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
(ix)	Preparation of Own By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016 already exists Gap – Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(vi) Nagar Parishad Badi

S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Segregation				
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation at source practiced by 100% households and other waste generators. Gap – Nil 	Time to time IEC programmes are organized to promote source segregation.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
2	Sweeping				
(i)	Manual Sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% roads covered for regular sweeping Gaps in manpower- 0% Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment- 0% Availability of suitable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Area - once a day. Commercial Area - once a day. 	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable

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		<p>PPEs-100%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap – Nil 			
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical Road Sweeping.-0 % • Mechanical sweeper not required as per size / area of the Nagar Parishad • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
3	Waste Collection				
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% collection achieved • Gap - Nil 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement for door to door provided: 100% • Gap - Nil 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate Compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 3 (Animal cart -1, Tractor-2) • Required – 0 • Gap - Nil 	Waste collection trolleys will be procured	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 0 • Required – 1 • Gap - Yes 	Proposed to be procured	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023.
(v)	Waste Deposition Centres (for Domestic Hazardous wastes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Deposition Centres Available- Nil • Gap - Yes 	Domestic hazardous waste is not collected separately. Deposition center is proposed	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023.
4.	Waste Transport				
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether existing fleet is adequate –No • Whether segregated waste transport possible- Yes by door to door collection vehicles. • Gap - Yes 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased.	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023.
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 0 • Required – 0 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap - Nil 			
(iii)	Waste Transfer Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not available but not required • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5	Waste Treatment and Disposal				
(i)	Wet-Waste Management: On-site Composting by Bulk Waste Generators (Authority may decide on requirement as per Rules)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether number of bulk waste generators identified for installation –Yes • Gap - Nil 	Door to door home composting awareness program is carried out by municipality to increase onsite composting.	Nagar Parishad	Work in progress continuous
(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility(ies) for Central Bio Methanation / Composting of Wet Waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet waste processing compost plant exist • Gap - Nil 	Upgradation of composting facility proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for Dry-Waste Fraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material Recovery Facility (MRF) exist • Refused Derive Fuel (RDF) not available • Gap - Nil 	Upgradation of MRF proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iv)	Disposal of Inert and Non-Recyclable Wastes:-Sanitary Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the agency still disposing waste in dumpsites-Yes • Whether sanitary landfill available-No • Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs-Proposed • Gap - Yes 	<p>Action plan to construct sanitary landfill – common sanitary landfill for whole district Raisen should be considered</p> <p>Action plan to minimize land filling- By recycling more wastes and by organizing IEC programmes to reduce generation of wastes.</p>	<p>District Administration and Urban Development Department</p> <p>Nagar Parishad</p>	<p>By year 2025</p> <p>By year 2023</p>
(v)	Remediation of Historic / Legacy Dump Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether existing old dumpsite if any required remediation as per rules- Nil • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether involvement of NGOs envisaged – Yes • Gap - Nil 	NGOs can be involved for management of solid waste	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable

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(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers /Brand Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste-Yes Gap - Nil 	Producers/brand owners or their PROs for collection of plastic waste-Proposed to be engaged in compliance of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Gap - Yes 	List of waste picker available at Nagar Parishad office	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023.
(ix)	Preparation of Own By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016 already exists Gap - Yes 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(vii) Nagar Parishad Bareli

S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Segregation				
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation at source practiced by 100% households and other waste generators. Gap - Nil 	Time to time IEC programmes are organized to promote source segregation.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
2	Sweeping				
(i)	Manual Sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% roads covered for regular sweeping Gaps in manpower-0% Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment-0% Availability of suitable PPEs-100% Gap - Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Area - once a day. Commercial Area - once a day. 	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical Road Sweeping.-0 % Mechanical sweeper not 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2024

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		<p>required as per size / area of the Nagar Parishad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap - Nil 			
3	Waste Collection				
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% collection achieved • Gap – 20 % 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement for door to door provided: 100% • Gap - Nil 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate Compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 3 (Animal cart – 1, Tractor – 2) • Required – 0 • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 6 (Non tipping trucks) • Required – 0 • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(v)	Waste Deposition Centres (for Domestic Hazardous wastes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Deposition Centres Available- Nil • Gap - Yes 	Domestic hazardous waste is not collected separately. Deposition center is proposed	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
4.	Waste Transport				
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether existing fleet is adequate –Yes • whether segregated waste transport possible- Yes by door to door collection vehicles. • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 0 • Required – 1 • Gap - Yes 	Procurement will be done on availability of funds.	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
(iii)	Waste Transfer Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not available but not required • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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5	Waste Treatment and Disposal				
(i)	Wet-Waste Management: On-site Composting by Bulk Waste Generators (Authority may decide on requirement as per Rules)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether number of bulk waste generators identified for installation- Yes • Gap - Nil 	Door to door home composting awareness program is carried out by municipality to increase onsite composting.	Nagar Parishad	Work in progress continuous
(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility (ies) for Central Bio Methanation / Composting of Wet Waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet waste processing compost plant exist • Gap - Nil 	Upgradation of composting facility proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for Dry-Waste Fraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material Recovery Facility (MRF) exist • Refused Derive Fuel (RDF) not available • Gap - Nil 	Upgradation of MRF proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
(iv)	Disposal of Inert and Non-Recyclable Wastes:-Sanitary Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the agency still disposing waste in dumpsites-Yes • Whether sanitary landfill available-No • Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs-Proposed • Gap - Yes 	Action plan to construct sanitary landfill – common sanitary landfill for whole district Raisen should be considered.	District Administration and Urban Development Department	By year 2025
			Action plan to minimize land filling- By recycling more wastes and by organizing IEC programmes to reduce generation of wastes.	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023
(v)	Remediation of Historic / Legacy Dump Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether existing old dumpsite if any required remediation as per rules-Yes • Gap - Yes 	Action plan for remediation of legacy / historic dumpsite.- Bioremediation of Legacy waste-Proposed	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023.
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether involvement of NGOs envisaged – Yes • Gap - Nil 	NGOs can be involved for management of solid waste	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable

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(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers /Brand Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste-Yes Gap - Nil 	Producers/brand owners or their PROs for collection of plastic waste-Proposed to be engaged in compliance of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Gap - Yes 	List of waste picker available at Nagar Parishad office	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023
(ix)	Preparation of Own By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016 already exists Gap - Yes 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(ix) Nagar Parishad Udaipura

S.No.	Action points For villages / blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Segregation				
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation at source practiced by 100% households and other waste generators. Gap - Nil 	Time to time IEC programmes are organized to promote source segregation.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
2	Sweeping				
(i)	Manual Sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% roads covered for regular sweeping Gaps in manpower-0% Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment-0% Availability of suitable PPEs-100% Gap - Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Area - once a day. Commercial Area - once a day. 	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical Road Sweeping.-0 % Mechanical sweeper not required as per size / area of the Nagar Parishad Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable

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3	Waste Collection				
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% collection achieved Gap – 10 % 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangement for door to door provided: 100% Gap - Nil 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate Compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available- 5 (Animal cart-1 , Tractor-4) Required – 0 Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available- 3 (Tipping truck) Required – 0 Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(v)	Waste Deposition Centres (for Domestic Hazardous wastes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Deposition Centres Available- Nil Gap - Yes 	Domestic hazardous waste is not collected separately. Deposition center is proposed	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023.
4.	Waste Transport				
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether existing fleet is adequate –No Whether segregated waste transport possible- Yes by door to door collection vehicles. Gap - Yes 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased.	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023.
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available-1 Required – 0 Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iii)	Waste Transfer Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not available but not required Gap – Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5	Waste Treatment and Disposal				
(i)	Wet-Waste Management: On-site Composting by Bulk Waste Generators (Authority may	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether number of bulk waste generators identified for installation- Yes Gap - Nil 	Door to door home composting awareness program is carried out by municipality to increase onsite	Nagar Parishad	Work in progress continuous

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	decide on requirement as per Rules)		composting.		
(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility (ies) for Central Bio Methanation / Composting of Wet Waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wet waste processing compost plant exist Gap - Nil 	Upgradation of composting facility proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for Dry-Waste Fraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material Recovery Facility (MRF) exist Refused Derive Fuel (RDF) not available Gap - Nil 	Upgradation of MRF proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
(iv)	Disposal of Inert and Non-Recyclable Wastes:- Sanitary Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the agency still disposing waste in dumpsites-Yes Whether sanitary landfill available-No Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs-Proposed Gap - Yes 	Action plan to construct sanitary landfill – common sanitary landfill for whole district Raisen should be considered.	District Administration and Urban Development Department	By year 2025
			Action plan to minimize land filling-By recycling more wastes and by organizing IEC programmes to reduce generation of wastes.	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023
(v)	Remediation of Historic / Legacy Dump Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether existing old dumpsite if any required remediation as per rules- Nil Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether involvement of NGOs envisaged – Yes Gap - Nil 	NGOs can be involved for management of solid waste	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers /Brand Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste-Yes Gap - Nil 	Producers/brand owners or their PROs for collection of plastic waste-Proposed to be engaged in compliance of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Gap - Yes 	List of waste picker available at Nagar Parishad office	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023.

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(ix)	Preparation of Own By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016 already exists Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
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(x) Nagar Parishad Silwani

S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Segregation				
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation at source practiced by 100% households and other waste generators. Gap - Nil 	Time to time IEC programmes are organized to promote source segregation.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
2	Sweeping				
(i)	Manual Sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% roads covered for regular sweeping Gaps in manpower-0% Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment-0% Availability of suitable PPEs-100% Gap - Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Area - once a day. Commercial Area- once a day. 	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical Road Sweeping.-0 % Mechanical sweeper not required as per size / area of the Nagar Parishad Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
3	Waste Collection				
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% collection achieved Gap – 20 % 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023

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(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement for door to door provided: 100% • Gap - Nil 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate Compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 4 (Animal cart - 1 , Tractor- 3) • Required – 0 • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 3 (Tipping truck) • Required – 0 • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(v)	Waste Deposition Centres (for Domestic Hazardous wastes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Deposition Centres Available- Nil • Gap - Yes 	Domestic hazardous waste is not collected separately. Deposition center is proposed	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023.
4.	Waste Transport				
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether existing fleet is adequate –Yes • Whether segregated waste transport possible- Yes by door to door collection vehicles. • Gap - Nil 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased.	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 1 (Dumper) • Required – 0 • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iii)	Waste Transfer Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not available but not required • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5	Waste Treatment and Disposal				
(i)	Wet-Waste Management: On-site Composting by Bulk Waste Generators (Authority may decide on requirement as per Rules)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether number of bulk waste generators identified for installation- Yes • Gap - Nil 	Door to door home composting awareness program is carried out by municipality to increase onsite composting.	Nagar Parishad	Work in progress continuous

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(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility(ies) for Central Bio Methanation / Composting of Wet Waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wet waste processing compost plant exist Gap - Nil 	Upgradation of composting facility proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for Dry-Waste Fraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material Recovery Facility (MRF) required Refused Derive Fuel (RDF) not available Gap - Yes 	Installation of MRF proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
(iv)	Disposal of Inert and Non-Recyclable Wastes:- Sanitary Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the agency still disposing waste in dumpsites-Yes Whether sanitary landfill available-No Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs-Proposed Gap - Yes 	Action plan to construct sanitary landfill – common sanitary landfill for whole district Raisen should be considered.	District Administration and Urban Development Department	By year 2025
			Action plan to minimize land filling- By recycling more wastes and by organizing IEC programmes to reduce generation of wastes.	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023
(v)	Remediation of Historic / Legacy Dump Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether existing old dumpsite if any required remediation as per rules- Nil Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether involvement of NGOs envisaged- Yes Gap - Nil 	NGOs can be involved for management of solid waste	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers /Brand Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste-Yes Gap - Nil 	Producers/brand owners or their PROs for collection of plastic waste-Proposed to be engaged in compliance of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Gap - Nil 	List of waste picker available at Nagar Parishad office	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023.

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(ix)	Preparation of Own By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016 already exists Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
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(xi) Nagar Parishad Gairatganj

S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Segregation				
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation at source practiced by 100% households and other waste generators. Gap - Nil 	Time to time IEC programmes are organized to promote source segregation.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
2	Sweeping				
(i)	Manual Sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% roads covered for regular sweeping Gaps in manpower-0% Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment-0% Availability of suitable PPEs-100% Gap - Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Area- once a day. Commercial Area- twice a day 	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical Road Sweeping.-0 % Mechanical sweeper not required as per size / area of the Nagar Parishad Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
3	Waste Collection				
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% collection achieved Gap – 20 % 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023.
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangement for door to door provided: 100% Gap - Nil 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater the demand as population rises.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable

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(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate Compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 2 (Tractor-2) • Required – 0 • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 3 (Tipping truck) • Required -0 • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(v)	Waste Deposition Centres (for Domestic Hazardous wastes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Deposition Centres Available- Nil • Gap - Yes 	Domestic hazardous waste is not collected separately. Deposition center is proposed	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023.
4.	Waste Transport				
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether existing fleet is adequate –Yes • Whether segregated waste transport possible- Yes by door to door collection vehicles. • Gap - Nil 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased.	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023.
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available- 0 • Required – 1 • Gap - Yes 	Procurement will be done on availability of funds.	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023.
(iii)	Waste Transfer Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not available but not required • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5	Waste Treatment and Disposal				
(i)	Wet-Waste Management: On-site Composting by Bulk Waste Generators (Authority may decide on requirement as per Rules)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether number of bulk waste generators identified for installation-Yes • Gap - Nil 	Door to door home composting awareness program is carried out by municipality to increase onsite composting.	Nagar Parishad	Work in progress continuous
(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility(ies) for Central Bio Methanation / Composting of Wet Waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet waste processing compost plant required • Gap - Yes 	Installation of composting facility proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023

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(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for Dry-Waste Fraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material Recovery Facility (MRF) required • Refused Derive Fuel (RDF) not available • Gap - Yes 	Installation of MRF proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
(iv)	Disposal of Inert and Non-Recyclable Wastes:- Sanitary Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the agency still disposing waste in dumpsites-Yes • Whether sanitary landfill available-No • Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs-Proposed • Gap - Yes 	<p>Action plan to construct sanitary landfill – common sanitary landfill for whole district Raisen should be considered.</p> <p>Action plan to minimize land filling- By recycling more wastes and by organizing IEC programmes to reduce generation of wastes.</p>	<p>District Administration and Urban Development Department</p> <p>Nagar Parishad</p>	<p>By year 2025</p> <p>By year 2023</p>
(v)	Remediation of Historic / Legacy Dump Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether existing old dumpsite if any required remediation as per rules- Nil • Gap - Yes 	Not Applicable	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether involvement of NGOs envisaged – Yes • Gap - Nil 	NGOs can be involved for management of solid waste	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers /Brand Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste-Yes • Gap - Nil 	Producers/brand owners or their PROs for collection of plastic waste- Proposed to be engaged in compliance of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Gap - Yes 	List of waste picker available at Nagar Parishad office	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
(ix)	Preparation of Own By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016 already exists • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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(xii) Rural Areas of District

S. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/town municipalities /City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Segregation				
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation at source practiced by most of household and segregated waste mostly contain wet which is either feed to animals reared for milk or collected in compost pit for making manure. Gap - Nil 	Awareness programmes is proposed at Panchayat level	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	By Year 2024
2	Sweeping				
(i)	Manual Sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% roads covered for regular sweeping by households themselves Gaps in manpower-100% Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment-100% Availability of suitable PPEs-100% Gap - Yes 	In most of village households sweep part of road in front of their house. For sweeping remaining part of road equipment, PPEs and manpower is required. Manpower - 1 No.	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	By Year 2024
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical Road Sweeping.-0 % Mechanical Road Sweeper required - Nil Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	Not Applicable
3	Waste Collection				
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% collection achieved by household themselves Gap – 50 % 	Waste collection system at rural level should be improved by developing infrastructure at Janpad / Village Panchayat level	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	By Year 2024
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangement for door to door provided: 0% Gap - Yes 	Waste collection system at rural level should be improved by developing infrastructure at Janpad / Village	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	By Year 2024

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			Panchayat level		
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate Compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available- 0 Required – 1 (at every Janpad level) Gap - Yes 	One Waste Collection vehicle with separate Compartments is required for taking waste to common collection place from Village Panchayat	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	By Year 2024
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available - 0 Required - 2 (at every Janpad level) Gap - Yes 	Two mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments is required	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	By Year 2024
(v)	Waste Deposition Centres (for Domestic Hazardous wastes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 number of waste collection Deposition Centres is required at for each Janpad Panchayat level Gap - Yes 	Domestic hazardous waste will be collected door to door by village panchayat and send it to waste collection center at Janpad Panchayat level from where it will be sent to Common Hazardous Waste Disposal Site	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat and District Administration	By Year 2024
4.	Waste Transport				
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether existing fleet is adequate –No Whether segregated waste transport possible- No. Gap - Yes 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments is required. One vehicle at each Janpad Panchayat level.	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	By Year 2024
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available- 0 Required – 1 Gap - Yes 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments are required. One vehicle at each Janpad Panchayat level	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	By Year 2024
(iii)	Waste Transfer Points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not available and not required Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	Not Applicable
5	Waste Treatment and Disposal				
(i)	Wet-Waste Management: On-site Composting by Bulk Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no bulk waste generator in most of villages. Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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	Generators (Authority may decide on requirement as per Rules)				
(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility(ies) for Central Bio Methanation / Composting of Wet Waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not required as households develop their own compost pit • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	Not Applicable
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for Dry-Waste Fraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material Recovery Facility (MRF) required at centralized facility of the district. • Refused Derive Fuel (RDF) not available and not required • Gap - Yes 	Installation of MRF proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat and District Administration	By Year 2024
(iv)	Disposal of Inert and Non-Recyclable Wastes:-Sanitary Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the agency still disposing waste in dumpsites-Yes • Whether sanitary landfill available-No • Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs-Proposed • Gap - Yes 	<p>Action plan to construct sanitary landfill – common sanitary landfill for whole district Raisen should be considered</p> <p>Action plan to minimize land filling-By recycling more wastes and by organizing IEC programmes to reduce generation of wastes.</p>	District Administration Urban Development Department and Zila Panchayat	<p>By year 2025</p> <p>By year 2023</p>
(v)	Remediation of Historic / Legacy Dump Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether existing old dumpsite if any required remediation as per rules- Nil • Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether involvement of NGOs envisaged- No • Gap - Yes 	NGOs can be involved for management of solid waste at Janpad and Zila Panchayat level	Zila / Janpad Panchayat	By year 2024
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers /Brand Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste-Yes • Gap - Yes 	Producers/brand owners or their PROs for collection of plastic waste-proposed to be engaged in compliance of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016	Zila / Janpad Panchayat	By year 2024

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(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Gap - Yes 	Waste pickers may be engaged via Janpad and Zila Panchayat	Zila / Janpad Panchayat	By year 2024
(ix)	Preparation of Own By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By-Laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016 already exists Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(ii) Plastic waste Management:-

The Govt. of India has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016. These rules are applicable in State of Madhya Pradesh also. In order to prevent the pollution problems caused by Polythene Carry bags, Department of Environment, Govt. of MP has imposed complete ban on manufacturing, storage, transportation, sell, purchase and use of all type of polythene carry bags vide order no. F5-2/2015/18-5 dated 24.05.2017. All the local bodies and District Administration have been asked to carryout inspections and impose penalties on violators along with seizers. Also in order to comply the provisions of the rule and to give thrust on Plastic Waste minimization, source segregation, recycling, involving waste pickers, recyclers and waste processors in collection of plastic waste fraction either from households or any other source of its generation or intermediate material recovery facility and adopt polluters pay principle for the sustainability of the Plastic Waste Management is to be practiced. All the local bodies are directed to ensure that the recyclable Plastic Waste are sold to the recyclers, low value plastic are utilized for road laying, the non-recyclable Plastic Waste to co-incineration in Cement Plant and the remaining inert to landfill site for disposal. Awareness program to reduce plastic usage are conducted regularly. The details regarding action areas, Data requirement, Measurable outcome, the details of proposed interventions & stakeholders are given.

(a) Current status related to Plastic waste management

S.NO.	Urban Local bodies	No of Wards	No of House holds	Population	Estimated quantity of Plastic Waste Generated (MT/D)
1	Municipal corporations (Nagar Nigam Or Mahanagar Palika)	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Municipalities (Nagar Palikas)				
	Raisen	18	8637	44162	0.6
	Mandideep	26	14330	59654	0.7
	Begamganj	18	6985	34031	0.4

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		62	29952	137847	1.7
3	Nagar panchayats (Town area Councils)				
	Obedullaganj	15	4391	22845	0.20
	Sanchi	1	1605	8402	0.10
	Sultanpur	15	2500	10268	0.10
	Badi	15	3779	24500	0.20
	Bareli	15	6748	34663	0.30
	Udaipura	15	3481	18236	0.10
	Silwani	15	6317	18623	0.10
	Gairatganj	15	3830	18184	0.10
		106	32651	155721	1.20

Source of Details- As per ULBs and Census 2011 data

S.NO.	Local Bodies	No of Village	No of Households	Population	Plastic Waste Generated (MT/D)
1	Blocks				
	Sanchi	222	35339	173496	0.52
	Badi	234	41967	199756	0.60
	Begamganj	226	24343	112479	0.34
	Gairatganj	169	22684	106834	0.32
	Obedullaganj	230	32501	161466	0.48
	Silwani	249	29997	136151	0.41
	Udaipura	155	29148	137990	0.41
2	Village/Gram Panchayats	1485	215979	1028172	3.08

Source of Details- As per census data and Plastic waste -1.5 % of MSW

(b) Identification of gaps and Action plan

(i) Municipal Council Raisen

S. No.	Action points For village panchayats /blocks/ municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
1	Door to Door collection of dry waste including Plastic Waste	Gap - 30%	Waste collection vehicles will be increased as per action plan in the municipal solid waste management to achieve 100% target.	Municipal Council	By Year 2023

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2	Facilitate Organized Collection of Plastic Waste at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No transfer points required as per size of the city • Material Recovery Facility is available. • Involvement of informal sector / NGO-Recycling of waste at MRF centre is carried out by NGO. • Registering waste pickers- Yes • Linkage with PW recyclers- Yes • Involvement of producers and brand-owners - No 	<p>Plastic waste collection is carried out by door to door waste collection vehicles.</p> <p>Involvement of producers and brand-owners is proposed</p>	Municipal Council	Involvement of producers and brand-owners by year 2023
3	Plastic Waste Collection Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Body has set up own MRF facility established in which plastic waste collection takes place • Producers and brand-owners or their PROs are not involved in setting up Collection center • Gap - Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic Waste collection centre is already established • Recycling of waste at MRF centre is carried out by NGO 	Not applicable	Not applicable
4	Awareness and Education Programmes Implementation	Awareness among public for minimizing and recycling Plastic Waste is done every possible occasion but its frequencies need to be increased	Education through mass media, schools, Producer / brand owner campaigns and other channels is done	Municipal Council and MPPCB	Continuous/ Under Progress
5	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	<p>District has adequate No. of Plastic Waste recycling / utilization or disposal units</p> <p>Gap - Nil</p>	<p>Plastic Waste recycling facilities are available at reasonable distance with in the district</p> <p>Channel for sending Plastic Waste collected to cement plants for processing- yes</p> <p>Availability of waste plastic oil producing facilities- Yes available</p> <p>Mandideep Industrial area in the District</p>	Municipal Council, MPPCB	Not applicable

(ii) **Municipal Council Mandideep**

S. No.	Action points For village panchayats /blocks/ municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
1	Door to Door collection of dry waste including Plastic Waste	Gap - Nil	Not Applicable	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
2	Facilitate Organized Collection of Plastic Waste at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No transfer points required as per size of the city • Material Recovery Facility is available. • Involvement of informal sector /NGO-Recycling of waste at MRF centre is carried out by NGO. • Registering waste pickers- Yes • Linkage with PW recyclers- Yes • Involvement of producers and brand-owners-No 	<p>Plastic waste collection is carried out by door to door waste collection vehicles.</p> <p>Involvement of producers and brand-owners is proposed</p>	Municipal Council	Involvement of producers and brand-owners by year 2023
3	Plastic Waste Collection Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Body has set up own MRF facility established in which plastic waste collection takes place • Producers and brand-owners or their PROs are not involved in setting up collection center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic Waste collection centre is already established • Recycling of waste at MRF centre is carried out by NGO 	Not applicable	Not applicable
4	Awareness and Education Programmes Implementation	Awareness among public for minimizing and recycling Plastic Waste is done every possible occasion but its frequencies need to be increased	Education through mass media, schools, Producer / brand owner campaigns and other channels is done	Municipal Council and MPPCB	Continuous/ Under Progress
5	Access to Plastic	District has adequate	Plastic Waste recycling	Municipal	Not applicable

District Environment Plan Raisen

	Waste Disposal Facilities	No. of Plastic Waste recycling / utilization or disposal units Gap - Nil	facilities are available at reasonable distance with in the district Channel for sending Plastic Waste collected to cement plants for processing- yes Availability of waste plastic oil producing facilities- Yes available Mandideep Industrial area in the District	Council, MPPCB	
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(iii) Municipal Council Begumganj

S. No.	Action points For village panchayats /blocks/ municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
1	Door to Door collection of dry waste including Plastic Waste	Gap - Nil	Not Applicable	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
2	Facilitate Organized Collection of Plastic Waste at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No transfer points required as per size of the city • Material Recovery Facility is available. • Involvement of informal sector /NGO-Recycling of waste at MRF centre is carried out by NGO. • Registering waste pickers- Yes • Linkage with PW recyclers- Yes • Involvement of producers and brand-owners-No 	<p>Plastic waste collection is carried out by door to door waste collection vehicles.</p> <p>Involvement of producers and brand-owners is proposed</p>	Municipal Council	Involvement of producers and brand-owners by year 2023

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3	Plastic Waste Collection Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Body has set up own MRF facility established in which plastic waste collection takes place Producers and brand-owners or their PROs are not involved in setting up Collection center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plastic Waste collection centre is already established Recycling of waste at MRF centre is carried out by NGO 	Not applicable	Not applicable
4	Awareness and Education Programmes Implementation	Awareness among public for minimizing and recycling Plastic Waste is done every possible occasion but its frequencies need to be increased	Education through mass media, schools, Producer / brand owner campaigns and other channels is done	Municipal Council and MPPCB	Continuous/ Under Progress
5	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	District has adequate No. of Plastic Waste recycling /utilization or disposal units Gap - Nil	Plastic Waste recycling facilities are available at reasonable distance with in the district Channel for sending Plastic Waste collected to cement plants for processing- yes Availability of waste plastic oil producing facilities- Yes available Mandideep Industrial area in the District	Municipal Council, MPPCB	Not applicable

(iv) Nagar Parishad Obedullaganj

S. No.	Action points For village panchayats /blocks/ municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
1	Door to Door collection of dry waste including Plastic Waste	Gap - Nil	Not Applicable	Municipal Council	Not Applicable

District Environment Plan Raisen

2	Facilitate Organized Collection of Plastic Waste at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No transfer points required as per size of the city • Material Recovery Facility is not available. • Involvement of informal sector /NGO-No. • Registering waste pickers- No • Linkage with PW recyclers- No • Involvement of producers and brand-owners-No 	Waste is collected by rack picker and sold directly	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023
3	Plastic Waste Collection Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Body has not separate collection centre for plastic waste. It will be placed at MRF which is proposed • Producers and brand-owners or their PROs are not involved in setting up collection center 	Waste is collected by rack picker and sold directly	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
4	Awareness and Education Programmes Implementation	Awareness among public for minimizing and recycling plastic waste is done every possible occasion but its frequencies need to be increased	Education through mass media, schools, Producer / brand owner campaigns and other channels is done	Nagar Parishad and MPPCB	Continuous/ Under Progress
5	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	<p>District has adequate No. of plastic waste recycling / utilization or disposal units</p> <p>Gap - Nil</p>	<p>Plastic Waste recycling facilities are available at reasonable distance with in the district.</p> <p>Channel for sending plastic waste collected to cement plants for processing- yes</p> <p>Availability of waste plastic oil producing facilities- Yes Available Mandideep Industrial area in the District</p>	Nagar Parishad, MPPCB	Not applicable

(v) **Nagar Parishad Sanchi**

S. No.	Action points For village panchayats /blocks/ municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
1	Door to Door collection of dry waste including Plastic Waste	Gap - Nil	Not Applicable	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
2	Facilitate Organized Collection of Plastic Waste at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No transfer points required as per size of the city • Material Recovery Facility is not available. • Involvement of informal sector /NGO-NO • Registering waste pickers- No • Linkage with PW recyclers- No • Involvement of producers and brand-owners-No 	Waste is collected by rack picker and sold directly	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023
3	Plastic Waste Collection Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Body has not separate collection centre for plastic waste. It will be placed at MRF which is proposed • Producers and brand-owners or their PROs are not involved in setting up collection center 	Waste is collected by rack picker and sold directly	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023
4	Awareness and Education Programmes Implementation	Awareness among public for minimizing and recycling plastic waste is done every possible occasion but its frequencies need to be increased	Education through mass media, schools, Producer / brand owner campaigns and other channels is done	Nagar Parishad and MPPCB	Continuous/ Under Progress

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5	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	District has adequate No. of plastic waste recycling /utilization or disposal units Gap - Nil	Plastic Waste recycling facilities are available at reasonable distance with in the district Channel for sending plastic waste collected to cement plants for processing- yes Availability of waste plastic oil producing facilities- Yes Aavailable Mandideep Industrial area in the District	Nagar Parishad, MPPCB	Not applicable
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(vi) Nagar Parishad Sultanpur

S. No.	Action points For village panchayats /blocks/ municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
1	Door to Door collection of dry waste including Plastic Waste	Gap - Nil	Not Applicable	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
2	Facilitate Organized Collection of Plastic Waste at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No transfer points required as per size of the city • Material Recovery Facility is available. • Involvement of informal sector /NGO-Recycling of waste at MRF centre is carried out by NGO. • Registering waste pickers- No • Linkage with PW recyclers- No • Involvement of producers and brand-owners-No 	Plastic waste collection is carried out by door to door waste collection vehicles. Involvement of producers and brand-owners is proposed	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023

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3	Plastic Waste Collection Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Body has set up own MRF facility established in which plastic waste collection takes place Producers and brand-owners or their PROs are not involved in setting up Collection center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plastic Waste collection centre is already established Recycling of waste at MRF centre is carried out by NGO 	Not applicable	Not applicable
4	Awareness and Education Programmes Implementation	Awareness among public for minimizing and recycling Plastic Waste is done every possible occasion but its frequencies need to be increased	Education through mass media, schools, Producer / brand owner campaigns and other channels is done	Nagar Parishad and MPPCB	Continuous/ Under Progress
5	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	District has adequate No. of Plastic Waste recycling /utilization or disposal units Gap - Nil	Plastic Waste recycling facilities are available at reasonable distance with in the district Channel for sending Plastic Waste collected to cement plants for processing- yes Availability of waste plastic oil producing facilities- Yes available Mandideep Industrial area in the District	Nagar Parishad, MPPCB	Not applicable

(vii) Nagar Parishad Badi

S. No.	Action points For village panchayats /blocks/ municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
1	Door to Door collection of dry waste including Plastic Waste	Gap – Nil	Not Applicable	Municipal Council	Not Applicable

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2	Facilitate Organized Collection of Plastic Waste at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No transfer points required as per size of the city • Material Recovery Facility is available. • Involvement of informal sector /NGO-Recycling of waste at MRF centre is carried out by NGO. • Registering waste pickers- No • Linkage with PW recyclers- No • Involvement of producers and brand-owners-No 	<p>Plastic waste collection is carried out by door to door waste collection vehicles.</p> <p>Involvement of producers and brand-owners is proposed</p>	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023
3	Plastic Waste Collection Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Body has set up own MRF facility established in which plastic waste collection takes place • Producers and brand-owners or their PROs are not involved in setting up Collection center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic Waste collection centre is already established • Recycling of waste at MRF centre is carried out by NGO 	Not applicable	Not applicable
4	Awareness and Education Programmes Implementation	Awareness among public for minimizing and recycling Plastic Waste is done every possible occasion but its frequencies need to be increased	Education through mass media, schools, Producer / brand owner campaigns and other channels is done	Nagar Parishad and MPPCB	Continuous/ Under Progress
5	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	<p>District has adequate No. of Plastic Waste recycling /utilization or disposal units</p> <p>Gap - Nil</p>	<p>Plastic Waste recycling facilities are available at reasonable distance with in the district</p> <p>Channel for sending Plastic Waste collected to cement plants for processing- yes</p> <p>Availability of waste plastic oil producing facilities- Yes available</p> <p>Mandideep Industrial area in the District</p>	Nagar Parishad, MPPCB	Not applicable

(viii) Nagar Parishad Bareilly

S. No.	Action points For village panchayats /blocks/ municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
1	Door to Door collection of dry waste including Plastic Waste	Gap - Nil	Not Applicable	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
2	Facilitate Organized Collection of Plastic Waste at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No transfer points required as per size of the city • Material Recovery Facility is available. • Involvement of informal sector /NGO-Recycling of waste at MRF centre is carried out by NGO. • Registering waste pickers- No • Linkage with PW recyclers- No • Involvement of producers and brand-owners-No 	<p>Plastic waste collection is carried out by door to door waste collection vehicles.</p> <p>Involvement of producers and brand-owners is proposed</p>	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023
3	Plastic Waste Collection Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Body has set up own MRF facility established in which plastic waste collection takes place • Producers and brand-owners or their PROs are not involved in setting up collection center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic Waste collection centre is already established • Recycling of waste at MRF centre is carried out by NGO 	Not applicable	Not applicable
4	Awareness and Education Programmes Implementation	Awareness among public for minimizing and recycling Plastic Waste is done every possible occasion but its frequencies need to be increased	Education through mass media, schools, Producer / brand owner campaigns and other channels is done	Nagar Parishad and MPPCB	Continuous/ Under Progress

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5	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	District has adequate No. of Plastic Waste recycling /utilization or disposal units Gap - Nil	Plastic Waste recycling facilities are available at reasonable distance with in the district Channel for sending Plastic Waste collected to cement plants for processing- yes Availability of waste plastic oil producing facilities- Yes available Mandideep Industrial area in the District	Nagar Parishad, MPPCB	Not applicable
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(ix) Nagar Parishad Udaipura

S. No.	Action points For village panchayats /blocks/ municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
1	Door to Door collection of dry waste including Plastic Waste	Gap - Nil	Not Applicable	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
2	Facilitate Organized Collection of Plastic Waste at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No transfer points required as per size of the city • Material Recovery Facility is available. • Involvement of informal sector /NGO-Recycling of waste at MRF centre is carried out by NGO. • Registering waste pickers- No • Linkage with PW recyclers- No • Involvement of producers and brand-owners-No 	<p>Plastic waste collection is carried out by door to door waste collection vehicles.</p> <p>Involvement of producers and brand-owners is proposed</p>	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023

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3	Plastic Waste Collection Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Body has set up own MRF facility established in which plastic waste collection takes place Producers and brand-owners or their PROs are not involved in setting up collection center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plastic Waste collection centre is already established Recycling of waste at MRF centre is carried out by NGO 	Not applicable	Not applicable
4	Awareness and Education Programmes Implementation	Awareness among public for minimizing and recycling Plastic Waste is done every possible occasion but its frequencies need to be increased	Education through mass media, schools, Producer / brand owner campaigns and other channels is done	Nagar Parishad and MPPCB	Continuous/ Under Progress
5	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	District has adequate No. of plastic waste recycling /utilization or disposal units Gap - Nil	Plastic Waste recycling facilities are available at reasonable distance with in the district Channel for sending plastic waste collected to cement plants for processing- yes Availability of waste plastic oil producing facilities- Yes Available Mandideep Industrial area in the District	Nagar Parishad, MPPCB	Not applicable

(x) Nagar Parishad Silwani

S. No.	Action points For village panchayats /blocks/ municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
1	Door to Door collection of dry waste including Plastic Waste	Gap - 20%	Waste collection vehicles will be increased as per action plan in the municipal solid waste management to achieve 100% target.	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023

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2	Facilitate Organized Collection of Plastic Waste at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No transfer points required as per size of the city • Material Recovery Facility is not available. • Involvement of informal sector /NGO-No • Registering waste pickers- No • Linkage with PW recyclers- NO • Involvement of producers and brand-owners-No 	Waste is directly and sold by rack picker	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023
3	Plastic Waste Collection Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Bodies has not separate collection centre for plastic waste. It will be placed at MRF which is proposed • Producers and brand-owners or their PROs are not involved in setting up collection center 	Waste is directly and sold by rack picker	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023
4	Awareness and Education Programmes Implementation	Awareness among public for minimizing and recycling Plastic Waste is done every possible occasion but its frequencies need to be increased	Education through mass media, schools, Producer / brand owner campaigns and other channels is done	Nagar Parishad and MPPCB	Continuous/ Under Progress
5	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	District has adequate No. of Plastic Waste recycling /utilization or disposal units Gap - Nil	Plastic Waste recycling facilities are available at reasonable distance with in the district Channel for sending Plastic Waste collected to cement plants for processing- yes Availability of waste plastic oil producing facilities- Yes Available Mandideep Industrial area in the District	Nagar Parishad, MPPCB	Not applicable

(xi) Nagar Parishad Gairatganj

S. No.	Action points For village panchayats /blocks/ municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
1	Door to Door collection of dry waste including Plastic Waste	Gap - 20%	Waste collection vehicles will be increased as per action plan in the municipal solid waste management to achieve 100% target.	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2023
2	Facilitate Organized Collection of Plastic Waste at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No transfer points required as per size of the city • Material Recovery Facility is not available. • Involvement of informal sector /NGO-No • Registering waste pickers- No • Linkage with PW recyclers- NO • Involvement of producers and brand-owners-No 	Waste is directly and sold by rack picker	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023
3	Plastic Waste Collection Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Bodies has not separate collection centre for plastic waste. It will be placed at MRF which is proposed • Producers and brand-owners or their PROs are not involved in setting up collection center 	Waste is directly and sold by rack picker	Nagar Parishad	By year 2023
4	Awareness and Education Programmes Implementation	Awareness among public for minimizing and recycling plastic waste is done every possible occasion but its frequencies need to be increased	Education through mass media, schools, Producer / brand owner campaigns and other channels is done	Nagar Parishad and MPPCB	Continuous/ Under Progress

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5	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	District has adequate No. of plastic waste recycling / utilization or disposal units Gap - Nil	Plastic Waste recycling facilities are available at reasonable distance with in the District Channel for sending Plastic Waste collected to cement plants for processing- yes Availability of waste plastic oil producing facilities- Yes Available Mandideep Industrial area in the District	Nagar Parishad, MPPCB	Not applicable
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(xii) Rural Areas of District

S. No.	Action points For village panchayats /blocks/ municipalities /corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
1	Door to Door collection of dry waste including Plastic Waste	Gap - 30%	Waste collection proposed via PRO/ NGOs to achieve 100% target.	Zila Panchayat/ Janpad Panchaya/ Village Panchayt	By Year 2023
2	Facilitate Organized Collection of Plastic Waste at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	Collection through NGOs	Involvement of producers and brand-owners is proposed	--do--	Involvement of producers and brand-owners by year 2023
3	Plastic Waste Collection Centers	• Collection centre by NGOs		--do--	By 2024

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4	Awareness and Education Programmes Implementation	Awareness among public for minimizing and recycling Plastic Waste is done every possible occasion but its frequencies need to be increased	Education through mass media, schools, Producer / brand owner campaigns and other channels is done	--do--	Continuous/ Under Progress
5	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	District has adequate No. of Plastic Waste recycling /utilization or disposal units Gap - Nil	Plastic Waste recycling facilities are available at reasonable distance with in the district Channel for sending Plastic Waste collected to cement plants for processing- yes Availability of waste plastic oil producing facilities- Yes Available Mandideep Industrial area in the District	--do--	Not applicable

(iii) C & D Waste Management:-

The Govt. of India has notified C&D Waste Management Rules 2016. These rules are applicable in State of Madhya Pradesh also. In district the generation of C&D waste is mostly found in city. Raisen ULB's are currently collecting the C& D waste and Filling into Low lying areas in the District ULB has not installed C & D waste processing facility. other local bodies the C & D waste generation is very minimum and they are advised to ensure that the C&D waste are disposed in suitable abandoned quarries and Filling into Low lying areas without affecting the nearby Environment. The details regarding action areas, Data requirement, Measurable outcome, the details of proposed interventions & stakeholders are given.

(a) Current status related to C & D Waste

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Total C &D waste generation in MT per day(As per data from Municipal Corporations/Municipalities)	2.584
Obedullaganj	0.20
Sanchi	0.10
Sultanpur	0.015
Badi	0.10
Bareli	0.2
Udaipura	0.111
Silwani	0.111
Gairatganj	1.5
Mandideep	0.017
Raisen	0.03
Begumganj	0.20
Does the District has access to C&D waste recycling facility?	No

Source of Details-As per ULBs

(b) Identification of gaps and Action plan

(i) Municipal Council Raisen:

S. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities/ City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Arrangement for separate collection of C&D waste to C&D waste deposition point.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate collection point of C&DWaste- Provided at dump site Identification of common C&D waste deposition points - Provided at dump site Gap - Nil 	<p>C & D waste is collected on call basis and collected waste is stored at Dumpsite for reuse.</p> <p>Common C&D waste deposition point is not needed</p>	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
2.	Whether local authority have fixed user fee on C&D waste and Introduced permission system for bulk waste generators who generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project in a month?	<p>Check gaps with respect to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local by-laws to pay user fee Implementation of a system to permit bulk generators (>20tons in one day or 300 tons per project)- No such bulk generator of project exists in the city hence <p>Gap – Nil</p>	<p>By-Laws implemented.</p> <p>Collection and storage of C&D waste is carried out by ULB.</p>	Municipal Council	Not Applicable

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3.	C&D recycling Facility	No C&D waste recycling facility available within Municipal Council and there is no need of setting up of separate facility according to C&D waste quantity. Gap – Nil	Setting up of the facility for the District may be explored.	Urban Development Deptt & ULB	By year 2025
4.	Usage of recycled C&D waste in non-structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads	Is there any policy on usage or promotion on usage of C&D waste? Collected and stored C&D waste is reused for filling of land and PMAY construction activities. Gap - Nil	Local authority may make give appropriate incentives on usage of C & D waste- 80% of usage in PMAY scheme.	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
5.	ICE on C&D waste management	Is there any sustained system of creating awareness created among local communities.- YES Gap - Nil	Through social media.	Municipal Council	Not Applicable

(ii) For Municipal Council - Mandideep & Begaganj and Nagar Parishad -Sanchi, Sultanpur, Obedullaganj, Badi, Bareli, Silwani, Gairatganj & Udaypura

S. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities/ City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Arrangement for separate collection of C&D waste to C&D waste deposition point.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate collection point of C&DWaste- Provided at dump site Gap - Nil 	C & D waste is collected on call basis and collected waste is stored at Dumpsite for and reused by land filling in low lying areas	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
2.	Whether local authority have fixed user fee on C&D waste and Introduced permission system for bulk waste generators who generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project in a month?	<p>Check gaps with respect to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local by-laws to pay user fee Implementation of a system to permit bulk generators (>20tons in one day or 300 tons per project)- <p>No such bulk generator of project exists in the city hence Gap</p>	<p>By-Laws implemented.</p> <p>Collection and storage of C&D waste is carried out by ULB.</p>	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
3.	C&D recycling Facility	<p>No C&D waste recycling facility available within Urban Local Bodies in the Districty and there is no need of setting up of separate facility according to C&D waste quantity.</p> <p>Gap - Nil</p>	Not Applicable as per C& D quantity	ULBs	Not Applicable

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4.	Usage of recycled C&D waste in non-structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads	Is there any policy on usage or promotion on usage of C&D waste? Collected and stored C&D waste is reused for land filling and PMAY construction activities. Gap - Nil	Local authority may make give appropriate incentives on usage of C & D waste- 80% of usage in PMAY scheme.	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
5.	ICE on C&D waste management	Is there any sustained system of creating awareness created among local communities.- YES Gap - Nil	Through social media.	Municipal Council	Not Applicable

(iv) Biomedical Waste Management:-

World Health Organization states that 85% of hospital wastes are actually non-hazardous, whereas, 10% are infectious and 5% are non-infectious waste, but they are included in hazardous waste. About 15% to 35% of hospital waste is regulated as infectious waste. The hazardous part of the waste presents physical, chemical, and/or microbiological risk to the general population and health-care workers associated with handling, treatment, and disposal of Waste. In Raisen District 30 bedded Hospitals and about 79 Non- bedded are functioning. All the Health Care facilities have made agreement with Common Bio Medical Waste Facility. The Health Care facilities located in remote places of rural areas are disposing of their waste through deep burial. The details of Raisen district related to action areas, measurable outcome and proposed action required to be taken along with stakeholder are given.

(a) Current Status related to biomedical waste

Inventory of BMW in the District	Quantity
Total no. of Bedded Healthcare Facilities	30
Total no. of non-bedded HCF	79
No. of HCFs authorized by SPCBs/PCCs	62
No of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities(CBWTFs)	01
Capacity of CBWTFs	250 Kg/hour
No. of Deep burials for BMW if any	11
Quantity of biomedical waste generated per day	100 kg
Quantity of biomedical waste treated per day	100 kg

Source of Details-As per Mp health website, MPPCB records

(b) Identification of gaps and Action plan

S. No.	Action points	Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Inventory and Identification of Health care Facilities	Check whether all HCFs including, clinics, hospitals, veterinary hospitals, Aayush, hospitals, animal, houses, etc generating biomedical waste area identified and authorized by	Inventorisation of HCFs in the district has already been done Unauthorized HCFs has been directed to get authorization	MPPCB	By Year 2022

District Environment Plan Raisen

		SPCBs/PCCs Inventorisation of HCFs in the district has already been done Gap - Nil	which are mostly of the Government		
2.	Adequacy of facilities to treat biomedical waste	There is no gap between Quantity of Biomedical Waste generated per day and quantity of Biomedical Waste treated and disposed in the district.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3.	Tracking of BMW	Check whether bar code system is implemented by all HCFs and CBWTFs? Some of the HCFs having beds less than 30 are yet to implement bar code sytem	The HCFs not implementing the bar code system are being directed to implement the same	HCFs, CBWTFs & MPPCB	By Year 2022
4.	Awareness and education of health care staff	The concerned HCFs are providing to the staff engaged in BMW handling. MPPCB & CBWTF also provide assistance to the train the staff	Training program is proposed	MPPCB/ CMHO/ CBWTF/ HCFs/ULBs	By Year 2022
5.	Adequacy of funds	Whether adequate funds is allocated to Government healthcare Facilities for bio- medical waste management by State Govt.? Yes	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6.	Compliance to Rules by HCFs and CBWTFs	Is there any district level mechanism to monitor compliance by Hospitals/HCFs? Yes MPPCB is monitoring the compliance time to time	Annual inspection of HCF and Quarterly inspection of CBWTF is proposed to monitor the compliance of rules	MPPCB/	Routine activity
7.	District Level Monitoring Committee	Check whether District Level Monitoring Committee has been constitute and meetings are being organised? District Level Monitoring Committee has already been	Action plan w.r.t Periodicity of reviews and follow-up by DLMC. Identify teams in health department to monitor	District Chief Medical and Health Officer (CMHO)	Routine activity

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		constituted as per BMW rules	compliance. 6 monthly meeting is proposed		
8.	Wastewater Treatment	Check if HCFS are Required to install ETPs for waste water generated. All HCFs have ETPs	Not Applicable	MPPCB	Not Applicable

(V) Hazardous Waste Management:-

Hazardous waste disposal is a major challenge in a district. Almost every medium to large scale industry generates hazardous waste. Equally, the need for efficient hazardous waste management (HWM) and disposal is also paramount in order to minimize the risks to lives and the environment. The Govt. of India has notified hazardous waste and other waste (management and transboundary movement) rules 2016. These rules are applicable in State of Madhya Pradesh. DG Sets Installed in the Hotels & Industries which is generating spent oil as a hazardous waste. Spent oil is disposed through registered recycler. There are no any such sites where soils/ sediments/ground water contaminated due to dumping of industrial wastes in the district. The details of HW for Raisen district with respect to action areas, measurable outcome and proposed action required to be taken along with stakeholder are given.

(a) Current Status related to Hazardous Waste Management

Major source of hazardous waste (HW) is industries and facilities located in the Districts, who are required to be regulated under Water (P&CP) Act 1974, Air (P&CP) Act 1981 and E(P) Act, 1986 and the Rules notified thereof. Many commercial establishments like automobile repair shops, paint workshops, stores, etc. may also generate small quantities of hazardous waste. The district administration should be aware of the type of hazardous waste generation in their district and adequacy of facilities for safe handling and disposal within or outside District. Linkage of district administration with common TSDFs in the State is necessary to establish system for safe disposal of domestic hazardous waste

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No of Industries generating HW	112
Quantity of HW in the district	5031.7825 [MT/Annum]
(i) Quantity of Incinerable HW	1108.38 [MT/Annum]
(ii) Quantity of land-fillable HW	3002.989 [MT/Annum]
(iii)Quantity of Recyclable/ utilizable HW	920.4135 [MT/Annum]
No of captive/ common TSDF	0
Contaminated Sites or probable contaminated sites	0

(b) Identification of gaps and action plan

S. No	Action points	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Regulation of industries and facilities generating Hazardous Waste	Check whether all hazardous waste industries are identified and authorized by SPCBs/PCCs-	SPCB/ PCC should ensure that all hazardous waste industries are authorized and a system of safe disposal is in place.	MPPCB	Completed
2.	Establishment of collection centres	Hazardous waste generating industries are directly linked with common TSDF Pithampur / recyclers	The industries generating hazardous wastes are having own storage facilities within their premises and disposing the waste according to authorization granted by MPPCB	MPPCB	Routine activity
3.	Training of workers involved in handling/recycling/ disposal of HW	Facilities / industries engaged in recycling / pre-processing /disposal of hazardous waste in the district are already identified	Workshops/ seminars have been organized by MPPCB with concerned stakeholders for awareness on hazardous wastes management Department of Industries as per provisions under HOWM Rules,2016	MPPCB	Routine activity
4.	Availability/Linkage with common TSDF or disposal facility	Generators of HW have access to common TSDF in the State.	Hazardous waste generating industries are directly linked with common TSDF Pithampur / recyclers. MPPCB is monitoring the generation and disposal of hazardous wastes	MPPCB	Routine activity
5.	Contaminated Sites	There no site in the district where soils / sediments/ ground water contaminated due to dumping of industrial wastes	No contaminated site	MPPCB	Not Applicable

(vi) E-Waste Management:-

The E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 states that it is the responsibility to dispose the waste generated at various stages of the manufacturer, producer, consumer, dealers, e-retailers, refurbishes, dismantler and recycler involved in manufacture, sale, transfer, purchase, collection, storage and its processing. Electronic waste or e-waste is generated when electronic and electrical equipment become unfit for their originally intended use or has crossed the expiry date. Computers, servers, mainframes, monitors, compact discs (CDs), printers, scanners, copiers, calculators, fax machines, battery cells, cellular phones, transceivers, TVs, iPods, medical apparatus, washing machines, refrigerators, and air conditioners are examples of e-waste (when unfit for use). This electronic equipment get fast replaced with newer models due to the rapid technology advancements and production of newer electronic equipment. This has led to an exponential increase in e-waste generation. People tend to switch over to the newer models and the life of products has also decreased. The Govt. of India has notified E-Waste Management Rules 2016. These rules are applicable in State of Madhya Pradesh also. There are no E-waste collection centers in the district either established by ULBs or Producers, as there are no producers in the district. The E-Waste generated in the area is sent to authorized industries for further treatment & disposal of E-Waste. The details of E-Waste for Raisen district with respect to action areas, measurable outcome and proposed action required to be taken along with stakeholder are given.

(a) Current Status related to E-Waste Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Inventory of E-Waste inMT/year	53.401
Collection centers established by ULBs in theDistrict	0
Collection centers established by Producersor theirPROs	2
No authorized E-Waste recyclers /Dismantler	0

(b) Identification of gaps and action plan

S. No.	Action points	Gaps in implementation	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1	Inventory / Generation of E-Waste / Bulk-waste generators	Complete inventory of E-Waste bulk waste generators in the District has been done	Not Applicable	MPPCB	Not Applicable
2	E-Waste collection points	Availability of E-Waste collection points / call centres / kiosks in villages - Blocks//towns / cities Two Collection centers are located within district	Identification /registering E-Waste collection centers in association with Producers - their PROs or Recyclers Collection center are associated with producer and recycler	MPPCB	Not Applicable
3	Linkage among Stakeholders to channelize E-Waste	Check whether District administration has information on collection centres established by Producers / PROs? Administration should also identify authorised E-Waste recyclers in the district or in State to channelize E-waste collected in District. Completed	Action plan to establish linkages between ULBs /Collection Centers of Producers and PROs /SPCBs /Bulk waste generators/Recyclers/ SPCBs / District Administration/ Public Not Applicable	ULBs/District Administration /MPPCB	Not Applicable
4	Regulation of Illegal E-Waste recycling /dismantling	Prevalence of informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of E-waste is in District Not identified	Action plan in coordination with SPCBs/PCCs and District Administration to check this activity. Proposed to identify and	MPPCB/ District administration	By year 2022

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			check		
5	Integration of informal sector	Whether mechanism exists for bringing informal sector into main stream in collection and recycling of E-Waste Yes	Evolve mechanism by involving producers /PROs. Proposed	MPPCB	By year 2022
6	Awareness and Education	Are there any programs at district level for awareness about E-waste management? Yes	Plan special workshops and awareness campaigns through Producers/ PROs Proposed	MPPCB	By year 2022

3.0 Air Quality Management:-

Air pollution is one of the major health hazards. It can harm us when it accumulates in the air in high enough concentrations. Since the district has multiple industries, usage of diesel generators is very common. Air pollution leads respiratory ailments like irritation of the eyes, nose and throat, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cardiovascular disease including strokes. Long-term exposure to air pollution can cause cancer and damage to the immune, neurological, reproductive, and respiratory systems. In extreme cases, it can even cause death. Air pollution can damage crops and trees in a variety of ways. Ground-level ozone can lead to reductions in agricultural crop and commercial forest yields, reduced growth and survivability of tree seedlings, and increased plant susceptibility to disease, pests and other environmental stresses. The major source of air pollution in the District is vehicular emission, construction activities, improper maintenance of paved roads and use of old vehicles and industrial activities. M P Pollution Control Board is regularly monitoring the Ambient Air Quality at Raisen and mandideep. The AQI is being observed in “Satisfactory to Good Category” The details of action areas, measurable outcome and proposed action required to be taken along with stakeholder are given.

(a) Current Status related to Air Quality Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
<p>Number of Automatic Air Quality monitoring stations in the district.</p> <p>Operated by SPCB / State Govt / Central govt./PSU agency:</p> <p>Operated by Industry:</p>	<p>Operated by SPCB -01 (RO, Mandideep office building)</p> <p>Operated by Industry - 01</p>
<p>Number of manual monitoring Station operated by SPCBs</p>	<p>03 - Manual Monitoring Station (AKVN office building, District hospital Raisen building, Nagar Palika building Raisen)</p>
<p>Name of towns/cities which are failing to comply with national ambient air quality stations</p>	<p>Nil</p>
<p>No of air pollution industries</p>	<p>241</p>
<p>Prominent air polluting sources [Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [Unpaved Roads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [Brick Kiln]/ [Industrial Estate]/[Others](Multiple selection)</p>	<p>Industrial Estate – Mandideep where no. of large , medium and small industries are operating and using different type of fuels is main source of air pollution the district. MPPCB is monitoring the status of air pollution in the Area. All industries have installed adequate air pollution control measures and air quality of industrial are is found satisfactory to good. Air pollution in rural areas of the district is imposed by operation of brick kilns, stone crushers , mining activities, vehicle transportations , burning of fuels, agro wastes and paralis etc. Stone crushers and mines have pollution control measures and water sprinkling etc which helps in keeping the air quality within the norms. Burning of fuel and paralis does not imposed significant affect which can be reduced by awareness programs at rural level. Burning of waste is prohibited and all the Local Bodies have been instructed to ensure that no burning of waste take place in their jurisdiction. Burning of waste is not found in general.</p>

(b) Identification of gaps and action plan

S. No.	Action points	Indicative Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Identification of prominent air polluting sources?	Carry out inventory of air pollution sources in District including hot spots or areas of concern pertaining to air pollution in association with SPCBs/PCCs may Inventorization already done by MPPCB	MPPCB	Not Applicable
2.	Ambient Air quality data?	Plan to get access to available air quality monitoring stations in the District operated by both Public and private agencies. Air quality data is uploaded in district administration and MPPCB web site and Mobile App.	District administration and MPPCB	data Accessible to all
3.	Setting up of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station	Like weather station, District may also have ambient air quality monitoring at major urban settlements or populated areas. Action plan may propose setting up at least one CAAQMS in District. Also access data generated by CAAQM stations installed by other pvt/public agencies. District authority in association with local office of SPCB/PCC should also ensure that at least one manual Air Quality monitoring station is available in each city. [District admin may set-up its own network of CAAQMS or manual stations] Manual Ambient Air quality monitoring at district headquarter Raisen is conducted two days in every week and result are uploaded in website. CAAQMS is under operation at mandideep and CAAQMS at Raisen is proposed	District administration and MPPCB	By year 2025
4.	District Level Action Plan for Air Pollution	Action plan should be prepared for both improvement of existing air quality as well as for non-attainment days to national ambient air quality standards.[Measures may include multi sectoral approach for air	RTO/ Traffic Police/All ULBs /MPPCB	Not Applicable

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		<p>pollution control such as promotion of public transport, use of green fuels, E-mobility, LPG based cooking, carpeting open are as/kerbs, etc. Action plans envisaged in NCAP project initiated by MoEF&CC may be referred]</p> <p>Awareness program via print and electronic media, workshop, public consultation, pamphlet distribution etc. are continuously carried out</p>		
5.	Hot spots of air pollution in District	<p>hot spot with respect to air pollution (such as stubble burning, illegal waste burning, unauthorized operations, cluster activities, forest fires etc.) should be identified and localized action plan for mitigation of the same should be prepared</p> <p>Already identified and monitoring is done by MPPCB</p>	MPPCB/Agric ulture department/ Forest department	Regular activity
6.	Awareness on Air Quality	<p>Plan for dissemination of information on local air quality in towns and cities located in District. May consider developing Mobile App / Online portal for dissemination of air quality as well as to take complaints on local air pollution.</p> <p>Air quality data is uploaded in district administration and MPPCB web site and Mobile App.</p>	MPPCB	Regular activity

4.0 Water Quality Management:-

Universally, requirement for freshwater will continue to rise significantly over the coming decades to meet the needs of increasing populations, growing economies, changing lifestyles and evolving consumption patterns. This will greatly amplify the pressure on limited natural resources and ecosystems. Unsafe water and sanitation account for almost one tenth of the global burden of disease like typhoid, dysentery, cholera and other intestinal diseases. According to the World Commission on Water for the 21st century, more than half of the world's major rivers are depleted and contaminated to the extent that they threaten human health and poisoning the surrounding ecosystems. Anthropogenic activities have resulted in a significant decrease in surface water quality of aquatic systems in watersheds. Total 80% of the water in India has become polluted due to the discharge of untreated domestic sewage and partially-treated industrial effluents into the natural water source specially in region nearby major cities. High levels of pollutant input in river water

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systems cause an increase in biological oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), total dissolved solids (TDS), total suspended solids (TSS) etc. In present District Environment Plan all the water bodies (Lakes, Tanks, Ponds, Ground Water) in District Raisen have been considered The Rivers flowing in the district have been identified. Also the tanks, the details of Water bodies of the District and the action areas, measurable outcome and proposed action required to be taken along with stakeholder are given.

4.1 Water Quality monitoring:-

(a) Current Status related to Water Quality Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Rivers	Narmada – 90 Km Betwa - 100 Km Barna - 80 Km
Length of Coastline(if any)	0 Km
Nalas /Drains/Creeks meeting Rivers	2 Nala Mandideep into Betwa Kaliasot river into Betwa river Bewas, Dudhi, Bina, Nion, Betwa, Barna, Chamorsh, Ghogra,Tendoni, Begum and Nahar
Lakes / Ponds	Dahod, Barna, Ratapani, Palakmati, Mishri talab
Total Quantity of sewage from towns and cities in District	18 MLD
Quantity of industrial waste water	38.8 MLD (Domestic-27.6 MLD and Industrial 11.2 MLD)
Percentage of untreated sewage	40 %
Details of bore wells and number of permissions given for extraction of ground water	15490 Nos.(CGWA District ground water information booklet)
Ground water polluted areas if any	Nil
Polluted river stretches if any	51 Km (Betwa River from Mandideep to Vidisha)

Source of Details – As per Discuss to ULBs

(b) Identification of gaps and action plan for water quality monitoring

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Inventory of water bodies	An environmental monitoring cell shall maintain data of all water bodies (rivers / canals /natural drains / creeks /estuaries / groundwater /ponds / lakes / etc.) in	Zila Panchayat, Water Resources Department, Ground Water Board MPPCB, ULBs	By year 2022

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		district including its water quality		
2.	Quality of water bodies in the district	Check availability of data on water bodies. Create a district level monitoring cell for periodic monitoring of water bodies for specific parameters in association With SPCBs. It is also necessary to disseminate information pertaining to water quality in the form of hoardings on river banks, official websites, etc.	Zila Panchayat, Water Resources Department, MPPCB, ULBs	By year 2022
3.	Hotspots of water contamination	Check trends of water quality and identify hot spots of surface water and ground water. Establish a system or separate cell to monitor water quality. Implement action points for restoration of water quality in Association with SPCBs and department of environment.	Zila Panchayat, Water Resources Department MPPCB, ULBs	By year 2022
4.	Protection of river / lake water front	Action plan should be prepared for control river side open defecation, dumping of Solid waste on river banks, for idol immersion etc.	Zila Panchayat Water Resources Department MPPCB, ULBs	By year 2022
5.	Inventory of sources of water pollution	Check whether inventory of all sewage and waste water discharge points in to water bodies in the district. Action plan to complete inventory.	Zila Panchayat Water Resources Department MPPCB, ULBs	By year 2022
6.	Oil spill disaster management (for coastal districts)	Whether district oil spill crisis management group and District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan has been created? If not, create District Oil Spill Crisis management Group and District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan for the district.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
7.	Protection of flood plains	Check whether there is regulation for protection of flood plain encroachment? Action plan should be prepared for protection flood plain and prevention of encroachment.	District Administration Water Resources Department	By year 2023
8.	Rejuvenation of groundwater	Check availability of ground water and if required prepare action plan to rejuvenate ground water in selected areas. Action plan should be prepared for Rain water harvesting	Zila Panchayat, Water Resources Department, ULBs	By year 2023

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9.	Complaints redressal system	Check whether there is any complaint redressing system based on Mobile App/Online, is available? If not, a complaint redressing system based on Mobile App/Online should be available at district level	District Administration	By year 2022
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4.2 Domestic Sewage:-

Wastewaters flowing out of the domestic areas are untreated. It is a common practice followed in India. This is the common cause for pollution of surface and groundwater because there is large gap between generation and treatment of domestic wastewater in India. In general, the wastewater discharged from domestic premises like residence, institutions and commercial establishments is termed as sewage or wastewater in India. Domestic and municipal waste water are composed of 99.9% water and remaining 0.1% suspended, colloidal and dissolved solids like human waste, paper, vegetable matter etc. The treatment of sewage water requires physical, chemical and biological methods. Studies suggest the utility of anaerobic processes as the core technology for sustainable domestic wastewater treatment. Anaerobic digesters have been responsible for the removal of large fraction of organic matter in conventional aerobic sewage treatment plants since the early years of domestic sewage treatment (DST). Sewage treatment management in villages: Construction of toilets is already quite progressive in villages as per Swachh Bharat Mission. Most of the houses have proper in-house facility for toilets which is decreasing possibility of open area defecation.

(a) Identification of gaps and action plan for treatment of domestic sewage

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No of Class-II towns and above	11
No of Class-I towns and above	Nil
No of Towns STPs installed	1 (Raisen -1MLD STP)
No of Towns needing STPs	11
No of ULBs having partial underground sewerage network	1
No of towns not having sewerage network	11
Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II cities and above	18 MLD
Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers (directly or indirectly)	Nil
Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly)	17 MLD
Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	Nil
Total available Treatment Capacity	1 MLD

(b) Identification of gaps and action plan for treatment of domestic sewage

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Sewage Treatment (STPs)	Check whether Existing capacity of STPs is adequate for treatment of sewage? If no, action plan for additional treatment capacity required should be prepared in association with ULBs / department of UDD	ULBs and Urban Development Department	By year 2024
2.	Underground sewerage network	Check available sewerage network and prepare Action plan for lying of sewerage network in town and cities. The project may be executed through ULBs and Department of UD.	ULBs and Urban Development Department	By year 2024

5.0 Industrial wastewater management:-

Waste water discharged from industries, factories, mills or mines is considered industrial waste water. The waste water contains toxic and harmful substance that affects the environment at a larger extent. Untreated pollutants passing through these systems may impair the potential reuse of treated effluents and sludge. It is evident; therefore, that early action is required for determining the extent of the problem and for planning and implementing efficient measures for the control of industrial waste discharge which results into water borne diseases, affecting the community that are closely in contact with it. There are several small scale industries which generates small amount of waste water and same waste water is disposed through septic tank followed by soak-pit arrangement. CM helpline, ENVALERT app along with Email facility and contact no. is in place to resolve local public issues related to water pollution. Pollution board takes immediate action on received Complains as per rules.

(a) Current Status related to Industrial Wastewater Management

Number of Red, Orange, Green and White industries in the District	Nos of Red industries-307 Nos of Orange industries - 136 Nos of Green industries -114
No of Industries discharging waste water	Nil
Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	38.8 MLD (Domestic-27.6 MLD and Industrial 11.2 MLD)
Quantity of treated industrial wastewater discharged into Nalas / Rivers	Nil
Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	Nil
No of Industries Meeting Standards	662
No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	1

(b) Identification of gaps and action plan for industrial wastewater

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Compliance to discharge norms by Industries	Identify gaps w.r.t industries not meeting the standards. necessary action be initiated through SPCBs against the industries not meeting the standards.	MPPCB	By year 2021
2.	Complaint redressal system	Check if there is any complaint redressing system based on Mobile App/ Online, is available? If not, a complaint redressing system based on Mobile App/Online portal may be prepared at district level. Compliant redressal system already available and CMhelpline, MPPCB compliant App etc.	Compliant redressal system already available and CM helpline, MPPCB compliant App etc.	Not Applicable

6.0 Mining Activity Management plan:-

Mining has always boosted the economy. However, in turn it has widened pollution and has put pressure on the natural environment to absorb the harmful chemicals, rays and other disturbances. It is necessary to strike a balance between the demand for minerals from mining activities and impacts that it generates. In order to reduce the negative impacts we have to make efforts towards the restoration of the local environment with adequate cost effective measures and building linkages with the existing facilities. The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006 notified by the MoEF under the EPA provisions regulates the grant of environment clearances. The impact on the environment resulting from a mining project is assessed by an EIA study. Consequently, an environmental management plan is prepared and the environment clearance is granted stipulating conditions to minimize impact on the environment from the project.

(a) Current Status related to Mining Activity Management

Details of Data Requirement	Existing Mining operations
Type of Mining Activity	Sand Mine, Boulder Mine, Murum Mine and Soil Mine
No of licensed Mining operations in the District	102
% Area covered under mining in the District	0.0889%
Area of Sand Mining	3.8893 Sq. Km
Area of sand Mining	River bed

Source:- As per Mining Department

(b) Identification of gaps and action plan

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Monitoring of Mining activity	A district level task team may be identified to identify mining activity and to monitor status wither respect to environmental compliance District level task force had been constituted by letter of MP Govt. No. F19-23/2005/12/2 Bhopal dated 22/03/2006 and taking actions against illegal mining activities from time to time.	Mineral Resource Department	Not Applicable
2.	Inventory of illegal mining if any mining	Action plan to identify illegal sand and other mining activity in the District through surveillance, patrolling and enforcement. District Level task Force may be constituted for Control of illegal	Mineral Resource Department	Not Applicable

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		mining activity District level task force had been constituted by letter of MP Govt. No. F19-23/2005/12/2 Bhopal dated 22/03/2006 and taking actions against illegal mining activities from time to time.		
3.	Environment compliance by Mining industry	Action plan for periodic verification of compliance to environmental conditions stipulated by SPCBs/ PCC, MoEF&CC Department of mines etc. SPCBs/PCC may be Involved in this activity.	MPPCB Mineral Resource Department	Routine activity

7.0 Noise Pollution Management plan:-

As per Notification of Environment and Forest Department, Government of India in the notification dated on 14th February, 2000 S.O. No. 123(E) of the Noise Pollution Control and Regulation) Rules, 2000 authorized powers with law in force to the District Magistrate, Commissioner of Police or any other officer not below the rank of the Deputy Superintendent of Police designated for the maintenance of the ambient air quality standards in respect of the noise under any law for the time being in force. The main sources of noise pollution in urban areas are vehicles and traffic. Further noise pollution is caused by marriage functions, Diwali and many other religious festivals. For control over this, orders have been issued from time to time by the District Magistrate to restrict the noise pollution which is being followed by the police department. Apart from this, MPPCB monitors the situation on routine basis and based on any receipt compliant. The CPCB has laid down the permissible noise levels in India for different areas. Noise pollution rules have defined the acceptable level of noise in different zones for both daytime and night time. In industrial areas, the permissible limit is 75 dB for daytime and 70 dB at night. In commercial areas, it is 65 dB and 55 dB, while in residential areas it is 55 dB and 45 dB during daytime and night respectively

(a) Current Status related to Noise Pollution Management

Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
No. of noise measuring devices available with various agencies in district	Name of agency - MPPCB No of analyzers available - 1

Source:- As per MPPCB Department

(b) Identification of gaps and action plan

S. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Availability of Sound/Noise Level Meters.	Need to check whether concerned agencies that is ULBs, SHOs, Traffic police and SPCB/PCC have noise level meters. District administration may ensure through an action plan that concerned agencies and environmental cell under district administration have adequate number of portable noise level meters. As per provision in The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rule, 2000 the authority for maintenance of ambient air quality standard in respect under any law is District Magistrate. The implementation of noise level is controlled by District Authority hence Sound/Noise level meter should be available at every police station of the District.	MPPCB District Administration	By year 2022
2.	Ambient Noise Level monitoring.	ULBs shall ensure that ambient sound levels comply with notified standards for residential, sensitive zones. An action. Apart from portable analyzers, fixed ambient noise level monitoring stations may be installed in major cities and towns, such stations may be installed a by ULBs and SPCB/PCC, At District Headquarter Raisen fixed ambient noise level monitoring station is proposed	MPPCB District Administration	By year 2023
3.	Signboards in Noise zones	District administration may ensure that adequate number of signboards installed at sensitive zones in towns / cities in towns and cities. An action plan may be prepared by district authority. Sign board at silent zone is proposed to be installed	MPPCB District Administration	By year 2022
4.	Complaint redressing system	Action plan may envisage implementing a public complaint redressal system for noise pollution. Such application may be used by SHOs, Traffic police ULBs and SPCBs in the district. Compliant redressal system already available and CMhelpline, MPPCB compliant App etc.	MPPCB District Administration	Not Applicable