

कार्यालय कलेक्टर, जिला – हरदा (म.प्र.)

क्रमांक / 14089 / एस.सी.01 / 2021
इ.डा

हरदा, दिनांक 01 / 10 / 2021

प्रति,

प्रमुख सचिव,
मध्यपदेश शासन,
पर्यावरण विभाग,
मंत्रालय,
वल्लभ भवन
भोपाल (म.प्र.)

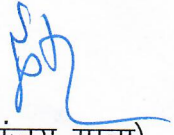
विषय :- माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण प्रिंसिपल बैंच नई दिल्ली द्वारा प्रकरण क्र. 360 / 2018 में दिये गये आदेशानुसार डिस्ट्रिक्ट इनवायरमेंटल प्लान संबंधी।

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

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


संलग्न :- उपरोक्तानुसार।


(संजय गुप्ता)
कलेक्टर,
जिला-हरदा

पृ. क्रमांक / 14090 / एस.सी.01 / 2021
प्रतिलिपि :- इ.डा

हरदा, दिनांक 01 / 10 / 2021

1. क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, म.प्र. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, मंडीदीप की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु।
2. जिला सूचना अधिकारी, एन.आई.सी. हरदा की ओर District Environmental Plan जिले की वेबसाईट पर अपलोड करने हेतु।


कलेक्टर
जिला – हरदा

District Environmental Plan Harda (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 :-

Office of District Collector Harda, District Harda (M.P.)

Email ID :- dmharda@nic.in

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 Harda District and evolved out with the district environmental plan. District Environment Committee constituted vide District Collector Office order No. 753/2021/NGT/OA360/PCB/Harda Dated 09/08/2021.

District Environment Committee constituted of the following members:

कार्यालय कलेक्टर एवं जिला दण्डाधिकारी, जिला हरदा

क्र. 11/245/स्टेनो अवर कले/एनजीटी/प्र.क्र.360/2021, हरदा दिनांक 11/8/2021

आदेश

माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में प्रसारित प्र.क्र. 360/2018 से दिनांक 20.04.2021 को पारित आदेश के पालन अंतर्गत क्षेत्रीय प्रमुख नियोजन बोर्ड का जिला द्वारा जिला पर्यावरणीय योजना तैयार करने हेतु मार्गदर्शिका तैयार की गई है। जिसके अनुसार पुनर्गठित जिला पर्यावरणीय बोर्ड का तैयार कर चले प्रभावी करने के लक्ष्य करने एवं जिला पर्यावरण योजना का पालन प्रतिवेदन प्रति मध्य प्रमुख सचिव, म.प्र. ससन, पर्यावरण विभाग को प्रेषित करने जिला पर्यावरणीय बोर्ड एवं जिला पर्यावरणीय समिति की बैठक का कार्यवाही विभाग 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.	अध्यक्षता का विवरण, विभाग का नाम	पर्यावरण सेल में जगह
1	कलेक्टर	अध्यक्ष
2	प्रमुख कार्यपालक	सदस्य
3	मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी जिला प्रशासन, पंचायत एवं ग्रामीण विकास	सदस्य
4	कैफोनरी, वन विभाग, वन पर्यवेक्षण अधिकारी	सदस्य
5	अवर कलेक्टर, राजस्व	सदस्य
6	कार्यपालन बोर्ड, जल संसाधन	सदस्य
7	कार्यपालन बोर्ड, लोक स्वास्थ्य अभिवृद्धि	सदस्य
8	कार्यपालन बोर्ड, लोक निर्माण विभाग	सदस्य
9	मुख्य अभियंता एवं सहाय्य अभियंता	सदस्य
10	उपप्रमुख एवं उपनिर्देशक सहाय्य	सदस्य
11	प्रमुख अभियंता, आवास	सदस्य
12	जिला संचालक अभियंता	सदस्य
13	परियोजना अधिकारी, जिला सड़क विकास अधिकरण	सदस्य
14	जिला संचालक अभियंता	सदस्य
15	उप संचालक सड़क, ग्राम विभाग	सदस्य
16	जिला संचालक अभियंता, संचालन विभाग	सदस्य
17	जिला संचालक अभियंता, संचालन विभाग	सदस्य
18	संचालक अभियंता, म.प्र.प्रमुख नियोजन बोर्ड	सदस्य
19	संचालक, जिला पर्यावरण एवं संचालन बोर्ड	सदस्य
20	संचालक, संचालक अभियंता, म.प्र.प्रमुख नियोजन बोर्ड	सदस्य
21	संचालक, संचालक अभियंता, म.प्र.प्रमुख नियोजन बोर्ड	सदस्य
22	संचालक, संचालक अभियंता, म.प्र.प्रमुख नियोजन बोर्ड	सदस्य
23	जिला संचालक अभियंता, संचालन विभाग	सदस्य

जिला पर्यावरणीय समिति की बैठक प्रतिमाह आयोजित की जायेगी, जिसमें जिला पर्यावरण, पंचायत तैयार करने की रीणका तैयार होने के परभाव योजना की लागू करने तथा संबंधित विभागों से पालन प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने तथा पालन प्रतिवेदन मुख्य सचिव, म.प्र.ससन को प्रेषित किया जाता है।

समिति की बैठक दिनांक 24.8.2021 को 12 बजे कलेक्टर के समक्ष में बैठक आयोजित की गई है।

(सचिव जिला)
कलेक्टर एवं जिला दण्डाधिकारी
जिला हरदा

प्र.क्र. 11/245/स्टेनो अवर कले/एनजीटी/प्र.क्र.360/2018/प्रतिवेदन संचालन, दिनांक 11/08/2021

प्रतिवेदन:-

- सर्वसंबंधितों को और सूचनाएं एवं पालनार्थ
- परियोजना अभियंता, जिला सड़क विकास अधिकरण (संचालक) की ओर संचालन
- स्टेनो दू कलेक्टर, जिला हरदा की ओर सूचनाएं

कलेक्टर एवं जिला दण्डाधिकारी
जिला हरदा

District Environment Plan Harda

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."

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

Harda District is a district of Madhya Pradesh state of central India. The town of Harda is the district headquarters. The district is part of Narmadapuram Division. Harda district was organized in 1998. Harda is also known as 'Hridaynagari' (Also "Bhuana:Fertile Land"). This small district is known for peace and well being. Harda is a city and a municipality in Harda district in the state of Madhya Pradesh. On 18 May 1867 British established the 'Nagar Palika' in Harda.

The district of Harda has a total area of 998.41 sq. km. The district has a population of 5,70,465 (Census 2011). The district is situated 302m higher from the sea level. Its Geographic Position is between 21° 53' & 22° 36' Longitude and between 76° 47' & 77° 20' Latitude.

Harda District is bounded by the districts of Sehore to the north, Hoshangabad to the northeast, Betul to the southeast, Khandwa to the south & west, and Dewas to the northwest. Harda lies in the Narmada River valley, and the Narmada forms the district's northern boundary. The land rises towards the Satpura Range to the south. Harda is freely connected by road and rail from the state capital, Bhopal and it is about 168 kms away from it. It is connected by rail with all major cities of the state. All Three Blocks Headquarters namely Harda, Khirkiya and Timarni are well connected by road and rail.

One of the youngest freedom movement participant from central India Guru RadhaKishan was born in 1925 in BID village of the district. Guru RadhaKishan openly challenged a British Police Official and slapped him in front of a large gathering while the officer started abusing Indians in a freedom movement rally in Harda. A widely respected Swatantrata Sangram Senani known for his integrity, honesty and transparency. He fought valiantly for the economic deprivation for the poor and underprivileged classes of society.

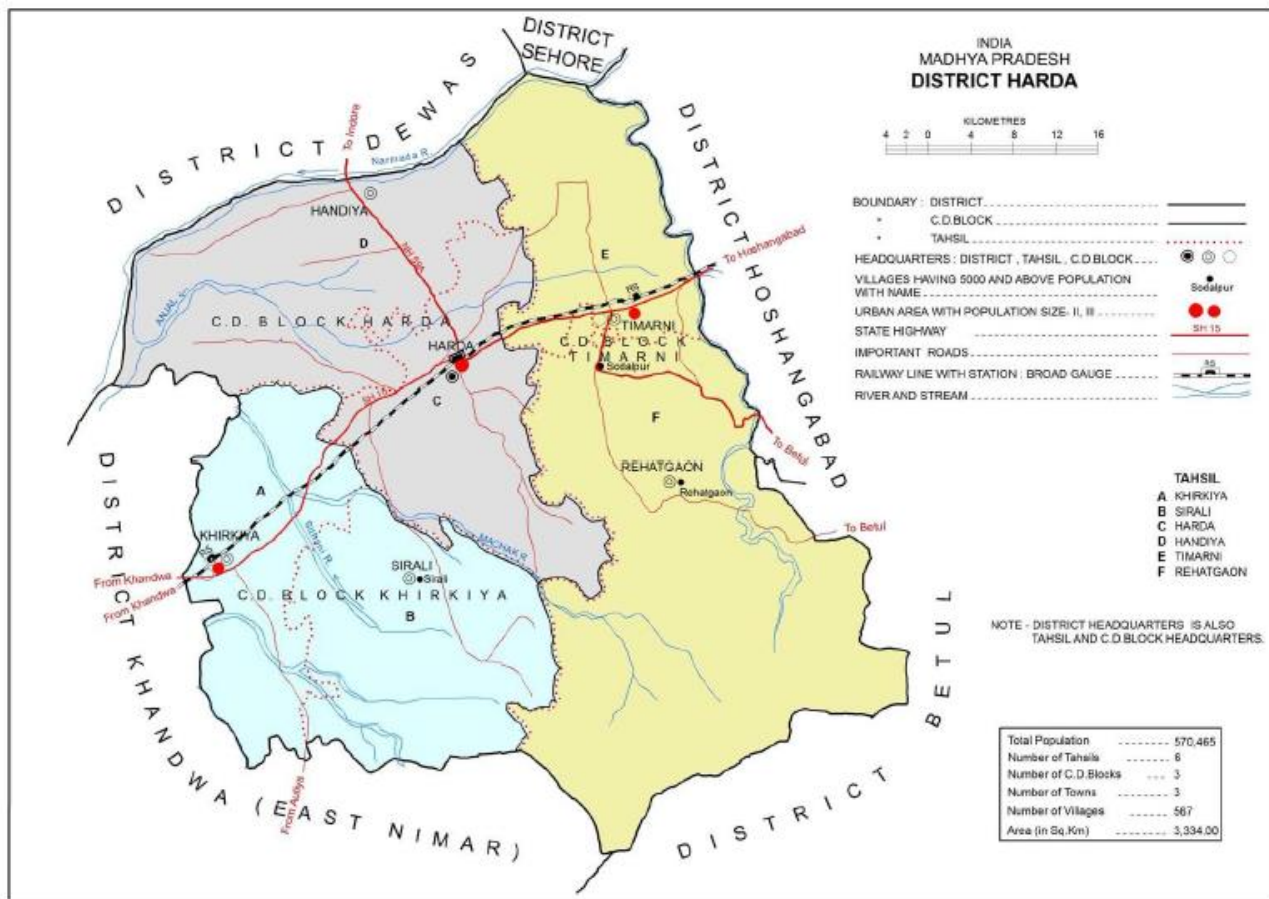
In the 'Mugal' History a prosperous village Handiya was situated on the west of Harda. After some years the area of Harda and Mahemudabad got increased. In the time of British rule, British tried to bring Harda in the progressive frame work. Harda got situated by combining KulHarda and Mehmudabad Villages. After getting the Railway line Harda gets developed rapidly. In 1857 British officers worked here as Judge and Administrative Officers. Harda was one of the larger place in the old 'Madhya Prant' and includes area of 'SiwaniMalwa.' In the aspect of language, Harda language and culture is having effect of 'Malwa' and 'Nimad' Mainly the language which is used in Harda is known as Bhuani and the region is called as the Bhuana area. Bhuana stands for the more fertilized land.

District Environment Plan Harda

In the south hill region of Harda we can find the Tribal , 'Gond' and 'Korku' peoples. Previously in the south region of Harda there was 'Makdai' rule and the 'Gond' king was the ruler . The 'Bihola' village of harda was the developed 'Rajaswa' center in 'Mugal'.

The area which was called as 'Gondwana' becomes non tribal in the British rule. As the workers, administration officials , farmers and business community was in touch with the states like Maharashtra , Rajasthan , Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat from last 150 years the area got influenced by the culture of all these states.

On 18 May 1867 British established the 'NagarPalika ' in Harda and from 1920 the work was done as per the republic manner. The under ground Drainage in Harda is best example of the British architect . For administration purpose TahsilHarda was established in the year 1913.



a) Administrative Setup:

Harda district administration is headed by the District Magistrate of Harda. The DM is assisted by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Additional District Magistrate (ADM). The district is divided into 3 sub-divisions. Each sub-division headed by a Sub

District Environment Plan Harda

Divisional Magistrate. District Harda is divided into 6 Tehsils, 03 Janpads and 213 Gram Panchayats, There are 01 Nagar palika and 02 Nagar Panchayat

Names of Tehsils, Blocks and Thanas are as follows:

Unit	Number	Names
Tehsil	6	Harda, Rehatgaon, Khirkiya, Sirali, Timarni, Handiya
Block	3	Harda, Khirkiya, Handiya,
Police station	8	Harda, Handiya, Rehatgaon, Timarni, Sirali, Chippawad, Civil lines, Ajk

b) Local institutions :

Details of local bodies in the district are as follows:-

Nagar Parishad	2	Khirkiya, Timarni
Nagar Palika	1	Harda
Janpad Panchayat	7	Harda, Khirkiya, Timarni
Gram Panchayat	213	Revenue Village-527, Forest Village -45
Total no. of village	572	

(c) Natural Resources :

▪ Water Bodies

The entire district is drained by Narmada River and its tributaries. Thus the area falls in the Narmada Basin. The river Narmada flows along the northern boundary of the district. The Ganjal river is the major tributary of the Narmada river and flows from south to north along the eastern boundary of Harda district before merging into the Narmada river. The other major tributary of the Narmada river draining the district are Ajnal river, Sukni nadi, Midkul nadi, Dedra nadi, Machak nadi, Syani nadi and Kalimachak river.

▪ **Availability of water resources**

S. No.	Sources of Irrigation	Number	Area Irrigated in Sq. Km.
1	Dugwells	8140	307
2	Tube wells/Bore wells	1894	142
3	Tanks/Ponds	1	1
4	Canals	1	795
5	Other Sources	-	169
6	Net Irrigated Area	-	1414
7	Gross Irrigated Area	-	1414

▪ **Forest Coverage**

Tropical dry deciduous forest with teak(*Tectona grandis*) as dominant tree species occupies 50 % area of the Harda forest division. The total managed forest area of the division is 142536 Hectare of which 67 % (98318 Hectare) is managed as reserved forest and remaining 44218 Hectare as protected forest category.

c) **Geography & Demography**

Description	No. / Area	Description	No. / Percentage
Area	3334Sq.Km	Total Population	5,70,465
Revenue Subdivisions	3	Urban Population	1,19,364
Revenue Tehsils	6	Rural Population	4,51,101
Gram Panchayats	213	Male Female Ratio	932
No.Of ULB	3	Literacy Rate	74.04%
No. Of House Hold	1,13,379	Population Density	171
Industries Land	49.44 Acre	No. Of Revenue Villages	527
Agriculture land –	1,74,721 Hect	No. of Forest Villages	45

According to the 2011 census Harda district has a population of 5,70,465. The district has population density of 171 inhabitants per square kilo meter. The district has Sex ratio of 932 females for every 1000 male and literacy rate of 74.04%. Main profession is agriculture in the district about 70% people do agriculture and farming.

d) Land-Use Pattern :

The soil of the Narmada valley is loamy-clayey which is generally called black cotton soil and is famous for its capacity of retaining moisture. Black soil is productive for wheat, cotton and other crops. The net sowed area of the district (180,600 hectare). Out of this, 141,710 hectare comes under irrigated area. As the district is dominated by agriculture, the maximum land is under cultivation. The major crops of the district are wheat, gram, rice, jwar, maize, tuar, urad, besides this soyabean, groundnut, sugarcane, vegetable, flower and fruits are also produced.

TABLE 41: DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND USE, 2011

Sr. No.	Name of C.D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area (in Hectares)	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0193-Khirkiya	180	77,475.67	67.61	66.35
2	0194-Harda	172	94,026.15	66.09	87.09
3	0195-Timarni	159	95,208.67	58.90	83.59
Total		511	266,710.49	63.96	79.57

Note:- Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area.

e) Climate :

The climate of Harda district is normal. All the seasons come in the district. An average height from the sea level is 302 mts. The district feels maximum temperature up to 48°C and minimum up to 06°C. The district has an average rainfall of 916 mm.

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

(i) Solid Waste Management:-

In Harda District, there are 3 Municipalities. The total quantity of Solid Waste Generation from municipalities is around 33.0 tons / day and from village Panchayats is around 70.0 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	NA
2	Municipalities (Nagar Palikas)				
	Harda	35	16773	84269	21.0
	Total	35	16773	84269	21.0
3	Nagar panchayats (Town area Councils)				
	Khirkia	15	4472	22737	6.0
	Timarni	15	4420	22359	6.0
	Total	30	8892	45096	12.0

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 (Harda, Khirkia, Timarni)	502	102055	451101	70.0
2	Village/Gram Panchayats	502	102055	451101	70.0

Source of Details – As per Zila panchayat data

(b) Identification of gaps and Action plan**(i) Municipal Council Harda:-**

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"> 90% roads covered for regular sweeping Gaps in manpower- 0% Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment- 0% Availability of suitable PPEs-100% Gap- 10 % 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Area- once a day. Commercial Area- twice a day 	Municipal Council	By Year 2023
(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 1 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"> 90% collection achieved Gap-10% 	<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 to cater demand of increasing population. Route chart optimization to cover maximum area in minimum time. 	Municipal Council	By Year 2023

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(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate Compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available- waste will be collected through NGO / PRO authorized by ULB Gap - Nil 	<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- 5 Required – 0 Gap Nil 	Not Applicable	Municipal Council	Not Applicable
(v)	Waste Deposition Centres (for Domestic Hazardous wastes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Deposition Centres Available-1 Gap- Nil 	Consulting agencies for disposal of such waste as per SPCB norms.	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 vehicles with separate compartments will be increased to cater demand of increasing population.	Municipal Council.	Not Applicable
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available- 0 but not required as waste will be collected through NGO / PRO authorized by ULB 	Not required as for now	Municipal Council.	Not Applicable
(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 	Composting and biomethanation plants with sufficient capacities to be setup	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. Refused Derive Fuel (RDF) not available Gap - Nil 	Mini MRF exist but existing facility inadequate needs upgradation. Strengthening of existing infrastructure and manpower agreement to be done	Municipal Council	By Year 2024

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			with RDF using agencies to reduce and reuse waste		
(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 Harda 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 Municipal Council	By year 2025 By year 2023
(v)	Remediation of Historic / Legacy Dump Site	Whether existing old dumpsite if any required remediation as per rules- Yes	Bioremediation and capping of dumpsites for legacy waste to be done for land reclamation .	Municipal Council	By year 2023
(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 - No • Gap - Yes	Producers/brand owners or their PROs for collection of plastic waste-Has already been engaged in compliance of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016	Municipal Council	By year 2023
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	No • Gap - Yes	List of waste picker available at Municipal Council office	Municipal Council	By year 2023
(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) Nagar Parishad Khirkiya

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"> • 80% roads covered for regular sweeping • Gaps in manpower- 0% • Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment- 0% • Availability of suitable PPEs-100% • Gap – 20 % 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential Area- once a day. • Commercial Area- once a day 	Nagar parishad	By year 2023
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	Mechanical Road Sweeping.- 0 % • Gap - 100 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical sweeping machine 1 no. required. 	Nagar parishad	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.	Nagar parishad	Not Applicable
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	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 (Tractor – 3) • Required – 1 • Gap - Nil 	Procurement will be done on availability of funds.	Nagar parishad	Not Applicable

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(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available- 5 (magic – 5) Required – 1 Gap - Nil 	Procurement will be done on availability of funds.	Nagar parishad	Not Applicable
(v)	Waste Deposition Centres (for Domestic Hazardous wastes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Deposition Centres Available-1 Required - 0 Gap - Nil 	temporary domestic hazardous waste deposition center is available but shortage of manpower to be taken care	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 	Procurement will be done on availability of funds.	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	Not available but not required	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 and planning is in progress.	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) exists Refused Derive Fuel (RDF) not available Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Nagar parishad	Not Applicable

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(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 Harda 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>Nagar parishad</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- No Gap - No 	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 may 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-No 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	Nagar Parishad	By year 2024
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Gap – Yes 	Planning to authorize waste pickker	Nagar Parishad	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

(iii) Nagar Parishad Timarni

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"> 80% roads covered for regular sweeping Gaps in manpower-0% Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment-0% Availability of suitable PPEs-100% Gap – 20 % 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential Area- once a day. Commercial Area- once a day 	Nagar parishad	By Year 2023
(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	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 (Animal cart-1 , Tractor-1) Required – 2 Gap – yes 	Waste collection trolleys will be procured	Nagar parishad	By Year 2023.

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(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available- 3 (3- Refused collector) Required – 1 Gap – Nil 	Will be procured as per availability of fund	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 Required - 1 for Domestic hazardous waste 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 – 1 Gap – Yes 	Waste collection vehicles with separate compartments will be increased.	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 exist but need upgradation 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) exists but needed upgradation Refused Derive Fuel (RDF) not available Gap - Nil 	Upgradation of MRF proposed as per availability of waste and funds	Nagar parishad	By Year 2023

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(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 Harda 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- 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 may 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-No 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	Nagar Parishad	By year 2024
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Gap – Yes 	Planning to authorize waste picker	Nagar Parishad	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

(vi) 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"> • Yet not started • Gap - Nil 	Action plan to achieve segregation at source.Awareness programs, incentives, etc. may be considered- For this many IEC Activities Like IPC, Door to Door Contact, Biodegradable and Non Biodegradable Waste Segregation at House Hold Level/At Source, Audio Visual Publicity, community Meetings will Arranges to aware Peoples.	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	By Year 2025
2	Sweeping				
(i)	Manual Sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length of roads not covered for regular sweeping - Approx 612 Km • Gaps in manpower- 894 Persons Required in 447 Villages. • Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment- Required in all villages • Availability of suitable PPEs- Required in all villages • Gap - Yes 	Above village with population more than 2000 appropriate No. of person for sweeping work & and remaining Village Panchayat will be cover Step Wise in next 5years	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	By Year 2025
(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"> • 100% collection is not achieved • Gap – Yes 	Identified 36 Villages to construct Segregation Shed for collection of Solid Waste & Other	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	By Year 2025

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			Villages will map to Waste Collections step wise step by year 2024-25		
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangement for door to door provided % of blocks / wards covered- 3 % Gap – 97 % 	Identified 36 Villages to construct Segregation Shed for collection of Solid Waste & Other Villages will map to Waste Collections step wise step by year 2024-25	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	By Year 2025
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate Compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available- at 8 villages of district Required – in all the remaining villages Gap - Yes 	8 Villages having separate compartments & Other will be cover as per requirement and availability of fund	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	By Year 2024
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available - 0 Required –0 Gap -Nil 	Not required as per size and area of villages	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	Not Applicable
(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 and will be procured as per availability of fund	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	By Year 2024
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available- 0 Required – 0 Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Zila / Janpad / Village Panchayat	Not Applicable
(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

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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"> There is no bulk waste generator in most of villages. Gap - Nil 	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
(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 required as households develop their own compost pit and will be installed when demand arises.	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 Harda 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-No 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

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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-NoGap - Yes	Producers/brand owners or their PROs for collection of plastic waste-proposed to be engaged in compliance of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 at janpad and Zila Panchayat level	Zila / Janpad Panchayat	By year 2024
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">NoGap - Yes	Waste picker s 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 existsGap - 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	Plastic Waste Generated Ton Per day
1	Municipal corporations (Nagar Nigam Or Mahanagar Palika)	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Municipalities (Nagar Palikas)				
	Harda	35	16773	84269	1.0
	Total	35	16773	84269	1.0
3	Nagar panchayats (Town area Councils)				
	Khirkia	15	4472	22737	0.2
	Timarni	15	4420	22359	0.2
	Total	30	8892	45096	0.4

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

S.No.	Local Bodies	No of Village	No of Households	Population	Plastic Waste Generated ton per day
1	Blocks (Harda, Khirkia, Timarni)	502	102055	451101	1.1
2	Village/Gram Panchayats	502	102055	451101	1.1

Source of Details – As per Zila panchayat data

(b) Identification of gaps and Action plan**(i) Municipal Council Harda**

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. 	<p>Plastic waste collection is carried out by door to door waste collection vehicles. Land is acquired for proper processing and disposal of plastic waste</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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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registering waste pickers- Yes • Linkage with PW recyclers- Yes • Involvement of producers and brand-owners - No 			
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>	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

(ii) **Nagar Parishad Khirkiya**

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	Nagar Parishad	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"> • For setting up Plastic Waste collection centre land it yet to be procured • Recycling of waste at MRF centre is carried out by NGO 	Nagar Parishad	By Year 2024
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

District Environment Plan Harda

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
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(iii) Nagar Parishad Timarni

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>	Municipal Council	By year 2023

District Environment Plan Harda

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	<p>District has adequate No. of Plastic Waste recycling /utilization or disposal units</p> <p>Gap - Nil</p>	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

(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 the District generation of C&D waste is mostly found in city. Harda 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)	1.06
Harda	0.80
Khirkiya	0.13
Timarni	0.13
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 Harda**

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&D Waste-initiated Land required for setup of common C&D waste deposition Gap - Yes 	Land required for setup of common C&D waste deposition and once land is procured infrastructure is constructed as per availability of fund	Municipal Council	By year 2024
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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No such bulk generator of project exists in the city hence Gap - Nil 	<p>By-Laws implemented.</p> <p>Collection and storage of C&D waste is carried out by ULB.</p>	Municipal Council	Not Applicable

District Environment Plan Harda

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) Nagar Parishad Khirkiya

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&D Waste- 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. District may identify common C&D waste deposition points.	Nagar Parishad	Not Applicable

District Environment Plan Harda

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?	Check gaps with respect to: <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>	By-Laws implemented. Collection and storage of C&D waste is carried out by ULB.	Nagar parishad	Not Applicable
3.	C&D recycling Facility	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. Gap - Nil	Not Applicable as per C& D quantity	ULBs	Not Applicable
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

(iii) Nagar Parishad Timarni

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&D Waste- 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. District may identify common C&D waste deposition points.	Nagar Parishad	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>	Nagar parishad	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

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 Harda District 33 bedded Hospitals and about 83 Non- bedded are functioning. All the Health Care facilities have made agreement with Common Bio Medical Waste Facility. The details of Harda 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	23
Total no. of non-bedded HCF	83
No. of HCFs authorized by SPCBs/PCCs	62
No of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities(CBWTFs)	Nil
Capacity of CBWTFs	Not Applicable
No. of Deep burials for BMW if any	04

Quantity of biomedical waste generated per day	85 kg
Quantity of biomedical waste treated per day	85 kg

Source of Details-As per CMHO, 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 SPCBs/PCCs Inventorisation of HCFs in the district has already been done Gap - Nil	Inventorisation of HCFs in the district has already been done Unauthorized HCFs has been directed to get authorization which are mostly of the Government	MPPCB	By Year 2022
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	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

		management by State Govt. - Yes			
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 constituted as per BMW rules	Action plan w.r.t Periodicity of reviews and follow-up by DLMC. Identify teams in health department to monitor compliance. 6 monthly meeting is proposed	District Chief Medical and Health Officer (CMHO)	Routine activity
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 Harda 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

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No of Industries generating HW	8
Quantity of HW in the district	0.02 [MT/Annum]
(i) Quantity of Incinerable HW	Nil
(ii) Quantity of land-fillable HW	Nil
(iii) Quantity of Recyclable/ utilizable HW	0.02 [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	Generators of HW have access to	Hazardous waste generating industries	MPPCB	Routine activity

	disposal facility	common TSDF in the State.	are directly linked with common TSDF Pithampur / recyclers. MPPCB is monitoring the generation and disposal of hazardous wastes		
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 Harda 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 in MT/year	0
Collection centers established by ULBs in the District	0
Collection centers established by Producers or their PROs	0
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 No Collection centers are located within district but are available in near by 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.	Action plan to establish linkages between ULBs /Collection Centers of Producers and PROs /SPCBs /Bulk waste generators/Recyclers/ SPCBs / District Administration/ Public	ULBs/District Administration /MPPCB	Not Applicable

		Completed	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 check	MPPCB/ District administration	By year 2022
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. 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
Number of Automatic Air Quality monitoring stations in the district. Operated by SPCB / State Govt / Central govt./PSU agency: Operated by Industry:	Nil
Number of manual monitoring Station operated by SPCBs	02
Name of towns/cities which are failing to comply with national ambient air quality stations	Nil
No of air pollution industries	19
Prominent air polluting sources [Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [Unpaved Roads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [Brick Kiln]/ [Industrial Estate]/[Others](Multiple selection)	MPPCB is monitoring the status of air pollution in the Area. All industries have installed adequate air pollution control measures. 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 paralix 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.

(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 is conducted two days in every week at 2 different location and result are uploaded in website. CAAQMS at Harda 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 pollution control such as promotion of public transport, use of green fuels, E-mobility,	RTO/ Traffic Police/All ULBs /MPPCB	Not Applicable

		LPG based cooking, carpeting open are as/kerbs, etc. Action plans envisaged in NCAP project initiated by MoEF&CC may be referred] Awareness program via print and electronic media, workshop, public consultation, pamphlet distribution etc. are continuously carried out		
5.	Hot spots of air pollution in District	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 Already identified and monitoring is done by MPPCB	MPPCB/Agric culture department/ Forest department	Regular activity
6.	Awareness on Air Quality	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. Air quality data is uploaded in district administration and MPPCB web site and Mobile App.	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 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 Harda 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 – Ganjaal - 30 Km (Approx) Ajnal - 89 Km (Approx)
Length of Coastline(if any)	0 Km
Nalas /Drains/Creeks meeting Rivers	Narmada river and its tributaries, namely Ganjal river, Ajnal river, Sukni nadi, Midkul nadi, Dedra nadi, Machak nadi, Syani nadi and Kalimachak river.
Lakes / Ponds	
Total Quantity of sewage from towns and cities in District	7.8 MLD
Quantity of industrial waste water	0.9 MLD (Domestic-0.70 MLD and Industrial 0.2 MLD)
Percentage of untreated sewage	60 %
Details of bore wells and number of permissions given for extraction of ground water	1894 Nos.(CGWA District ground water information booklet)
Ground water polluted areas if any	Nil
Polluted river stretches if any	Nil

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 district including its water quality	Zila Panchayat, Water Resources Department, Ground Water Board MPPCB, ULBs	By year 2022
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 spot 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?	District Administration Water Resources	By year 2023

		Action plan should be prepared for protection flood plain and prevention of encroachment.	Department	
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
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

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	03
No of Class-I towns and above	Nil
No of Towns STPs installed	Nil
No of Towns needing STPs	03

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No of ULBs having partial underground sewerage network	Nil
No of towns not having sewerage network	03
Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II cities and above	7.8 MLD
Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers (directly or indirectly)	Nil
Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly)	7.8 MLD
Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	Nil
Total available Treatment Capacity	Nil

(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 Complaints 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-53 Nos of Orange industries - 02 Nos of Green industries -11
No of Industries discharging waste water	Nil
Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	0.9 MLD (Domestic-0.70 MLD and Industrial 0.2 MLD)
Quantity of treated industrial wastewater discharged into Nalas / Rivers	Nil
Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	Nil
No of Industries Meeting Standards	66
No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	Nil

(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 mining , Stone mining, Murrum mining
No of licensed Mining operations in the District	37
% Area covered under mining in the District	270.132 Hectare
Area of Sand Mining	0.000203 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 and taking actions against illegal mining activities from time to time.	Mineral Resource Department	Not Applicable

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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 mining activity District level task force had been constituted and taking actions against illegal mining activities from time to time.	Mineral Resource Department	Not Applicable
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 Harda 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