

REPORT OF THE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, NGT, U.P, LUCKNOW

IN THE MATTER OF:-

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 360/2018

**SHREE NATH SHARMA
VERSUS
UNION OF INDIA & ORS.**

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**REPORT OF OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE IN COMPLIANCE OF ORDER OF HON'BLE
NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL PASSED IN O.A. NO. 360/2018 IN RE: SHREE NATH
SHARMA VERSUS UNION OF INDIA & ORS**

1. INTRODUCTION

The Hon'ble NGT dealing with the matter of O.A. No. 360/2018 vide order dated 19.03.2020 considered the issue for compliance of directions for preparation of District Environmental Plans and finally National Environment Plan. Such plans will certainly be an aid in environment protection.

2. ORDERS PASSED BY HON'BLE TRIBUNAL

- **Vide order dated 26.09.2019**, the Hon'ble Tribunal considered the issue for the steps for remedial action for enforcement of environmental norms at Bharatpur, Rajasthan.
- This matter was initiated by way of writ petition before the Rajasthan High Court with reference to pollution of Sujanganga river which is surrounded by a historical Fort. The High Court transferred the writ petition to Hon'ble Tribunal for which order was affirmed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
- In this regard, the Hon'ble Tribunal considered the affidavit of compliance filed by the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Bharatpur annexing a status report from the Collector/District Magistrate dated 22.02.2019. Further, the Hon'ble Tribunal observed that enforcement of environmental norms is a continuous requirement.
- The Hon'ble Tribunal in O.A. No. 606/2018, while dealing with the compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 also flagged other issues and required monitoring at the level of the Chief Secretaries and the District Magistrates. The Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs had appeared before the Hon'ble Tribunal, including the Chief Secretary of State of Rajasthan and directions had been issued for continuous monitoring and filing of further reports.

- In this regard, the Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated 12.09.2019 directed the Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs to compile information with reference to the following specific thematic areas viz.:
 - a) Compliance to Solid Waste Rules including Legacy Waste.
 - b) Compliance to Bio-medical Waste Rules.
 - c) Compliance to Construction & Demolition Waste.
 - d) Compliance to Hazardous Waste Rules.
 - e) Compliance to E-waste Rules.
 - f) 351 Polluter Stretches in the country.
 - g) 122 Non-attainment cities.
 - h) 100 industrial clusters.
 - i) Status of STPs and re-use of treated water.
 - j) Status of CETPs/ETPs including performance.
 - k) Ground water extraction/contamination and re-charge
 - l) Air pollution including noise pollution.
 - m) Illegal sand mining.
 - n) Rejuvenation of water bodies.
- The Hon'ble Tribunal also referred to the order dated 15.07.2019 in O.A. No. 710/2017 in re: *Shailesh Singh vs. Sheela Hospital & Trauma Centre, Shahjahanpur & Ors.* directing as follows:

"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. The monthly

report of monitoring by the District Magistrate may be furnished to the Chief Secretary and may be placed on the website 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 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 view of the above, the Hon’ble Tribunal directed the Department of Environment of all States and Union Territories to collect District Environment Plans of their respective States and finalize the ‘State Environment Plan’ covering the specific thematic areas as of above and template of Model/Models District Environment Plan provided by the CPCB. The action for preparation of State’s Environment Plan shall be monitored by the respective Chief Secretaries of States and Administration of UTs.
- **Vide order dated 19.03.2020**, the Hon’ble Tribunal considered the status report filed by CPCB on 14.02.2020. CPCB has also circulated the template for model District Environment Plan covering the 7 areas as thematic areas identified by Hon’ble Tribunal which are as follows:
 1. Waste management
 - a) Solid Waste
 - b) Biomedical Waste
 - c) Construction and Demolition Waste
 - d) Hazardous Waste
 - e) Electronic Waste (e-Waste)
 - f) Plastic Waste
 2. Water Quality Management
 3. Ambient Air Quality
 4. Domestic Sewage
 5. Industrial Wastewater
 6. Mining Activity

7. Noise Pollution

- Further the Hon'ble Tribunal noted that the steps taken for completion of action plans cannot be delayed having regard to implications of steps for protection of environment and public health. The Hon'ble Tribunal also directed CPCB to ensure the preparation of at least one model District Environment Plan in every State at first instance which can thereafter be replicated for all the Districts in the State/UTs.

3. MINUTES OF MEETING BY OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, NGT

This Oversight committee constituted by Hon'ble NGT held a meeting with concerned administrative officers on 06.01.2021. Various issues as pointed out in the orders of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal were discussed and status of the action taken by the concerned authorities was reviewed.

The highlights of the meetings are as follows:

- UPPCB has sent letters to Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, U.P. dated 16.09.2020 mentioning that all District Forest Officers are directed to prepare and submit District Environment Management Plan of their respective Districts as per the model template.
- Till date UPPCB has received District Environment Plan from Bahraich, Varanasi, Ghaziabad and Siddharth Nagar Districts only.
- On 05.08.2020, CPCB has sent letter to Principal Secretary, Environment and Forest Department and Member Secretary of State Pollution Control Board regarding the preparation of District Environment Plan by all States. CPCB has also enclosed a template for preparation of District Environment Plan (DEP) by all the States.

The detailed Minutes of Meeting is annexed as **Annexure-I**.

4. COMPLIANCE STATUS BY CPCB

On 05.08.2020, CPCB has sent letter to Principal Secretary, Environment and Forest Department and Member Secretary of State Pollution Control Board regarding the

preparation of District Environment Plan by all States. CPCB has also enclosed a template for preparation of District Environment Plan (DEP) by all the States. The model DEP prepared by CPCB covered 7 thematic areas by capturing basic information on 64 action areas through about 220 data points, which are an essential part of District Environment Plan.

The letter issued by CPCB and template for preparation of District Environment Plan and template for model District Environment Plan prepared by CPCB is annexed as **Annexure-II**.

5. COMPLIANCE STATUS BY UPPCB

- In compliance with the orders of Hon'ble Tribunal, UPPCB has taken following actions:
 - a) On 29.01.2020, UPPCB had sent letter to Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, U.P. mentioning that District Environment Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate and through the said order (in compliance of order of Hon'ble Tribunal in O.A. No. 710/2017 in re: *Shailesh Singh vs. Sheela Hospital & Trauma Centre, Shahjahanpur & Ors.*), the system of environmental monitoring has also been established. The said District Environment Committee members have been nominated to the respective Divisional Forest Officer. Further in the letter directions were issued to all District Forest Officers to prepare District Environment Management plan of their respective districts as per the template and submit it to UPPCB.
 - b) On 31.01.2020, UPPCB had directed all Divisional Forest Officers to prepare and submit the District Environment Management Plan of their respective Districts immediately to UPPCB.
 - c) On 03.02.2020, UPPCB had sent letter to District Magistrates, Chitrakoot, Siddharth Nagar, Varanasi, Kanpur, Ghaziabad and Sonbhadra stating that a representative of Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Change Division has agreed to provide support in the making of District Environment Management Plan.

- d) Letter was sent to Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, U.P. dated 16.09.2020 mentioning that all District Forest Officers are directed to prepare and submit District Environment Management Plan of their respective Districts as per the model template.
- e) Again on 10.09.2020, letter was sent to District Forest Officers of U.P. requesting to submit District Environment Management Plan of their respective districts to UPPCB immediately.

A copy of letters sent by UPPCB are annexed as **Annexure-III**.

- Till date UPPCB has received District Environment Management Plan from Bahraich, Varanasi, Ghaziabad and Siddharth Nagar Districts only. The Bahraich District Environment Management Plan is annexed as **Annexure-IV**, Ghaziabad District Environment Management Plan is annexed as **Annexure-V**, Varanasi District Environment Management Plan is annexed as **Annexure-VI** and Siddharth Nagar District Environment Management Plan is annexed as **Annexure-VII**.
- On 20.01.2021, the website of Uttar Pradesh Environmental Compliance portal was accessed at 1:30 PM. Following details were procured from the web portal:
 - Details of proceedings of meetings conducted by District Environment Committees in the Districts Banda, Saharanpur, Muzzafarnagar, Shahjahanpur, Shamli, Sonbhadra, Jhansi, Unnao, Bahraich, Pilibhit, Badhoi, Hapur, Sitapur, Fatehpur, Prayagraj, Bareilly, Badau, Mainpuri, Bahraich, Chandauli, Ghaziabad, Bulandsahr, Bijnor, Ghazipur, Sambhal, Balrampur, Kanpur Nagar, Agra, Etah, Lucknow, Raebareli, Aligarh, Amroha, Firozabad, Santkabir Nagar, Auraiya, Rampur, Ambedkar Nagar, Barabanki, Kannauj, Mahoba, Hardoi, Kanpur dehat, Moradabad, Mirzapur, Lalitpur, Gorakhpur, Amethi, Mathura, Balia, Lakhimpur Kheri, Khushinagar, Siddharth Nagar, Basti, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Shamali, Pratapgarh, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ayodhya, Maharaj Ganj, Farrukhabad and Shravasti.
 - Waste Management baseline and action plan proforma.

- Action plan for control of air pollution in 15 different cities such as Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Ghaziabad, Agra, Noida, Anpara, Bareilly, Firozabad, Gajraula, Khurja, Moradabad, Raebareli and Jhansi.
- Format for preparation of District Environment Management Plan.
- Wetland Management Plan and action plan for wetland rejuvenation

Brief details of District Environment Plan:

I. Ghaziabad

a) Current status of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations Network in the District and further proposal

CURRENT STATUS AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS IN DISTRICT				PROPOSED AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS IN DISTRICT			
Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS)		Manual Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations		Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS)		Manual Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations	
Number of Places	Number of Stations	Number of Places	Number of Stations	Number of Places	Number of Stations	Number of Places	Number of Stations
Vasundhara sec-16, Ghaziabad	1	Amko Export BS Road, Ghaziabad	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
District Combined Hospital, Sanjay Nagar, Ghaziabad	1						
Loni Nagar Palika, Loni Ghaziabad	1							Atlas Sahibabad, Ghaziabad	1
Loni Nagar Palika, Loni, Ghaziabad	1						

b) Current status of Water Sampling Stations Network in the District and further proposal

CURRENT STATUS OF WATER SAMPLING POINTS		PROPOSED WATER SAMPLING POINTS	
Number of Places	Number of Points	Number of Places	Number of Points
Hindon River	4 (Karheda, Road Bridge, Chhizarsi, Kuleshara)	-	-
Drains	10 (Pratap Vihar drain, Indirapuram drain, Near Shalimar Garden drain, Tapping point of Sahibabad Drain, Arthala drain, Karheda drain, Meerut Road Kaila Bhatta drain, Hindon Vihar drain, Jawali Drain, Dasna Drain)	-	-
STPs	8 (74 MLD, Indirapuram, 56 MLD, Trans Hindon, Indirapuram, 56 MLD, Indirapuram, 56 MLD, Dudahaida Vijay Nagar, 70 MLD Dudahaida Vijay Nagar, 56 MLD, Govindpuram, 56 MLD, Morty, Ghaziabad, 30 MLD Sadullabad, Loni)	-	-
C.E.T.P	1 (Apparel Park Tronica City CETP, Phase-I (for textile units), Ghaziabad)	-	-

c) Current status of Industries/Pollution sources in the districts

CURRENT STATUS OF INDUSTRIES/POLLUTION SOURCES		UPCOMING INDUSTRIES/POLLUTION CAUSING SETUPS	
Location	Number of Industries	Location	Number
Jawali	61	-	-
Hindon vihar Drain	0	-	-
Kaila bhatta road drain	22	-	-
Arthala Drain	8	-	-
Indirapuri Drain	121	-	-
Pratap Vihar Drain	0	-	-
Dasna Drain	16	-	-
Karedha Drain	28	-	-
Sahibabad Drain	190	-	-
B.S. Road Industrial Drain	34	-	-

d) Current Status of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations Network In District

CURRENT STATUS OF WATER SAMPLING POINTS		PROPOSED WATER SAMPLING POINTS	
Number of Places	Number of Points	Number of Places	Number of Points
Hindon River	4 (Karheda, Road Bridge, Chhizarsi, Kuleshara)	-	-
Drains	10 (Pratap Vihar drain, Indirapuram drain, Near shalimar Garden drain, Tapping point of Sahibabad Drain, Arthala drain, Karheda drain, Meerut Road Kaila Bhatta drain, Hindon Vihar drain, Jawali Drain, Dasna Drain)	-	-
STPs	8 (74 MLD, Indirapuram, 56 MLD, Trans Hindon, Indirapuram, 56 MLD, Indirapuram, 56 MLD, Dudahaida Vijay Nagar, 70 MLD Dudahaida Vijay Nagar, 56 MLD, Govindpuram, 56 MLD, Morty, Ghaziabad, 30 MLD Sadullabad, Loni)	-	-
C.E.T.P	1 (Apparel Park Tronica City CETP, Phase-I (for textile units), Ghaziabad)	-	-

II. Varanasi

a) Current status of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations Network in the District and further proposal

CURRENT STATUS AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS IN DISTRICT				PROPOSED AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS IN DISTRICT			
Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS)		Manual Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations		Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS)		Manual Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations	
Number of Places	Number of Stations	Number of Places	Number of Stations	Number of Places	Number of Stations	Number of Places	Number of Stations
1	1	5	5	No	No	No	No

b) Current status of Water Sampling Stations Network in the District and further proposal

CURRENT STATUS OF WATER SAMPLING POINTS		PROPOSED WATER SAMPLING POINTS	
Number of Places	Number of Points	Number of Places	Number of Points
On monthly basis at following 13 sampling points from Board resources- (1) Assi Ghat (2) Water works intake point at Bhadaini (3) Shiwala Ghat (4) Harish Chandra Ghat (5) U/s Dashashwmedh Ghat (6) Dashashwmedh Ghat (7) Jalasen Ghat (8) Manikarnika Ghat (9) Trilochan Ghat (10) Teliya Nala Ghat (11) Raj Ghat (12) U/s Varuna Confluence (13) D/s Varanasi	13	-	-
On daily basis sampling points from Board resources- (1) U/s of river Ganga near Vishwasundari Bridge (2) Dashashwmedh Ghat (3) D/s of river Ganga after confluence with river Varuna near village Sarai Mohana	3		
On monthly basis under NWMP- (1) U/s of river Ganag near Vishwasundari Bridge (2) D/s of river Ganga after after confluence with river Varuna near village Sarai Mohana, Varanasi (3) Varuna River at Rameshwar, Varanasi (4) Varuna before meeting Ganga near Basanta College, Rajghat, Varanasi	4	-	-
On weekly basis Drain sampling- (1) Nakkhi Drain (2) Assi/ Nagwa Drain (3) Samne Ghat Drain (4) Shiwala Drain (5) Harishchandra Drain (6) Mansarovar Drain (7) Pandey Ghat Drain (8) Dr. R.P. Ghat Drain (9) Bhaisasur Drain (10) Teliya Nala Drain (11) Trilochan Ghat Drain (12) Lal Ghat Drain (13) Brahma Ghat Drain (14) Panchgana Ghat Drain (15) Ram Ghat Drain (16) Mehta Ghat Drain (17) Sankatha Ghat Drain (18) Manikarnika Ghat (19) Jalasen Ghat (20) Lalita Ghat (21) Meer Ghat (22) Raj Ghat Drain (23) Raj Ghat Outfall (24) Raambhag Ghat Drain Ramnagar, Varanasi (25) Balua Ghat Drain Ramnagar, Varanasi (26) Shakti Ghat Drain Ramnagar, Varanasi (27) Salotri Ghat Drain Ramnagar, Varanasi (28) Hanuman Ghat Drain Ramnagar, Varanasi (29) Railway Drain, Mughalsari (30) Ganda Drain, Mughalsarai (31)	44	-	-

Narokhar Drain, Varanasi (32) Nai Basti Drain, Varanasi (33) Khajuri Colony Drain, Varanasi (34) Central Jail Drain, Varanasi (35) Orderly Market Drain, Varanasi (36) Banaras Drain number- 5, Varanasi (37) Chamrotha Drain, Varanasi (38) Hukulganj Drain, Varanasi (39) Fulvariya Drain (40) Sadar Bazar Drain (41) Raja Bazar Drain (42) Teliya Bag Drain (43) Nakkhi Ghat Drain (44) Sarang Pond Drain			
Sampling Point of STPs weekly- (1) Goithaha 120 MLD STP (2) Dinapur 140 MLD STP (3) Dinapur 80 MLD STP (4) DLW 12 MLD STP (5) Bhagwanpur 9.8MLD STP	5	-	-

6. SUMMARY OF THE COMPLIANCE STATUS AS ON 19.01.2021

S. No.	Directions by Hon'ble Tribunal	Concerned Department	Compliance status
1.	Status of preparation of District Environment Plan in the State.	UPPCB	Non-compliant On 31.01.2020, UPPCB had directed all Divisional Forest Officers to prepare and submit the District Environment Management Plan of their respective Districts immediately to UPPCB. Letter was sent to Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, U.P. dated 16.09.2020 mentioning that all District Forest Officers are directed to prepare and submit District Environment Management Plan of their respective Districts as per the model template. Till date only Bahraich, Varanasi, Ghaziabad and Siddharth Nagar Districts have prepared and sent the District Environment Management Plan to UPPCB.
2.	Status of finalization of State Environment Plan covering the specific thematic areas referred in Para-7 including information as contained in Para-8.	UPPCB	Non-compliant On 31.01.2020, UPPCB had directed all Divisional Forest Officers to prepare and submit the District Environment Management Plan of their respective Districts immediately to UPPCB.

			UPPCB has sent letters to Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, U.P. dated 16.09.2020 mentioning that all District Forest Officers are directed to prepare and submit District Environment Management Plan of their respective Districts as per the model template.
3.	Status of preparation of template of Model District Environment Plan by CPCB.	CPCB	Non-compliant On 05.08.2020, CPCB has sent letter to Principal Secretary, Environment and Forest Department and Member Secretary of State Pollution Control Board regarding the preparation of District Environment Plan by all States. CPCB has also enclosed a template for preparation of District Environment Plan (DEP) by all the States.
4.	Status of finalization of model action plan at least for one District in the State.	UPPCB	Non-compliant Till date UPPCB has received District Environment Plan from Bahraich, Varanasi, Ghaziabad and Siddharth Nagar Districts only.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS BY OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

In view of the above, we recommend as follows:

- i. The progress of preparation of District Environment Plans is very slow. After more than 6 months of close follow up, out of 75 Districts in the State only Bahraich, Ghaziabad, Varanasi and Siddharth Nagar Districts have prepared the District Environment Management Plan. UPPCB has not taken any actions against the Districts who have not submitted District Environment Management Plan yet. The Secretary, UPPCB may be directed to take stringent measures and direct all the Districts to prepare the District Environment Management Plan within a month and also fix the responsibility of inaction.
- ii. The action plans submitted by four Districts represent blank templates without any monitorable targets. Monitoring would mean breaking the goals into specific

activities, setting quantified targets, posting monthly progress against those targets, identifying problem areas and action taken report against each. The plans submitted just show broad activities rather than specifics. The Secretary, UPPCB may be directed to direct the concerned District authorities to prepare and submit the action plans with current details and proper monitorable targets. Moreover, instead of each District having its own template, UPPCB should standardize a model template to be followed in all Districts. This will ensure uniformity and result in ease of monitoring. UPPCB may also provide training to all the concerned officers in regard to the preparation of District Environment Management Plan.

- iii. The District Environment Management Plan of Varanasi represents only gross numbers rather than complete information of the specific projects undertaken, their current status and future proposals. Such plans are difficult to monitor. The Secretary, UPPCB may be directed to direct District Forest Officer, Varanasi to restructure the action plan in respect of current status and future proposals.
- iv. In the Uttar Pradesh Environmental compliance portal, the details of meeting conducted by District Environmental Committee at District level is provided. While no information regarding the meetings conducted at State Level by SPCB has been provided. The State PCB may be directed to upload the details of the meetings conducted in this regard.
- v. The SPCB may be directed to implement a uniform timeline to the action plans for all thematic areas in the District Environment Management Plan for all the Districts.
- vi. The State PCB may be directed to expedite the process of finalization of the model action plan for at least one District in the State within two months.
- vii. CPCB has prepared the template for model District Environment Plan for all the States and has sent the same to Principal Secretary, Environment and Forest Department and Member Secretary of State Pollution Control Boards. CPCB has not taken any further actions in this regard. CPCB may be directed to take

necessary actions and expedite the process of preparation of National Environment Plan and also fix the responsibility of inaction.

- viii. The State PCBs may be directed to harness active participation of all stakeholders in planned environment conservation actions.
- ix. While preparation of District Environment Management Plan, the District Level Authorities/SPCBs may be directed to assess, mitigate and monitor adverse impacts of various environmental pollution sources at district levels and also suggest steps that are required to address those issues.
- x. The State PCBs/ UDDs may be directed to harness inter departmental coordination for implementation of action plans at District/National Level.
- xi. For proper implementation of action plans prepared by Districts, a micro-monitoring system may be developed at District level by UDD/State PCBs.
- xii. The Oversight Committee expresses its concern at the slow progress in regard to the preparation of DEMPs. The Chief Secretary should review the progress of preparation of DEMPs in his monthly meetings to ensure timely and effective action in the Districts.

The Member Secretary, UPPCB is directed to send this report to the Registrar General, National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi for placing the same before the Hon'ble Tribunal with a copy to the Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh for necessary action. The report also be uploaded on the website of the Committee.

21-01-2021

21-01-2021

X Anup Chandra Pandey

Dr Anup Chandra Pandey
Member, Oversight Committee
Signed by: ANUP CHANDRA PANDEY

X SVS Rathore

Justice SVS Rathore
Chairman, Oversight Committee
Signed by: SURENDRA VIKRAM SINGH RATHORE

January 21, 2021

Annexures: As above

Please visit our website: oscngt.upsdc.gov.in for more information.

Meeting No. 87

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE, NGT UP LUCKNOW,
HELD ON 06.01.2021 AT 11:00 A.M IN OA NO. 360/2018 IN RE:
SHREE NATH SHARMA VS UNION OF INDIA & ORS.
THROUGH VIDEO-CONFERENCING

Present: Hon'ble Mr. Justice S.V.S Rathore, Chairman
Hon'ble Dr Anup Chandra Pandey, Member

Other dignitaries present:

1. Shri Anurag Yadav, Secretary, Urban Development
2. Shri Ashok Kumar Tiwari, CEO, UPPCB
3. Shri S.D. Singh, Urban Development
4. Dr Shipra Pandey, Nodal Officer, Health Department
5. Dr N C Prajapati, Medical Education
6. Dr D. K. Soni, Additional Director, CPCB

The meeting was held as scheduled.

This Oversight Committee reviewed the progress in preparation of District Environment Plans and finally State Environment Plan in the light of Hon'ble NGT orders dated 19.03.2020 passed in **OA No. 360 of 2018** in *re: Shree Nath Sharma vs Union of India & Ors.*

This matter was initiated by way of writ petition before the Rajasthan High Court with reference to pollution of Sujanganga river which is surrounded by a historical Fort. The High Court transferred the writ petition to Hon'ble Tribunal for which order was affirmed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

In this regard, the Hon'ble Tribunal considered the affidavit of compliance filed by the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Bharatpur annexing a status report from the Collector/District Magistrate dated 22.02.2019. Further, the

Hon'ble Tribunal observed that enforcement of environmental norms is a continuous requirement.

The Hon'ble Tribunal also referred to the order dated 15.07.2019 in O.A. No. 710/2017, *Shailesh Singh vs. Sheela Hospital & Trauma Centre, Shahjahanpur & Ors.* directing as follows:

“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. The monthly report of monitoring by the District Magistrate may be furnished to the Chief Secretary and may be placed on the website 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 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 view of the above, the Hon'ble Tribunal directed the Department of Environment of all States and Union Territories to collect District Environment Plans of their respective States and finalize the 'State Environment Plan' covering the specific thematic areas and template of Model/Models District Environment Plan provided by the CPCB. The action for preparation of State's Environment Plan shall be monitored by the respective Chief Secretaries of States and Administration of UTs.

The Oversight Committee reviewed the compliance of directions passed by Hon'ble NGT in the aforesaid case i.e. **OA No. 360/2018**. The minutes of meeting are presented below:

S. No.	Directions by Hon'ble Tribunal	Concerned Department	Status
1.	Status of preparation of District Environment Plan in the State.	UPPCB	<p>On 31.01.2020, UPPCB had directed all Divisional Forest Officers to prepare and submit the District Environment Management Plan of their respective Districts immediately to UPPCB.</p> <p>Letter was sent to Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, U.P. dated 16.09.2020 mentioning that all District Forest Officers are directed to prepare and submit District Environment Management Plan of their respective Districts as per the model template.</p> <p>Till date only Bahraich, Varanasi, Ghaziabad and Siddharthanagar Districts have prepared and sent the District Environment Management Plan to UPPCB.</p>
2.	Status of finalization of State Environment Plan covering the specific thematic areas referred in Para-7 including information as contained in Para-8.	UPPCB	<p>On 31.01.2020, UPPCB had directed all Divisional Forest Officers to prepare and submit the District Environment Management Plan of their respective Districts immediately to UPPCB.</p> <p>UPPCB has sent letters to Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, U.P. dated 16.09.2020 mentioning that all District Forest Officers are directed to prepare and submit District Environment Management Plan of their respective Districts as per the model template.</p>
3.	Status of preparation of template of	CPCB	<p>On 05.08.2020, CPCB has sent letter to Principal Secretary, Environment and Forest Department and Member</p>

	Model District Environment Plan by CPCB.		Secretary of State Pollution Control Board regarding the preparation of District Environment Plan by all States. CPCB has also enclosed a template for preparation of District Environment Plan (DEP) by all the States.
4.	Status of finalization of model action plan at least for one District in the State.	UPPCB	Till date UPPCB has received District Environment Plan from Bahraich Varanasi, Ghaziabad and Siddharthanagar Districts only. The detailed District Environment Management Plan prepared by Bahraich, Varanasi, Ghaziabad and Siddharthanagar Districts is annexed in the report.

06-01-2021

06-01-2021

X Anup Chandra Pandey

Dr Anup Chandra Pandey
Member, Oversight Committee
Signed by: ANUP CHANDRA PANDEY

X SVS Rathore

Justice SVS Rathore
Chairman, Oversight Committee
Signed by: SURENDRA VIKRAM SINGH RATHORE

January 06, 2021

Please visit our website: oscnegt.upsdc.gov.in for more information.

By Speed Post/By E-Mail

F. No. B-31011/BMW (94)/2020/WMD-I/ 4091-4203

August 05, 2020

To

The Principal Secretary,
Environment & Forest Department
(As per list)

Sub: Order dated 19.03.2020 passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in the matter of O.A. No. 360 of 2018 - reg.

Sir,

This has reference to Order dated 19/03/2020 passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) in the matter of Original Application No. 360/2018 regarding preparation of District Environmental Plan (DEP) by all States. Subsequently, in its order dated 19.03.2020, Hon'ble NGT has directed CPCB to prepare at least one model District Environment Plan in every State in the first instance which can thereafter be replicated for all the Districts in the States/UTs and so on. Hon'ble Tribunal also directed that, SPCBs and concerned District Magistrate may assist the CPCB in preparing such Model DEP. Copy of the said orders are enclosed for ready reference. In compliance to said orders, CPCB proposes to prepare Model DEP for District in your State/ UT. Preparation of said Model DEP got delayed due to Pandemic situation.

In view of above, it is requested to associate with CPCB in preparation of Model DEP and to provide data pertaining to above selected district as per the enclosed DEP Data Template by 17/08/2020. Information required for the template may be taken from concerned departments including Regional Office of State Pollution Control Board.

o/c

Yours Faithfully,



(Prashant Gargava)
Member Secretary

Copy to:

1. Member Secretary : For kind information & follow-up
State Pollution Control Board
(as per the list)
2. Regional Directorates : For follow-up
Central Pollution Control Boards



(Prashant Gargava)

0/ केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
निर्गत
दिनांक 10/8/20

**PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES (FOREST) OF ALL THE STATES
ADDRESS**

S.No	State name
1.	The Principal Secretary (Forests), EFS & D Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh B Block, Secretariat, Hyderabad-500004
2.	The Principal Secretary Forests), Government of Assam, Secretariat, Dispur-781001
3.	The Principal Secretary, Environment and Forest Department, Government of Bihar, Secretariat, Patna-800015
4.	The Chief Secretary (Forest), Government of Chhattisgarh, Secretariat, Raipur-492001.
5.	The Additional Chief Secretary, Forest and Environment Department, Government of Gujarat, Secretariat, Gandhi Nagar-382010.
6.	The Principal Secretary, Forests & Wildlife Department, Government of Haryana
7.	The Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Forests, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Secretariat, Shimla-171001
8.	The Commissioner/ Secretary, Department of Forest, Government of Jammu & Kashmir, Srinagar.
9.	The Additional Chief Secretary, Environment & Forests Department, Government of Jharkhand, Secretariat, Nepal House, Doranda, Ranchi-834001
10.	The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Forest, Environment & Ecology Department, Government of Karnataka, Secretariat, M.S. Building, Bangalore-560001
11.	The Additional Chief Secretary, Forest and Wildlife Department, Government of Kerala, Secretariat, 1st Floor, Main Block, Thiruvananthapuram-695001
12.	The Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Forest, planning, Economics and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal
13.	The Principal Secretary, Revenue & Forest Department, Government of Maharashtra, 4th Floor, Mantralaya, Mumbai- 400032
14.	The Additional Chief Secretary, Forest and Environment Department, Government of Manipur, Secretariat, Imphal-705001
15.	The Additional Chief Secretary, Forest and Environment Department, Government of Meghalaya, Room No. 204, Additional Secretariat Building, Shillong-793001
16.	The Principal Secretary Department of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of Mizoram, Secretariat, Aizawl- 796001
17.	The Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, New Secretariat, Kohima, Nagaland
18.	The Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Forest & Wildlife, Government of Odisha, Secretariat, Bhubaneswar-751001
19.	The Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Forest and Wildlife Preservation, Government of Punjab, Punjab Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh-160001.
20.	The Addl. Chief Secretary Forests & Wildlife, Government of Rajasthan, Vaniki Path, Near Secretariat, Jaipur-302005
21.	The Principal Secretary, Forest, Environment & Wildlife Management Department, Government of Sikkim, Secretariat, Gangtok-737101
22.	The Principal Secretary to Government, Environment and Forest Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, Secretariat, Chennai-600009.
23.	The Principal Secretary, Department of Forests, Science & Technology, Government of Telangana,
24.	The Chief Secretary, Department of Forests, Government of Tripura, Secretariat, Agartala- 799001
25.	The Principal Secretary, Forest Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Bapu

**PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES (FOREST) OF ALL THE STATES
ADDRESS**

	Bhawan, Sachivalaya, Lucknow- 226001
26.	The Chief Secretary, Department of Forest and Environment, Government of Uttarakhand, Subhash Road, Denradun- 248006
27.	The Principal Secretary, Forest Department, Secretariat, Government of West Bengal, Writers' Building, Kolkata-700001.
28.	The Principal Secretary, Department of Environment & Forest, Government of Arunachal Pradesh Secretariat, Itanagar- 791111
29.	The Principal Secretary (Environment & Forests), Andaman & Nicobar Island
30.	The Home Secretary, Deptt. of Environment and Forests, 4th Floor, UT Secretariat, Sector-9, Chandigarh
31.	The Secretary, Environment and Forest Department, Government of NCT of Delhi, A Block, 2nd Floor, Vikas Bhawan, IP Estate, New Delhi-110002
32.	The Principal Secretary (Forests), Govt. of Goa, Gomantak Maratha Samaj Building, Panaji-403001, Goa.
33.	The Secretary to the Government, Department of Forest and Wildlife, Puducherry Mullaiyagram Forest Campus, Cuddalore Main Road, Mudaliarpet, Pondicherry - 605004
34.	The Secretary Environment & Forest, Administration of Daman & Diu & Dadra & Nagar Haveli Secretariat, SilvasaMoti Daman- 396 230.
35.	The Secretary Environment & Forests Department, Lakshadweep Secretariat Kavarati-Islands-682555.
36.	The Commissioner Secretary, UT Secretariat, Leh-Ladakh - 194101

State-wise list of Districts

S. No.	District Magistrate
1	District Magistrate, District – South Andaman, Andaman and Nicobar Pin Code – 744101
2	District Magistrate, Government office in Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh Kothapeta, Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh- 532001
3	District Magistrate, Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Boleng Dist.- Siang, Arunachal Pradesh- 791102
4	District Magistrate, Dhemaji, Ram Nagar, Dhemaji, Assam- 787057
5	District Magistrate cum Settlement Officer, Collectorate, Sheikhpura, Bihar- 811105
6	District Magistrate, SCO No.32, 33-34, Madhya Marg, Bridge Market, 17C, Sector 7, Chandigarh, 160017
7	District Magistrate, Collector Office Ghadi Chowk, Ambikavani, Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh- 497001
8	District Magistrate, Daman, Bhitwadi Road, Municipal Market, Dholar, Moti Daman, Daman, Daman and Diu- 396210
9	District Magistrate, DC Office South West Old Terminal Tax Building Kapashera, Delhi -110037
10	District Magistrate, Office Of District Collector, South Goa Mathany Saldanha Administrative Complex, Panvel - Kochi - Kanyakumari Hwy, Near KTC Bus Stand, Margao, Goa

	-403601
11	District Magistrate, Opp. ITI, Kaliya Bhut Temple Road, Rajpipla, Narmada, Gujarat – 393145
12	District Magistrate, 1st Floor, Mini Secretariat, Panipat, Haryana – 132103
13	District Magistrate, Baddi Solan, District Solan Himachal Pradesh - 173212
14	District Magistrate, District Collectorate Building, West Singhbhum, Chaibasa, Jharkhand - 833201
15	District Magistrate, Wazarat Road, Peer Kho, Pakki Dhaki, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir- 180001
16	District Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner Karnataka DC Office Complex, Kodagu, Madikeri Karnataka- 571201
17	District Magistrate, Sub Collector Office & Sub Divisional Magistrate Court Mananthavady, Wayanad, Kerala - 670645
18	District Magistrate, Lakshadweep Administration Secretariat Kavaratti, Lakshadweep- 682555
19	District Magistrate, Commissioner Office, Leh- 194101
20	Collector & District Magistrate, New Administrative Complex, Moti Tabela, Indore, Madhya Pradesh- 452007
21	District Magistrate, Office Of District Collector, Jalgaon Mahabal Rd, New Joshi Colony, Prabhat

	Colony, Jalgaon, Maharashtra- 425001
22	Deputy Commissioner Office, Imphal East District, Porompat Manipur - 7950001
23	The Deputy Commissioner P.O. Shillong, East Khasi Hills Meghalaya- 793001
24	Deputy Commissioner DC Office, Treasury Square, Aizawl, Mizoram
25	Deputy Commissioner, Kohima D Block, Kohima, Nagaland- 797001
26	District Magistrate Office Collector Office, NH 5, Khordha, Odisha- 752057
27	The Regional Administrator, Yanam, Puducherry – 533464
28	DC Office Sangrur Off. Exchange Road, Phirni road, Pratap nagar District administration office, Sangrur, Punjab- 148001
29	District Magistrate Bharatpur, Rajasthan -321001
30	District Collector (East) District Administrative Centre, Sichey, East Sikkim- 7371101
31	District Collector District Collector Office, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu– 620 001
32	Collector & District Magistrate, Warangal Urban Collectorate, Hanamkonda, Telangana- 506001
33	District Magistrate & Collector South Tripura Belonia -799155
34	District Magistrate Office, Tallital , Nainital, Uttarakhand– 263001

35	Mathura DM Office Police Lines, Mathura Cantonment, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh- 281001
36	District Magistrate, Po + Ps - Chinsurah , District – Hooghly , West Bengal – 712101



As per the order
S.O. (16/8/20)

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, नई दिल्ली
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE, GOVT. OF INDIA

By Speed Post

F. No. B-31011/BMW (42.30)/2019/WMD-I 5143

August 28, 2020

517
25 AUG
2020
[Signature]

To,
Member Secretary
(All SPCBs/PCCs)

Sub: Follow-up action on Hon'ble National Green Tribunal order dated 20.07.2020 in the matter of O.A. No. 710,711,712 & 713 of 2017 and order dated 19.03.2020 in the matter of O.A. No. 360 of 2018-reg.

Sir,
This has reference to the order date 20.07.2020 passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in the matter of O.A. No. 710,711,712 & 713 of 2017, wherein Hon'ble Tribunal has passed specific directions with regard to preparation of District Environmental Plan, directing SPCBs/PCCs to collect information and furnish reports to CPCB. Hon'ble NGT has also passed separate order dated 19.03.2020 for preparation of model District Environmental Plan by CPCB in O.A. No. 360 of 2018. Copies of the orders are enclosed here for ready reference.

In view of above, it is requested to submit the information as per the enclosed template prepared by CPCB so that CPCB could prepare model DEP for (As per list) District in (As per list) State/UT. Said information may be submitted by 24.08.2020 by email at youth@ke.cpcb.nic.in.

Yours faithfully,

(B. Vinod Babu)
AD & Dh WMD-I

Copy to:

(i) The Regional Director
Central Pollution Control Board
Ground Floor, PICUP Bhawan,
Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar
Lucknow - 226 010

: For necessary action and follow-up with concerned States/UTs, please

(ii) PS to 'MS'

: For kind information of 'MS' please

(B. Vinod Babu)

Following letter sent
[Signature]
21/08/20

State-wise list of Districts

No.	State	District
1.	Uttarakhand	Nainital
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura

ZOL/Tech/NGT/341 | 161-165

August 21, 2020

To,

The Member Secretary,
(UPPCB and UEPPCB)

Principal Secretary,
Environment and Forest Department,
(UP and UK)

Sub: Order dated 19.03.2020 passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in the matter of O. A. No. 360/2018- reg

Sir,

This has reference to CPCB, H.O., Delhi letter no. B-31011/BMW(94)/2020/WMD-1/4202 dated 05.08.2020 (copy enclosed) vide which District Environmental Plan template was shared with your esteemed office for preparation of District Environmental Plan (DEP) in compliance of Hon'ble NGT order dated 19.03.2020 in the matter of O. A. No. 360/2018.

It is therefore requested to provide the data pertaining to the districts as per the enclosed DEP Data Template to our H.O. Delhi with a copy endorsed to this office at the earliest.

Yours faithfully,

(R. K. Singh)

Copy to:

DH, WMD-I Division, CPCB, Delhi: For kind information, please.

(R. K. Singh)
Regional Director

O.C

District Environment Plan
Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 26/09/2019 in the matter of OA 360 of 2018

Introduction

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal vide order dated 26/09/2019 in O.A. No. 360 of 2018 filed by Shree Nath Sharma Vs Union of India and Others directed that CPCB shall facilitate the District Magistrates in preparation of District Environmental Plan by placing Model plan on its website. This model plan may be adopted as per local requirements by all Districts under supervision of District Magistrate.

The said Order also directs that Department of Environment in respective States / UTs should collect district plans to prepare State Environment Plan, which shall be monitored by respective Chief Secretaries of State/UT by 15/12/2019.

Based on State Environmental plans, CPCB and Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change shall prepare National Environmental Plan, under the supervision of Secretary, MoEF&CC and Chairman, CPCB by 31/01/2020. The National Action Plan needs to be submitted before Hon'ble NGT 15/02/2020.

In compliance to above directions, CPCB has prepared a model District Environment Plan (DEP) that covers following thematic areas;

1.0 Waste Management Plan.....	1
(i) Solid Waste Management Plan (for each ULB)	1
(ii) Plastic Waste Management (for each ULB).....	3
(iii) C&D Waste Management.....	4
(iv) Biomedical Waste Management (for each ULB)	5
(v) Hazardous Waste Management.....	6
(vi) E-Waste Waste Management	7
2.0 Water Quality Management Plan	8
3.0 Domestic Sewage Management Plan	10
4.0 Industrial Wastewater Management Plan.....	11
5.0 Air Quality Management Plan.....	12
6.0 Mining Activity Management plan.....	13
7.0 Noise Pollution Management Plan	14

Above model DEP is available at CPCB website – <https://www.cpcb.nic.in>. The model DEP covers 7 thematic areas by capturing basic information on 64 action areas through about 220 data points, which are essential part of District Environment Plan. The office of District Magistrate may use the template of action points and indicative data requirements given in this Model document for preparing Environment Management Plan. Information pertaining to data points may be collected from respective agencies in the District.

District Magistrates may initiate data acquisition from concerned local agencies and use the excel file 'OA 360 NGT District Environment Plan.xlsx' given at website for data entry, additional entries may be made in excel sheet as per local requirement. Information received from Districts may be used by State Department of Environment to develop appropriate State Environment Plan.

The proposed District Environmental Management Plan for 7 thematic areas

1.0 Waste Management Plan

(i) Solid Waste Management Plan (for each ULB)

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
	Name of ULB		[name of ULB]
	No of ULBs in the District		[Nos]
	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]
SW1	Report on inventory of total solid waste Generation		
SW1a		Total solid waste Generation	[in MT/Day] or [Not estimated]
SW1b		Qty. of Dry Waste segregated	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]
SW1c		Qty. of Wet Waste segregated	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]
SW1d		Qty. of C&D Waste segregated	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]
SW1e		Qty. of Street Sweeping	[in MT/Day] or [Not estimated]
SW1f		Qty. of Drain Silt	[in MT/Day] or [Not estimated]
SW1g		Qty. of Domestic Hazardous Waste(DHW) collected	[in MT/Day] or [No Facility]
SW1h		Qty. of Other Waste (Horticulture, sanitary waste, etc.)	[in MT/Day] or [Qty not estimated]
SW1i		No of Old dump sites	[Nos] or [None]
SW1j		Qty stored in dumpsites	[MT] or [Not estimated]
SW1k		No of Sanitary landfills	[Nos] or [None]
SW1l		No of wards	[nos]
SW2	Compliance by Bulk Waste Generators		
SW2a		No of BW Generators	[numbers] or [inventory not done]
SW2b		No of on-site facilities for Wet Waste	[numbers] or [No data]
SW3	Compliance in segregated waste Collection SW Collection (MT Per day)		
SW3a		Total generation	[Automatic] from SW1a
SW3b		Wet Waste	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]
SW3c		Dry Waste	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]
SW3d		C&D Waste	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
SW4	Waste Management Operations		
SW4a		Door to Door Collection	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]
SW4b		Mechanical Road Sweeping	[100%] / [partial%] / [not initiated]
SW4c		Manual Sweeping	[100%] / [partial%]
SW4d		Segregated Waste Transport	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]
SW4e		Digesters (Bio-methanation)	[% of WW] / [not initiated]
SW4f		Composting operation	[% of WW] / [not initiated]
SW4g		MRF Operation	[MRF used] / [not installed]
SW4h		Use of Sanitary Landfill	[% of SW collected] / [no SLF]
SW4i		Reclamation of old dumpsites	[initiated] / [not initiated]
SW4j		Linkage with Waste to Energy Boilers / Cement Plants	[initiated] / [not initiated]
SW4k		Linkage with Recyclers	[initiated] / [not initiated]
SW4l		Authorization of waste pickers	[initiated] / [not initiated]
SW4m		Linkage with TSDF / CBMWTF	[initiated] / [not initiated]
SW4n		Involvement of NGOs	[initiated] / [not initiated]
SW4o		Linkage with Producers / Brand Owners	[initiated] / [not initiated]
SW4p		Authorisation of Waste Pickers	
SW4q		Issuance of ID Cards	[initiated] / [not initiated]
SW5	Adequacy of of Infrastructure		
SW5a		Waste Collection Trolleys	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]
SW5b		Mini Collection Trucks	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]
SW5c		Segregated Transport	[yes] / [no] / [% area covered]
SW5d		Bulk Waste Trucks	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]
SW5e		Waste Transfer points	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available] / [Not available]
SW5f		Bio-methanation units	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]
SW5h		Composting units	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]
SW5i		Material Recovery Facilities	[used or installed] / [not available]
SW5k		Waste to Energy (if applicable)	[Required] / [Nos. Available]
SW5l		Waste to RDF	[Required] / [Nos. Available]
SW5m		Sanitary Land fills	[Nos] / [Nos. Available]
SW5n		Capacity of sanitary landfills	[MT] / / [Nos. Available]

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
SW5o		Waste Deposit Centers (DHW)	[Nos] / [Nos. Available]
SW5p		Other facilities	[give or select from list]
SW6	Notification and Implementation of By-Laws		
SW6a		Notification of By-laws	[done] / [in progress] / [not initiated]
SW6b		Implementation of by-laws	[done] / [in progress] / [not initiated]
SW7	Adequacy of Financial Status of ULB		
SW7a		CAPEX Required	[INR] / [Not required]
SW7b		OPEX	[INR per Year] / [% of requirement]
SW7c		Adequacy of OPEX	[Yes] / [No]

(ii) Plastic Waste Management (for each ULB)

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
	Name of ULB		[name of ULB]
	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]
PW1	Inventory of plastic waste generation		
PW1a		Estimated Quantity of plastic waste generated in District	[MT/day] / [Not Estimated]
PW2	Implementation of Collection		
PW2a		Door to Door collection	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]
PW2b		Segregated Waste collection	[100%] / [partial %]
PW2c		Plastic waste collection at Material Recovery Facility	[MRF used] / [not installed]
PW2d		Authorization of PW pickers	[Nos] / [not initiated]
PW2e		PW collection Centers	[Nos] / [not established]
PW3	Establishment of linkage with Stakeholders		
PW3a		Established linkage with PROs of Producers	[Nos] / [not established]
PW3b		Established linkage with NGOs	[Nos] / [not established]
PW4	Availability of facilities for Recycling or utilization of PW		
PW4a		No. of PW recyclers	[Nos]
PW4b		No Manufacturers	[Nos]
PW4c		No of pyrolysis oil plants	[Nos]

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
PW4d		Plastic pyrolysis	[Quantity in MT sent per Month]
PW4e		Use in road making	[Quantity MT used per Month]
PW4f		Co-processing in Cement Kiln	[Quantity in MT sent per Month]
W5	Implementation of PW Management Rules, 2016		
W5a		Sealing of units producing < 50-micron plastic	[All sealed] / [Partial] / [no action]
PW5b		Prohibiting sale of carry bags < 50 micron	[Prohibited] / [Partial] / [no action]
PW5c		Ban on Carry bags and other single use plastics as notified by State Government	[Implemented] / [Partial] / [no action] / [No Ban]
PW6	Implementation of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) through Producers/Brand-owners		
PW6a		No of Producers associated with ULBs	[Nos] / [None]
PW6b		Financial support by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	[Nos] / [None]
PW6c		Amount of PRO Support	[Rs...]
PW6d		Infrastructure support by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	[Nos of Producers] / [None]
PW6e		No of collection centers established by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	[Nos] / [None]

(iii) C&D Waste Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
	Name of ULB		[name of ULB]
	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]
CD1	Inventory of C&D waste generation		
CD1a		Estimated Quantity	[Kg/Day] / [Not estimated]
CD2	Implement scheme for permitting bulk waste generators		

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
CD2a		Issuance of Permissions by ULBs	[Initiated] / [Not initiated]
CD3	Establishment of C&D Waste Deposition centers		
CD3a		Establishment of Deposition Points	[Yes] / [No]
CD3b		C&D Deposition point identified	[Yes] / [No]
CD4	Implementation of By-Laws for CD Waste Management		
CD4a		Implementation of By-laws	[notified] / [not notified]
CD4b		Collection of Deposition / disposal Charges	[Initiated] / [Not initiated]
CD5	Establishment of C&D Waste recycling plant or linkage with such facility		
CD5a		Establishment CD Waste Recycling Plant	[Established] / [Sent to shared Facility] / [No facility exists]
CD5b		Capacity of CD Waste Recycling Plant	[MT/Day] / [Not available]

(iv) Biomedical Waste Management (for each ULB)

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
	Name of ULB		[name of ULB]
	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]
BMW1	Inventory of Biomedical Waste Generation		
BMW1a		Total no. of Bedded Hospitals	[Nos] / [No inventory]
BMW1b		Total no. of non-bedded HCF	[Nos] / [No inventory]
BMW1c		Total no. Clinics	[Nos] / [No inventory]
BMW1d		No of Veterinary Hospitals	[Nos] / [No inventory]
BMW1e		Pathlabs	[Nos] / [No inventory]
BMW1f		Dental Clinics	[Nos] / [No inventory]
BMW1g		Blood Banks	[Nos] / [No inventory]

BMW1h		Animal Houses	[Nos] / [No inventory]
BMW1i		Bio-research Labs	[Nos] / [No inventory]
BMW1j		Others	[Nos] / [No inventory]
BMW2	Authorization of HCFs by SPCBs / PCCs		
BMW2a		Bedded HCFs	[Nos Authorized]
BMW2b		Non-bedded HCFs	[Nos Authorized]
BMW3a	Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBMWTFs)		
BMW3a		No of CBMWTFs	[Nos] / None
BMW3b		Linkage with CBMWTFs	[Yes] / [no linkage]
BMW3c		Capacity of CBMWTFs	[Adequate] / [Not adequate]
BMW3d		Requirements of CBMWTFs	[Require] / [not required]
BMW3e		Captive Disposal Facilities of HCFs	[Nos] / [None]
BMW4	Compliance by CBMWTFs		
BMW4a		Compliance to standards	[Meeting] / [Not meeting] / [NA]
BMW4b		Barcode tracking by HCFs / CBMWTFs	[100%] / [Partly %] / [None]
BMW4c		Daily BMW lifting by CBMWTFs	[Kg / day]
BMW5	Status of Compliance by Healthcare Facilities		
BMW5a		Pre-segregation	[100%] / [partly %] / [None]
BMW5b		Linkage with CBMWTFs	[100%] / [partly %] / [None]

(v) Hazardous Waste Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
HW1	Inventory of Hazardous Waste		
HW1a		No of HW Generating Industry	[Nos.]
HW1b		Quantity of HW	[MT/Annum]
HW1c		Quantity of Incinerable HW	[MT/Annum]
HW1d		Quantity of land-fillable HW	[MT/Annum]
HW1e		Quantity of Recyclable / utilizable HW	[MT/Annum]
HW2	Contaminated Sites and illegal industrial hazardous waste dumpsites		

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
HW2a		No of HW dumpsites	[Nos] / [None]
HW2c		Probable Contaminated Sites	[Nos] (provide list)
HW3	Authorization by SPCBs/PCCs		
HW3a		No of industries authorized	[Nos]
HW3b		Display Board of HW Generation in front of Gate	[Nos]
HW3	Availability of Common Hazardous Waste TSDF		
HW3a		Common TSDF	[Exists] / [No] / [Sent to Other District within State]
HW3b		Industries linkage with TSDF	[Nos.]
HW4	Linkage of ULBs in District with Common TSDF		
HW4a		ULBs linked to Common TSDFs for Domestic Hazardous Waste	[Yes] / [No]

(vi) E-Waste Waste Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
EW1	Status of facilitating authorized collection of E-Waste		
EW1a		Does the citizen are able to deposit or provide E-Waste through Toll-free Numbers in the District	[Yes] / [No]
EW1c		Collection centers established by ULB in District	[Nos] / [None]
EW1d		Collection centers established by Producers or their PROs in the District	[Nos] / [None]
EW1e		Does the district has linkage with authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	[Yes] / [No]
EW1f		No authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	[Nos] / [None]
EW2	Status of Collection of E-Waste		
EW2a		Authorizing E-Waste collectors	[Authorized] / [None]
EW2b		Involvement of NGOs	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]
EW2c		Does Producers have approached NGOs/ Informal Sector for setting up Collection Centers.	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
EW2d		Does ULBs have linkage with authorized Recyclers / Dismantlers	[Yes] / [No]
EW4	Control E-Waste related pollution		
EW4a		Does informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of e-waste exists in District	[Yes] / [No]
EW4b		Does the administration closed illegal E-Waste recycling in the District	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]
EW4c		No of actions taken to close illegal trading or processing of E-Waste	[Nos]
EW5	Creation of Awareness on Waste handling and dispo		
EW5a		Does PROs / Producers conducted any District level Awareness Campaigns	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]
EW5c		Does District Administration conducted any District level Awareness Campaigns	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]

2.0 Water Quality Management Plan

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
WQ1	Inventory of water resources in District		
WQ1a		Rivers	[Nos] and [Length in Km]
WQ1b		Length of Coastline	[in Km]
WQ1c		Nalas/Drains meeting Rivers	[Nos]
WQ1d		Lakes / Ponds	[Nos] and [Area in Hectares]
WQ1e		Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge in District	[Automatic] (SW1a+IW1b)
	Control of Groundwater Water Quality		
WQ2a		Estimated number of bore-wells	[Nos]
WQ2b		No of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	[Nos]
WQ2c		Number of groundwater polluted areas	[Nos]
WQ2d		Groundwater Availability	[adequate] / [not adequate]
WQ3	Availability of Water Quality Data		
WQ3a		Creation of monitoring cell	[Yes] / [No]

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
WQ3b		Access to Surface water and groundwater quality data at DM office	[Available] or [Not available]
WQ4	Control of River side Activities		
WQ4a	Control of River side Activities	River Side open defecation	[Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled] / [no Measures taken]
WQ4b		Dumping of SW on river banks	[Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled] / [no Measures taken]
WQ4c		Control measures for idol immersion	[Measures taken] / [Measures taken post immersion] / [No Measures taken]
WQ5	Control of Water Pollution in Rivers		
WQ5a		Percentage of untreated sewage	[%] (automatic SM1g/SM1a)
WQ5b		Monitoring of Action Plans for Rejuvenation of Rivers	[Monitored] / [Not monitored] [not applicable]
WQ5c		No of directions given to industries for Discharge of Untreated industrial wastewater in last 12 months	[Nos]
WQ6	Awareness Activities		
WQ6a		District level campaigns on protection of water quality	[Nos in previous year]
WQ6b	Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan		
WQ6a		Creation of District Oil Spill Crisis Management Group	[Created] / [Not Created]
WQ6b		Preparation District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan	[Prepared] / [Not Prepared]
WQ7	Protection of Flood plains		
WQ7a		Encroachment of flood plains is regulated.	[Yes] / [No]
	Rainwater Harvesting		
WQ8a		Action plan for Rain water harvesting	[Implemented] / [Not implemented]

3.0 Domestic Sewage Management Plan

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
SM1	Inventory of Sewage Management		
SM1a		Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II cities and above	[MLD]
SM1b		No of Class-II towns and above	[Nos]
SM1c		No of Class-I towns and above	[Nos]
SM1d		No of Towns needing STPs	[Nos]
SM1e		No of Towns STPs installed	[Nos]
SM1f		Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers (directly or indirectly)	[MLD]
SM1g		Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly)	[Automatic]
SM1h		Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	[MLD]
SM1i		No of industrial townships	[Nos]
SW2	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment		
SM2a		% sewage treated in STPs	[Automatic]
SM2b		Total available Treatment Capacity	[MLD]
SM2c		Additional treatment capacity required	[MLD]
SM3	Adequacy of Sewerage Network		
SM3a		No of ULBs having partial underground sewerage network	[Nos]
SM3b		No of towns not having sewerage network	[Nos]
SM3c		% population covered under sewerage network	[Automatic]

4.0 Industrial Wastewater Management Plan

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
IWW1	Inventory of industrial wastewater Generation in District		
IWW1a		No of Industries discharging wastewater	[Nos]
IWW1b		Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	[MLD]
IWW1c		Quantity of treated IWW discharged into Nalas / Rivers	[MLD]
IWW1d		Quantity of un-treated or partially treated IWW discharged into lakes	[MLD]
IWW1e		Prominent Type of Industries	[Agro based] / [Chemical – Dye etc.] / [Metallurgical] / [Pharma] / [Pesticide] / [Power Plants] / [Mining] / [Automobile] : Multiple selection based on size of operation and number
IWW1f		Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	[Nos] / [No CETPs]
IWW2	Status of compliance by Industries in treating wastewater		
IWW2a		No of Industries meeting Standards	[Nos]
IWW2b		No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	[Automatic]
IWW2c		No of complaints received or number of recurring complaints against industrial pollution in last 3 months	[Nos]
AWW4	Status of Action taken for not meeting discharge standards		
IWW4a		No industries closed for exceeding standards in last 3 months	[Nos]
IWW4b		No of industries where Environmental Compensation was imposed By SPCBs	[Nos]

5.0 Air Quality Management Plan

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
AQ1	Availability of Air Quality Monitoring Network in District		
AQ1a		Manual Air Quality monitoring stations of SPCBs /CPCB	[Nos] / [None]
AQ1c		Automatic monitoring stations Operated by SPCBs / CPCB	[Nos] / [None]
AQ2	Inventory of Air Pollution Sources		
AQ2a		Identification of prominent air polluting sources	[Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [Unpaved Roads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [Brick Kiln] / [Industrial Estate] / [Others] (Multiple selection)
AQ2b		No of Non-Attainment Cities	[Nos] / [None]
AQ2c		Action Plans for non-attainment cities	[Prepared] / [Not yet prepared]
AQ3	Availability of Air Quality Monitoring Data at DMs Office		
AQ3a		Access to air quality data from SPCBs & CPCB through Dashboard	[Available] / [Not yet Available]
AQ4	Control of Industrial Air Pollution		
AQ4a		No of Industries meeting Standards	[Nos]
AQ4b		No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	[Nos]
AQ5	Control of Non-industrial Air Pollution sources		
AQ5a		Control open burning of Stubble – during winter	[Nos of fire incidents]
AQ5b		Control Open burning of Waste – Nos of actions Taken	[Nos]
AQ5c		Control of forest fires	[SOP available] / [No SoP]
AQ5d		Vehicle pollution check centers	[% ULBs covered]
AQ5e		Dust Suppression Vehicles	[% ULBs covered]
AQ6	Development of Air Pollution complaint redressal system		
AQ6a		Mobile App / Online based air pollution complaint redressing system of SPCBs.	[Available] / [Not available]

6.0 Mining Activity Management plan

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
MI1a	Inventory of Mining in District		
MI1a		Type of Mining Activity	[Sand Mining] / [Iron Ore] / [Bauxite] / [Coal] / Other [specify] Multiple selection in order of magnitude of operations
MI1b		No of Mining licenses given in the District	[Nos]
MI1c		Area covered under mining	[Sq Km]
MI1d		Area of District	[Sq Km]
MI1e		Sand Mining	[Yes] / [No]
MI1f		Area of sand Mining	[River bed] / [Estuary] / [Non - river deposit]
MI2	Compliance to Environmental Conditions		
MI2a		No of Mining areas meeting Environmental Clearance Conditions	[Nos]
MI2b		No of Mining areas meeting Consent Conditions of SPCBs / PCCs	[Nos]
MI3a	Mining related environmental Complaints		
MI3b		No of pollution related complaints against Mining Operations in last 1 year	[Nos]
MI4	Action against non-complying mining activity		
MI4a		No of Mining operations suspended for violations to environmental norms	[Nos]
MI4b		No of directions issued by SPCBs	[Nos]

7.0 Noise Pollution Management Plan

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
NP1	Availability Monitoring equipment		
NP1a		No. of noise measuring devices with district administration	[Nos] / [None]
NP1b		No. of noise measuring devices with SPCBs	[Nos] / [None]
NP2	Capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities		
NP2a		capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities	[Available] / [Not available]
NP2	Management of Noise related complaints		
NP2a		No of complaints received on noise pollution in last 1 year	[Nos]
NP2b		No of complaints redressed	[Nos]
NP3	Compliance to ambient noise standards		
NP3a		Implementation of Ambient noise standards in residential and silent zones	[Regular Activity] / [Occasional] / [Never]
NP3b		Noise monitoring study in district	[carried out] / [not carried out]
NP3c		Sign boards in towns and cities in silent zones	[Installed] / [Partial] / [Not Installed]

संख्या-MS-216/81-7-2019

प्रेषक,

भारत प्रसाद,
अनु सचिव,
उ०प्र० शासन।

सेवा में,

सदस्य सचिव,
उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,
लखनऊ।

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनु०-7 लखनऊ : दिनांक : 18 नवम्बर, 2019

विषय-मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ०ए० संख्या-360/2018
श्रीनाथ शर्मा बनाम यूनिजन ऑफ इण्डिया व अन्य के संबंध में।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक विशेष सचिव एवं स्टाफ ऑफिसर, मुख्य सचिव, उ०प्र० शासन के पत्र संख्या-2926/पीएसएमएस/एसओ/2019, दिनांक 06.11.2019 की संलग्नक सहित छायाप्रति संलग्न कर प्रेषित करते हुए मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि प्रश्नगत प्रकरण में प्रभावी पैरवी सुनिश्चित करते हुए कृत कार्यवाही से शासन को अवगत कराने का कष्ट करें।

संलग्नक-यथोक्त।

[Signature]
14.11.19

भवदीय
[Signature]
(भारत प्रसाद)
अनु सचिव।
o/c

संख्या- M.C. 216/81-7-2019

महत्वपूर्ण/समयबद्ध

मुख्य सचिव कार्यालय, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन

संख्या : 2926/पी.एस.एम.एस./एस.ओ./2019

दिनांक : 06, नवम्बर, 2019

प्रमुख सचिव,

नगर विकास/पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग,

उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।

मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में नगर विकास तथा पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग से सम्बन्धित वाद संख्या 360/2018 (ओ.ए.) Shree Nath Sharma vs Union of India & Ors. लम्बित है, जिसकी अगली सुनवाई तिथि दिनांक 15.12.2019

नियत है।

(कल्पना अपरधी
प्रमुख सचिव
वन एवं पर्यावरण विभाग
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन

कृपया उक्त वाद को संज्ञान में लेते हुए प्रभावी पैरवी सुनिश्चित कराने का अपेक्षा की गयी है। कृत कार्यवाही से अवगत भी कराने का कष्ट करें।

संलग्नक-यथोक्त।

D

05.11.2019

(विशाल भारद्वाज)

विशेष सचिव एवं स्टाफ ऑफिसर,

मुख्य सचिव,

उ० प्र० शासन।

6471VSE/19

डॉ. स. (एस.बी)

PS-10

8-11-19

(आशीष सिंघाणी)
विशेष सचिव
पर्यावरण, वन एवं
जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग
उ० प्र० शासन

C-7

2
8/11/19

अ/अ/अ/अ
8/11/19

Prashant Gargava
Member Secretary
डॉ. प्रशांत गार्गवा
सदस्य सचिव



केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE GOVT. OF INDIA

By Speed Post

November 01, 2019

F. No. B-31011//2019/WMD-I/

To,

The Chief Secretary
Government of Uttar Pradesh
1st Floor, Room No. 110
Lalbahadur Sastri Bhawan
Uttar Pradesh Secretariat,
Lucknow - 226 001

Sub: Hon'ble National Green Tribunal's order dated 26.09.2019 in the matter of O.A. 360 of 2018, - Preparation of District Environment Plan - reg.

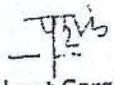
Sir,

I am directed to inform that as per above-cited order of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (copy enclosed), CPCB has prepared a model District Environment Plan (DEP) and the same is uploaded on CPCB website (<https://cpcb.nic.in/NGT/OA-360-NGT-District-Environment-Plan.pdf>). Data templates provided in the model plan has also been shared with the District Magistrates, which would facilitate preparation of DEPs.

In addition, State Environment Plan (SEP) is to be prepared by States and based on State Plans. National Environmental Plan is to be prepared by Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and CPCB.

This is for your kind information and to request you to kindly ensure that DEPs and SEP in respect of Uttar Pradesh State are prepared, and SEP sent to CPCB by 15.12.2019.

Yours faithfully


(Prashant Gargava)
Member Secretary



'परिवेश भवन', सी.बी.डी.-कम-ऑफिस कॉम्प्लेक्स, पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110 032
'PARIVESH BHAWAN', C.B.D.-CUM-OFFICE COMPLEX, EAST ARJUN NAGAR, DELHI-110 032
PHONE: 011-22303655 TEL /FAX: 91-11-22307078, e-mail : prashan@cpcb@gov.in | mscb.cpcb@gov.in

संख्या-NGT-637/81-7-2019

प्रेषक,

भारत प्रसाद,
अनु सचिव,
उ०प्र० शासन।

सेवा में,

सदस्य सचिव,
उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,
लखनऊ।

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनु०-7 लखनऊ : दिनांक : 04-12- नवम्बर, 2019

विषय-मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली में योजित ओ०ए० संख्या-360/2018 में पारित आदेश दिनांक 26.09.2019 का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित कराये जाने के संबंध में।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक शासन के पत्र संख्या-एन०जी०टी०-574/81-7-2019, दिनांक 14.11.2019 तथा सदस्य सचिव, केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, भारत सरकार के पत्र संख्या-बी-31011/2019/डब्ल्यूएमडी-1, दिनांक 20.11.2019 की छायाप्रति संलग्न कर प्रेषित करते हुए मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि प्रश्नगत प्रकरण में केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा की गयी अपेक्षानुसार कार्यवाही करते हुए कृत कार्यवाही की आख्या शासन को एक सप्ताह में उपलब्ध कराने का कष्ट करें।

संलग्नक-यथोक्त।

29.11.19
28.11.19

भवदीय
(भारत प्रसाद)
अनु सचिव।



संख्या-NGT-627/81-7-2019

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE GOVT. OF INDIA

Speed Post

F.No. B-31011/2019/WMD-I

November 20, 2019

To,

The Secretary
(Environment), Government of Uttar Pradesh,
U.P. Secretariat, Room No. 601,
Bapu Bhawan(1st Floor), Lucknow- 226 001.

Sub: Compliance to order dated 26.09.2019, passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi in the matter of O.A. No. 360/2016 – Preparation of District Environment plan = reg.

Sir,

28/09/2019
VS/EW
In: has reference to the order dated 26.09.2019 passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench, New Delhi in the matter of O.A. No. 360 of 2018, whereby Hon'ble NGT has directed that District Environment Plan (DEP) and State Environment Plan (SEP) shall be prepare at District and State level, respectively and National Environment Plan (NEP) at Central level.

25-11-19
(कल्पना अग्रवाल)
प्रमुख सचिव
वन एवं पर्यावरण विभाग
उत्तर प्रदेश
MoEF & CC.
In this regard, CPCB has prepared a model DEP and the same is uploaded on CPCB website. The Data templates provided in the model plan has also been shared by e-mail to District Magistrates for facilitate preparation of DEPs. The SEP is required to be finalised by State Environment Department which has to be monitored by Chief Secretaries and the outcome to be completed by 15.12.2019 for submission to Hon'ble Tribunal by 31.12.2019. A copy of the finalised SEP be forwarded to CPCB and MoEF & CC.

806/VS/E/19
अ-से-एफ
In view of the above, it is requested to kindly coordinate the above matter with District Magistrates and finalize the SEP after review by Chief Secretary of the State as the compliance need to be reported to Hon'ble Tribunal by 31.12.2019. Further, kindly arrange to forward a copy of the finalised SEP to CPCB and MoEF & CC, so that National Environmental Plan can be compiled for review by Secretary, MoEF&CC and Chairman, CPCB for further submission before Hon'ble NGT by

24-11-19
विशेष सचिव
पर्यावरण, वन एवं
जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग
उ० प्र० शासन

Yours faithfully

(B. Vinod Babu)
AD & DH WMD-I



उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड

UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

संदर्भ सं: G32137/EL(413/DRM) 2020-24

दिनांक 29-1-2020

सेवा में,

प्रमुख सचिव
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग,
उ०प्र० शासन, लखनऊ।

विषय: जिला पर्यावरण प्रबन्धन प्लान के संबंध में।

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ०ए० नं०-710/2017, 711/2017, 712/2017 एवं 713/2017 क्रमशः "शैलेश सिंह बनाम कैलाश हास्पिटल एण्ड हार्ट इन्सीट्यूट्स एवं अन्य", "शैलेश सिंह बनाम श्री गंगा चरण हास्पिटल (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, बरेली एवं अन्य तथा शैलेश सिंह बनाम कटियार नर्सिंग होम, हरदोई एवं अन्य" में पारित आदेश दिनांक 15.07.2019, ओ०ए० संख्या- 360/2018 "श्री नाथ शर्मा बनाम यूनियन आफ इण्डिया एवं अन्य" में पारित आदेश दिनांक 26.09.2019 तथा तत्क्रम में पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन के पत्र संख्या- एम०एस० 216/81-7-2019 दिनांक 18.11.2019 एवं एन०जी०टी०-627/81-7-2019 दिनांक 07.12.2019 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें। उक्त के अर्न्तगत माननीय एन०जी०टी० द्वारा पारित आदेशों के अर्न्तगत जिला पर्यावरण प्लान के संबंध में पारित आदेश के सुसंगत अंश निम्नवत् है:-

"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 243ZD) 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 Committee may be placed on the website of Districts concerned"

इस संबंध में उल्लेखनीय है कि पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उ०प्र० के आदेश संख्या-13/2019/एन०जी०टी०-257/55-पर्या०-2-2019-44 (रिट)/2016 दिनांक 14.06.2019 के द्वारा जिलाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में जिला पर्यावरण समिति का गठन किया जा चुका है तथा उक्त आदेश के माध्यम से पर्यावरण अनुश्रवण की व्यवस्था भी स्थापित की जा चुकी है। उक्त जिला पर्यावरण समिति के सदस्य संयोजक संबंधित प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी नामित किये गये हैं। "डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्चायरमेन्ट मैनेजमेन्ट प्लान" के निरूपण एवं क्रियान्वयन संबंधी माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा दिये गये उक्त आदेशों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित कराये जाने दृष्टिगत उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा "डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्चायरमेन्ट मैनेजमेन्ट प्लान" का प्रारूप तैयार किया गया है, जिसकी प्रति संलग्न है तथा पर्यावरण अनुश्रवण पोर्टल <http://www.upepcb.in> पर भी उपलब्ध है।

अनुरोध है कि प्रदेश के सभी जनपदों के प्रभागीय वन अधिकारियों को संलग्न प्रारूप के अनुसार संबंधित जनपदों का "डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्चायरमेन्ट मैनेजमेन्ट प्लान" तैयार कर उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को उपलब्ध कराये जाने हेतु शासन स्तर से कृपया निर्देश देना चाहेंगे।

संलग्नक- उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय

(आशीष तिवारी)

सदस्य सचिव

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लखनऊ - 226010
दूरभाष : 522-2720831, 2720828
फैक्स : 0522 - 2720764, 2720676
ई-मेल : info@uppecb.com
वेबसाइट : www.uppcb.com

T .C.-12V, Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar
Lucknow - 226010
Phone : 0522-2720831, 2720828
Fax : 0522 - 2720764
Email : info@uppecb.com
Web Site : www.uppcb.com

संख्या-NGT-71/81-7-2020

प्रेषक,

संजय सिंह,

सचिव,

उ०प्र० शासन।

सेवा में,

समस्त प्रभागीय वन अधिकारी,

उ०प्र०।

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनु०-7 लखनऊ : दिनांक : 3। जनवरी, 2020

विषय-जिला पर्यावरण प्रबन्धन प्लान के संबंध में।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ०ए० संख्या-710/2017, 711/2017, 712/2017, एवं 713/2017 क्रमशः "शैलेश सिंह बनाम कैलाश हास्पिटल एण्ड हार्ट इन्सीट्यूट्स एवं अन्य", "शैलेश सिंह बनाम श्री गंगा चरण हास्पिटल (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, बरेली एवं अन्य तथा शैलेश सिंह बनाम कटियार नर्सिंग होम, हरदोई एवं अन्य" में पारित आदेश दिनांक 15.07.2019, ओ०ए० संख्या-360/2018 "श्री नाथ शर्मा बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 26.09.2019 के अन्तर्गत जिला पर्यावरण प्लान के संबंध में पारित आदेश के सुसंगत अंश निम्नवत् है :-

"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 243ZD) 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 Committee may be placed on the website of Districts concerned"

उल्लेखनीय है कि पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन के आदेश संख्या-13/2019/एन०जी०टी०-257/55-पर्या-2-2019-44(रिट)/2016, दिनांक 14.06.2019 के द्वारा जिलाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में "जिला पर्यावरण समिति" का गठन किया जा चुका है तथा उक्त आदेश के माध्यम से पर्यावरण अनुश्रवण की व्यवस्था भी स्थापित की जा चुकी है। उक्त जिला पर्यावरण समिति के सदस्य संयोजक संबंधित प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी नामित किये गये हैं। "डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्वायरमेन्ट मैनेजमेन्ट प्लान" के निरूपण एवं क्रियान्वयन संबंधी मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा दिये गये उक्त आदेशों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित कराये जाने के दृष्टिगत उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा "डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्वायरमेन्ट मैनेजमेन्ट प्लान" का प्रारूप तैयार किया गया है, जो पर्यावरण अनुश्रवण पोर्टल <http://www.upecp.in> पर उपलब्ध है।

SO
3/02
CEO (C.C. Lab)
31.01.2020

2- अतः इस संबंध में मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि पर्यावरण अनुश्रवण पोर्टल <http://www.upecp.in> पर उपलब्ध प्रारूप के अनुसार अपने-अपने जनपदों का "डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्चायरमेन्ट मैनेजमेन्ट प्लान" तैयार कर उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को तत्काल उपलब्ध कराने का कष्ट करें।



भवदीय,

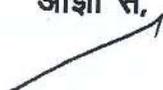

(संजय सिंह)
सचिव।

संख्या-NGT-71(1)/81-7-2020, तददिनांक

प्रतिलिपि-निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

- 1- प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक एवं विभागाध्यक्ष, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।
- 2- समस्त मण्डलायुक्त/जिलाधिकारी, उ०प्र०।
- 3- निदेशक, पर्यावरण, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।
- 4- सदस्य सचिव, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ को उनके पत्र संख्या-जी३२१३७/सीएल/४१२/डीसीएमपी/२०२०-२१, दिनांक २९.०१.२०२० के संदर्भ में।
- 5- गार्ड फाइल।

आज्ञा से,


(भारत प्रसाद)
अनु सचिव।

प्रेषक,

संजय सिंह,
सचिव,
उ०प्र० शासन।

सेवा में,

समस्त प्रभागीय वन अधिकारी,
उ०प्र०।

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनु०-7 लखनऊ : दिनांक : 31 जनवरी, 2020

विषय-जिला पर्यावरण प्रबन्धन प्लान के संबंध में।

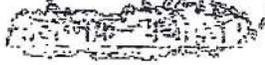
महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ०ए० संख्या-710/2017, 711/2017, 712/2017, एवं 713/2017 क्रमशः "शैलेश सिंह बनाम कैलाश हास्पिटल एण्ड हार्ट इन्सीट्यूट्स एवं अन्य", "शैलेश सिंह बनाम श्री गंगा चरण हास्पिटल (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, बरेली एवं अन्य तथा शैलेश सिंह बनाम कटियार नर्सिंग होम, हरदोई एवं अन्य" में पारित आदेश दिनांक 15.07.2019, ओ०ए० संख्या-360/2018 "श्री नाथ शर्मा बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 26.09.2019 के अन्तर्गत जिला पर्यावरण प्लान के संबंध में पारित आदेश के सुसंगत अंश निम्नवत् है :-

"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 243ZD) 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 Committee may be placed on the website of Districts concerned"

उल्लेखनीय है कि पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन के आदेश संख्या-13/2019/एन०जी०टी०-257/55-पर्या-2-2019-44(रिट)/2016, दिनांक 14.06.2019 के द्वारा जिलाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में "जिला पर्यावरण समिति" का गठन किया जा चुका है तथा उक्त आदेश के माध्यम से पर्यावरण अनुश्रवण की व्यवस्था भी स्थापित की जा चुकी है। उक्त जिला पर्यावरण समिति के सदस्य संयोजक संबंधित प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी नामित किये गये हैं। "डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्वायरमेन्ट मैनेजमेन्ट प्लान" के निरूपण एवं क्रियान्वयन संबंधी मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा दिये गये उक्त आदेशों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित कराये जाने के दृष्टिगत उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा "डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्वायरमेन्ट मैनेजमेन्ट प्लान" का प्रारूप तैयार किया गया है, जो पर्यावरण अनुश्रवण पोर्टल <http://www.upecp.in> पर उपलब्ध है।

2— अतः इस संबंध में मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि पर्यावरण अनुश्रवण पोर्टल <http://www.upecp.in> पर उपलब्ध प्रारूप के अनुसार अपने-अपने जनपदों का "डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्वायरमेन्ट मैनेजमेन्ट प्लान" तैयार कर उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को तत्काल उपलब्ध कराने का कष्ट करें।



भवदीय,

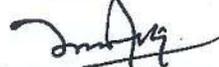
(संजय सिंह)
सचिव।

संख्या-NGT-71(1)/81-7-2020, तददिनांक

प्रतिलिपि—निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:—

- 1— प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक एवं विभागाध्यक्ष, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।
- 2— समस्त मण्डलायुक्त/जिलाधिकारी, उ०प्र०।
- 3— निदेशक, पर्यावरण, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।
- 4— सदस्य सचिव, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ को उनके पत्र संख्या— जी32137/सीएल/412/डीसीएमपी/2020-21, दिनांक 29.01.2020 के संदर्भ में।
- 5— गार्ड फाइल।

आज्ञा से,


(भारत प्रसाद)
अनु सचिव।

प्रेषक,

संजय सिंह,
सचिव,
उ०प्र० शासन।

सेवा में,

समस्त प्रभागीय वन अधिकारी,
उ०प्र०।

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनु०-7 लखनऊ : दिनांक : 3। जनवरी, 2020

विषय-जिला पर्यावरण प्रबन्धन प्लान के संबंध में।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ०ए० संख्या-710/2017, 711/2017, 712/2017, एवं 713/2017 क्रमशः "शैलेश सिंह बनाम कैलाश हास्पिटल एण्ड हार्ट इन्सीट्यूट्स एवं अन्य", "शैलेश सिंह बनाम श्री गंगा चरण हास्पिटल (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, बरेली एवं अन्य तथा शैलेश सिंह बनाम कटियार नर्सिंग होम, हरदोई एवं अन्य" में पारित आदेश दिनांक 15.07.2019, ओ०ए० संख्या-360/2018 "श्री नाथ शर्मा बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 26.09.2019 के अन्तर्गत जिला पर्यावरण प्लान के संबंध में पारित आदेश के सुसंगत अंश निम्नवत् है :-

"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 243ZD) 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 Committee may be placed on the website of Districts concerned"

उल्लेखनीय है कि पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन के आदेश संख्या-13/2019/एन०जी०टी०-257/55-पर्या-2-2019-44(रिट)/2016, दिनांक 14.06.2019 के द्वारा जिलाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में "जिला पर्यावरण समिति" का गठन किया जा चुका है तथा उक्त आदेश के माध्यम से पर्यावरण अनुश्रवण की व्यवस्था भी स्थापित की जा चुकी है। उक्त जिला पर्यावरण समिति के सदस्य संयोजक संबंधित प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी नामित किये गये हैं। "डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्वायरमेन्ट मैनेजमेन्ट प्लान" के निरूपण एवं क्रियान्वयन संबंधी मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा दिये गये उक्त आदेशों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित कराये जाने के दृष्टिगत उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा "डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्वायरमेन्ट मैनेजमेन्ट प्लान" का प्रारूप तैयार किया गया है, जो पर्यावरण अनुश्रवण पोर्टल <http://www.upecp.in> पर उपलब्ध है।

2— अतः इस संबंध में मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि पर्यावरण अनुश्रवण पोर्टल <http://www.upecp.in> पर उपलब्ध प्रारूप के अनुसार अपने-अपने जनपदों का "डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्वायरमेन्ट मैनेजमेन्ट प्लान" तैयार कर उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को तत्काल उपलब्ध कराने का कष्ट करें।

भवदीय,

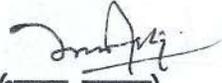
(संजय सिंह)
सचिव।

संख्या-NGT-71(1)/81-7-2020, तददिनांक

प्रतिलिपि-निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

- 1— प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक एवं विभागाध्यक्ष, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।
- 2— समस्त मण्डलायुक्त/जिलाधिकारी, उ०प्र०।
- 3— निदेशक, पर्यावरण, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।
- 4— सदस्य सचिव, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ को उनके पत्र संख्या- जी32137/सीएल/412/डीसीएमपी/2020-21, दिनांक 29.01.2020 के संदर्भ में।
- 5— गार्ड फाइल।

आज्ञा से,


(भारत प्रसाद)
अनु सचिव।

669/13
4/2/20

पत्रांक... 395 / एन एस कैम्प/20
दिनांक... 4-2-2020

4-2-2020

h. m. m.

प्रेषक,

निदेशक,

पर्यावरण निदेशालय, उ०प्र०

लखनऊ।

सेवा में,

जिलाधिकारी

(चित्रकूट, सिद्धार्थनगर, वाराणसी, कानपुर, गाजियाबाद एवं सोनभद्र)

पत्रांक 853 / पर्या० / जिला पर्या० समिति / 2019-2020

दिनांक 03 फरवरी, 2020

विषय- जिला पर्यावरण प्रबन्धन प्लान के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

कृपया उपर्युक्त विषयक सचिव, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुभाग-7, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन के पत्रांक-NGT-71/81-7-2020, दिनांक 31-01-2020, जो समस्त प्रभागीय वन अधिकारी को सम्बोधित तथा अन्यो के साथ-साथ आपको भी पृष्ठांकित की गयी है तथा जिसके माध्यम से पर्यावरण अनुश्रवण पोर्टल <http://www.upeep.in> पर उपलब्ध प्रारूप के अनुसार अपने-अपने जनपदों का "डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्चायरमेंट मैनेजमेंट प्लान" तैयार कर उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को तत्काल उपलब्ध कराये जाने का निर्देश समस्त प्रभागीय वन अधिकारी, उ०प्र० को दिया गया है, का संदर्भ लेने का कष्ट करें।

उल्लेखनीय है कि मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ०ए० संख्या-710/2017ए 711/2017, 712/2017 एवं 713/2019 क्रमशः शैलेन्द्र सिंह बनाम कैलाश हास्पिटल एण्ड हार्ट इंस्टीट्यूट एवं अन्य, शैलेन्द्र सिंह बनाम श्री गंगा चरण हास्पिटल(प्रा०) लिमिटेड, बरेली एवं अन्य तथा शैलेन्द्र सिंह बनाम कटियार नर्सिंग होम, हरदोई एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 15-07-2019, ओ० ए० संख्या-360/2018-श्री नाथ शर्मा बनाम यूनियन आफ इण्डिया एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 26-09-2019 के अंतर्गत जिला पर्यावरण प्लान के सम्बन्ध में आदेश पारित किया गया है, जिसका सुसंगत अंश निम्नवत् है:-

"We find it necessary to add that in view of Constitutional provisions under Articles 243G, 243W, 243ZD read with Schedules 11 and 12 and Rule 15 of the Solid Waste Management Rule 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 243ZD) 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 Committee may be placed on the website of Districts concerned."

संदर्भित मामले में पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुभाग-7, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन के शासनादेश संख्या-13/2019/NGT-257/55-पर्या-2-2019-44(रिट)/2016, दिनांक 14-06-2019 द्वारा जिलाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में "जिला पर्यावरण समिति" का गठन किया जा चुका है तथा उक्त समिति के सदस्य संयोजक सम्बन्धित जनपद के प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी नामित किये गये हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में आपको यह अवगत कराना है कि "जिला पर्यावरण प्रबन्धन योजना" (District Environment Management Plan) बनाये जाने में आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण/क्लाईमेट चेंज सेक्शन, यूनीसेफ, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ के प्रतिनिधि द्वारा सहयोग प्रदान करने पर अपनी सहमति दी गयी है। इस हेतु उक्त कार्य में उपयोग आने वाले डाटा एवं अन्य सूचनाओं को सुश्री उर्वशी चन्द्रा, प्रोग्राम ऑफिसर, आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण/क्लाईमेट चेंज सेक्शन, यूनीसेफ, बी-3, विशाल खण्ड, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ (मोबा० 7042363345) को उपलब्ध कराया जाना होगा। UNICEF द्वारा इस कार्य हेतु कोई शुल्क नहीं लिया जायेगा।

चूंकि कार्य अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है, अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि UNICEF उ०प्र० के प्रतिनिधि को उक्त कार्य हेतु यथावश्यक वांछित सहयोग प्रदान करने का कष्ट करें।

भवदीय,

(आशीष तिवारी)
निदेशक

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

- 1- अनु सचिव, पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन।
- 2- सदस्य सचिव, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ।
- 3- समस्त प्रभागीय निदेशक/वनाधिकारी, वन प्रभाग, उ०प्र०।
- 4- समस्त क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड।
- 5- सुश्री उर्वशी चन्द्रा, प्रोग्राम ऑफिसर, आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण/क्लाईमेट चेंज सेक्शन, यूनीसेफ, बी-3, विशाल खण्ड, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ।

(आशीष तिवारी)
निदेशक



उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड

UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

संदर्भ सं०
Ref. No U33663 /CL/413/DEMP/2020-21

दिनांक
Date16-9-2020

सेवा में,

प्रमुख सचिव,
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, -7
उ०प्र० शासन, लखनऊ।

विषय:- मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ०ए० सं० 360/ 2018, श्री नाथ शर्मा बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 19.03.2020 के अनुपालन में डिस्ट्रिक्ट इनवायरमेंट मैनेजमेंट प्लान तैयार करने के संबंध में।

महोदय,

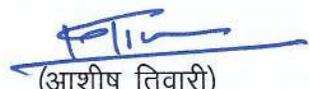
कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ०ए० सं० 360/ 2018, श्री नाथ शर्मा बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इण्डिया एवं अन्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 19.03.2020 में राज्य को डिस्ट्रिक्ट एनवायरमेंट प्लान तैयार कर क्रियान्वित कराए जाने के निर्देश दिए गए हैं। तत्क्रम में उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट एनवायरमेंट मैनेजमेंट प्लान को तैयार किये जाने हेतु प्लान का प्रारूप तैयार किया गया है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट एनवायरमेंट मैनेजमेंट प्लान का प्रारूप उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित कराए गए वेब पोर्टल www.upecp.in पर उपलब्ध है। यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि पूर्व में शासन स्तर से पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन द्वारा पत्र संख्या NGT-71/81-7-2020, दिनांक 31.01.2020 के माध्यम से समस्त प्रभागीय वन अधिकारियों को अपने-अपने जनपदों का डिस्ट्रिक्ट एनवायरमेंट मैनेजमेंट प्लान तैयार किए जाने के निर्देश दिए गए थे।

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन के आदेश संख्या 13/2019/एनजीटी- 257/55- पर्या-02-2019-44 (रिट)/ 2016 दिनांक 14.06.2019 के द्वारा जिलाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में जिला पर्यावरण समिति का गठन किया जा चुका है तथा उक्त आदेश के माध्यम से पर्यावरण अनुश्रवण की व्यवस्था भी स्थापित की जा चुकी है। उक्त जिला पर्यावरण समिति के सदस्य संयोजक संबंधित प्रभागीय वन अधिकारी नामित किए गए हैं।

अनुरोध है कि प्रदेश के सभी जनपदों के प्रभागीय वन अधिकारियों/संयोजक, जिला पर्यावरण समिति को निर्धारित प्रारूप के अनुसार संबंधित जनपदों का डिस्ट्रिक्ट एनवायरमेंट मैनेजमेंट प्लान जिला पर्यावरण समिति के माध्यम से तैयार कर उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को उपलब्ध कराए जाने हेतु शासन स्तर से कृपया निर्देश देना चाहेंगे।

संलग्नक:-उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय


(आशीष तिवारी)
रादस्य सचिव

७८

Rajy



उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड

UTTAR PRADESH POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

संदर्भ सं० H5782 ICL/413/DEMP/2020-21
Ref. No

दिनांक
Date 10-9-2020

सेवा में

समस्त प्रभागीय वन अधिकारी/संयोजक जिला पर्यावरण समिति
उत्तर प्रदेश

विषय:- डिस्ट्रिक्ट इनवायरमेंट मैनेजमेंट प्लान तैयार करने के संबंध में ।

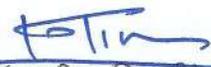
महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त विषयक केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड दिल्ली द्वारा संलग्न पत्र का संदर्भ ग्रहण करना चाहे। अवगत हो कि माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में द्वारा OA संख्या 360/ 2018 श्री नाथ शर्मा बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इंडिया एवं अन्य, दिनांक 19.03.2020 द्वारा पारित आदेशों में राज्य को डिस्ट्रिक्ट इनवायरमेंट मैनेजमेंट प्लान तैयार कर क्रियान्वित कराए जाने के निर्देश दिए गए हैं। तत्क्रम में उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट इनवायरमेंट मैनेजमेंट प्लान को तैयार किये जाने हेतु प्लान का प्रारूप तैयार किया गया है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट इनवायरमेंट मैनेजमेंट प्लान का प्रारूप उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा विकसित कराए गए वेब पोर्टल www.upecp.in पर उपलब्ध है। यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि पूर्व में शासन स्तर से पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन द्वारा पत्र संख्या NGT-71/81-7-2020, दिनांक 31.01.2020 के माध्यम से समस्त प्रभागीय वन अधिकारियों को अपने-अपने जनपदों का डिस्ट्रिक्ट इनवायरमेंट मैनेजमेंट प्लान तैयार किए जाने के निर्देश दिए गए थे।

अतः आपसे पुनः अनुरोध है कि उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के वेब पोर्टल www.upecp.in पर उपलब्ध प्रारूप के अनुसार अपने-अपने जनपदों का डिस्ट्रिक्ट इनवायरमेंट मैनेजमेंट प्लान तैयार कर उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को तत्काल उपलब्ध कराने का कष्ट करें। माननीय राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में याचिका की अगली सुनवाई 14 अक्टूबर 2020 को निर्धारित की गई है।

संलग्नक:-उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय


(आशीष तिवारी)
सदस्य सचिव

प्रतिलिपि:-सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित-

1. समस्त जिलाधिकारियों को इस अनुरोध के साथ कि वह अपने स्तर से भी जिला पर्यावरण समिति के माध्यम से डिस्ट्रिक्ट इनवायरमेंट मैनेजमेंट प्लान तैयार किए जाने हेतु निर्देश देने की कृपा करें।
2. समस्त क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों को इस निर्देश के साथ प्रेषित की वह संबंधित प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी से समन्वय कर डिस्ट्रिक्ट इनवायरमेंट मैनेजमेंट प्लान तैयार कराये जाने में सहयोग प्रदान करें।

सदस्य सचिव

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कार्यालय प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, बहराइच वन प्रभाग, बहराइच।
पत्रांक- 559/29-4, बहराइच, दिनांक, अक्टूबर 12/2020.

सेवा में,

4142/3
19/10/20

दिनांक 21/10/20
✓ सदस्य सचिव,
उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड,
लखनऊ।

डाक प्राप्ति स्वीकृत
प्राप्ति दिनांक 16-10-2020
प्राप्तकर्ता के हस्ताक्षर
उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ

विषय:- डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्वायरमेंट मैनेजमेंट प्लान तैयार करने के सम्बन्ध में।

सन्दर्भ:- आपका पत्र संख्या H-52782/CL/413/DEMP/2020-21, दि०-10.9.2020
महोदय,

आपके उपरोक्त सन्दर्भित पत्र के अनुपालन में जनपद बहराइच से सम्बन्धित
"डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्वायरमेंट मैनेजमेंट प्लान" अध्यक्ष जिला पर्यावरणीय समिति, बहराइच के
अनुमोदनोपरान्त सादर आपकी सेवा में आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु संलग्न कर प्रेषित है।
कृपया प्राप्ति स्वीकार करने की कृपा करें।

संलग्नक:- डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन्वायरमेंट मैनेजमेंट प्लान मूल में एक प्रति।

CEO (C.C. Lab)
20/10/20

भवदीय

(मनीष सिंह)

प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी,
बहराइच वन प्रभाग, बहराइच।

पृष्ठांकन संख्या- (अ) / समदिनांकित।

- प्रतिलिपि:- निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित -
- 1) मुख्य वन संरक्षक (मध्य क्षेत्र), उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ।
 - 2) वन संरक्षक, देवीपाटन वृत्त, उत्तर प्रदेश, गोण्डा।

ASO (AP) / SA (SS)
22.10.2020

(मनीष सिंह)

प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी,
बहराइच वन प्रभाग, बहराइच।

पृष्ठांकन संख्या- (ब) / समदिनांकित।

- 1) प्रतिलिपि:- जिलाधिकारी महोदय, बहराइच को उनके अनुमोदन दिनांक 09.10.2020 के क्रम में सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
- 2) प्रतिलिपि:- मुख्य विकास अधिकारी, बहराइच को उनके अनुमोदन दिनांक 09.10.2020 के क्रम में सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
- 3) प्रतिलिपि:- क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, उत्तर प्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, अयोध्या को उनके पत्र संख्या 492/जिला स्तरीय पर्यावरणीय समिति/2020, दिनांक 25.09.2020 के क्रम में सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

(मनीष सिंह)

प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी,
बहराइच वन प्रभाग, बहराइच।



DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN
BAHRAICH
UTTAR PRADESH



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Introduction

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in O.A. No. 710-713/2017 dated 15.07.2019 ordered regarding constitution of District Committee (as a 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 Article 243 G, 243 W, 243 ZD read with schedules 11 and 12 and Rule 15 of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 it is necessary to have a District Environment Management Plan to be operated by a District Committee (as a part of District Planning Committee under Article 243 ZD)

In this regard, Uttar Pradesh vide Order No 13/2019/NGT-257/55-Envir-2-2019-44(Writ)/2016 dated 14.06.2019 formulated a system to conserve environment, to control pollution effectively and to monitor compliance of orders of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal. The system constitutes following four components

- 1. Development of Web Portal for Compliance:** For effective monitoring, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board developed *Uttar Pradesh Environmental Compliance Portal* with URL www.upecp.in.
- 2. District Environmental Committee:** In order to monitor all the matters related to Environmental Conservation and pollution, District Environment Committee is to be constituted at District Level. Composition of District Environment Committee is as below

Sr No	Designation	Role
1	District Collector	Chairman
2	Chief Development Officer	Member

3	Senior Superintendent of Police	Member
4	Chief Executive Officer, nominated officer from Industrial Development Authority	Member
5	Additional District Magistrate	Member
6	Vice Chairman, Development Authority	Member
7	Municipal Commissioner, Municipal Corporation	Member
8	All Executive Officers, Municipality	Member
9	District Supply Officer	Member
10	Chief Medical Officer	Member
11	Executive Engineer, Irrigation	Member
12	Executive Engineer, PWD	Member
13	Executive Engineer, UPPCL	Member
14	ARTO	Member
15	SP, Transport	Member
16	General Manager, District Industry Centre	Member
17	Regional Manager, UPSIDDC	Member
18	District Panchayati Rajya Officer	Member
19	District Agriculture Officer	Member
20	District Horticulture Officer	Member
21	DSTO	Member
22	District Information Officer	Member
23	Representatives of all Oil and Gas Companies	Member
24	Representatives from all City Gas Network	Member
25	Maximum 2 registered NGOs working in the field of Environment Conservation (nominated by District Collector)	Member
26	Other officers nominated by District Collector as per requirement	Member
27	Regional Officer, UPPCB	Member
28	District Forest Officer/ Divisional Director, Social Forestry	Member Secretary

3. **Monitoring at State Level:** Various committees constituted by different orders of Hon'ble Tribunal have been dissolved and subject wise committees have been constituted under the system of monitoring by Chief Secretary. Other than this, officers of the rank of ACS/ PS/ Secretary have also been nominated as Nodal Officers for each district.
4. **Process of monitoring at the level of Chief Secretary, UP:** Monitoring of the compliance of orders of Hon'ble Tribunal by Chief Secretary, UP Government will be done on fourth week of every month.

The objectives of District Environment Management Plan are given below:

1. To ensure conservation of environment and natural resources at district level
2. Restore ecological balance
3. To achieve Sustainable Development Goals and District Level Targets within prescribed timeline
4. To ensure sustainability at district level following the principles of resource efficiency
5. To ensure decentralized micro level planning, execution and monitoring regarding environment conservation
6. To incorporate all facets of environmental conservation in micro planning
7. To harness active participation of all stakeholders in planned environment conservation actions
8. Assess, mitigate and monitor adverse impacts of various pollution sources at district level
9. Capacity building of stakeholders, department, agencies, organizations and individuals at district level to understand and implement micro level environmental conservation
10. To harness inter departmental coordination for implementation of action plans
11. To develop local knowledge centres and expertise for developing environmental conservation strategies at district level
12. To develop and implement micro monitoring system at district level

In order to develop District Environment Management Plan, various rounds of meetings of District Environment Committee were conducted. Sectorwise detailed discussion took place with respective departments and their views and suggestions have been drafted in this plan. At the same time, information of the prescribed format by CPCB was also collected from different departments which is attached as annexure with this plan. This plan is dynamic in nature and can be updated as need arises.

The District Environmental Management Plan for Bahraich district covers following environmental issues:

1. Solid Waste Management
2. Plastic Waste Management
3. Construction and Demolition Management
4. Bio-medical Waste Management
5. Hazardous Waste Management
6. E-Waste Management
7. Water Quality Management
8. Air Quality Management Plan
9. Mining Activity Management Plan
10. Plantation Management Plan

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India has notified the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. Role of local body has been defined as per the Rule 15 of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and as per Rule 16, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board has been given the responsibility to enforce these rules through local bodies. Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 are applicable to every municipal authority responsible for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste.

District Bahraich has 2 Nagar Palika and 2 Nagar Panchayat which are mainly responsible for Solid Waste Management. There are 1387 revenue villages in the District which manage waste at their level. Baseline Information from different ULBs was collected on the given format (Annexure I)

Action Plan for Solid Waste Management

S No	Action Points	Timelines	Department/Agencies
1	Door to door collection of Municipal Solid Waste as per MSW Rules-2016 Segregation of Solid Waste at source Regular Pest Control System	Regular Activity	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
2	Collection, segregation, transport and disposal of Solid Waste in city	Regular Activity	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
3	Plantation of area specific types of plants to mitigate pollution Regular Cleaning of drains and disposal of sludge In-house disposal of MSW in industrial areas as per MSW Rules, 2016	Regular Activity	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
4	Development of new MSW facility Establishment of Bio-compost RDF and waste to energy plants	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat

5	Development of leachate collection and treatment centre at MSW treatment facility Development of buffer zone to control odour	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
6	Preventing solid waste entering into water bodies-installation of bar mesh in Nallahs and drains	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
7	GPS enabled vehicles for waste transportation and user friendly mobile app	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
8	Litter bins and waste storage bins	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
9	Redressal of complaints	Regular Activity	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
10	Actions against defaulters of Solid Waste Management Rules-2016	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
11	Information, Education and Communication Activities for source segregation	Regular Activity	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
12	Authorization of solid waste processing facilities from UPPCB	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat

Plastic Waste Management

Plastic products become an integral part of our daily life. That's why Plastic became menace worldwide as plastic polymer is produced at massive scale worldwide. On an average, production of plastic crosses 150 million tones globally per year. It has wide application in packaging, films, wrapping materials, shopping and garbage bags, fluid containers, clothing, toys, household and industrial products and building materials.

According to a report of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) of 2017-18, it is estimated that India generates approximately 9.4 million tones/ annum plastic waste (which amounts to 26000 tones of waste per day) and out of this approximately 5.6 million tones per annum plastic waste is recycled (i.e. 15600 tones per day) and 3.8 million tones per annum plastic waste is left uncollected or littered (9400 tones per day). The Government of India notified Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016 on 18th March, 2016. These rules were further amended and named as "Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018". These rules shall apply to every Waste Generator, Local Body, Gram Panchayat, Manufacturer, Importer, Producer and Brand Owner. At domestic level, plastic waste constitutes a part of municipal waste and segregation is a very important issue in order to effectively handle it.

Action Points for Plastic Waste Management

S No	Action Points	Timelines	Department/Agencies
1	Door to door collection of Plastic Waste	Regular Activity	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
2	Setting up of decentralized waste processing facilities by bulk waste generators	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat/ Mandi Parishad/ Bus Stand/ Hotels/ Institutions
3	Plastic Waste Segregation at source	Regular Activity	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
4	Development and setting up of infrastructure	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar

	for Segregation, Collection, Storage, Transport, Processing and Disposal of Plastic Waste		Panchayat/ Panchayati Raj
5	Management by Waste Generators (Use of plastic carry bags, plastic sheets, extended product life cycle, cover made of plastic sheets and multi layered packaging)	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
6	Properly placing litter bins and waste storage bins	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
7	Utilization of Non-recyclable plastic waste (Road Construction, Waste to Energy, alternative uses identification etc)	As per requirement	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
8	Engaging Civil Societies working with Waste Picker	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
9	Channelization of Plastic Waste to Recyclers	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
10	Ban on Carry Bags and other single use plastics as notified by State Government	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
11	Information, Education and Communication Activities for source segregation	Regular Activity	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
12	Prohibiting Sale of plastic carry bags, thermocol and cutlery etc	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
13	Ensuring No open burning and littering	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
14	Submission of Annual Report to CPCB	Annually	UPPCB
15	Preventing plastic waste entering into water bodies- installation of bar mesh in nallahs and drains	Immediately	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
16	Imposition of user fee	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat

Construction and Demolition Waste Management

Safe and cost effective management of construction and demolition wastes is a significant environmental challenge for modern society. Rapid urbanization is changing the nature of construction and demolition waste management from a low priority, localized issue to pervasive social and environmental problem. Construction and demolition waste means comprising of building materials, debris and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure.

Action Plan for Construction and demolition Waste

S No	Action Points	Timelines	Department/Agencies
1	Approval of Waste Management Plan submitted by waste generators before construction starts	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
2	Proper collection, transportation, processing and disposal of C&D Waste	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat/ Waste Generator
3	Setting up of C&D facility	On the basis of need	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
4	Identification of sites for collection and processing facility	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
5	In-situ processing of waste by generators	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat/ Waste Generator
6	Fixed rate to be paid by waste generators for collection, storage and transportation activities	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
7	Authorization & monitoring of C&D waste	Upon	UPPCB

	processing plants	installation	
8	Preparation and Submission of Annual Report to CPCB	Annual	UPPCB
9	Policy and management of C&D Waste	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat

Bio Medical Waste Management

Bio-medical waste is defined as “any waste which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological”. The biomedical waste management and handling has been assuming increasing significance for the past few years. The responsibility of medical administrators as regards proper handling and disposal of this category of waste has now become a statutory requirement with the promulgation of Government of India.

Categories of Bio-medical waste

There are ten defined categories of bio-medical waste which are as below:

1. Human anatomical waste (tissues, organs, body parts)
2. Animal Waste (including animals in research and waste originating from veterinary hospitals and animal houses)
3. Microbiological and biotechnology waste (including waste from lab cultures, stocks or specimens of microorganisms, live or attenuated vaccines, wastes from production of biological etc)
4. Waste sharps (used/ unused needles, syringes, lancets, scalpels, blades, glasses etc)
5. Discarded medicines and cytotoxic drugs
6. Soiled wastes (items contaminated with blood and body fluids, including cotton dressings, linen, plaster casts, bedding etc)
7. Solid wastes (wastes generated from disposal items other than waste sharps such as tubing, catheters, i.v. sets etc)
8. Liquid wastes (wastes generated from washing, cleaning, housekeeping and disinfection activities including these activities in labs)
9. Incineration ash (from incineration of any biomedical waste)
10. Chemical waste (chemicals used in production of biological and disinfection)

Action Plan for Bio-medical Waste

S No	Action Points	Timelines	Department/Agencies
1	Segregation of Bio-medical waste (BMW) at source of generation in specified Color Coded bags as per BMW Rules, 2016	Regular Activities	Health Department/ HCFs
2	GPS enabled vehicles for Bio-medical waste transportation	Immediate	Health Department/ UPPCB/ CBWTFs
3	Publication of list of registered HCFs	Immediate	Health Department
4	Cancellation of licenses of HCFs violating authorization of UPPCB	Immediate	Health Department
5	Action against defaulters of Bio-medical waste rules, 2016	Immediate	UPPCB/ Health Department
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of rules in HCFs and Occupiers • Grant of license of HCFs • Constitute District Level Advisory Committee • Fund allocation to Government HCFs • Publish list of registered HCFs 	Immediate	Health Department
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate land for CBWTFs • Collection of Solid Waste other than BMW from HCFs 	Immediate	Nagar Panchayat/ Nagar Palika
8	Grant of licenses to veterinary establishments	Annual	Animal Husbandry/ Veterinary Department
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventorisation of occupiers, data on BMW generation, treatment • Submission of Annual Report to CPCB 	Immediate	UPPCB
10	Mass awareness campaign and extensive	Regular	Health Department/

	training programs	Activity	UPPCB
11	Information, Education and Communication for Bio-medical waste management	Regular Activity	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat/ NGOs

Hazardous Waste Management

At present, there is no institution established at district level which uses Hazardous Waste. So no plan is being proposed at present. If any industry or any activity which uses any hazardous substance is established in future then this chapter will be introduced.

E Waste Management

In the modern times, electronic equipments have become an integral part of our daily life. With increasing use, waste electrical and electronic equipments is becoming a major threat to the whole world. Rapid growth of technology, up-gradation of technical innovations and a high rate up-gradation by exchanging old electronic items have led to one of the fastest growing waste in the world. Its toxic emissions mixed with virgin soil and air and causing harmful effects to the entire biota either directly or indirectly. Direct impacts include release of acids, toxic compounds including heavy metals, carcinogenic chemicals and indirect effects such as bio-magnification of heavy metals. Many private firms are involved in collecting, dismantling, separation and exporting e-wastes for recyclers. However, strict regulations are currently being followed as on approval of such firms such as e-steward certification by Basel network in US, they are also involved in public awareness programs. E-Waste consists of end of electric and electronic equipments and products such as: Refrigerator, Washing Machines, Computers/ printers, TVs, Mobiles etc

Action Plan for E-Waste Management

S No	Action Points	Timelines	Department/Agencies
1	Collection, segregation and channelization of e-waste pertaining to orphan products to recyclers/ dismantlers	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure no illegal e-waste processing • No dumping of e-wastes/ hazardous wastes and other wastes on river banks • No illegal transportation of e-waste 	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat/ District Administration/ ARTO/ UPPCB
3	Segregation at source from MSW	Regular Activity	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
4	Industrial skill development activities for workers in dismantling and recycling units	As per availability	Labour Department
5	Monitoring and Compliance of Extended	Immediate	UPPCB

	Producers Responsibility		
6	Authorization to manufacturers, dismantlers, recyclers, refurbishes and action against defaulters	Immediate	UPPCB
7	Earmarking or allocation of industrial space or shed, abandoned mills/ factories for e-waste dismantling/ recycling units in industrial clusters	Immediate	Department of Industries
8	Recognition and registration of workers of dismantling and recycling units	Immediate	Labor department
11	Information, Education and Communication Activities for E-waste management	Regular Activity	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat/ NGOs

Water Quality Management Plan

Systematic management of water resources is necessary to ensure the required balance between development pressures and the safeguarding of the natural and built environment for future generations. The purpose of Water Quality management Plan (WQMP) is to reduce discharge of pollutants into urban runoff from development projects by reducing or eliminating sources of pollutants, and managing site runoff volumes and flow rates through best Management Practices.

Domestic Sewage Management Plan

Domestic sewage is generated by domestic activities including toilet, bathroom, clothes washing and kitchen cleaning activities. This sewage water contains high levels of micro-organisms, chemicals (nutrients) and other contaminants capable of causing human illness and adversely impacting on the local environment.

Action Point for Sewage Management

S.No.	Action Point	Timeline	Implementing Department/ Agency
Short Term Action Point			
1	Estimation of total sewage generation from City/Towns	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat, U.P. Jal Nigam
2	Measurements of flow & load of all the drains contributing pollution load in Rivers	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat, U.P. Jal Nigam
3	installation of Bar-meshes in the drains & regular cleaning & disposal of Solid Waste from them	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat, U.P. Jal Nigam
4	Untapped drains to be provided with modular treatment facilities/in situ bio- remediation.	On the basis of need assessment	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat, U.P. Jal Nigam

5	Formulation of Action Plan for long term use of treated water discharged from STPs	On the basis of need assessment	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat, U.P. Jal Nigam
6	Sewage Management in the areas where sewerage network does not exist	One year	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat/ UP Jal Nigam

Long Term Action Point

S No	Action Point	Timeline	Implementing Agency/ Department
1	Laying of Sewerage Network & Connection of households to the sewer line in order to utilize the installed capacity of existing STPs	Based on population load and sewage load	U.P. Jal Nigam/ Nagar Palika, Nagar Panchayat
2	Establishment of Sewage Treatment Plants of adequate capacity	Based on population load and sewage load	U.P. Jal Nigam/ Nagar Palika
3	Tapping & diversion of the drains having high sewage load to STPs to be constructed on I&D model	Based on population load and sewage load	U.P. Jal Nigam/ Nagar Palika
4	Infrastructure Development in Irrigation/Horticulture/Sprinkling/ Industrial use etc. and ensuring use of treated water	Based on population load and sewage load	U.P. Jal Nigam/ Nagar Palika
5	Installation of Solar Power Plant & Energy Plantations in the vacant land of STPs	Based on population load and sewage load	U.P. Jal Nigam/ Nagar Palika
6	Installation of supplementary/ tertiary treatment system in existing STPs which are not able to achieve discharge norms in the present system	Based on population load and sewage load	U.P. Jal Nigam/ Nagar Palika
7	Treatment of waste water in Rural areas flowing into the river by Bio-remediation/Phyto- remediation/ Oxidation	Based on population load and sewage load	Gram Panchayat, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development

Pond etc.	Departments, Rastriya Swachta Mission-Gramin
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Industrial Wastewater Management Plan

Industrial waste water is one of the important and major pollution sources of Water. A huge amount of industrial waste water was discharged into rivers, lake & sand coastal areas. This resulted in serious pollution problems in the water environment and causes negative effects to the eco-system and human's life. There are many types of industrial waste water based on different industries and contaminants. Each sector produces its own particular combination of pollutants.

Action Points for Industrial Waste Management

S. No.	Action Points	Timeline	Implementing Department/Agency
1	Re-inventorization of Water Polluting Industries in the catchment area of the drains and their status with respect to consent, installation of ETP, adequacy of ETP and final discharge point .	Immediately	UPPCB, UPSIDC, UTBs & Department of Industries
2	Monitoring of water polluting industries and ensuring closure of industries which are operating without consent or non-compliant	Quarterly	UPPCB & CPCB
3	Installation of OCEEMS, Flow Meter & Web Cams in large and medium category of GPIs with connectivity to the server of UPPCB	Immediately	UPPCB

4	Closure and legal action against the illegal water polluting industries operating in non-confirming/ residential areas	Regular activity	Disrict Level inter-Departmental Enforcement Committee having representatives of administration, Police, UPPCB, ULBs, Development of Industries etc.
5	Adoption of cleaner technologies by water polluting industrial sectors having major impact on water quality of the river. For Eg.- Electroplating, Dyeing, Pulp & Paper industries, Distilleries, Sugar, tanneries etc.	24 Months	UPPCB, CPCB & Department of Industries
6	Imposing stringent norms in Distillery, Pulp & Paper, Slaughter House & Tannery sectors	24 Months	Department of Environment, Industries, Excise & UPPCB
7	Reducing abstraction of ground water by reuse/ recycle of treated effluent by installation of additional treatment facilities & process improvement	12 Months	CGWA, CPCB, Department of Industries & UPPCB
8	Use of treated effluent from ECTPs for industrial and irrigation purposes	12 Months	Department of Industries, SPVs, Operating Agencies, UPPCB & CPCB
9	Up gradation of existing ETPs by installation of Auto-Chemical Dosing System for physic-Chemical Treatment in Textile, Electroplating, Chrome Recovery System etc. & Mechanical Sludge watering System	12 Months	Department of Industries, UPPCB & CPCB

Air Quality Management Plan

Air quality affects our health our livability of our cities and towns, and our environment. Air pollution, particularly from human activity, can cause health problems that's affect the heart and lungs, and can cause cancer. Even short-term exposure to air pollution can cause health problems. Children, the elderly and people with existing heart and lung condition are especially affected by air pollution.

Air quality management refers to all the activities a regulatory undertakes to protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of air pollution. There is a continuous review and assessment of goals and strategies based on their effectiveness. All parts of this process are informed by **scientific research** that provides air quality managers with essential understanding of how pollutants are emitted, transported in air and their effects on human health and the environment.

Action Plan for Air Quality Management

S No	Action Points	Timeline	Implementing Agency/ Department
1	Launch extensive drive against polluting vehicles for ensuring strict compliance	As regular activity	A.R.T.O/Traffic Police
2	Launch public awareness campaign for air pollution control vehicle maintenance minimizing use of personal vehicles, lane discipline, etc.	As regular activity	A.R.T.O/Traffic Police
3	Prevent parking of vehicles in the non-designated areas	As regular activity	A.R.T.O/Nagar palika
4	Prepare & implement action plan to check fuel adulteration and random monitoring of fuel quality data	At the earliest	District Supply Officer/ Oil companies
5	Prepare & implement plan for widening of roads and improvement of infrastructure for decongestion of road	At the earliest	Nagar Palika

6	Steps for promoting battery operated vehicles including establishment of charging stations	At the earliest	Transport Department/ Nagar Palika and Development Authorities
7	Install weigh in motion bridges at the borders of cities/towns and states to prevent overloading of vehicles	180 days	Transport Department
8	Dead Bodies of Animals should be disposed through proper treatment facility	Immediate	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat/ Animal Husbandry
9	Plantation activities	One year	Forest Department/ NGOs

Sr.No.	Action points	Timeline	Concerned Agency/ Department
1	Launch extensive drive against open burning of bio-mass, crop residue, garbage, leaves, etc.	Immediately	Agriculture/ District Administration
2	Regular check and control of burning of municipal solid wastes and use of fire in municipal solid waste and bio mass.		Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
3	Proper collection of horticulture waste (bio-mass) & its disposal following composting-cum-gardening approach as material for Miyawaki plantation.		Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat/ Horticulture Department
4	Ensure ban on burning of agriculture waste and crop residues & its implementation.	Immediately	Agriculture Department & U.P. Pollution control Board
5	Door to Door collection of segregated waste by agency & then its disposal directly in plant without dumping it on land	Immediately	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat

6	Establishment of composting pits in parks/residential societies etc for management of biodegradable waste.	Immediately	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
7	No plot should be left open more than 02 years & planting of trees must be mandatory on vacant plots.	Immediately	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat
8	Installation of appropriate air pollution control devices in factory units/industries.	Immediately	UPPCB
9	Development of mobile facility/van for continuous ambient air quality monitoring for different localities.	Immediately	UPPCB
10	Identification of brick kilns and their regular monitoring including use of designated fuel, & closure of unauthorized units.	60 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board

Mining Activity Management Plan

Mining sector has observed considerable rise in past few years. Extraction of minerals consists of several steps few of which needs considerable attention otherwise these result in irreparable loss. Sand mining of sand is the major mining activity. It is important that mining is done from identified areas, river bed mining must be strictly prohibited and strict action should be against those involved in illegal mining activities. Role of district administration, police department and mining department is very important. Mining activities inside Forest Areas should be discouraged and Eco Sensitive Zone guidelines should be strictly implemented around Protected Areas.

Plantation Management Plan

National Forest Policy, 1988 envisages minimum of 33% of geographical area under forest and tree cover. In continuation, section-2,4 of State Forest Policy 2017 of Uttar Pradesh provide for increase in greenery by promoting plantation as mass movement by engaging different sections of society as students, ladies, farmers, differently able persons, ex army men, BPL families and forest dependent communities.

Bahraich is among greenest districts of Uttar Pradesh. Katarniaghat Wildlife Division, Bahraich Forest Division and a range of Shravasti Forest Division fall within boundaries of the district. It is home to diverse flora and fauna and many species of national and international importance are found here. Forests of Sal, Teak carrying Tigers, Leopards, Elephants, Rhinoceros, Saras, Gharial, Crocodiles, Gangetic Dolphins are among major attractions.

According to India State of Forest Report-2019, the forest cover of Uttar Pradesh is 14,805.65 square kilometers which is 6.15% of state's geographical area. In terms of forest canopy density classes, the state has 2616.43 sq kms under very dense forest (VDF), 4080.04 sq kms under moderately dense forest (MDF) and 8109.18 sq kms under Open Forest (OF). Forest cover in the state has increased by 126.65 sq kms as compared to the previous assessment report (2017). During this period, Forest cover of district Bahraich increased by 1.1 sq kms

To achieve the goals envisaged in the State Forest Policy, 2019 ; Government Order No 881/81-5/2019-03/2019 dated 21st November, 2019 has allotted targets of plantation to different departments for the year 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23. 57.24 lakh plants were planted during 2020-21 against the target of 51.56 lakhs. Out of this, 21.39 lakh saplings were planted by Forest Department while 35.85 lakh saplings were planted by other departments.

S No	Department	Year 2021-22	Year 2022-23
1	Forest Department	20,68,632	24,13,404
2	Other Departments	38,60,985	45,04,466

DEC continuously monitors the health of plantations done by cross department checking. Third party monitoring by Forest Survey of India was carried out for the plantations done in 2020-21.



(Manish Singh)
Member Secretary
District Environment Committee,
Bahraich



(Shambhu Kumar)
Chairman
District Environment Committee,
Bahraich



DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN 2020



UTTARPRADESH
POLLUTION CONTROL
BOARD LUCKNOW

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Key Abbreviations

BMC- Biodiversity Management Committee _____	96
BMI- Body Mass Index _____	93
BMW- Bio-Medical Waste _____	41
C&D- Construction and Demolition _____	37
CAPEX- Capital Expenditure _____	31
CBMWTF-Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility _____	29
CETP-Common Effluent Treatment Plants _____	18
CEPI- Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index _____	117
CGWA-Central Ground Water Authority _____	62
COP-Conference of Parties _____	10
CPCB-Central Pollution Control Board _____	17
CS- Chief Secretary _____	19
CTO-Chief Technical Officer _____	74
DEC- District Environment Committee _____	109
DEMP- District Environment Management Plan _____	12
DFO- District Forest Officer _____	109
DM- District Magistrate _____	19
DPR- Detailed Project Report _____	45
EC-Environmental Compensation _____	18
ENV-Environment _____	18
EPR- Extended producers Responsibility _____	49
ETP- Effluent Treatment Plan _____	51
EWM- Electronics Waste Management _____	50
FI- Financial Institution _____	90
GHG- Green House Gas _____	74
GP- Gram Panchayat _____	84
GRAP-Graded Response Action Plan _____	21
HCF-Health Care Facility _____	40
HW-Hazardous Waste _____	44
ICDS- Integrated Child Development Services _____	89
IEC- Information Education and Communication _____	32
IMD-Indian Meteorological Department _____	70
ISFR- India State of Forest Report _____	113
IWMP- Integrated watershed Management Programme _____	84
IWW- Integrated Waste Water _____	60
JJSUN- Jila Jal Sanrakshshan Aevam Upyog Niti _____	84
KUSUM- Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan _____	85
KVK- Krishi Vigyan Kendra _____	92
LPG- Liquefied Petroleum Gas _____	71
MDF-Moderately Dense Forest _____	113
MGNREGS- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee _____	87
MLD- Million Liter Per Day _____	60
MoEF&CC- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change _____	96
MSME- Micros, Small and Medium Enterprises _____	91
MSW-Municipal Solid Waste _____	17
MT-Metric Tonne _____	38
NGO- Non Governmental Organization _____	29

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NMCG- National Mission for Clean Ganga	101
NPCA- National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-system	102
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OCEEMS- Online Continuous Effluent & Emission Monitoring System	57
ODF- Open Defecation Free	59
OF- Open Forest	113
PBR- People Biodiversity Register	96
PCC-Pollution Control Committee	18
PDS- Public Distribution System	89
PMKSY- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana	85
PM-Particulate Matter	18
PRI- Panchayati Raj Institution	83
PUC- Pollution Under Control	70
PWM- Plastic Waste Management	33
PW-Plastic Waste	33
R.T.O.- Regional Transport Officer	68
RDF- Refuse-derived Fuel	30
RSAC-Remote Sensing Application Center	95
RWH- Rain Water Harvesting	90
SAC-State Assistance Centre	24
SAPCC- State Action Plan on Climate Change	85
SDG- Sustainable development Goal	90
SLC- State Level Committee	109
SPCB-State Pollution Control Board	18
STP-Sewage Treatment Plant	20
SWA- State Wetlands Authority	103
SW-Solid Waste	26
TAD- Transformation of Aspirational District	82
TK- Traditional Knowledge	98
TSDf-Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities	29
ULB- Urban Local Body	35
UNDP- United Nations Development Programme	14
UPPCB- Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board	32
UPSIDC- Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Committee	59
VDF- Very Dance Forest	113
WEEE- Water Electrical and Electronic Equipment	47
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WUA- Water User Association	90
WWF- World Wide Fund	101
ZLD- Zero Liquid Discharge	51

Introduction

The process of development is marked by two simultaneous elements of achieving the desired socio-economic development on the one hand and ensuring environmental safeguards on the other. In this process of development, what is often missed is the assimilation of the various components of environment i.e. air, water, and land. Unplanned development activities are resulting in an increase in environmental risks.

Conventionally, issues related to environmental risks and hazards are addressed by way of environmental management techniques such as control of pollution at source, provision of sewage treatment facilities etc. But these techniques are not proving to be adequate. What is required is the integration of environmental aspects in each of the planning stage of development. This requires well-coordinated inter-sectoral convergence. At the outset, while preparing the master plans or regional plans, the various environmental aspects need to be integrated. One of the critical aspects is land use that has an impact on trade & industry, housing construction, mining etc.

In addition to the conventional environmental risks and hazards, climate change is seeming to have an impact on the economies of the world. As a result of climate variability, there is an increase in extreme weather events, rise in sea levels and increase in desertification. Because of this, the most vulnerable and the poor are going to be the most affected. Environmental degradation is one of the primary reasons for the observed rise in temperatures and changing rainfall patterns.

Globally, affordable and scalable solutions are available enabling the countries to move into more cleaner and resilient economies. More number of people are accepting renewable sources of energy that will support both climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. Climate change, however, is a global challenge that does not respect national borders. It is an issue that requires solutions that need to be coordinated at the international level to help developing countries move toward a low-carbon economy.

To strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, countries adopted the Paris Agreement at COP21 in 2015. This came into force in November 2016. As per the agreement, all countries to work to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees

centigrade. As on April 2018, 175 parties ratified the Paris Agreement and 10 developing countries submitted their first national adaptation plans responding to climate change. In this light, there is a need for decentralized climate change mitigation and adaptation planning. Conservation of bio-diversity and wetlands is an integral part of environment planning. The rationale for the biological diversity planning is basically it underpins the ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being. It provides for food security, human health, the provision of clean air and water. It contributes to local livelihoods, and economic development, and is essential for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The principle of 7Rs is essential for ensuring sustainable development.



Objectives

The primary objectives of the district environment management plan (DEMP) are:

1. Ensuring conservation of environment and natural resources at district level;
2. Achieving sustainable development goals and district level targets within the prescribed timeline;
3. Ensuring sustainability at the district level following the principles of resource efficiency;
4. Ensuring decentralized micro level planning, execution and monitoring regarding environment conservation;
5. Incorporating all facets of environmental conservation into micro level planning;
6. Harnessing active participation of all stakeholders in planned environment conservation actions;
7. Assessing, mitigating and monitoring adverse impacts of various pollution sources at the district level;
8. Capacity building of stakeholders, departments, agencies, organizations and individuals at district level to understand and implement micro level environmental conservation actions;
9. Harnessing inter-departmental coordination for implementation of action plans;
10. Developing centres for sharing of local knowledge and expertise for developing environmental conservation strategies at the district level; and
11. Developing and implementing micro monitoring system at the district level.

WHY

- Composite plan is needed for every district to cover all issues related to micro level environment management

WHAT

- Deals with environmental conservation planning, pollution mitigation, management of waste, conservation of natural resources including wetlands and ground water and necessary measures for ecological balance within the principles of sustainable development.

PURPOSE

- Restoring the ecological balance of all the cities/ districts through smart planning for waste minimization, control of different types of pollution and intense drive for tree plantation.

Sustainable Development Goals 2030 Agenda by UNDP

17 Goals

167 Targets



Source: https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/brochure/SDGs_Booklet_Web_En.pdf

Sustainable Development Goals (Related to Environment) are described below:

GOAL-12: Ensure sustainable consumption & production patterns

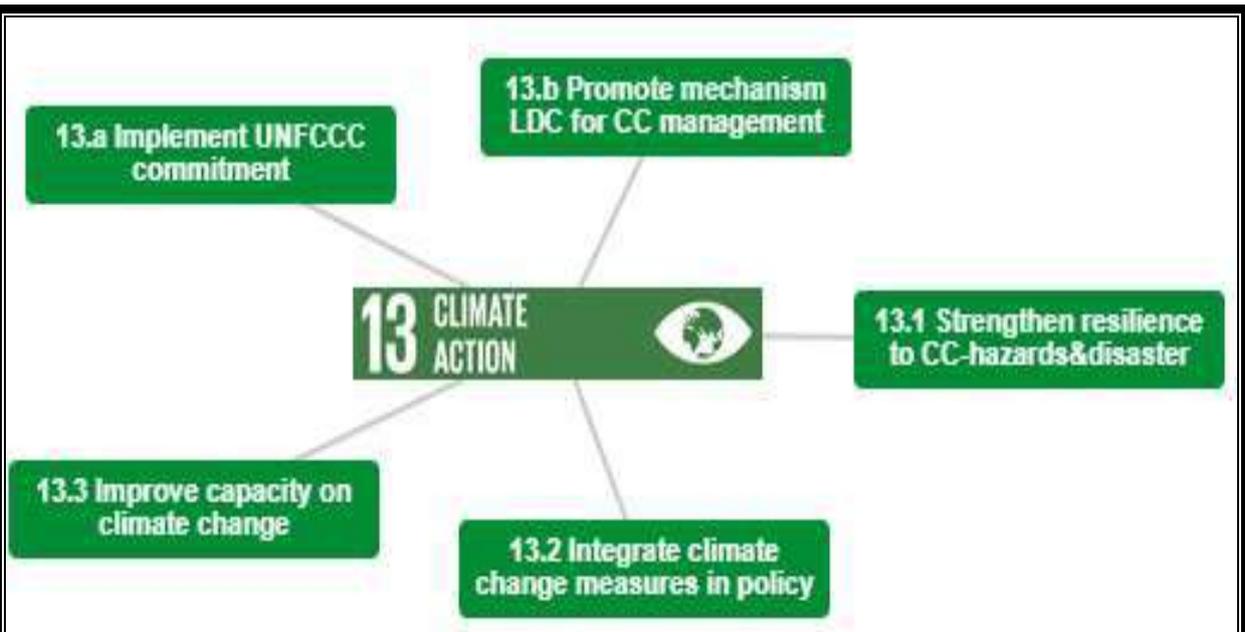
Vision: The state envisages a society that is oriented towards sustainable consumption and production and maximizes the potential to transform environmental challenges into economic opportunities and provides a better deal for producers of goods and services as well as consumers. Responsible production and consumption will be promoted as a core value of sustainable living and development in the state through regulatory frameworks, consumer awareness and by encouraging cleaner and greener production systems.



GOAL-13: Take urgent action to combat climate change & its impact

VISION: The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to achieving sustainable economic development by mainstreaming action on climate change in **POLICY** and **PLANNING**. Its vision include the following steps in order to achieve the target:

- To reduce the carbon footprint to mitigate the effects of climate change, with a focus on climate change-related disasters and hazards, and
- Special emphasis on areas and the most vulnerable sections of society.



GOAL-15: Protect, Restore & Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forest, Combat Desertification & Halt and Rivers Land Degradation & Halt Biodiversity Loss

Vision: Uttar Pradesh is committed to protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems in the interest of sustainable growth and inclusive development. It envisions sustainable use of natural resources like cultivable land, forests and water bodies and also aims at reversing environmental degradation by restoring the degraded ecosystems thus ensuring their availability for future generations.



- a. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) in last one year has issued several directions in various matters which have been based on status brought out by the CPCB on their website and status reports filed before the Tribunal;
 - b. The directions issued by the Tribunal are to be executed on pan-India basis;
 - c. NGT has ordered pan India directives on various issues relating to environment management and these are to be executed by the Central and State Governments and concerned institutions. Furthermore, the Directives are required to be executed at District Level covering all cities, towns and villages. The role and responsibilities of enforcement are with District Collectors/Magistrates, Pollution Control Boards, Municipal Bodies, Public Health Engineering Departments and others.
- The present state level execution and monitoring mechanism on various State and Central Government's Schemes are monitored by Chief Minister/ Chief Secretary with DMs/DCs.

Issues Requiring Actions

As per the directions of the NGT, DMs/DCs through District Level Committees are required to act on the following issues:

- a) **Waste Management**
 - a. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) including remediation of legacy waste dumpsites.
 - b. Plastic waste management
 - c. Bio-medical waste management
 - d. Construction and demolition waste
 - e. Hazardous Waste Management
 - f. E-waste Management
- b) **Restoration of 351 polluted river stretches and also those which are not presently included in the polluted stretches.**
- c) Maintaining ambient **air quality in 102** (now 122) **non-attainment cities** and in other non-identified towns where levels of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are exceeding.
- d) **Industries to comply with Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974** ensuring proper functioning of common effluent treatment plants (CETPs). Environment Compensation (EC) on "Polluter Pays" Principle is required to be imposed to utilize for restoration of environment.
- e) Ensure cities, towns and villages provide **proper sewage management facilities** in a time-bound manner or else will be liable to pay EC in case of default and further required to ensure **utilization of treated sewage for non-potable purpose.**

- f) Regulation of **sand mining** to check illegal sand mining and recover compensation. Proper restoration of exhausted mining sites as per ENV Plan.
- g) For conservation and protection of water sources, undertake **Rejuvenation of water bodies, conserving ground water** and promote **rain water harvesting**.
- h) Setting up of monitoring mechanism by SPCB/PCC on;
 - I. **Hazardous Waste Management**/un-authorized disposal etc;
 - II. **E-waste Management** particularly prohibiting un-authorized dismantling/reprocessing of E-waste etc.
- i) Performance audit of State Pollution Control Boards/Committees and issues relating to their functioning including filing up of vacant positions and recognition of laboratories.
- j) Prevention of Coastal Pollution.
- k) Disposal of carcasses.
- l) Environmental Management at **Railway siding locations**.
- m) Environmental Management in **Dairies**.

Monitoring execution of DEMP

Protocol/Mechanism of monitoring

NGT has directed District Magistrates (in Order dated 15.07.2019 in O.A No. 713/2017) to monitor the progress of execution of the mentioned issues on monthly basis and provide feed-back to the Chief Secretary on monthly basis. It was also directed to set up Special Task Forces represented by Legal Services Authority and other Departments to be involved in monitoring.

Mechanism/steps Involved in execution of DEMP

On each issue, concerned Departments are required to consolidate information on actions taken so far and actions required to be taken to meet them as per timelines in accordance with the orders of the Tribunal.

- i. Secretariat of DM/SPCB may get the consolidated and place on the web-site of District Magistrate as DMP and regularly uploading progress of actions taken on monthly basis.
- ii. Proceedings of monthly interaction of DM with CS may also be placed on the website.
- iii. Involve District Publicity/Media Department, Education, Health and Government/Non-Government Institutions to take up awareness programmers at appropriate level on day-to-day basis.
- iv. Associate Technical/Scientific Institutions or individual Experts on need-basis for consultation.
- v. Allocate EC funds accrued with SPCBs/PCCs for each District.
- vi. Order of the Tribunal dated 26.9.2019 in O.A No. 360 of 2018 has further clarified in Para 7 of the said Order on the activities covered by the States/UTs and State to prepare State Plan based on **all District Plans by 15.12.2019.**

Actions to be taken

The Tribunal has issued detailed directions on each issue for enforcement which are to be executed in accordance with the Acts/Rules. However, for ensuring visible impactful changes and taking immediate actions on certain issues, following actions are suggested below:

1.1 Solid Waste Management

- i. Actions-on model city/town/villages to be taken on priority.
- ii. Strengthen waste collection, storage and transportation system. Set up surveillance squads/ Task Forces at Ward/Circle level. Attend vulnerable sites/locations and clean them.
- iii. Special attention on slums and settlements near Railway tracks to maintain hygienic conditions.
- iv. Install bio-mining activities for clearing legacy waste dump-sites.
- v. Prohibiting burning of garbage.

1.2 Plastic Waste

- i. Prohibition on use plastic carry bags, plastic cutlery and other decorative items made of Styrofoam (Thermocol) etc under Notification No.-1056/9-7-18-29 (Lucknow)/18, Dated 15 July 2018 .

1.3 Bio-medical Waste

- i. Hospitals, Clinics and individual practitioners may be served with notices to prohibit disposal of bio-medical waste in the community dustbins. In case of non-compliance, EC may be imposed on them.
- ii. Cities, towns and villages may tie-up individually or collectively to transport bio-medical waste to the common treatment plants.

1.4 Construction and Demolition Waste

- i. Public notices may be issued that construction and demolition waste should only be disposed at pre-identified/notified sites.
- ii. Set up construction and demolition waste processing facilities.

1.5 Restoration of Polluted River Stretches

- i. A river whether seasonal or perennial, should not be misused for disposal of sewage, garbage or any other waste into it.
- ii. Identify the specifically drains discharging sewage/industrial effluents into the river and intercept them through poundage and divert to the sewage treatment plant.
- iii. The identified drains till STP are setup, intermediate/interim low cost remediation steps such as ponding, bio-remediation may be taken up for reducing pollution load.
- iv. Public awareness and awareness at the level of schools and colleges may be taken up.
- v. Encroachment on the banks is regulated.
- vi. Capacity building of the ULBs/PRIs residing near state bodies.
- vii. Citizen's participation in checking quality should be done.

1.6 Maintaining air quality in Cities, Towns, and Villages

- i. SPCB/PCCs may undertake snapshot monitoring of ambient air quality in a phased manner covering all cities and towns for wider coverage. GRAP action should be initiated in case of deviations.

- ii. Surveillance squads/ task forces may be set up at Ward and Circle level to prohibit burning of garbage and other waste.
- iii. Open parks, dilapidated roads and other sources of dust pollution should be identified and actions be taken to prevent the suspension of dust from such sources.

1.7 Industrial Pollution Control

- i. State Pollution Control Board should post the information (district wise on its website) indicating industries projects granted with consents ameliorative steps and their compliance status.
- ii. Industries discharging waste water and not having effluent treatment plant are closed down as per Water and Air Act till compliance is achieved.
- iii. Public access for informing that if any industry is discharging unauthorized liquid effluent or gaseous emissions, may be provided on the website of SPCB and such complaints be acted expeditiously.

1.8 Sewage Treatment and Utilization

- i. Every city, town and village should have time-bound plan to set up sewage/Septage management facility.
- ii. Intermediate remedial methods may be employed till sewage drains are intercepted and diverted to STP.
- iii. Treated sewage may be utilized for sprinkling on dust emitting sources for gardening and other non-potable purposes.

1.9 Regulation of Sand Mining

- i. Special Task Forces/Police Forces may be deployed for patrolling sand mining areas, sand mining/stone quarrying to check illegal mining/quarrying.
- ii. Closed mining's rehabilitation & restoration plans.

1.10 Rejuvenation of water bodies/rain-water harvesting and ground water conservation

Ponds/water bodies may be identified at each city, town and village level and cleaned and not allowing sewage and solid waste disposal in such ponds.

- i. State Ground Water Board to ensure ground water quality testing particularly shallow hand pumps, and deep bore wells to check fitness for consumption.
- ii. Public notices may be issued for installation of bore wells without permission.
- iii. Government and non-government buildings should install rain-water harvesting systems in a time-bound manner.

1.11 Hazardous and Other Waste Management

- i. Illegal transportation of hazardous and E-waste may be monitored.
- ii. Unauthorized processing of hazardous and e-waste must be checked.

1.12 E-Waste

- i. Setting up of collection centres for e-waste.
- ii. Setting up of dismantling and recycling plants either at State level or District level.

1.13 Functioning of SPCBs/PCCs

- i. The vacant position in SPCBs/PCCs is to be filled up within four months and the Chief Secretaries may ensure that impediment in doing so.
- ii. The laboratories established by the SPCBs/PCCs, at headquarters as well as regional centres, are duly recognized for purposes of enforcement of environmental laws. The concerned authorities may take steps.

1.14 Critically/Severely Polluted Industrial Areas

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India and Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi have identified 13 Critically/Severely Polluted Industrial Areas in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The Action Plans needs to be prepared in the respective districts and be incorporated in DEMP for proper environment management of such areas.

1.15 Disposal of Carcasses

For disposal of carcasses, carcass utilization plan may be set up at the city/district level.

1.16 Dairies

Inventorisation of dairies and ensure compliance with the environmental norms.

Immediate Actions

On urgent basis, to bring visible impactful changes in public, following actions may be considered;

- i. Work expeditiously to focus cleanliness with enforcement of waste management rules including thrust on air and water quality management in three model cities, three towns and three villages in each District.
- ii. Immediately select one town and clear legacy waste dump site.
- iii. In cities and towns identify garbage littered areas/localities and clean them and publicize them.
- iv. Focus on slums and settlement located along railway tracks and either rehabilitate them/ or provide proper living conditions.
- v. Set up at least one plastic waste, bio-medical waste and construction and demolition waste processing centre in one or two towns.
- vi. Clear encroachment from, river banks/lake /pond and beautify them. May take one or two as models.
- vii. Vigilance and stop burning of waste and cover dusty areas/activities.
- viii. Immediately sensitize schools, colleges and other voluntary organizations for creating awareness.
- ix. Capacity building of staff of ULBs/PRI

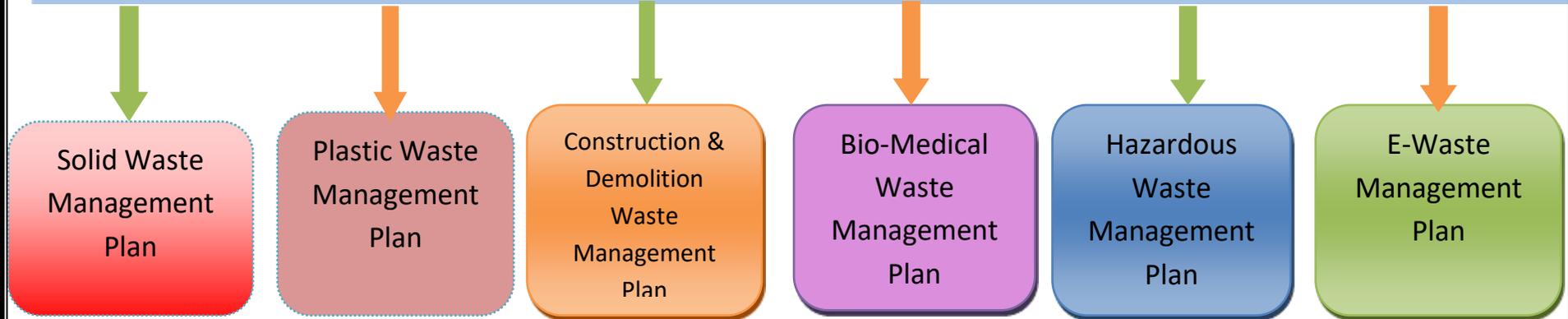
Support for execution of DEMP and DM's Office

- i. SPCBs/PCCs may provide district wise EC funds to be utilized for vigilance and other purposes including engagement of experts for short-term/volunteers/institutions, etc.
- ii. A Supporting monitoring squads may be attached with DM's office for receiving feed-back of Departments and undertaking surprise checks.
- iii. Organizing District Level awareness and workshops through District Legal Services Authority with involvement of DM, SPCB and others.

State Assistance Centre

- i. State Government may set up State Assistance Centre (SAC) to provide technical and related support to each district.
- ii. Assistant may be provided to that tenders, service contracts and other necessary procurements can be expeditiously done.

Waste Management Plan



Efforts

- Establish waste minimization strategies
- Consider for potential reuse/recycling /reprocess/recover opportunities
- Apply technical information, regulations and guidance to the decision-making process
- Prepare a sampling and analysis plan for generated wastes
- Apply separating waste by type, Contamination, treatment technology/ facility.
- Temporary, secure storage sites at generation points
- Appropriate treatment, storage, or disposal facility (TSDF)
- Document waste management strategies and activities in waste management plan
- Develop waste-related community outreach and health and safety plans

Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control
Board, Lucknow

II. Segments of District Environment Management Plan (DEMP)

A. Pollution Control and Resource Management Plan

“The proposed Model Action Plan for 7 thematic areas”

1. Waste Management Plan

1.1 Solid Waste Management Plan (for each ULB)

Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 (MSW Rules) are applicable to every municipal authority responsible for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid.

1.1.1 Baseline Data for Solid Waste Management

Sr. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Units of Measurable Outcome	Required data from Districts
	Nagar Nigam, Ghaziabad		[name of ULB]	Ghaziabad
	No of ULBs in the District		[Nos]	09
	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]	1,648,643
SW1	Report on inventory of total solid waste Generation			

SW1a		Total solid waste Generation	[in MT/Day] or [Not estimated]	1050
SW1b		Qty. of Dry Waste segregated	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated] [in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	507
SW1c		Qty. of Wet Waste segregated	MT/DAY	543
SW1d		Qty. of C&D Waste segregated	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	220
SW1e		Qty. of Street Sweeping	[in MT/Day] or [Not estimated]	Not Estimated
SW1f		Qty. of Drain Silt	[in MT/Day] or [Not estimated]	Not Estimated
SW1g		Qty. of Domestic Hazardous Waste(DHW) collected	[in MT/Day] or [No Facility]	0.5
SW1h		Qty. of Other Waste (Horticulture, sanitary waste, etc.)	[in MT/Day] or [Qty not estimated]	Quantity not Estimated
SW1i		No of Old dump sites	[Nos] or [None]	04
SW1j		Qty stored in dumpsites	[MT] or [Not estimated]	
SW1k		No of Sanitary landfills	[Nos] or [None]	04
SW1l		No of wards	[Nos]	94
SW2	Compliance by Bulk Waste Generators			
SW2a		No of BW Generators	[numbers] or [inventory not done]	52

SW2b		No of on-site facilities for Wet Waste	[Numbers] or [No data]	52
SW3	Compliance in segregated waste Collection SW Collection			
SW3a		Total generation	[Automatic] from SW1a	1050
SW3b		Wet Waste	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated] [in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	543
SW3c		Dry Waste	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	507
SW3d		C&D Waste	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	220
SW4	Waste Management Operations			
SW4a		Door to Door Collection	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	100%
SW4b		Mechanical Road Sweeping	[100%] / [partial%] / [not initiated]	36%
SW4c		Manual Sweeping	[100%] / [partial%]	64%
SW4d		Segregated Waste Transport	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	100%
SW4e		Digesters (Bio-methanation)	[% of WW] / [not initiated]	
SW4f		Composting operation	[% of WW] / [not initiated]	
SW4g		MRF Operation	[MRF used] / [not installed]	MRF Used
SW4h		Use of Sanitary Landfill	[% of SW collected] / [no SLF]	

SW4i		Reclamation of old dumpsites	[initiated] / [not initiated]	01
SW4j		Linkage with Waste to Energy Boilers / Cement Plants	[initiated] / [not initiated]	Initiated
SW4k		Linkage with Recyclers	[initiated] / [not initiated]	Initiated
SW4l		Authorization of waste pickers	[initiated] / [not initiated]	Initiated
SW4m		Linkage with TSDF / CBMWTF	[initiated] / [not initiated]	
SW4n		Involvement of NGOs	[initiated] / [not initiated]	Initiated
SW4o		Linkage with Producers / Brand Owners	[initiated] / [not initiated]	Initiated
SW4p		Authorisation of Waste Pickers		Initiated
SW4q		Issuance of ID Cards	[initiated] / [not initiated]	
SW5	Adequacy of of Infrastructure			
SW5a		Waste Collection Trolleys	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available] [Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	167
SW5b		Mini Collection Trucks	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	165
SW5c		Segregated Transport	[Yes] / [no] / [% area covered]	Yes
SW5d		Bulk Waste Trucks	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	
SW5e		Waste Transfer points	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available] / [Not available]	NA

SW5f		Bio-methanation units	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	
SW5h		Composting units	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	1235(all parks)
SW5i		Material Recovery Facilities	[used or installed] / [not available]	7
SW5k		Waste to Energy (if applicable)	[Required] / [Nos. Available]	1(Under Process)
SW5l		Waste to RDF	[Required] / [Nos. Available]	
SW5m		Sanitary Land fills	[Nos] / [Nos. Available]	4
SW5n		Capacity of sanitary landfills	[MT] / / [Nos. Available]	
SW5o		Waste Deposit Centres (DHW)	[Nos] / [Nos. Available]	
SW5p		Other facilities	[give or select from list]	
SW6	Notification and Implementation of By-Laws			
SW6a		Notification of Bye laws	[done] / [in progress] / [not initiated]	Done
SW6b		Implementation of Bye laws	[done] / [in progress] / [not initiated]	Done
SW7	Adequacy of Financial Status of ULB			
SW7a		CAPEX Required	[INR] / [Not required]	
SW7b		OPEX	[INR per Year] / [% of requirement]	
SW7c		Adequacy of OPEX	[Yes] / [No]	

1.1.2 Action Plan for Solid Waste Management

S.No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1.	Door to Door collection of municipal solid waste as per MSW Rules-2016 Segregation at source of solid waste Regular pest control system	Ongoing	Nagar Nigam/ Development Authorities
2.	Collection, Segregation, Transport and Disposal of Solid Waste in city	Ongoing	Nagar Nigam/ Development Authorities/Industries
3.	Segregation at source of solid waste	Ongoing	Nagar Nigam/ Development Authorities/UPSIDC/Waste Generator
4.	Plantation of area specific types of plants to mitigate pollution Regular cleaning of drains and disposal of sludge In house disposal of MSW in industrial areas as per MSW Rules-2016	Ongoing	Department of Industries/UPSIDC
5.	Development of new MSW facility Establishment of Bio-compost RDF and waste to energy plant	Immediate	ULBs
6.	Development of leachate collection and treatment centre at Municipal Solid Waste treatment facility Development of Buffer Zones to control odour	Immediate	ULBs
7.	Preventing solid waste entering into water bodies – installation of bar mesh in Nallahs & Drains	Immediate	ULBs

8.	GPS enabled vehicles for waste transportation & user friendly mobile app (Preferably in cities with population above 5 lacs)	Immediate	ULBs
9.	Litter bins & waste storage bins	Immediate	ULBs
10.	Redressal of complaints	Ongoing	ULBs
11.	Actions against defaulters of Solid Waste Management Rules- 2016	Immediate	ULBs
12.	Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities for source segregation	Ongoing	ULBs/ UPPCB
13.	Authorization of solid waste processing facilities from UPPCB	Immediate	ULBs/ UPPCB

1.2 Plastic Waste Management (for each ULB)

Plastic products become an integral part of our daily life. That's why Plastic became menace worldwide as plastic polymer is produced at a massive scale worldwide. On an average, production of plastic crosses 150 Million tones globally per year. It has wide application in packaging, films, wrapping materials, shopping and garbage bags, fluid containers, clothing, toys, household and industrial products and building materials.

According to a report of Central Pollution Control Board CPCB (2017-18) has estimated that India Generates approximately 9.4 Million tonnes per annum plastic waste, (which amounts to 26,000 tonnes of waste per day), and out of this approximately 5.6 Million tonnes per annum plastic waste is recycled (i.e. 15,600 tonnes of waste per day) and 3.8 Million tonnes per annum plastic waste is left uncollected or littered (9,400 tonnes of waste per day). The Government of India notified Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016 on 18th March, 2016. These rules were further amended and named as 'Plastic Waste Management

(Amendment) Rules, 2018. These rules shall apply to every Waste Generator, Local Body, Gram Panchayat, Manufacturer, Importer, Producer and Brand Owner.

1.2.1 Baseline Data for Plastic Waste Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Required data from Districts
1	Name of ULB		[name of ULB]	Ghaziabad
2	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]	1648643
PW1	Inventory of plastic waste generation			
PW1a		Estimated Quantity of plastic waste generated in District	[MT/day] / [Not Estimated]	78
PW2	Implementation of Collection			
PW2a		Door to Door collection	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	100%
PW2b		Segregated Waste collection	[100%] / [partial %]	100%
PW2c		Plastic waste collection at Material Recovery Facility	[MRF used] / [not installed]	MRF Used
PW2d		Authorization of PW pickers	[Nos] / [not initiated]	763
PW2e		PW collection Centers	[Nos] / [not established]	7(MRFs)
PW3	Establishment of linkage with Stakeholders			
PW3a		Established linkage with PROs of Producers	[Nos] / [not established]	Not Established

PW3b		Established linkage with NGOs	[Nos] / [not established]	Not Established
PW4	Availability of facilities for Recycling or utilization of PW			
PW4a		No. of PW recyclers	(Nos)	7MRFs
PW4b		No Manufacturers	(Nos)	
PW4c		No of pyrolysis oil plants	(Nos)	0
PW4d		Plastic pyrolysis	Quantity in MT sent per month	0
PW4e		Use in road making	Quantity in MT used per month	Nagar Nigam is using the plastic waste in road making. Till now roads with total length of 1940 m and width of 19.9 m using 2290 kg of plastic has been carried put.
PW4f		Co-processing in Cement Kiln	Quantity in MT sent per month	[No cement kilns in Ghaziabad]
PW5	Implementation of PW Management Rules, 2016			
PW5a		Sealing of units producing plastic bags	[All sealed] / [Partial] / [no action]	All Sealed
PW5b		Prohibiting sale of carry bags	[Prohibited] / [Partial] / [no action]	Prohibited
PW5c		Ban on Carry bags and other single use plastics as notified by State Government	[Implemented] / [Partial] / [no action] / [No Ban]	Implemented

PW6	Implementation of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) through Producers/Brand-owners			
PW6a		No of Producers associated with ULBs	[Nos] / [None]	NA
PW6b		Financial support by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	[Nos] / [None]	NA
PW6c		Amount of PRO Support	[Rs...]	NA
PW6d		Infrastructure support by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	[Nos of Producers] / [None]	NA
PW6e		No of collection centers established by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	[Nos] / [None]	None

1.2.2 Action Points for Plastic Waste Management

S.No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1.	Door to Door plastic waste collection	Ongoing	Nagar Nigam
2.	Setting up of decentralized waste processing facilities by bulk waste generators	Immediate	ULBs/ Mandi Parishad/ Bus Stand/ Hotels/RWAs/ Institutions etc.
3.	Plastic waste segregation at Source	Ongoing	Nagar Nigam/ ULBs
4.	Development and Setting up of Infrastructure for Segregation, Collection, Storage, Transportation , Processing and Disposal of Plastic Waste	Ongoing	ULBs/ Panchayati Raj
5.	Management by Waste Generator (Use of Plastic Carry Bags, Plastic Sheets, Cover Made of Plastic Sheets and Multi Layered Packaging)	Immediate	ULBs/ Panchayati Raj
6.	Properly placing Litter bins & waste storage bins	Immediate	ULBs

7.	Utilization of Non-recyclable plastic waste (Road Construction, Waste to Fuel, Waste to energy etc)	As per requirement	Nagar Nigam/ ULBs
8.	Engaging Civil Societies working with Waste Picker	Immediate	Nagar Nigam/ ULBs
9.	Channelization of Plastic Waste to Recyclers	Immediate	Nagar Nigam/ ULBs
10.	Ban on Carry bags and other single use plastics as notified by State Government	Immediate	ULBs
11.	Prohibiting sale of plastic carry bags, thermocol and cutlery etc	Immediate	ULBs
12.	Ensuring no open burning and littering	Immediate	ULBs/ Panchayati Raj
13.	Compliance Status of prohibition imposed by Nagar Vikas Vibhag vide notification dated 15-07-2018	Immediate	ULBs/ UPPCB
14.	Submission of Annual Report to CPCB	Annually	UPPCB
15.	Preventing plastic waste entering into water bodies – installation of bar mesh in Nallahs & Drains	Immediate	ULBs
16.	Imposition of user fees	Immediate	ULBs
17.	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) for plastic waste management.	Ongoing	ULBs/ UPPCB/ Development Authority/ NGOs/Education Department

1.3 Construction & Demolition Waste Management

Safe and cost-effective management of construction & demolition wastes is a significant environmental challenge for modern society. Due to rapid urbanization is changing the nature of construction & demolition wastes management from a low priority, localized issue to a pervasive social and environmental problem with risks to public health and environment. Inadequately

managed waste disposal has the potential to affect the health and environment. Construction and demolition waste" means waste comprising of building materials, debris and rubble resulting from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure".

1.3.1 Baseline Data for Construction & Demolition Waste

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Required data from Districts
	Name of ULB		[name of ULB]	Nagar Nigam. Ghaziabad
	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]	1648643
CD1	Inventory of C&D waste generation			
CD1a		Estimated Quantity	[Kg/Day] / [Not estimated]	200MT/day
CD2	Implement scheme for permitting bulk waste generators			
CD2a		Issuance of Permissions by ULBs	[Initiated] / [Not initiated]	[Not initiated]
CD3	Establishment of C&D Waste Deposition centers			
CD3a		Establishment of Deposition Points	[Yes] / [No]	[Yes]
CD3b		C&D Deposition point identified	[Yes] / [No]	[Yes] 15 designated points. Collection and TRANSPORTATION OPERATIVE.
CD4	Implementation of By-Laws for CD Waste Management			
CD4a		Implementation of By-laws	[notified] / [not notified]	[notified] by Municipal Corporation on 24.5.19
CD4b		Collection of Deposition / disposal Charges	[Initiated] / [Not initiated]	[Initiated]

CD5	Establishment of C&D Waste recycling plant or linkage with such facility			
CD5a		Establishment CD Waste Recycling Plant	[Established] / [Sent to shared Facility] / [No facility exists]	[Established]
CD5b		Capacity of CD Waste Recycling Plant	[MT/Day] / [Not available]	[400 MT/Day]

1.3.2 Action Plan for Construction & Demolition Waste

S.NO.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1	Approval of Waste Management Plan submitted by Waste Generators before Construction starts.	Immediate	ULBs
2	Proper collection, transportation, processing and disposal of C&D Waste	Immediate	ULBs/ Waste Generator
3	Setting up of C & D Waste processing facility.	Immediate	Urban Development & Housing and Town Planning Department / UPPCB
4	Identification of sites for collection and processing facility	Immediate	ULBs
5	In-situ processing of Waste by Generators.	Immediate	ULBs/ Waste Generator
6	Provisions for using materials made by C&D Waste in Construction Activity like paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads etc.	Immediate	Urban Development & Housing and Town Planning Department / UPPCB
7	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) for C&D waste management.	Ongoing	ULBs/ UPPCB/ Development Authority/ NGOs/Education Department
8	Fix rates to be paid by Waste Generators for Collection, Storage & Transportation of Waste.	Immediate	ULBs
9	Authorization & Monitoring of C& D waste processing plant	Immediate	UPPCB

10	Preparation & Submission of Annual Report to CPCB.	Annually	UPPCB
11	Policy for management of C&D waste	Immediate	ULBs

1.4 Biomedical Waste Management (for each ULB)

Biomedical waste is defined as “any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological”. The biomedical waste management and handling has been assuming increasing significance for the past few years. The responsibility of medical administrators as regards proper handling and disposal of this category of waste has now become a statutory requirement with the promulgation of Government of India.

Categories of Biomedical Waste

There are ten defined categories (category code Nos. 1 to 10) as follows:

- a) Human anatomical waste : (tissues, organs, body parts)
- b) Animal waste: (including animals used in research and waste originating from veterinary hospitals and animal houses).
- c) Microbiological and biotechnology waste : (including waste from lab cultures, stocks or specimens of microorganisms, live or attenuated vaccines, wastes from production of biological etc.)
- d) Waste sharps: (used/unused needles, syringes, lancets, scalpels, blades, glass etc.)
- e) Discarded medicines and cytotoxic drugs.
- f) Soiled wastes: (items contaminated with blood and body fluids, including cotton dressings, Linen, plaster casts, bedding etc.)
- g) Solid wastes: (wastes generated from disposable items other than waste sharps such as tubing, catheters, i. v. sets, etc.)

- h) Liquid waste: (waste generated from washing, cleaning, house keeping and disinfection activities including these activities in labs).
- i) Incineration ash : (from incineration of any biomedical waste)
- j) Chemical waste: (chemicals used in production of biologicals and disinfection).

1.4.1 Baseline Data for Bio-Medical Waste Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Required data from Districts
	Name of ULB		[name of ULB]	No. of Nagar Panchayat – 4 No. of Nagar Palika Parishad – 4 No of Municipal Corporation – 1
	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]	1648643
BMW1	Inventory of Biomedical Waste Generation			
BMW1a		Total no. of Bedded Hospitals	[Nos] / [No inventory]	603
BMW1b		Total no. of non-bedded HCF	[Nos] / [No inventory]	1544
BMW1c		Total no. Clinics	[Nos] / [No inventory]	1182
BMW1d		No of Veterinary Hospitals	[Nos] / [No inventory]	18
BMW1e		Pathlabs	[Nos] / [No inventory]	277
BMW1f		Dental Clinics	[Nos] / [No inventory]	NA

BMW1g		Blood Banks	[Nos] / [No inventory]	2
BMW1h		Animal Houses	[Nos] / [No inventory]	NA
BMW1i		Bio-research Labs	[Nos] / [No inventory]	NA
BMW1j		Others	[Nos] / [No inventory]	18
BMW2	Authorization of HCFs by SPCBs / PCCs			
BMW2a		Bedded HCFs	[Nos] / [No inventory]	603
BMW2b		Non-bedded HCFs	[Nos] / [No inventory]	1544
BMW3a	Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBMWTFs)			
BMW3a		No of CBMWTFs	(Nos)	3
BMW3b		Linkage with CBMWTFs	Yes/ No	Yes
BMW3c		Capacity of CBMWTFs	Adequate/ not adequate	Adequate
BMW3d		Requirements of CBMWTFs	[Required] / [not required]	Adequate facility available in the region
BMW3e		Captive Disposal Facilities of HCFs	[Nos] / [None]	[None]
BMW4	Compliance by CBMWTFs			
BMW4a		Compliance to standards	[Meeting/Not meeting/ NA]	Meeting standards. CBWTFs have valid permission to operate. Facilities have been found complying during regular inspections by UPPCB.
BMW4b		Barcode tracking by HCFs /	[100%/ Partly %/ None]	Directions

		CBMWTFs		issued to CBWTFs to comply with Bar Coding rules. Process already initiated.
BMW4c		Daily BMW lifting by CBMWTFs	[Kg / day]	2800[Kg / day]
BMW5	Status of Compliance by Healthcare Facilities			
BMW5a		Pre-segregation	[100%/ Partly %/ None]	[100%]
BMW5b		Linkage with CBMWTFs	[100%/ Partly %/ None]	[100%]

1.4.2 Action Plan for Bio-Medical Waste

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1	Segregation of Bio Medical Waste (BMW) at source of generation in specified Color Coded bags as per Biomedical Waste Management Rule, 2016	Ongoing	Health Department/ HCFs
2	GPS enabled vehicles for Biomedical wastes transportation	Immediate	Health Department/U PPCB/ CBWTFs
3	Publication of List of Registered HCFs	Immediate	Health Department
4	Cancellation of Licenses of HCFs violating Authorization of U PPCB.	Immediate	Health Department
5	Actions against defaulters of Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016	Immediate	U PPCB/Health Department
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Rules in HCFs & Occupiers. Grant of License to HCFs Constitute District Level Advisory Committee Fund Allocation to Government HCFs Publish List of Registered HCFs 	Immediate	Health Department

7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate Land for CBWTFs • Collection of Solid Waste other than BMW from HCFs 	Immediate	ULBs/ Village Panchayat
8	Grant of License to Veterinary Establishments	Immediate	Animal Husbandry/ Veterinary Dept.
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorization to HCFs and Occupiers • Action Against HCFs and CBWTFs • Inventorisation of Occupiers, Data on BMW generation, treatment • Submission of Annual report to CPCB. 	Immediate	UPPCB
10	Mass awareness campaigns and extensive training programs.	Ongoing	Health Department /UPPCB/ CBWTFs
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMW from HCFs Transported, Treated & disposed of in accordance with Rules. • Establish Bar coding & Global Positioning system for handling of BMW. • Training to all workers. Assist Occupier in Training. • Supply Non Chlorinated coloured Plastic Bags to Occupiers. 	Immediate	CBWTFs
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure BMW handling as per Rule. • Safe, Ventilated & Secured In house Storage of BMW. • No mixing of BMW with MSW. • Bar code system for Bio-medical waste collection Bags. 	Ongoing	Occupiers/ HCFs
13	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) for Bio-medical waste management.	Ongoing	ULBs/ UPPCB/ Development Authority/ NGOs/Education Department

1.5 Hazardous Waste Management

Hazardous waste is those that may contain toxic substance generated from industrial, hospital, some type of household waste. The improper handling, collection, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste material may cause substantial harm to human health or environment. Hazardous wastes can take the form of solids, liquids, sludges or contained gases and they are generated primarily by chemical production, manufacturing, and other industrial activities.

They may cause damage during inadequate storage, transportation, treatment or disposal operations. Improper hazardous-waste storage or disposal frequently contaminates surface and groundwater supplies. People living in homes built near old and abandoned waste disposal sites may be in a particularly vulnerable position. Hazardous wastes are classified on the basis of their biological, chemical, and physical properties. These properties generate materials that are either toxic, reactive, ignitable, corrosive, infectious, or radioactive.

1.5.1 Baseline Data for Hazardous Waste Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data required from Districts
HW1	Inventory of Hazardous Waste			
HW1a		No of HW Generating Industry	[Nos.]	266 operational 133 closed
HW1b		Quantity of HW	[MT/Annum]	7880.97 (MT/Annum)
HW1c		Quantity of Incinerable HW	[MT/Annum]	620.12[MT/Annum]
HW1d		Quantity of land-fillable HW	[MT/Annum]	4105.40[MT/Annum]
HW1e		Quantity of Recyclable / utilizable HW	[MT/Annum]	3155.45[MT/Annum]
HW2	Contaminated Sites and illegal industrial hazardous waste dumpsites			
HW2a		No of HW dumpsites	[MT/Annum]	[None]

HW2c		Probable Contaminated Sites	[Nos] / [None]	None
HW3	Authorization by SPCBs/PCCs			
HW3a		No of industries authorized	[Nos] (provide list)	266
HW3b		Display Board of HW Generation in front of Gate	[Nos]	266
HW3	Availability of Common Hazardous Waste TSDF			
HW3a		Common TSDF	[Nos]	02 – BOWML, Kanpur and UPWMP, Kanpur
HW3b		Industries linkage with TSDF	[Exists] / [No] / [Sent to Other District within State]	266
HW4	Linkage of ULBs in District with Common TSDF			
HW4a		ULBs linked to Common TSDFs for Domestic Hazardous Waste	[Nos.]	[No]

1.5.2 Action Plan Hazardous Waste Management

1.5.2.1 Short Term

S.NO.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1	Capacity building of SPCB.	90 Days	State Government/ UPPCB
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement Mechanism in SPCB: Use of technology, Strengthening and effective Public Grievance redressal System. Software development for tracking hazardous waste Performance Audit for TSDFs 	60 Days	Department of Environment/ UPPCB

3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of in-house “Hazardous Waste Incident Response Team” • Compulsory Emergency Response Plan for industries • Implement immediate response, assessment and remediation by the responsible party. 	90 Days	District Administration/ Director of Factories/ Labor Department/ Fire Department/ UPPCB
4	Imposition of Environmental Compensation on default	Ongoing	UPPCB
5	Finalise Remediation Objectives as per report submitted by Responsible Party.	90 Days	Department of Environment/ UPPCB
6	In-situ treatment or any other treatment of legacy waste where DPR is already prepared.	Upto 1 year or case to case basis	Department of Environment/ UPPCB/ CPCB
7	Identification of legacy waste and preparation of DPR for its treatment.	6 Month after release of fund and acquisition of land	Department of Environment/UPPCB/ CPCB
8	Installation of TSDF facility if common TSDF is not available within 75 km radius	180 days after allocation of land	District Administration/ Department of Environment/ UPPCB
9	Expansion of existing TSDF if required	180 days after allocation of land	District Administration/ Department of Environment, /UPPCB

1.5.2.2 Long Term

S.NO.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1	Hazardous waste recovery, recycling & disposal facility in upcoming industrial estate/Area Submit annual report/Plan for sound disposal of waste to MOEFCC	360 Days	State Government/ District Administration/ UPSIDC/ Development authorities/

			Department of Environment/ UPPCB
2	Labour Department to register, impart safe waste handling training and monitor health of workers engaged in waste handling	360 Days	Labour Department/ Director of Factories
3	Impetus for promotion of low cost innovative re-use, reduce techniques, methods.	360 Days	CPCB/UPPCB
4	Notification for buffer zone around TSDF facilities	360 days	District Administration/ Development Authorities
5	Land Allocation for Establishment of new TSDFs Fund Allocation for TSDF.	360 days	District Administration/ Department of Environment/ Department of Industries/ UPPCB
6	Remediation of contaminated sites	2-5 Years	Department of Environment/ District Administration/ UPPCB/ CPCB
7	Compliance of recommendations pertaining to the State as per NGT Orders in OA No. 804/2017 on 12-04-2019	Ongoing	State Government/ Department of Environment/ UPPCB

1.6 E-Waste Management

Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) is becoming major threat to the whole world. Rapid growth of technology, up-gradation of technical innovations and a high rate of Exchanging old electronic items have led to one of the fastest growing waste in the world. Its toxic emissions mixed with virgin soil and air and causing harmful effects to the entire biota either directly or indirectly. Direct impacts include release of acids, toxic compounds including heavy metals, carcinogenic chemicals and indirect

effects such as bio magnification of heavy metals. Many private firms are involved in collecting, dismantling, separation and exporting e-wastes for recyclers. However, strict regulations are currently being followed as on approval of such firms such as e-steward certification by Basel action network in US, they also involved in public awareness programs. E-Waste consists of end of electrical and electronic equipments and products such as : Refrigerator, Washing machines, Computers and } Printers, Televisions, Mobiles, I-pods etc.

1.6.1 Baseline Data for E- Waste Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data Required from Districts
EW1	Status of facilitating authorized collection of E-Waste			
EW1a		Does the citizen are able to deposit or provide E-Waste through Toll-free Numbers in the District	[Yes] / [No]	No
EW1c		Collection centers established by ULB in District	[Nos] / [None]	None
EW1d		Collection centers established by Producers or their PROs in the District	[Nos] / [None]	None
EW1e		Does the district has linkage with authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	[Yes] / [No]	Authorization to the 07 units (06 units dismantling & segregation and 01 unit recycling of E-

				waste) granted by UPPCB.
EW1f		No authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	[Yes] / [No]	Authorization to the 07 units (06 units dismantling & segregation and 01 unit recycling of E-waste) granted by UPPCB.
EW2	Status of Collection of E-Waste		[Yes] / [No]	
EW2a		Authorizing E-Waste collectors		[Authorized]
EW2b		Involvement of NGOs	[Nos] / [None]	Yes
EW2c		Does Producers have approached NGOs/ Informal Sector for setting up Collection Centers.	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]	Yes. Proposal for installation of E waste Recycling plant under Smart City in Ghaziabad
EW2d		Does ULBs have linkage with authorized Recyclers / Dismantlers	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]	[Yes]
EW4	Control E-Waste related pollution		[Yes] / [No]	
EW4a		Does informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of e-waste exists in District		Yes

EW4b		Does the administration closed illegal E-Waste recycling in the District	[Yes] / [No]	[Yes] around 80 units
EW4c		No of actions taken to close illegal trading or processing of E-Waste	[Yes] / [No]	80 units have been demolished by District Administration in Loni tehsil of District Ghaziabad
EW5	Creation of Awareness on E-Waste handling and disposal		[Yes] / [No]	
EW5a		Does PROs / Producers conducted any District level Awareness Campaigns		[Yes]
EW5c		Does District Administration conducted any District level Awareness Campaigns	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]	[Yes]
			[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]	

1.6.2 Action Plan for E-Waste Management

S.NO.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1.	Collection, Segregation and Channelization of e-waste pertaining to orphan products to recyclers/dismantlers	Immediate	ULBs
2.	Segregation of E-waste at source from MSW	Ongoing	ULBs/Nagar Nigam/ Waste Generator
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure no illegal e-waste processing No dumping of e-waste, HW & other wastes on banks of river 	Immediate	District Administration /ULBs/UPPCB/RTO

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No illegal transportation of e-waste. 		
4.	Industrial skill development activities for workers in dismantling and recycling units.	Immediate	Labour Department
5.	Monitoring & Compliance of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) - Authorization issue by CPCB.	Immediate	UPPCB
6.	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) for E-waste Management.	Ongoing	ULBs/ UPPCB/ Development Authority/ NGOs/Education Department
7.	Authorization to Manufacturers, Dismantlers, Recyclers, Refurbishes and Action against defaulters.	Immediate	UPPCB
8.	Integrated plan for implementation of EWM Rules, 2016.	Immediate	UPPCB
9.	Earmarking or allocation of industrial space or shed for e-waste dismantling/recycling units in industrial clusters	Immediate	Department of Industries.
10.	Status of Annual report sent to CPCB	30/09/2019	UPPCB
11	Recognition and Registration of workers of dismantling and recycling units.	Immediate	Labor Department
12	Implementation of EPR from producers	Immediate	Department of Industries/UPPCB

Water Quality Management Plan

Domestic Sewage Management
Plan

Industrial Waste Management
Plan

Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control
Board

2 Water Quality Management Plan

Systematic management of water resources is necessary to ensure the required balance between development pressures and the safeguarding of the natural and built environment for future generations. The purpose of Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) is to reduce discharge of pollutants into urban runoff from development projects by reducing or eliminating sources of pollutants, and managing site runoff volumes and flow rates through best Management Practices.

2.1 Baseline Data for Water Quality Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data required from Districts
WQ1	Inventory of water resources in District			
WQ1a		Rivers	[Nos] and [Length in Km]	02 (Hindon/Yamuna/Kali(East). Yamuna does not traverse through the boundary of Ghaziabad but 02 drains of Ghaziabad meet river Yamuna in Delhi
WQ1b		Length of Coastline	[in Km]	
WQ1c		Nalas/Drains meeting Rivers	[Nos]	12
WQ1d		Lakes / Ponds	[Nos] and [Area in Hectares]	??

WQ1e		Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge in District	[Automatic] (SW1a+IW1b)	23.473 MLD Industrial and 410 MLD Sewage
	Control of Groundwater Water Quality			
WQ2a		Estimated number of bore-wells	[Nos]	Related to CGWA
WQ2b		No of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	[Nos]	Related to CGWA
WQ2c		Number of groundwater polluted areas	[Nos]	01
WQ2d		Groundwater Availability	[adequate] / [not adequate]	Municipal Area of Ghaziabad is identified as over exploited area
WQ3	Availability of Water Quality Data			
WQ3a		Creation of monitoring cell	[Yes] / [No]	[Yes]
WQ3b		Access to Surface water and groundwater quality data at DM office	[Available] or [Not available]	[Not available]
WQ4	Control of River side Activities			
WQ4a	Control of River side Activities	River Side open defecation	[Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled] / [no Measures taken]	[Partly controlled]
WQ4b		Dumping of SW on river banks	[Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled]	[Partly controlled]

			/[no Measures taken]	
WQ4c		Control measures for idol immersion	[Measures taken] / [Measures taken post immersion] / [No Measures taken]	[Measures taken]
WQ5	Control of Water Pollution in Rivers			
WQ5a		Percentage of untreated sewage	[%] (automatic SM1g/SM1a)	[%] (automatic SM1g/SM1a)
WQ5b		Monitoring of Action Plans for Rejuvenation of Rivers	[Monitored] / [Not monitored] [not applicable]	[Monitored]
WQ5c		No of directions given to industries for Discharge of Untreated industrial wastewater in last 12 months	[Nos]	Total Defaulters-100 Show Cause- 26 Closure- 09 Fine – INR 9.70 Crores
WQ6	Awareness Activities			
WQ6a		District level campaigns on protection of water quality	[Nos in previous year]	–
WQ6b	Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan			
WQ6a		Creation of District Oil Spill Crisis Management Group	[Created] / [Not Created]	[Created]
WQ6b		Preparation District Oil Spill Disaster	[Created] / [Not Created]	[Prepared]

		Contingency Plan		
WQ7	Protection of Flood plains			
WQ7a		Encroachment of flood plains is regulated.	[Yes] / [No]	[Yes]
	Rainwater Harvesting			
WQ8a		Action plan for Rain water harvesting	[Implemented] / [Not implemented]	[Implemented]

2.2 Domestic Sewage Management Plan

Domestic sewage is generated by domestic activities including toilet, bathroom, clothes washing and kitchen cleaning activities. This sewage water contains high levels of micro-organisms, chemicals (nutrients) and other contaminants capable of causing human illness and adversely impacting on the local environment.

2.2.1 Baseline Data for Domestic Sewage Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data required from Districts
SM1	Inventory of Sewage Management			
SM1a		Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II cities and above	454 (Installed STP capacity)	454 (Installed STP capacity)
SM1b		No of Class-II towns and above	[Nos]	[Nos]
SM1c		No of Class-I towns and above	[Nos]	[Nos]

SM1d		No of Towns needing STPs	[Nos]	[Nos]
SM1e		No of Towns STPs installed	08	08
SM1f		Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers (directly or indirectly)	301 [MLD]	301 [MLD]
SM1g		Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly)	[Automatic]	[Automatic]
SM1h		Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	[MLD]	[MLD]
SM1i		No of industrial townships	[Nos]	[Nos]
SW2	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment			
SM2a		% sewage treated in STPs	66%	66%
SM2b		Total available Treatment Capacity	454MLD	454MLD
SM2c		Additional treatment capacity required	–	–
SM3	Adequacy of Sewerage Network			
SM3a		No of ULBs having partial underground sewerage network	[4]	[4]
SM3b		No of towns not having sewerage network	[Nos]	[Nos]

SM3c		% population covered under sewerage network	[Automatic]	[Automatic]
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2.2.2 Action Point for Sewage Management

S.No.	Action Point	Timeline	Implementing Department/Agency
A. SEWAGE MANAGEMENT			
2.1.2.1 Short Term Action Point			
1	Estimation of total sewage generation from City/Towns where sewage treatment facility does not exist and preparation of DPR for treatment of sewage	02 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned ULBs
2	Measurement of flow & load of all the drains contributing pollution load in Rivers	02 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned ULBs
3	Installation of Bar-meshes in the drains & regular cleaning & disposal of Solid Waste from them	03 Months	Concerned ULBs
4	Untapped drains to be provided with modular treatment facilities/ In-Situ bio-remediation.	06 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned ULBs
5	Completion and commissioning of under construction STPs	January 2020	U.P. Jal Nigam/ Govt. working Agencies
6	Formulation of Action Plan for long term use of treated water discharged from STPs	03 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam, Irrigation & Concerned ULBs in consultation with UPPCB/CPCB
7	Installation of Web Cams & OCEEMS in STPs	03 Month	U.P. Jal Nigam/ Operating Govt. Agencies

S.No.	Action Point	Timeline	Implementing Department/Agency
8	Formulation of Action Plan for income generation of STPs including installation of Solar Power Plants, Energy Plantation & sale of sludge and treated water, bio-composting etc.	03 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam & ULBs
9	Obtaining Consent to Operate/Establish and Hazardous Authorization from UPPCB	02 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam/ Operating Govt. Agencies
10	Preparation of DPR for channelization including diversion of sewage generated from household / township / villages to sewer lines and interception of all drains (excluding drains carrying industrial wastewater) for ensuring proper treatment through upcoming STPs.	Within 3 Months	Jal Nigam / Nagar Nigam, Concerned Districts
11	Septage Management in the areas where sewerage network does not exist	Within 6 Months	ULBs/Jal Nigam
2.1.2.2 Long Term Action Point			
1	Laying of Sewerage Network & Connection of households to the sewer line in order to utilize the installed capacity of existing STPs	24Months from sanction of DPR	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned ULBs
2	Establishment of Sewage Treatment Plants of adequate capacity	24 to 30 Months from sanction of DPR	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned ULBs
3	Tapping & diversion of the drains having high sewage load to STPs to be constructed on I&D model	24 to 30 Months from sanction of DPR	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned ULBs
4	Infrastructure Development in Irrigation/Horticulture/ Sprinkling/Industrial use etc. and ensuring use of treated water	24 to 30 Months from sanction of DPR	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned ULBs
5	Installation of Solar Power Plant & Energy Plantations in the vacant	12 Months from	U.P. Jal Nigam/ Operating

S.No.	Action Point	Timeline	Implementing Department/Agency
	land of STPs	sanction of DPR	Govt. Agencies
6	Installation of supplementary/tertiary treatment system in existing STPs which are not able to achieve discharge norms in the present system	12 Months from sanction of DPR	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned ULBs
7	Treatment of waste water in Rural areas flowing into the river by Bio-remediation/Phyto-remediation/Oxidation Pond etc.	12 Months	Gram Panchayat, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development Departments, Rastriya Swachta Mission-Gramin
8	Ensuring ODF in all the villages situated along the river	12 Months	Gram Panchayat, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development Departments, Rastriya Swachta Mission-Gramin

2.2 Industrial Wastewater Management Plan

Industrial wastewater is one of the important and major pollution sources of Water. A huge amount of industrial wastewater was discharged into rivers, lakes and coastal areas. This resulted in serious pollution problems in the water environment and causes negative effects to the eco-system and human's life. There are many types of industrial wastewater based on different industries and contaminants. Each sector produces its own particular combination of pollutants.

2.2.1 Baseline Data for Industrial Wastewater Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data required from Districts
IWW1	Inventory of industrial wastewater Generation in District			
IWW1a		No of Industries discharging wastewater	Nos	365
IWW1b		Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	[MLD]	23.473[MLD]
IWW1c		Quantity of treated IWW discharged into Nalas / Rivers	[MLD]	23.473[MLD]
IWW1d		Quantity of un-treated or partially treated IWW discharged into lakes	(MLD)	0
IWW1e		Prominent Type of Industries	[Agro based/ Textile dye / Metallurgical] / Pharma / Surface treatment/ Chemical/ Distilleries/ Sugar Mills/ Pesticides/ Power plants/ Mining/ Automobile)	[Textile dyeing.] / [Metallurgical] / [Pharma] / Surface treatment
IWW1f		Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	Nos/ No CETFs	01
IWW2	Status of compliance by Industries in treating wastewater			

IWW2a		No of Industries meeting Standards	[Nos]	326
IWW2b		No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	Nos	Closure order issued – 39 Show Cause Notices issued - 36
IWW2c		No of complaints received or number of recurring complaints against industrial pollution in last 3 months	Nos	Central Pollution Control Board has an online complain redressal system SAMEER which is being monitored by CPCN. The latest report of CPCG for UPPCB Ghaziabad from 01.11.2018 to 04.05.2020 is as below No. of Complaints Received - 585 No. of Complaints Resolved -

				494
AWW4	Status of Action taken for not meeting discharge standards			
IWW4a		No industries closed for exceeding standards in last 3 months	Nos	Closure order issued – 39 Show Cause Notices issued - 36
IWW4b		No of industries where Environmental Compensation was imposed By SPCBs	Nos	55

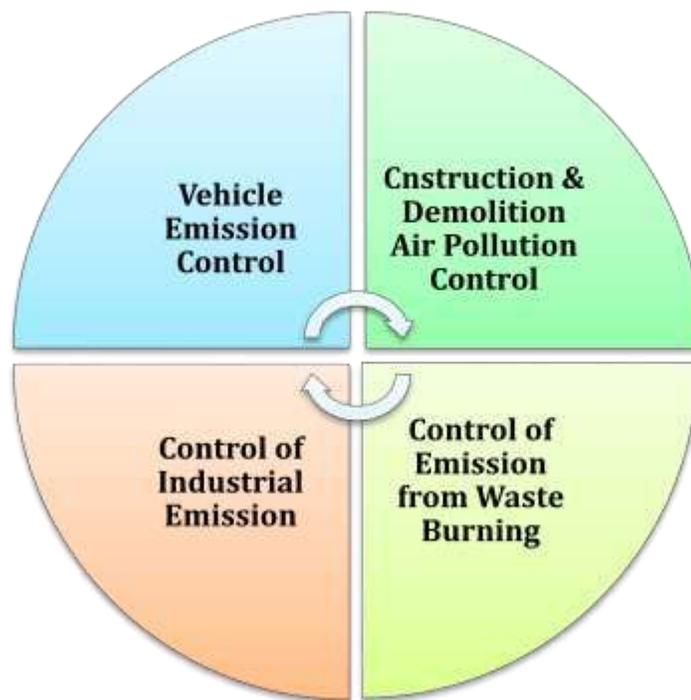
2.2.2 Action Point for Industrial Waste Management

S.No.	Action Point	Timeline	Implementing Department/Agency
2.2.2.1 Short Term Action Point			
1	Reinventorisation of Water Polluting Industries in the catchment area of the drains and their status with respect to consent, installation of ETP, adequacy of ETP and final discharge point	03 Months	UPPCB, UPSIDC, ULBs & Department of Industries
2	Monitoring of water polluting industries and ensuring closure of industries which are operating without consent or non-compliant	Quarterly	UPPCB & CPCB

3	Installation of OCEEMS, Flow Meter & Web Cams in large and medium category of GPs with connectivity to the server of CPCB and UPPCB	03 Months	UPPCB
4	Closure and legal action against the illegal water polluting industries operating in non-confirming /residential areas	Ongoing	District Level Inter-Departmental Enforcement Committee having representatives of Administration, Police, UPPCB, ULBs, Development Authority, Power Corporation, Department of Industries etc.
2.2.2.2 Long Term Action Point			
1	Adoption of cleaner technologies by water polluting industrial sectors having major impact on water quality of the river. for eg. – Electroplating, Dyeing, Pulp & Paper industries etc.	24 Months	UPPCB, CPCB & Department of Industries
2	Imposing stringent norms in Distillery, Pulp & Paper, Slaughter House & Tannery sectors	24 Months	Departments of Environment, Industries, Excise & UPPCB
3	Reducing abstraction of ground water by reuse/recycle of treated effluent by installation of additional treatment facilities & process improvement	12 Months	CGWA, CPCB, Department of Industries & UPPCB
4	Use of treated effluent from CETPs for industrial and irrigation purposes	12 Months	Department of Industries, SPVs, Operating Agencies, UPPCB & CPCB
5	Up gradation of existing ETPs by installation of Auto-	12 Months	Department of Industries,

	Chemical Dosing System for Physico-Chemical Treatment in Textile, Electroplating, Chrome Recovery System etc. & Mechanical Sludge e-watering System		UPPCB & CPCB
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Air Quality Management Plan



Uttar Pradesh Pollution
Control Board

2 Air Quality Management Plan

Air quality affects our health, the livability of our cities and towns, and our environment. Air pollution, particularly from human activity, can cause health problems that affect the heart and lungs, and can cause cancer. Even short-term exposure to air pollution can cause health problems. Children, the elderly and people with existing heart and lung conditions are especially affected by air pollution.

Air quality management refers to all the activities a regulatory authority undertakes to help protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of air pollution. There is a continuous review and assessment of goals and strategies based on their effectiveness. All parts of this process are informed by **scientific research** that provides air quality managers with essential understanding of how pollutants are emitted, transported and transformed in the air and their effects on human health and the environment.

3.1 Baseline Data for Air Quality Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data required from Districts
AQ1	Availability of Air Quality Monitoring Network in District			
AQ1a		Manual Air Quality monitoring stations of SPCBs /CPCB	[Nos] / [None]	02 self/ 04 outsource
AQ1c		Automatic monitoring stations Operated by SPCBs / CPCB	[Nos] / [None]	04

AQ2	Inventory of Air Pollution Sources			
AQ2a		Identification of prominent air polluting sources	[Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [Unpaved Roads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [Brick Kiln] / [Industrial Estate] / [Others] (Multiple selection)	Source proportionate study has not been carried out yet
AQ2b		No of Non-Attainment Cities	[Nos / [None]	Ghaziabad is identified
AQ2c		Action Plans for non-attainment cities	[Prepared] / [Not yet prepared]	[Prepared]
AQ3	Availability of Air Quality Monitoring Data at DMs Office			
AQ3a		Access to air quality data from SPCBs & CPCB through Dashboard	[Available] / [Not yet Available]	[Available]
AQ4	Control of Industrial Air Pollution			
AQ4a		No of Industries meeting Standards	[Nos]	342 (RED category industries)
AQ4b		No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	[Nos]	Closure orders issued – 06 Show Cause Notices issued – 07

AQ5	Control of Non-industrial Air Pollution sources			
AQ5a		Control open burning of Stubble –during winter	[Nos]	33 incidents
AQ5b		Control Open burning of Waste – Nos of actions Taken	[Nos]	October 2019, total fine of Rs 55,000/- have been imposed out of which 27,500/- have been received.
AQ5c		Control of forest fires	[SOP available] / [No SoP]	[SOP available] / [No SoP]
AQ5d		Vehicle pollution check centres	[%covered]	117 in Gaziabad]
AQ5e		Dust Suppression Vehicles	[% covered]	Ghaziabad Development Authority is carrying out water sprinkling on 51KM of road with the

				help of 17 tankers. Nagar Nigam, Ghaziabad is carrying out water sprinkling on 90KM of road with the help of 20 tankers and 05 mist sprinklers in each zone under Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam. NHAI has deployed more than 34 tankers at the 02 under construction projects in Ghaziabad
AQ6	Development of Air Pollution complaint redressal system			
AQ6a		Mobile App / Online based air pollution complaint redressing system of SPCBs.	[Available] / [Not available]	Available. Swatch Vayu app and Sameer app is operational

3.2 Action Plan for Air Quality Management Plan

3.2.1 Vehicle emission control

3.2.1.1 Long Term Action Plan: Reduce congestion

Sl. No	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
i	Plying of electric buses for public transport including establishment of sufficient charging stations.	360 days	Transport Department
ii	Prepare plan for construction of expressways/bypasses to avoid congestion due to non-destined vehicles.	360 days	N.H.A.I. /PWD
iii	Construction of peripheral road around the cities to avoid congestion.	360 days	N.H.A.I./PWD
iv	Arrangement of Multi-level Parking Facilities	360 days	Nagar Nigam/Development Authorities
vi	Development/Strengthening of Bike zone/Cycle zone at metro/railways/bus stations from where travelers hire bi-cycle to reach the destination.	360 days	Nagar Nigam/Development Authorities

vii	Initiate steps for retrofitting of particulate filters in diesel vehicles, when BS-VI fuels are available	360 days	Vehicle Manufacturing Companies/Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH)
viii	Use of Bio-Ethanol in the urban transport system/waste to energy.	360 days	Transport Department
3.2.1.2 Short Term Action Plan			
i	Launch extensive drive against polluting vehicles for ensuring strict compliance	Ongoing	R.T.O/Traffic Police
ii	Launch public awareness campaign for air pollution control, vehicle maintenance, minimizing use of personal vehicles, lane discipline, etc.	Ongoing	R.T.O/ Traffic Police
iii	Prevent parking of vehicles in the non-designated areas	Ongoing	Traffic Police/ Nagar Nigam
iv	Prepare & implement action plan to check fuel adulteration and random monitoring of fuel quality data	30 days	District Supply Officer/Oil companies
v	Prepare & implement plan for widening of roads and improvement of infrastructure for decongestion of road	90 days	Nagar Nigam
vi	Steps for promoting battery operated vehicles including establishment of	120 days	Transport Department/Nagar Nigam & Development Authorities

	charging stations.		
vii	Install weigh in motion bridges at the borders of cities/towns and States to prevent overloading of vehicles	180 days	Transport Department
viii	Synchronize traffic movements/Introduce intelligent traffic systems for lane-driving	180 days	Traffic Police
ix	Installation of remote sensor based PUC system	180 days	Traffic Police

3.2.2 Other Steps to control Air Pollution

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
3.2.2.1 Long Term Action Plan			
i)	Dead Bodies of Animals should be disposed through proper treatment facility like rendering plant etc.	360 days	Nagar Nigam
ii)	Installation of CAAQMS by polluting units/institutions etc. under "Polluters Pay Principles".	360 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
iii)	Source Apportionment, Emission Inventory & Carrying Capacity Assessment	Source Apportionment Study is being carried out by IIT Delhi	U.P. Pollution Control Board
iv)	Tree Plantation for mitigation of air pollution based open location of pollution sources and Windrose data	360 days	Forest department/Development Authority/IMD/Regional Office & UPPCB

3.2.2.2 Short Term Action Plan

i)	Air Quality Index to be calculated and disseminated to the people through website and other media (on maximum fortnightly basis for manually operated monitoring stations and real time basis for continuous monitoring stations)	15days, and thereafter, continue as regular activity	U.P. Pollution Control Board
ii)	Establish an Air Quality Management Division at SPCB/PCC Head Quarters to oversee air quality management activities in the State and interact with CPCB	30 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
iii)	Set-up and publicize helpline in the city/town as well as SPCB/PCC HQ for complaints against reported non-compliance	30 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
iv)	Engage with concerned authorities on continual basis for maximizing coverage of LPG/PNG for domestic and commercial cooking with target of 100% coverage (<i>Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala+ Yojana in urban areas</i>)	30 days	District Supply Officer
v)	Monitoring of DG sets and action against violations. Fine should be imposed on defaulters.	30 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board,
vi)	Street vendors are to be controlled strictly in respect of removing their wastes and debris before leaving the site of operation	30 days	Nagar Nigam /Development Authorities
vii)	Complete ban on littering of streets with municipal solid wastes (MSW). Segregation & source collection at source of MSW to be implemented.	30 days	Nagar Nigam/Development Authorities
viii)	If Air Quality Index found severe or above grade, ensure	90 days	Nagar Nigam

	availability of masks to public for protection.		
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3.2.3 Control of air pollution from constructions and demolition activities

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
i)	Enforcement of Construction & Demolition Rules 2016. Fine should be imposed on defaulting units.	15 days , and thereafter, continue as regular activity	Urban Development/Development Authorities
ii)	Control measures for fugitive emissions from material handling, conveying and screening operations through water sprinkling, curtains, barriers and dust suppression units;		Urban Development/Development Authorities
iii)	Ensure carriage of construction material in closed/covered vessels		Development authorities/ Regional Transport Department
iv)	Environmental aspects should be included during preparation of master plan for development of city.	Proposed Master Plan for Ghaziabad City 2021	Urban Development/Development Authorities
v)	Builders should leave 33% area for green belt in residential colonies. Plantation should be done as per Office order No. H16405/220/2018/02 dated 16.02.2018 available on website of the Board .i.e., www.uppcb.com.	Within a reasonable timeframe	Urban Development/Development Authorities/ housing companies
vi)	All construction areas must be covered to avoid dispersion of particulate matter	30 days	Nagar Nigam/Development Authorities

3.2.4 Control of emissions from biomass/crop residue/garbage/municipal solid waste burning

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
i)	Launch extensive drive against open burning of bio-mass, crop residue, garbage, leaves, etc.	90 days	Nagar Nigam
ii)	Regular check and control of burning of municipal solid wastes and use of fire extinguisher for control of fire in municipal solid waste and bio mass.		Nagar Nigam
iii)	Proper collection of horticulture waste (bio-mass) and its disposal following composting-cum-gardening approach		Nagar Nigam
iv)	Ensure ban on burning of agriculture waste and crop residues and its implementation	180 days	Agriculture Department & U.P. Pollution Control Board
v)	Door to Door collection of segregated waste by agency and then its disposal directly in plant without dumping it on land.	90 days	Nagar Nigam
vi)	Establishment of composting pits in Parks/ residential societies etc for management of biodegradable waste.	90 days	Nagar Nigam/GDA
vii)	No plot should be left open more than 02 years and planting of trees must be mandatory on vacant plots.	90 days	Nagar Nigam/GDA

3.2.5 Action Points for Control of Industrial Emissions

3.2.5.1 Long Term Action Plan

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
i)	Conversion of natural draft brick kilns to induced draft using zigzag technique in a phased manner (only for NCR)	360 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
ii)	Installation of appropriate air pollution control devices in factory units/industries.	180 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
iii)	Development of mobile facility/van for continuous ambient air quality monitoring for different localities.	360 days	Nagar Nigam

3.2.5.2 Short Term Action Plan

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
I.	Identification of brick kilns and their regular monitoring including use of designated fuel, and closure of unauthorized units	60 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
II.	Monitoring of industrial emission including real time online monitoring through OCEMS (Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System) and live camera feed and to take action against non-complying industrial units	60 days, and thereafter, regular activity	U.P. Pollution Control Board
III.	Bank guarantee should be taken for the compliance of conditions imposed in CTO/CTE for control of Environmental Pollution from industries. The bank guarantee shall be forfeited in case of any violation. Verification of these	60 days, and thereafter, regular activity	U.P. Pollution Control Board

	conditions to be carried out by UPPCB/selected Third Party Institutions/Quality control agencies etc.		
IV.	Installation of web cams and OCEMS in Grossly Polluting Industries.	60 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
V.	Power plant controls -implement stricter NOx and SO2 standards with continuous monitoring	60 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
VI.	Stricter dust control on stone crushers	60 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
VII.	Introduce and implement stringent PM10 and PM2.5 norms in industries through installations of wet scrubbers	60 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board

Other Management Plan

Mining Activity Management Plan

Noise Pollution Management Plan

Uttar Pradesh Pollution
Control Board

4 Other Management Plan

4.1 Mining Activity Management plan

4.1.1 Baseline Data for Mining Activity Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data required from Districts
MI1a	Inventory of Mining in District			
MI1a	Mineable areas for River sand ore available in Pachaira, Navraspur River Bed in tehsil Loni	Type of Mining Activity	[Sand Mining] / [Iron Ore] / [Bauxite] / [Coal] / Other [specify] Multiple selection in order of magnitude of operations	Open Casting Sand Mining
MI1b		No of Mining licenses given in the District	[Nos]	Nil
MI1c		Area covered under mining	[Sq Km]	Nil
MI1d		Area of District	[Sq Km]	Nil
MI1e		Sand Mining	[Yes] / [No]	No
MI1f		Area of sand Mining	[River bed] / [Estuary] / [Non -river deposit]	Pachaira, Navraspur River Bed, Loni, Ghaziabad
MI2	Compliance to Environmental Conditions			
MI2a		No of Mining areas meeting Environmental Clearance Conditions	[Nos]	0
MI2b		No of Mining areas meeting Consent Conditions of SPCBs / PCCs	[Nos]	0
MI3a	Mining related environmental Complaints			0

MI3b		No of pollution related complaints against Mining Operations in last 1 year	[Nos]	01
MI4	Action against non-complying mining activity			Lease Terminated
MI4a		No of Mining operations suspended for violations to environmental norms	[Nos]	0
MI4b		No of directions issued by SPCBs	[Nos]	0

4.1.2 Action Points for Land Degradation – Mining

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeline	Concerned Department
1.	Adoption of sustainable and systematic mining practices	Ongoing	Mining Dept.
2.	Enforcing strict control measures against air pollution.	Immediate	UPPCB
3.	Enforcing strict control measures against water pollution	Ongoing	UPPCB
4.	Enforcing strict control measures against noise pollution	Ongoing	UPPCB
5.	Establishment of green belt in and around mining lease areas and planting of rows of trees along roadsides to hold the spread of dust over larger areas	Ongoing	Mine Consent / Forest Dept.
6.	Establishment of railway routes, conveyor belt, rope-way, etc. to minimize road transport	3 year	Railway/ Mining Dept.
7.	Adoption of appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures in the mining lease area to hold run-off and increase infiltration.	Ongoing	Concerned Mines

			/Mining Dept.
8.	Stabilization and consolidation of inactive dumps through engineering and vegetative measures	1 Year	Concerned Mines /Mining Dept.
9.	Strict implementation of reclamation and rehabilitation measures both within and outside the mining lease areas	Ongoing	Concerned Mines /Mining Dept.

4.2 Noise Pollution Management Plan

4.2.1 Baseline Data for Noise Pollution Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data required from Districts
NP1	Availability Monitoring equipment			
NP1a		No. of noise measuring devices with district administration	Nos/ None	[None]
NP1b		No. of noise measuring devices with SPCBs	Nos/None	02
NP2	Capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities			
NP2a		capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities	[Available/ Not available]	[Available]
NP2	Management of Noise related complaints			
NP2a		No of complaints received on noise pollution in last 1 year	[Nos]	[Nos]
				[Nos]

NP2b		No of complaints redressed	Nos	
NP3	Compliance to ambient noise standards		[Regular Activity/ Occasional/ Never]	[Regular Activity]
NP3a		Implementation of Ambient noise standards in residential and silent zones	[carried out / not carried out]	[carried out]
NP3b		Noise monitoring study in district	[Installed/ Partial/ Not Installed]	[Not Installed]
NP3c		Sign boards in towns and cities in silent zones		

4.2.2 Action Points for Noise Pollution

S.No.	Action Points	Timeline	Concerned Department
1.	Impose restrictions in traffic hours	Ongoing	RTO /Traffic Police
2.	To restrict the vehicular honking	Ongoing	RTO /Traffic Police
3.	Impose restrictions of operating hours for various urban functional zones	Ongoing	RTO /Traffic Police
4.	Establish suitable buffer zones around residential areas in order to insulate from noise emanating areas such as commercial, industrial, road, railway traffic, etc.	Immediate	Development Authority
5.	Impose restriction on any sound creating activities in the silent zone	Ongoing	Dist. Admin.
6.	Enforce the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules. 2000	Immediate	Department of Home
7.	A loud speaker or a public address system shall not be used except after obtaining written permission from the authority	Ongoing	Dist. Admin.
8.	A loudspeaker/ any other musical instrument or a public address system shall not be used at night (between 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.)	Ongoing	Dist. Admin./ District Police

9.	No person shall use, operate or permit the use or operation of a loud speaker in any public places or within distance of 200 meters from any public places or in any place of public entertainment.	Ongoing	Dist. Admin/ District Police
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Bio-Diversity/ Wetland Conservation Plan

**Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control
Board**

B. Bio-diversity Conservation Plan

1. Introduction

Biodiversity encompasses the variety of all life on earth including terrestrial, marine and aquatic ecosystems. It includes diversity at three levels: Genetic Diversity (within species), Species Diversity (between species) and Ecosystem Diversity (between ecosystems). Biodiversity is essential for human survival and well being. It forms the core of all development actions since it provides food, fodder, medicines, water, clean air and other goods and services.

2. Uttar Pradesh at a Glance

It is the fourth largest (area wise) and most populous state in the country. On 3.7% of the total area of the country, Uttar Pradesh supports 16.49% of the human population of India and about 12% of the livestock population. The population density in the state is 828 persons per km'. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. The state is well drained by a number of rivers- the Ganga, Yamuna, Ramganga, Gomti, Ghaghra, Gandak, Chambal, Betwa, Ken, Son etc. The total forest/tree cover is 21,720 sq. km. which represents 9.01% of the total geographical area of the state. The recorded forest area is 16,583 km' which is 6.88% of the state's geographical area. The state is home to one National Park and 24 wildlife sanctuaries. Latest Remote Sensing Applications Center (RSAC) records show that U.P. has 1445,178 ha area (4.8% of its geographical area) as wetlands. About 2881 species of plants are recorded from Uttar Pradesh which is about 6.34% of the total species of India. The National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources has recorded about 115 species of fish in U.P. from 20 rivers. Out of this, 109 are native fishes and 06 are exotic fishes.

3. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

The Biological Diversity Act 2002 No. 18 of 2003 was passed on 5th February, 2003. The Act provides for conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources, knowledge and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. For implementing the provisions of Biological Diversity Act, Hon'ble NGT have also issued the directions given at Sl. No. 11 is as stated below:

"In above background, having considered the submissions made by the learned counsels, we direct as follows:

- (i) The Chief Secretaries of all the States, where the defaults are continuing, may consider giving a warning to the Panchayat Secretaries for their past failures, recording the same in their service record and give direction to the officers who are responsible for the job to ensure compliance with 100% constitution of BMCs and PBRs by 31.01.2020 failing which coercive measures may have to be considered against them. The Chief Secretaries may

evolve a mechanism for ensuring a monthly meeting to be attended by the Chairman and Member Secretaries of State Biodiversity Boards, Secretaries, Panchayat, Environment and Forest starting from September, 2019.

- (ii) The States will be accountable for the defaults and required to deposit a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs per month each from 01.02.2020 with the CPCB to be utilized for restoration of the environment. The States will be at liberty to recover the said amount from the persons committing the default.
- (iii) The MoEF&CC and National Biodiversity Authority may hold a review meeting every month from September 2019 till the above task is completed.
- (iv) The MoEF&CC may file a compliance report after collecting the necessary data from all the States on or before 15.02.2020. The Monitoring Committee of the MoEF&CC may oversee the quality of PBRs on sample basis by evolving a suitable mechanism”.

In this context, following letters were issued by Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. to Principal Secretary, Panchayati Raj Dept, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh and Principal Secretary, Nagar Vikas Vibhag, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh regarding constitution of BMCs and preparing PBRs at every local body:

- (i) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 96/10-7 dt. 27-08-2019 to Principal Secretary, Nagar Vikas Vibhag, Govt. of U.P.
- (ii) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 97/10-7 dt. 27-08-2019 to Principal Secretary, Panchayati Raj Vibhag, Govt. of U.P.
- (iii) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 158/10-7 dt. 20-09-2019 to Principal Secretary, Panchayati Raj Vibhag, Govt. of U.P.
- (iv) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 159/10-7 dt. 20-09-2019 to Principal Secretary, Nagar Vikas Vibhag, Govt. of U.P.
- (v) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 191/10-7 dt. 04-10-2019 to Principal Secretary, Nagar Vikas Vibhag, Govt. of U.P.
- (vi) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 192/10-7 dt. 04-10-2019 to Principal Secretary, Panchayati Raj Dept., Govt. of U.P.

As per the sub-section (1) of Section 41 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002, every local body (Panchyati Raj Vibhag and Nagar Vikas Vibhag) shall constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) within its area. As per the provisions of Biological Diversity Rules- 22(6) the People's Biodiversity Register” means a Register shall contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use or any other traditional knowledge associated with them.

The People's Biodiversity Registers shall be documented by the BMCs constituted by the Panchyati Raj Vibhag at Gram Panchayat level/Block Panchayat level and Nagar Vikas Vibhag at Nagar Nigam, Nagar Palika Parishad and Nagar Panchayat level. The Divisional Forest Officer of

the respective divisions will facilitate and provide technical support to Gram Vikas Adhikari and Nagar Vikas Adhikari in constituting BMCs and Preparing PBRs.

For implementing the provisions of Biological Diversity Act and the directions issued by Hon'ble NGT, the Short Term & Long-Term Action points for District Environmental Committee are summarized below.

4. Action Points for Bio-diversity Conservation

4.1 Short Term Action Point:

Sr. No.	Action Point	Timeline	Departments
1	Every local body shall constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee within its area.	Immediate	ULBs
2	The Biodiversity Management Committee will also be involved in documentation of biodiversity (PBR, People's Biodiversity Register) and associated traditional knowledge (TK).	Immediate	Dist. Administration
3	Maintain data about local Vaidis and practitioners using biological resources.	Immediate	AYUSH
4	Gram Panchayat Adhikari/Nagar Vikas Adhikari will organize regular meetings within a village setting.	Immediate	Panchayati Raj
5	Organize training of members in identification and collection of data on biological resources and traditional knowledge programmes for capacity building.	Immediate	Forest Dept.
6	It is also important to involve the experts and students of school/colleges in the process of preparing PBRs.	Immediate	Dept. of Education

4.2 Long Term Action Points:

Sr. No.	Action Point	Timeline	Departments
1	The Biodiversity Management Committee will also be involved in revalidating of People's Biodiversity Register and associated traditional knowledge	Ongoing	Dist. Administration
2	Maintain register containing information about details of access of biological resources and traditional knowledge granted.	Ongoing	Forest Dept.
3	Levying charges by way of collection fees for accessing/ collecting bio-resources for commercial purpose within its area of jurisdiction, as per the Act.	Ongoing	Dist. Administration /Forest Dept.
4	Documenting PBRs will also help to stop illegal access of bio-resources within its area of jurisdiction and empower the local communities, making them aware of their rights, as well as conserving biodiversity for their future as well.	Ongoing	Forest Dept./ Horticulture

{The process of constituting BMCs and Preparing PBRs at every local body level will be implemented by Panchyati Raj Vibhag at Gram Panchayat level/Block Panchayat level and Nagar Vikas Vibhag at Nagar Nigam, Nagar Palika Parishad and Nagar Panchayat level. The Divisional Forest Officer will facilitate and provide technical support in constituting BMCs and Preparing PBRs.}

**Monitoring
Mechanism
Plan**

**Uttar Pradesh Pollution
Control Board**

C. Monitoring Mechanism Plan

The NGT in O.A. 606/2018 vide order dated 26-04-2019 directed Chief Secretary, U.P. to monitor the compliance, Develop Monitoring mechanism & Submit Quarterly compliance. Further, in this regard, **Three Tier Monitoring Mechanism** was adopted by State & Dedicated monitoring portal www.upecp.in was developed, which will follow the “convergence” approach even at monitoring level. The monitoring mechanism is divided into 3 steps.

- 1- **District Environment Committee(D.E.C)** constituted under District Magistrates and Convenor is District Forest Officer, in the 1st week of every month meeting will be conducted with D.E.C. members, and information will be furnished to the D.F.O. by the officials of the concerned Departments, which will be uploaded on the *upecp.in* portal by DSTO with the help of NIC centre.
 - (a) **District Environment Committee under Commissioner** will review the uploaded information and verify by 2nd week of the month.
- 2- **Review by State Level Committees (SLC)** information uploaded by DSTO that has been reviewed by District Environment Committee under Commissioner will be Queried & approved by SLC by the 3rd week of the month.
- 3- **Review under Chief Secretary** information will be compiled by SLC from the portal uploaded by all districts of Uttar Pradesh and will be presented to the Chief Secretary which is reviewed by 4th week of every month.

1. Proposal for Establishment of District Monitoring Cell & Control Room

Districts having stretches of critically polluted rivers have been earmarked for development of Monitoring Cell and Control Room under NMCG. There are total 9 Monitoring cell and control rooms have been proposed to be set up in 9 districts. Similarly, District Administration need to identify other major issues regarding monitoring of pollution related concerns in the district. To assess the current status and formulating of major actions to be taken in order to mitigate those issues, by implementing stringent monitoring protocol. It is important to build a strong network for monitoring. Thus, in order to strengthen the existing network, stringent monitoring at district level is required to be done at regular intervals and it same has to be sincerely monitored to identify the violators.

2. Roles and Responsibility of Monitoring Cell & Control Room

- To analyze the data received.
- To co-ordinate with all different departments under the control room and disseminate information as and when required.
- To issue alerts regarding non-functioning of OCEMS and Web cameras.
- To prepare report and send to competent authority
- Prepare daily reports on basis of data received.

3. Current Status of Monitoring Stations in the District

Current status of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations Network in the District and further proposal

CURRENT STATUS AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS IN DISTRICT				PROPOSED AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS IN DISTRICT			
Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS)		Manual Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations		Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS)		Manual Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations	
Number of Places	Number of Stations	Number of Places	Number of Stations	Number of Places	Number of Stations	Number of Places	Number of Stations
1.) Vasundhara sec-16, Ghaziabad	1	Amko Export BS Road, Ghaziabad	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.) District Combined Hospital, Sanjay Nagar, Ghaziabad	1						
3.) Loni Nagar Palika, Loni Ghaziabad	1	Atlas Sahibabad, Ghaziabad	1				
4.) Loni Nagar Palika, Loni, Ghaziabad	1						

4. Current status of Water Sampling Stations Network in the District and further proposal

CURRENT STATUS OF WATER SAMPLING POINTS		PROPOSED WATER SAMPLING POINTS	
Number of Places	Number of Points	Number of Places	Number of Points
Hindon River	4 (Karheda, Road Bridge, Chhizarsi, Kuleshara)		
Drains	10 (Pratap Vihar drain, Indirapuram drain, Near shalimar Garden drain, Tapping point of Sahibabad Drain, Arthala drain, Karheda drain, Meerut Road Kaila Bhatta drain, Hindon Vihar drain, Jawali Drain, Dasna Drain)		
STPs	8 (74 MLD, Indirapuram, 56 MLD, Trans Hindon, Indirapuram, 56 MLD, Indirapuram, 56 MLD, Dudahaida Vijay Nagar, 70 MLD Dudahaida Vijay Nagar, 56 MLD, Govindpuram, 56 MLD, Morty, Ghaziabad, 30 MLD Sadullabad, Loni		

C.E.T.P	1 (Apparel Park Tronica City CETP, Phase-I (for textile units), Ghaziabad)		
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5. Current status of Industries/Pollution sources in the districts

CURRENT STATUS OF INDUSTRIES/POLLUTION SOURCES		UPCOMING INDUSTRIES/POLLUTION CAUSING SETUPS	
Location	Number of Industries	Location	Number
Jawali	61		
Hindon vihar Drain	0		
Kaila bhatta road drain	22		
Arthala Drain	8		
Indirapuri Drain	121		
Pratap Vihar Drain	0		
Dasna Drain	16		
Karedha Drain	28		
Sahibabad Drain	190		
B.S. Road Industrial Drain	34		

6. Current Status Of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations Network In District

CURRENT STATUS OF WATER SAMPLING POINTS		PROPOSED WATER SAMPLING POINTS	
Number of Places	Number of Points	Number of Places	Number of Points
Hindon River	4 (Karheda, Road Bridge, Chhizarsi, Kuleshara)		
Drains	10 (Pratap Vihar drain, Indirapuram drain, Near shalimar Garden drain, Tapping point of Sahibabad Drain, Arthala drain, Karheda drain, Meerut Road Kaila Bhatta drain, Hindon Vihar drain, Jawali Drain, Dasna Drain)		
STPs	8 (74 MLD, Indirapuram, 56 MLD, Trans Hindon, Indirapuram, 56 MLD, Indirapuram, 56 MLD, Dudahaida Vijay Nagar, 70 MLD Dudahaida Vijay Nagar, 56 MLD, Govindpuram, 56 MLD, Morty, Ghaziabad, 30 MLD Sadullabad, Loni)		
C.E.T.P			

	1 (Apparel Park Tronica City CETP, Phase-I (for textile units), Ghaziabad)		
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**Plantation
Action
Plan**

D. Plantation Action Plan

In Ghaziabad 7.33 percentage of geographical area of district is under forest and tree cover which has increased increased/decreased by 240928 sq km in comparison to year 2019. To achieve the goals envisaged in the State Forest Policy, 2017: Government order no Office of the PCCF, Lucknow letter no-881/81-5-2019-03, Dated 21.11.2019 & 582/36 P, Dated 30.01.2020 has allotted target of plantation to different departments for the year 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23. Department wise allotted targets for district Ghaziabad are below:-

Format-1

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Target year 2020-21	Target year 2021-22	Target year 2022-23
1	2	5	6	7
1	Forest Department, Ghaziabad	159900	941203	1098076

Format-2

Sl. No.	Name if department	Name of Block	Name of Gram panchayat	Name of Site	Type of land (Road/Canal/Rail/ Forest Block/Gram Samaj/Agriculture/Govt.)	Number of Plants	Area	Irrigation Facilities	Protection measure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Forest Department, Ghaziabad	Razapur	Masoori	Apar Gang Nehar Mile 101 se 106 LB	Canal	3300	3.00	Borring	Taarbaad
2		Razapur	Masoori	Apar Gang Nehar Mile 106 LB	Canal	2200	2.00	Borring	Taarbaad

3		Loni	Chirodi	Purvi Yamuna Nehar Mile 124 TO 125	Canal	2200	2.00	Tanker	Taarbaad
4		Loni	Banthla	Banthla Dhikauli Marg	Road	200	2.00	Tanker	Brick Guard
5		Loni	Loni	Saur Urja Marg Site-4 ke Vibhinn Marg	Road	150	1.50	Tanker	Brick Guard
6		Loni	Asalatpur Faruknagar	Tila Mod Farukh Nagar Marg	Road	500	5.00	Tanker	Brick Guard
7		Bhojpur	Chudiyala	Chudiyala Arakshit Van Block 10 Part-I	Forest Block	10000	5.00	Borring	Surkasha Khayi
8		Bhojpur	Chudiyala	Chudiyala Arakshit Van Block 10 Part-II	Forest Block	10000	5.00	Borring	Surkasha Khayi
9		Bhojpur	Talheta	Talheta Van Block Part-I	Forest Block	10000	5.00	Borring	Surkasha Khayi
10		Bhojpur	Talheta	Talheta Van Block Part-II	Forest Block	10000	5.00	Borring	Surkasha Khayi
11		Bhojpur	Talheta	Talheta Van Block Part-III	Forest Block	4000	2.00	Borring	Surkasha Khayi
12		Muradnagar	Aboopur	Upper Gang Nehar Mile 100 LB	Canal	1100	1.00	Borring	Taarbaad
13		Muradnagar	Mataur	Mohammadpur Amad Bagpat Mataur Van Block Part-I	Forest Block	10000	5.00	Borring	Surkasha Khayi
14		Muradnagar	Mataur	Mohammadpur Amad Bagpat Mataur Van Block Part-II	Forest Block	10000	5.00	Borring	Surkasha Khayi

15		Muradnagar	Mataur	Mohammadpur Amad Bagpat Mataur Van Block Part-III	Forest Block	10000	5.00	Borring	Surkasha Khayi
16		Muradnagar	Moh.pur Dhainda	Aayudh Nirmani Parisar, Muradnagar	Govt.	5500	5.00	Tanker	Taarbaad
					Total	89150	58.50		

Note:- According to target only 16 site has been selected as showing in report. Site selection still in progress.

Format-3 & Format-4

Sl. No	Name of Department	Name of Block	Name of Gram Panchayat	Name of Site	Details of species wise saplings for plantation									
					Neem	Shisham	Kanj	Papri	Eucalyptus	Saguan	Ficus	Amrood	Etc	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Forest Department, Ghaziabad	Razapur	Masoori	Apar Gang Nehar Mile 101 se 106 LB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3300	
2		Razapur	Masoori	Apar Gang Nehar Mile 106 LB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2200	
3		Loni	Chirodi	Purvi Yamuna Nehar Mile 124 TO 125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2200
4		Loni	Banthla	Banthla Dhikauli Marg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
5		Loni	Loni	Saur Urja Marg Site-4 ke Vibhinn Marg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
6		Loni	Asalatpur Faruknagar	Tila Mod Farukh Nagar Marg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500

7		Bhojpur	Chudiyala	Chudiyala Arakshit Van Block 10 Part-I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000 0
8		Bhojpur	Chudiyala	Chudiyala Arakshit Van Block 10 Part-II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000 0
9		Bhojpur	Talheta	Talheta Van Block Part-I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000 0
10		Bhojpur	Talheta	Talheta Van Block Part-II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000 0
11		Bhojpur	Talheta	Talheta Van Block Part-III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4000
12		Muradnagar	Aboopur	Upper Gang Nehar Mile 100 LB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1100
13		Muradnagar	Mataur	Mohammadpur Amad Bagpat Mataur Van Block Part-I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000 0
14		Muradnagar	Mataur	Mohammadpur Amad Bagpat Mataur Van Block Part-II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000 0
15		Muradnagar	Mataur	Mohammadpur Amad Bagpat Mataur Van Block Part-III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000 0
16		Muradnagar	Moh.pur Dhainda	Aayudh Nirmani Parisar, Muradnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5500
	Total												8915 0

Note:- Species did not selected yet.

Format-5

Sl. No	Name of Range	Name of Block	Name of Nursery	Total Plants	Details of species wise saplings for plantation								
					Neem	Shisham	Kanji	Papri	Eucalyptus	Sagaun	Ficus	Amrood	Etc
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Ghaziabad	Razapur	Dasna	310000	0	10000	20000	0	30000	0	0	10000	240000
2		Razapur	Rajnagar	202100	0	5000	0	0	30000	0	0	0	167100
3		Loni	Sahibabad	100000	0	5000	13000	0	3000	0	0	6000	73000
4	Modinagar	Muradnagar	Muradnagar	272000	0	31500	35000	0	17000	20000	0	11000	157500
5		Muradnagar	Apar Gang Nehar	150000	3000	16000	20000	0	8000	5000	0	12000	86000
	Total			1034100	3000	67500	88000	0	88000	25000	0	39000	723600

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DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN



Prepared by
District Environment Committee
VARANASI



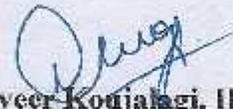
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) has ordered Pan India Directions on various issues relating to environment management and these are to be executed by the Central and State Governments and concerned institutions. Further, the Directions are required to be executed at District Level covering all cities, towns and villages. Early identification and characterization of critical environmental impacts allow the public and the government to form a view about the environmental acceptability of a plan and what conditions should apply to mitigate or reduce those risks and impacts.

I would like to express my gratitude to everyone who supported throughout in preparation of Environment Management Plan. I am thankful for their aspiring guidance, invaluable constructive criticism and friendly advice during the work. I am sincerely grateful to them for sharing their truthful and illuminating views on a number of issues related to the plan.

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Key Abbreviations

BMC- Biodiversity Management Committee _____	96
BMI- Body Mass Index _____	93
BMW- Bio-Medical Waste _____	41
C&D- Construction and Demolition _____	37
CAPEX- Capital Expenditure _____	31
CBMWTF-Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility _____	29
CETP-Common Effluent Treatment Plants _____	18
CEPI- Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index _____	117
CGWA-Central Ground Water Authority _____	62
COP-Conference of Parties _____	10
CPCB-Central Pollution Control Board _____	17
CS- Chief Secretary _____	19
CTO-Chief Technical Officer _____	74
DEC- District Environment Committee _____	109
DEMP- District Environment Management Plan _____	12
DFO- District Forest Officer _____	109
DM- District Magistrate _____	19
DPR- Detailed Project Report _____	45
EC-Environmental Compensation _____	18
ENV-Environment _____	18
EPR- Extended producers Responsibility _____	49
ETP- Effluent Treatment Plan _____	51
EWM- Electronics Waste Management _____	50
FI- Financial Institution _____	90
GHG- Green House Gas _____	74
GP- Gram Panchayat _____	84
GRAP-Graded Response Action Plan _____	21
HCF-Health Care Facility _____	40
HW-Hazardous Waste _____	44
ICDS- Integrated Child Development Services _____	89
IEC- Information Education and Communication _____	32
IMD-Indian Meteorological Department _____	70
ISFR- India State of Forest Report _____	113
IWMP- Integrated watershed Management Programme _____	84
IWW- Integrated Waste Water _____	60
JJSUN- Jila Jal Sanrakshshan Aevam Upyog Niti _____	84
KUSUM- Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan _____	85
KVK- Krishi Vigyan Kendra _____	92
LPG- Liquefied Petroleum Gas _____	71
MDF-Moderately Dense Forest _____	113
MGNREGS- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee _____	87
MLD- Milion Liter Per Day _____	60
MoEF&CC- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change _____	96
MSME- Micros, Small and Medium Enterprises _____	91
MSW-Municipal Solid Waste _____	17

MT-Metric Tonne	38
NGO- Non Governmental Organization	29
NGT-Nationa Green Tribunal	17
NLCP- National Lake Conservation Plan	102
NMCG- National Mission for Clean Ganga	101
NPCA- National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-system	102
NRDWP- National Rural Drinking Water Programme	84
NURM- National Urban Renewal Mission	84
NWC- National Wetland Committee	103
NWCP- National Wetlands Conservation Programme	102
O.A. -Original Application	18
OCEEMS- Online Continuous Effluent & Emission Monitoring System	57
ODF- Open Defecation Free	59
OF- Open Forest	113
PBR- People Biodiversity Register	96
PCC-Pollution Control Committee	18
PDS- Public Distribution System	89
PMKSY- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana	85
PM-Particulate Matter	18
PRI- Panchayati Raj Institution	83
PUC- Pollution Under Control	70
PWM- Plastic Waste Management	33
PW-Plastic Waste	33
R.T.O.- Regional Transport Officer	68
RDF- Refuse-derived Fuel	30
RSAC-Remote Sensing Application Center	95
RWH- Rain Water Harvesting	90
SAC-State Assistance Centre	24
SAPCC- State Action Plan on Climate Change	85
SDG- Sustainable development Goal	90
SLC- State Level Committee	109
SPCB-State Pollution Control Board	18
STP-Sewage Treatment Plant	20
SWA- State Wetlands Authority	103
SW-Solid Waste	26
TAD- Transformation of Aspirational District	82
TK- Traditional Knowledge	98
TSDF-Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities	29
ULB- Urban Local Body	35
UNDP- United Nations Development Programme	14
UPPCB- Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board	32
UPSIDC- Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Committee	59
VDF- Very Dance Forest	113
WEEE- Water Electrical and Electronic Equipment	47
WQMP-Water Quality Management Plan	52
WUA- Water User Association	90
WWF- World Wide Fund	101
ZLD- Zero Liquid Discharge	51

Introduction

In the process of development, the issues confronting today are achieving desired development for economic or social reasons on one hand and safeguarding the environment and maintaining good quality of life on the other. While taking up developmental activities, the assimilative capacities of the environmental components i.e. air; water and land to various types of pollution are rarely considered. Also, lack of proper land use control is resulting in poor land use compatibility. The developmental activities being haphazard and un-controlled are leading to overuse, congestion, incompatible land use and poor living conditions. The problems of environmental pollution are becoming complex and are creating high risk environment.

- Conventionally, the environmental pollution problems are solved by introducing environmental management techniques such as control of pollution at source, providing of sewage treatment facilities etc. However, environmental risks are not being controlled completely by such solutions.
- The environmental aspects are to be induced into each of the developmental activities at the planning stage itself and are to be well co-ordinate and balanced.
- Presently, the environmental aspects are not usually considered while preparing master plans or regional plans and the process is skewed towards developmental needs. For all developmental activities, a crucial input is land and depending on the activity a specific land use is decided. The environmentally related land use such as trade and industry, housing construction, mining etc. is likely to have some impact on the environment. These land uses need proper planning and integration as some of the activities have interdependencies such as industry with transport, housing etc.

Besides this Climate change is now affecting every country on every continent. It is disrupting national economies and affecting lives, costing people, communities and countries dearly today and even more tomorrow. Weather patterns are changing, sea levels are rising, weather events are becoming more extreme and greenhouse gas

emissions are now at their highest levels in history. Without action, the world's average surface temperature is likely to surpass 3 degrees centigrade this century. The poorest and most vulnerable people are being affected the most.

- Affordable, scalable solutions are now available to enable countries to leapfrog to cleaner, more resilient economies. The pace of change is quickening as more people are turning to renewable energy and a range of other measures that will reduce emissions and increase adaptation efforts. Climate change, however, is a global challenge that does not respect national borders. It is an issue that requires solutions that need to be coordinated at the international level to help developing countries move toward a low-carbon economy.

- To strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, countries adopted the Paris Agreement at the the Paris Agreement at the COP21 in Paris, which went into force in November of 2016. In the agreement, all countries agreed to work to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees centigrade. As of April 2018, 175 parties had ratified the Paris Agreement and 10 developing countries had submitted their first iteration of their national adaptation plans for responding to climate change. In this light the decentralized Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation planning is required.

Conservation of Bio-diversity and wetlands are an integral part of environment planning. The rationale for the biological diversity planning is basically it underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being.

- It provides for food security, human health, the provision of clean air and water; it contributes to local livelihoods, and economic development, and is essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including poverty reduction.

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

Sustainability defines the models necessary to ensure the survival of the human race and planet Earth. This includes ways to slow or reverse pollution, conserve natural resources and protect our environment.

The principle of 7R is essential strategy for achieving the sustainability. It reduces the load and over exploitation on the natural resources and is a key for resource efficiency.



I. Objectives

The Objectives of District Environment and Management Plan (DEMP) are given below:

1. To ensure conservation of environment and natural resources at district level.
2. Restore ecological balance.
3. To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and district level targets within the prescribed timeline.
4. To ensure sustainability at district level following the principles of resource efficiency.
5. To ensure decentralized micro level planning, execution and monitoring regarding environment conservation.
6. To incorporate all facets of environmental conservation in micro level planning.
7. To harness active participation of all stakeholders in planned environment conservation actions.
8. Assess, Mitigate and monitor adverse impacts of various pollution sources at district level.
9. Capacity building of stakeholder, department, agencies, organizations and individuals at district level to understand and implement micro level environmental conservation actions.
10. To harness inter-departmental coordination for implementation of action plans.
11. To develop local knowledge centers and expertise for developing environmental conservation strategies at district level.
12. To develop and implement micro monitoring system at district level.

WHY

- A unique composite plan is needed for every District to cover all issues related to micro level environment management.

WHAT

- DEMP deals with environmental conservation planning, pollution mitigation, management of wastes, conservation of natural resources including wetlands and ground water and necessary measures for ecological balance with the Principles of Sustainable Development.

PURPOSE

- To restore the ecological balance of all the cities/ districts through smart planning for waste minimization, control of different types of pollution and intense drive for tree plantation.

II. Sustainable Development Goals 2030 Agenda by UNDP

17Goals

167 Targets

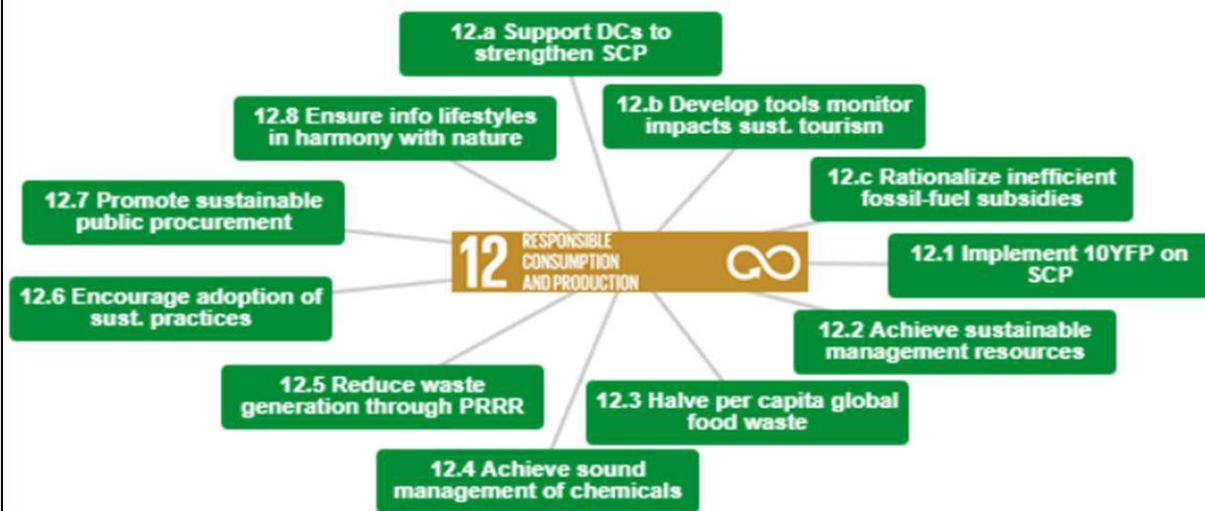


Source: <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/brochure/SDGs Booklet Web En.pdf>

Sustainable Development Goals (Related to Environment) are described below:

GOAL-12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption & Production Patterns

Vision: The state envisages a society that is oriented towards sustainable consumption and production, and maximizes the potential to transform environmental challenges into economic opportunities, and provides a better deal for producers of goods and services as well as consumers. Responsible production and consumption will be promoted as a core value of sustainable living and development in the state through regulatory frameworks, consumer awareness and by encouraging cleaner and greener production systems. A detailed compilation of U.P. State Action Plan for SDG-12 along with district level Goals is attached as **Annexure-III**.

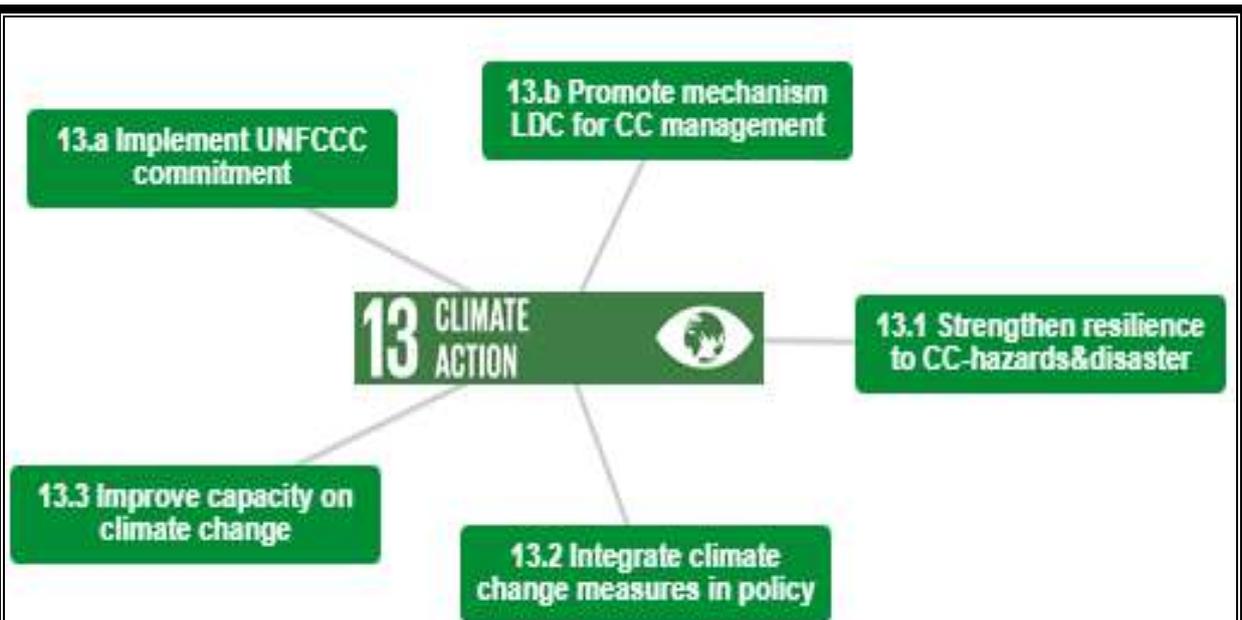


GOAL-13: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change & Its Impact

VISION: The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to achieving sustainable economic development by mainstreaming action on climate change in **POLICY** and **PLANNING**. Its vision include following steps in order to achieve the target:

- To reducing the carbon footprint to mitigate the effects of climate change, with a focus on climate change-related disasters and hazards, and
- With special emphasis on areas and the most vulnerable sections of society.

A detailed compilation of U.P. State Action Plan for SDG-13 along with district level Goals is attached as **Annexure-III**.



GOAL-15: Protect, Restore & Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forest, Combat Desertification & Halt and Rivers Land Degradation & Halt Biodiversity Loss

Vision: Uttar Pradesh is committed to protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems in the interest of sustainable growth and inclusive development. It envisions sustainable use of natural resources like cultivable land, forests and water bodies and also aims at reversing environmental degradation by restoring the degraded ecosystems thus ensuring their availability for future generations. A detailed compilation of U.P. State Action Plan for SDG-15 along with district level Goals is attached as **Annexure-III**.



III. NGT Directions

- a. Hon'ble NGT in last one year has issued several directions in various matters which have been based on status brought out by the CPCB on their website and status reports filed before the Tribunal
- b. The directions issued by the Tribunal which are to be executed on pan-India basis
- c. Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) has ordered Pan-India Directions on various issues relating to environment management and these are to be executed by the Central and State Governments and concerned institutions. Further, the Directions are required to be executed at District Level covering all cities, towns and villages.

The role and responsibilities of enforcement are with District Collectors/Magistrates, Pollution Control Boards, Municipal Bodies, Public Health Engineering Departments and others.

The present state level execution and monitoring mechanism on various State and Central Government's Schemes are monitored by Chief Ministers/ Chief Secretaries with DMs/DCs.

- d. Various Directions of NGT to be covered in District Environment Management Plan (DEMP) are given in Annexure No.-I.

1. Issues Requiring Actions

As per the directions of the Hon'ble NGT, DMs/DCs through District Level Committees are required to act on the following issues:

- a) **Waste Management**
 - a. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) including remediation of legacy waste dumpsites.
 - b. Plastic waste management
 - c. Bio-medical waste management
 - d. Construction and demolition waste
 - e. Hazardous Waste Management
 - f. E-waste Management
- b) **Restoration of 351 polluted river stretches and also those which are not presently included in the polluted stretches.**
- c) **Maintaining ambient air quality in 102 (now 122) non-attainment cities and in other non-identified towns where levels of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are exceeding.**

- d) **Industries to comply with Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974** ensuring proper functioning of common effluent treatment plants (CETPs). Environment Compensation (EC) on “Polluter Pays” Principle is required to be imposed to utilize for restoration of environment.
- e) Ensure cities, towns and villages provide **proper sewage management facilities** in a time-bound manner or else will be liable to pay EC in case of default and further required to ensure **utilization of treated sewage for non-potable purpose**.
- f) Regulation of **sand mining** to check illegal sand mining and recover compensation. Proper restoration of exhausted mining sites as per ENV Plan.
- g) For conservation and protection of water sources, undertake **Rejuvenation of water bodies, conserving ground water** and promote **rain water harvesting**.
- h) Setting up of monitoring mechanism by SPCB/PCC on;
 - I. **Hazardous Waste Management**/un-authorized disposal, etc;
 - II. **E-waste Management** particularly prohibiting un-authorized dismantling/reprocessing of E-waste etc.
- i) Performance audit of State Pollution Control Boards/Committees and issues relating to their functioning including filling up of vacant positions and recognition of laboratories.
- j) Prevention of Coastal Pollution.
- k) Disposal of carcasses.
- l) Environmental Management at **Railway siding locations**.
- m) Environmental Management in **Dairies**.

The details on each issue may be referred in the respective orders of the Tribunal listed in Annexure No.-I.

2. Monitoring execution of DEMP

Protocol/Mechanism of monitoring

Hon'ble Tribunal has directed District Magistrates (in Order dated 15.07.2019 in O.A No. 713/2017) to monitor the progress of execution of the mentioned issues on monthly basis and provide feed-back to the Chief Secretary on monthly basis. It was also directed to set up Special Task Forces represented by Legal Services Authority and other Departments to be involved in monitoring.

3. Mechanism/Steps Involved in execution of DEMP

On each issue, concerned Departments are required to consolidate information on actions taken so far and actions required to be taken to meet them as per time-lines in accordance with the orders of the Tribunal.

- i. Secretariat of DM/SPCB may get the consolidated and place on the web-site of District Magistrate as DMP and regularly uploading progress of actions taken on monthly basis.
- ii. Proceedings of monthly interaction of DM with CS may also be placed on the web-site.
- iii. Involve District Publicity/Media Department, Education, Health and Government/Non-Government Institutions to take up awareness programmers at appropriate level on day-to-day basis.
- iv. Associate Technical/Scientific Institutions or individual Experts on need-basis for consultation.
- v. Allocate EC funds accrued with SPCBs/PCCs for each District.
- vi. Order of the Tribunal dated 26.9.2019 in O.A No. 360 of 2018 has further clarified in Para 7 of the said Order on the activities covered by the States/UTs and State to prepare State Plan based on **all District Plans by 15.12.2019.**

4. Actions to be taken

The Tribunal has issued detailed directions on each issue for enforcement which are to be executed in accordance with the Acts/Rules. However, forensuring visible impactful changes and taking immediate actions on certain issues, following actions are suggested below:

4.1 Solid Waste Management

- i. Actions-on model city/town/villages to be taken on priority.
- ii. Strengthen waste collection, storage and transportation system. Set up surveillance squads/ Task Forces at Ward/Circle level. Attend vulnerable sites/locations and clean them.
- iii. Special attention on slums and settlements near Railway tracks to maintain hygienic conditions.
- iv. Install bio-mining activities for clearing legacy waste dump-sites.
- v. Prohibiting burning of garbage.

4.2 Plastic Waste

- i. Prohibition on use plastic carry bags, plastic cutlery and other decorative items made of Styrofoam (Thermocol) etc under Notification No.-1056/9-7-18-29 (Lucknow)/18, Dated 15 July 2018 (Attached as Annexure-II)

4.3 Bio-medical Waste

- i. Hospitals, Clinics and individual practitioners may be served with notices to prohibit disposal of bio-medical waste in the community dustbins. In case of non-compliance, EC may be imposed on them.
- ii. Cities, towns and villages may tie-up individually or collectively to transport bio-medical waste to the common treatment plants.

4.4 Construction and Demolition Waste

- i. Public notices may be issued that construction and demolition waste should only be disposed at pre-identified/notified sites.
- ii. Set up construction and demolition waste processing facilities.

4.5 Restoration of Polluted River Stretches

- i. A river whether seasonal or perennial, should not be misused for disposal of sewage, garbage or any other waste into it.
- ii. Identify the specifically drains discharging sewage/industrial effluents into the river and intercept them through poundage and divert to the sewage treatment plant.
- iii. The identified drains till STP are setup, intermediate/interim low cost remediation steps such as ponding, bio-remediation may be taken up for reducing pollution load.
- iv. Public awareness and awareness at the level of schools and colleges may be taken up.
- v. Encroachment on the banks is regulated.
- vi. Capacity building of the ULBs/PRI's residing near state bodies.
- vii. Citizen's participation in checking quality should be done.

4.6 Maintaining air quality in Cities, Towns, and Villages

- i. SPCB/PCCs may undertake snapshot monitoring of ambient air quality in a phased manner covering all cities and towns for wider coverage. GRAP action should be initiated in case of deviations.

- ii. Surveillance squads/ task forces may be set up at Ward and Circle level to prohibit burning of garbage and other waste.
- iii. Open parks, dilapidated roads and other sources of dust pollution should be identified and actions be taken to prevent the suspension of dust from such sources.

4.7 Industrial Pollution Control

- i. State Pollution Control Board should post the information (district wise on its website) indicating industries projects granted with consents ameliorative steps and their compliance status.
- ii. Industries discharging waste water and not having effluent treatment plant are closed down as per Water and Air Act till compliance is achieved.
- iii. Public access for informing that if any industry is discharging unauthorized liquid effluent or gaseous emissions, may be provided on the website of SPCB and such complaints be acted expeditiously.

4.8 Sewage Treatment and Utilization

- i. Every city, town and village should have time-bound plan to set up sewage/Septage management facility.
- ii. Intermediate remedial methods may be employed till sewage drains are intercepted and diverted to STP.
- iii. Treated sewage may be utilized for sprinkling on dust emitting sources for gardening and other non-potable purposes.

4.9 Regulation of Sand Mining

- i. Special Task Forces/Police Forces may be deployed for patrolling sand mining areas, sand mining/stone quarrying to check illegal mining/quarrying.
- ii. Closed mining's rehabilitation & restoration plans.

4.10 Rejuvenation of water bodies/rain water harvesting and ground water conservation

Ponds/water bodies may be identified at each city, town and village level and cleaned and not allowing sewage and solid waste disposal in such ponds.

- i. State Ground Water Board to ensure ground water quality testing particularly shallow hand pumps, and deep bore wells to check fitness for consumption.
- ii. Public notices may be issued for installation of bore wells without permission.

- iii. Government and non-government buildings should install rain water harvesting systems in a time-bound manner.

4.11 Hazardous and Other Waste Management

- i. Illegal transportation of hazardous and E-waste may be monitored.
- ii. Unauthorized processing of hazardous and e-waste must be checked.

4.12 E-Waste

- i. Setting up of collection centers for e-waste.
- ii. Setting up of dismantling and recycling plants either at State level or District level.

4.13 Functioning of SPCBs/PCCs

- i. The vacant position in SPCBs/PCCs is to be filled up within four months and the Chief Secretaries may ensure that there is no impediment in doing so.
- ii. The laboratories established by the SPCBs/PCCs, at headquarters as well as regional centers, are duly recognized for purposes of enforcement of environmental laws. The concerned authorities may take steps.

4.14 Critically/Severely Polluted Industrial Areas

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India and Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi have identified 13 Critically/Severely Polluted Industrial Areas in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The Action Plans need to be prepared in the respective districts and be incorporated in DEMP for proper environment management of such areas.

4.15 Disposal of Carcasses

For disposal of carcasses, carcass utilization plan may be set up at the city/district level.

4.16 Dairies

Inventorisation of dairies and ensure compliance with the environmental norms.

5. Immediate Actions

On urgent basis, to bring visible impactful changes in public, following actions may be considered;

- i.** Work expeditiously to focus cleanliness with enforcement of waste management rules including thrust on air and water quality management in three model cities, three towns and three villages in each District.
- ii.** Immediately select one town and clear legacy waste dump site.
- iii.** In cities and towns identify garbage littered areas/localities and clean them and publicize them.
- iv.** Focus on slums and settlement located along railway tracks and either rehabilitate them/ or provide proper living conditions.
- v.** Set up at least one plastic waste, bio-medical waste and construction and demolition waste processing centre in one or two towns.
- vi.** Clear encroachment from, river banks/lake /pond and beautify them. May take one or two as models.
- vii.** Vigilance and stop burning of waste and cover dusty areas/activities.
- viii.** Immediately sensitize schools, colleges and other voluntary organizations for creating awareness.
- ix.** Capacity building of staff of ULBs/PRI

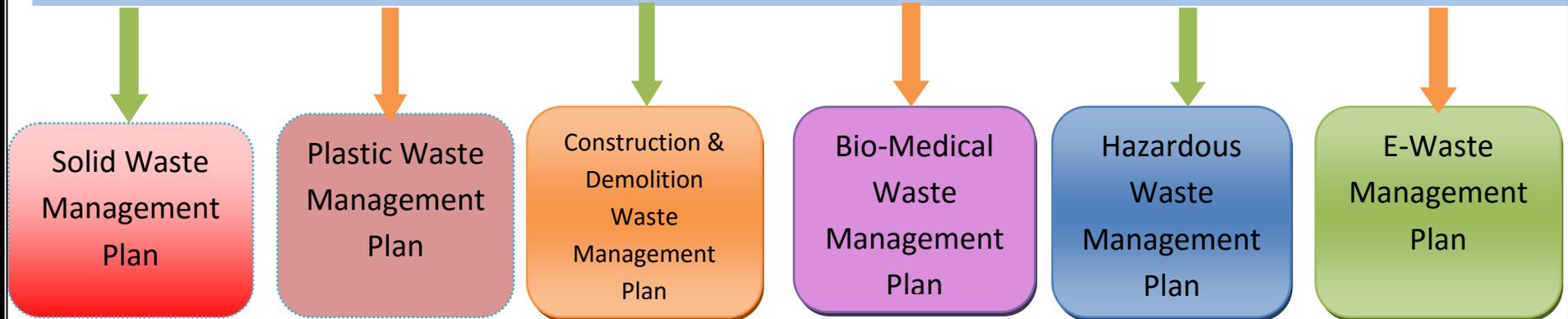
6. Support for execution of DEMP and DMs Office

- i.** SPCBs/PCCs may provide district wise EC funds to be utilized for vigilance and other purposes including engagement of experts for short-term/volunteers/institutions, etc.
- ii.** A Supporting monitoring squads may be attached with DM's office for receiving feed-back of Departments and undertaking surprise checks.
- iii.** Organizing District Level awareness and workshops through District Legal Services Authority with involvement of DM, SPCB and others.

7. State Assistance Centre

- i. State Government may set up State Assistance Centre (SAC) to provide technical and related support to each district.
- ii. Assistant may be provided to that tenders, service contracts and other necessary procurements can be expeditiously done.

Waste Management Plan



Efforts

- Establish waste minimization strategies
- Consider for potential reuse/recycling /reprocess/recover opportunities
- Apply technical information, regulations and guidance to the decision-making process
- Prepare a sampling and analysis plan for generated wastes
- Apply separating waste by type, Contamination, treatment technology/ facility.
- Temporary, secure storage sites at generation points
- Appropriate treatment, storage, or disposal facility (TSDF)
- Document waste management strategies and activities in waste management plan
- Develop waste-related community outreach and health and safety plans

Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control
Board, Lucknow

II. Segments of District Environment Management Plan (DEMP)

A. Pollution Control and Resource Management Plan

“The proposed Model Action Plan for 7 thematic areas”

1. Waste Management Plan

1.1 Solid Waste Management Plan (for each ULB)

Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 are applicable to every municipal authority responsible for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste.

1.1.1 Baseline Data for Solid Waste Management (for each ULB)

Sr. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Units of Measurable Outcome	ULB 1	ULB 2	ULB 3
1.	Name of Urban Local Body		[name of ULB]	Ramnagar	Gangapur	Nagar Nigam
2.	No. of ULBs in the District		3 Nos.			
3.	Population		Nos as per 2011 census	49132	7561	1,448,251
SW1	Report on inventory of Total Solid Waste Generation					
SW1a		Total solid waste Generation	[in MT/Day] or [Not estimated]	14	1.85	913.89
SW1b		Qty. of Dry Waste generated	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	7	0.85	448.38
SW1c		Qty. of Wet Waste generated	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	7	1	465.51
SW1d		Qty. of C&D waste segregated	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	0.1	0.1	60
SW1e		Qty. of Street Sweeping	[in MT/Day] or [Not estimated]	0.1	0.1	2.23
SW1f		Qty. of Drain Silt	[in MT/Day] or [Not estimated]	0	0	4.5
SW1g		Qty. of Domestic Hazardous Waste collected (DHW)	[in MT/Day] or [No Facility]	0	0	12.21
SW1h		Qty. of Other Waste (Horticulture,	[in MT/Day] or [Qty not	0	0	11.08

		sanitary waste, etc.)	estimated]			
SW1i		No. of old dump sites	[Nos] or [None]	0	0	1
SW1j		Qty. stored in dumpsites	[MT] or [Not estimated]	0	0	275000
SW1k		No. of Sanitary Landfills	[Nos] or [None]	0	0	1
SW1l		No. of wards	[nos]	25	10	90
SW2	Compliance by Bulk Waste Generators					
SW2a		No. of BW Generators	[numbers] or [inventory not done]	0	0	132
SW2b		No. of on-site facilities for Wet Waste	[numbers] or [No data]	0	0	5
SW3	Compliance in segregated waste collection					
SW3a		Total generation	[Automatic] from SW1a	14	1.85	913.89
SW3b		Wet waste	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	7	1	465.51
SW3c		Dry waste	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	7	0.85	448.38
SW3d		C&D Waste	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	0.1	0.1	60
SW4	Waste Management Operations					
SW4a		Door to Door Collection	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	100%	100%	100%
SW4b		Mechanical Road Sweeping	[100%] / [partial%] / [not initiated]	0	0	10%
SW4c		Manual Sweeping	[100%] / [partial%]	100%	100%	100%
SW4d		Segregated Waste Transport	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	100%	100%	not initiated
SW4e		Digesters (Bio-methanation)	[% of WW] / [not initiated]	0	0	100%
SW4f		Composting operation	[% of WW] / [not initiated]	50%	50%	100%
SW4g		MRF Operation	[MRF used] / [not installed]	under construction	under construction	MRF used
SW4h		Use of Sanitary Landfill	[% of SW collected] / [no SLF]	no SLF	land available	24.86%
SW4i		Reclamation of old dumpsites	[initiated] / [not initiated]	initiated	initiated	not initiated

SW4j		Linkage with Waste to Energy Boilers/ Cement Plants	[initiated] / [not initiated]	initiated	initiated	initiated
SW4k		Linkage with Recyclers	[initiated] / [not initiated]	initiated	initiated	initiated
SW4l		Authorization of waste pickers	[initiated] / [not initiated]	initiated	initiated	initiated
SW4m		Linkage with TSDF/ CBMWTF	[initiated] / [not initiated]	not initiated	not initiated	not initiated
SW4n		Involvement of NGOs	[initiated] / [not initiated]	initiated	initiated	initiated
SW4o		Linkage with Producers/ Brand Owners	[initiated] / [not initiated]	not initiated	not initiated	initiated
SW4p		Authorization of Waste Pickers		not initiated	not initiated	initiated
SW4q		Issuance of ID cards	[initiated] / [not initiated]	not initiated	not initiated	initiated
SW5	Adequacy of Infrastructure					
SW5a		Waste Collection Trolleys	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	Handcart- 30, Tricycle- 5	Handcart- 12	1937 Available
SW5b		Mini Collection Trucks	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	7	3	98 Available
SW5c		Segregated Transport	[yes] / [no] / [% area covered]	yes	no	Yes- 30%
SW5d		Bulk- waste Trucks	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	1	0	74 Available
SW5e		Waste Transfer points	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available] / [Not available]	1	1	27 Available
SW5f		Bio- methanation units	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	0	0	3 Plants
SW5g		Composting units	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	0	0	1 Plant
SW5h		Material Recovery Facilities	[used or installed] / [not available]	0	1 MRF under construction	2 MRFs
SW5i		Waste to Energy (if applicable)	[Required] / [Nos. Available]	0	0	3 Plants Available
SW5j		Waste to RDF	[Required] / [Nos. Available]	0	0	1 Available

SW5k		Sanitary Land fills	[Nos] / [Nos. Available]	0	0	1 Available
SW5l		Capacity of sanitary landfills	[MT] // [Nos. Available]	0	0	2,50,000 MT
SW5m		Waste Deposit Centers (DHW)	[Nos] / [Nos. Available]	0	0	Not Applicable
SW5n		Other facilities	[give or select from list]	composting plant to be installed	composting plant to be installed	-
SW6	Notification and Implementation of By- Laws					
SW6a		Notification of By-Laws	[done] / [in progress] / [not initiated]	done	done	done
SW6b		Implementation of by- Laws	[done] / [in progress] / [not initiated]	done	done	done
SW7	Adequacy of Financial Status of ULB					
SW7a		CAPEX Required	[INR] / [Not required]	3 crore per year	1 crore per year	Yes
SW7b		OPEX (Collection, Transportation & Processing)	[INR/Year] / [% of requirement]	4 lakh/ month	1.5lakh/ month	5 cr
SW7c		Adequacy of OPEX	[Yes] / [No]	No	No	No

Source: - Nagar Palika Parishad, Ramnagar & Gangapur Nagar Panchayat, Varanasi & Varanasi Municipal Corporation

1.1.2 Action Plan for Solid Waste Management

S. No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1.	Door to Door collection of municipal solid waste as per MSW Rules-2016. Segregation at source of solid waste. Regular pest control system.	Regular activity	Nagar Nigam/ Development Authorities
2.	Collection, Segregation, Transport and Disposal of Solid Waste in city	Regular activity	Nagar Nigam/ Development Authorities/ Industries
3.	Segregation at source of solid waste	Regular activity	Nagar Nigam/ Development Authorities/ UPSIDC/ Waste Generator
4.	Plantation of area specific types of plants to mitigate pollution. Regular cleaning of drains and disposal of sludge. In house disposal of MSW in industrial areas as per MSW Rules-2016	Regular activity	Department of Industries/ UPSIDC
5.	Development of new MSW facility. Establishment of Bio-compost RDF and waste to energy plant	Immediate	ULBs
6.	Development of leachate collection and treatment centre at Municipal Solid Waste treatment facility. Development of Buffer Zones to control odor.	Immediate	ULBs

7.	Preventing solid waste entering into water bodies – installation of bar mesh in Nallahs & Drains	Immediate	ULBs
8.	GPS enabled vehicles for waste transportation & user friendly mobile app (Preferably in cities with population above 5 lacs)	Immediate	ULBs
9.	Litter bins & waste storage bins	Immediate	ULBs
10.	Redressal of complaints	Regular activity	ULBs
11.	Actions against defaulters of Solid Waste Management Rules- 2016	Immediate	ULBs
12.	Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities for source segregation	Regular activity	ULBs/ UPPCB
13.	Authorization of solid waste processing facilities from UPPCB	Immediate	ULBs/ UPPCB

1.2 Plastic Waste Management (for each ULB)

Plastic products become an integral part of our daily life. That's why Plastic became menace worldwide as plastic polymer is produced at massive scale worldwide. On an average, production of plastic crosses 150 million tones globally per year. It has wide application in packaging, films, wrapping materials, shopping and garbage bags, fluid containers, clothing, toys, household and industrial products and building materials.

According to a report of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) of 2017-18, has estimated that India generates approximately 9.4 million tones/ annum plastic waste (which amounts to 26000 tons of waste per day) and out of this approximately 5.6 million tons per annum plastic waste is recycled (i.e. 15,600 tons per day) and 3.8 million tons per annum plastic waste is left uncollected or littered (9,400 tons per day). The Government of India notified Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016 on 18th March, 2016. These rules were further amended and named as "Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018". These rules shall apply to every Waste Generator, Local Body, Gram Panchayat, Manufacturer, Importer, Producer and Brand Owner.

1.2.1 Baseline Data for Plastic Waste Management

S No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	ULB 1	ULB 2	ULB 3
1	Name of ULB		Name of ULB	Ramnagar	Gangapur	Nagar Nigam
2	Population		[No as per 2011 census]	49132	7561	1,198,491
PW1	Inventory of plastic waste generation					
PW1a		Estimated Quantity of plastic waste generated in District	[MT/day]/ [Not Estimated]	6	0.5	213.6
PW2	Implementation of Collection					
PW2a		Door to Door collection	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	100%	100%	100%

PW2b		Segregated Waste collection	[100%] / [partial %]	100%	100%	30%
PW2c		Plastic waste collection at Material Recovery Facility	[MRF used] / [not installed]	0	0	MRF used
PW2d		Authorization of PW pickers	[Nos] / [not initiated]	not initiated	not initiated	100
PW2e		PW collection Centers	[Nos]/ [not established]	1	1	2
PW3	Establishment of linkage with Stakeholders					
PW3a		Established linkage with PROs of Producers	[Nos] / [not established]	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
PW3b		Established linkage with NGOs	[Nos] / [not established]	1	0	Not Established
PW4	Availability of facilities for Recycling or utilization of PW					
PW4a		No. of PW recyclers	[Nos]	0	0	5
PW4b		No Manufacturers	[Nos]	0	0	0
PW4c		No of paralysis oil plants	[Nos]	0	0	0
PW4d		Plastic pyrolysis	[Quantity in MT sent per Month]	0	0	0
PW4e		Use in road making	[Quantity MT used per Month]	0	0	under process
PW4f		Co-processing in Cement Kiln	[Quantity in MT sent per Month]	0	0	3.55
PW5	Implementation of PW Management Rules, 2016					
PW5a		Sealing of units producing plastic bags	[All sealed] / [Partial] / [no action]	no unit	no unit	All sealed
PW5b		Prohibiting sale of carry bags	[Prohibited] / [Partial] / [no action]	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
PW5c		Ban on Carry bags and other single use plastics as notified by State Government	[Implemented] / [Partial] / [no action] / [No Ban]	Implement ed	Implement ed	Implemented

PW6 Implementation of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) through Producers/Brand-owners						
PW6a		No of Producers associated with ULBs	[Nos] / [None]	none	none	2
PW6b		Financial support by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	[Nos] / [None]	none	none	To Establish MRF Facility
PW6c		Amount of PRO Support	[Rs...]	No PRO support	No PRO support	
PW6d		Infrastructure support by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	[Nos of Producers] / [None]	none	none	
PW6e		No of collection centers established by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	[Nos] / [None]	none	none	2

Source: - Nagar Palika Parishad, Ramnagar & Gangapur Nagar Panchayat, Varanasi & Varanasi Municipal Corporation

1.2.2 Action Points for Plastic Waste Management

S. No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1.	Door to Door plastic waste collection	Regular activity	Nagar Nigam
2.	Setting up of decentralized waste processing facilities by bulk waste generators	Immediate	ULBs/ Mandi Parishad/ Bus Stand/ Hotels/ RWAs/ Institutions etc.
3.	Plastic waste segregation at Source	Regular activity	Nagar Nigam/ ULBs
4.	Development and Setting up of Infrastructure for Segregation, Collection, Storage, Transportation, Processing and Disposal of Plastic Waste	Regular activity	ULBs/ Panchayati Raj
5.	Management by Waste Generator (Use of Plastic Carry Bags, Plastic Sheets, extended product life cycle, Cover Made of Plastic Sheets and Multi Layered Packaging)	Immediate	ULBs/ Panchayati Raj
6.	Properly placing Litter bins & waste storage bins	Immediate	ULBs
7.	Utilization of Non-recyclable plastic waste (Road Construction, Waste to Fuel, Waste to energy, alternative uses identification etc)	As per requirement	Nagar Nigam/ ULBs
8.	Engaging Civil Societies working with Waste Picker	Immediate	Nagar Nigam/ ULBs
9.	Channelization of Plastic Waste to	Immediate	Nagar Nigam/ ULBs

	Recyclers		
10.	Ban on Carry bags and other single use plastics as notified by State Government	Immediate	ULBs
11.	Prohibiting sale of plastic carry bags, thermocol and cutlery etc	Immediate	ULBs
12.	Ensuring no open burning and littering	Immediate	ULBs/ Panchayati Raj
13.	Compliance Status of prohibition imposed by Nagar Vikas Vibhag vide notification dated 15-07-2018	Immediate	ULBs/ UPPCB
14.	Submission of Annual Report to CPCB	Annually	UPPCB
15.	Preventing plastic waste entering into water bodies – installation of bar mesh in Nallahs & Drains	Immediate	ULBs
16.	Imposition of user fees	Immediate	ULBs
17.	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) for plastic waste management.	Regular Activity	ULBs/ UPPCB/ Development Authority/ NGOs/ Education Department

1.3 Construction & Demolition Waste Management

Safe and cost effective management of construction and demolition wastes is a significant environmental challenge for modern society. Rapid urbanization is changing the nature of construction and demolition waste management from a low priority, localized issue to pervasive social and environmental problem. Construction and demolition waste means comprising of building materials, debris and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure.

1.3.1 Baseline Data for Construction & Demolition Waste

S. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	ULB1	ULB 2
1.	Name of ULB		Varanasi Development Authority	Nagar Nigam, Varanasi
2.	Population			1,198,491
CD1	Inventory of C&D waste generation			
CD1a		Estimated Quantity	4480 mt. (10000*4*0.08*1.4) 4480 mt. is the data drawn for the construction of roads in a range of 10 km.	60,000 Kg approx/day
CD2	Implement scheme for permitting bulk waste generators			
CD2a		Issuance of Permissions by ULBs	Not initiated	Initiated
CD3	Establishment of C&D Waste Deposition centers			
CD3a		Establishment of Deposition Points	Yes (Karsada and various places)	Yes
CD3b		C&D Deposition point identified	Yes (Karsada and various places)	Yes
CD4	Implementation of By-Laws for CD Waste Management			

CD4a		Implementation of By-Laws	Notified	Notified and implemented
CD4b		Collection of Deposition/ disposal Charges	Not initiated	Initiated
CD5	Establishment of C&D Waste recycling plant or linkage with such facility			
CD5a		Establishment of C&D Waste Recycling Plant	No facility exists	Under Construction
CD5b		Capacity of C&D Waste Recycling Plant	Not available	200D

Source: - Varanasi Development Authority

1.3.2 Action Plan for Construction & Demolition Waste

S. No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1.	Approval of Waste Management Plan submitted by Waste Generators before Construction starts.	Immediate	ULBs
2.	Proper collection, transportation, processing and disposal of C&D Waste	Immediate	ULBs/ Waste Generator
3.	Setting up of C& D Waste processing facility.	Immediate	Urban Development & Housing and Town Planning Department / UPPCB
4.	Identification of sites for collection and processing facility	Immediate	ULBs
5.	In-situ processing of Waste by Generators.	Immediate	ULBs/ Waste Generator
6.	Provisions for using materials made by C&D Waste in Construction Activity like paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads etc.	Immediate	Urban Development & Housing and Town Planning Department / UPPCB
7.	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) for C&D waste management.	Regular Activity	ULBs/ UPPCB/ Development Authority/ NGOs/ Education Department
8.	Fix rates to be paid by Waste Generators for Collection, Storage & Transportation of Waste.	Immediate	ULBs
9.	Authorization & Monitoring of C& D waste processing plant	Immediate	UPPCB
10.	Preparation & Submission of Annual Report to CPCB.	Annually	UPPCB
11.	Policy for management of C&D waste	Immediate	ULBs

1.4 Bio- Medical Waste Management (for each ULB)

Bio-medical waste is defined as “any waste which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological”. The biomedical waste management and handling has been assuming increasing significance for the past few years. The

responsibility of medical administrators as regards proper handling and disposal of this category of waste has now become a statutory requirement with the promulgation of Government of India.

Categories of Biomedical Waste

There are ten defined categories (category code Nos. 1 to 10) as follows:

- a. Human anatomical waste: (tissues, organs, body parts)
- b. Animal waste: (including animals used in research and waste originating from veterinary hospitals and animal houses).
- c. Microbiological and biotechnology waste: (including waste from lab cultures, stocks or specimens of microorganisms, live or attenuated vaccines, wastes from production of biological etc.)
- d. Waste sharps: (used/unused needles, syringes, lancets, scalpels, blades, glass etc.)
- e. Discarded medicines and cytotoxic drugs.
- f. Soiled wastes: (items contaminated with blood and body fluids, including cotton dressings, Linen, plaster casts, bedding etc.)
- g. Solid wastes: (wastes generated from disposable items other than waste sharps such as tubing, catheters, i. v. sets, etc.)
- h. Liquid waste: (waste generated from washing, cleaning, housekeeping and disinfection activities including these activities in labs).
- i. Incineration ash: (from incineration of any biomedical waste)
- j. Chemical waste: (chemicals used in production of biological and disinfection).

1.4.1 Baseline Data for Bio-Medical Waste Management

S. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Required data from Districts
	Name of ULB		[name of ULB]	Nagar Nigam, Varanasi
	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]	11.98 lakh
BMW1	Inventory of Biomedical Waste Generation			
BMW1a		Total no. of Bedded Hospitals	[Nos] / [No inventory]	502 No.
BMW1b		Total no. of non-bedded HCF	[Nos] / [No inventory]	240 No.
BMW1c		Total no. Clinics	[Nos] / [No inventory]	87 No.
BMW1d		No of Veterinary Hospitals	[Nos] / [No inventory]	NA
BMW1e		Path labs	[Nos] / [No inventory]	129 No.
BMW1f		Dental Clinics	[Nos] / [No inventory]	NA
BMW1g		Blood Banks	[Nos] / [No inventory]	01 No.
BMW1h		Animal Houses	[Nos] / [No inventory]	NA
BMW1i		Bio-research Labs	[Nos] / [No inventory]	NA
BMW1j		Others (Diagnostic centre)	[Nos] / [No inventory]	23

BMW2	Authorization of HCFs by SPCBs / PCCs			
BMW2a	Bedded HCFs	[Nos Authorized]	126 Nos.	
BMW2b	Non-bedded HCFs	[Nos Authorized]	94 Nos.	
BMW3	Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBMWTFs)			
BMW3a	No of CBMWTFs	[Nos] / None	3 Nos.	
BMW3b	Linkage with CBMWTFs	[Yes] / [no linkage]	Yes- 220	
BMW3c	Capacity of CBMWTFs	[Adequate] / [Not adequate]	Adequate	
BMW3d	Requirements of CBMWTFs	[Require] / [not required]	Not required	
BMW3e	Captive Disposal Facilities of HCFs	[Nos] / [None]	None	
BMW4	Compliance by CBMWTFs			
BMW4a	Compliance to standards	[Meeting] / [Not meeting] / [NA]	Meeting	
BMW4b	Barcode tracking by HCFs/ CBMWTFs	[100%] / [Partly %] / [None]	Partly 40.26 %	
BMW4c	Daily BMW lifting by CBMWTFs	[kg/day]	424.1/ day	
BMW5	Status of Compliance by Healthcare Facilities			
BMW5a	Pre- segregation	[100%] / [partly %] / [None]	partly 40.26 %	
BMW5b	Linkage with CBMWTFs	[100%] / [partly %] / [None]	partly 40.26 %	

Source: - Varanasi Municipal Corporation, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Varanasi

1.4.2 Action Plan for Bio- Medical Waste

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1.	Segregation of Bio Medical Waste (BMW) at source of generation in specified Color Coded bags as per Biomedical Waste Management Rule, 2016	Regular Activities	Health Department/ HCFs
2.	GPS enabled vehicles for Biomedical wastes transportation	Immediate	Health Department/U PPCB/ CBWTFs
3.	Publication of List of Registered HCFs	Immediate	Health Department
4.	Cancellation of Licenses of HCFs violating Authorization of U PPCB.	Immediate	Health Department
5.	Actions against defaulters of Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016	Immediate	U PPCB/Health Department
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Rules in HCFs & Occupiers. • Grant of License to HCFs • Constitute District Level Advisory Committee • Fund Allocation to Government HCFs • Publish List of Registered HCFs 	Immediate	Health Department
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate Land for CBWTFs • Collection of Solid Waste other than BMW from HCFs 	Immediate	ULBs/ Village Panchayat
8.	Grant of License to Veterinary Establishments	Immediate	Animal Husbandry/

			Veterinary Dept.
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorization to HCFs and Occupiers • Action Against HCFs and CBWTFs • Inventorisation of Occupiers, Data on BMW generation, treatment • Submission of Annual report to CPCB. 	Immediate	UPPCB
10.	Mass awareness campaigns and extensive training programs.	Regular Activity	Health Department/UPPCB/CBWTFs
11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMW from HCFs Transported, Treated & disposed of in accordance with Rules. • Establish Bar coding & Global Positioning system for handling of BMW. • Training to all workers. Assist Occupier in Training. • Supply Non Chlorinated colored Plastic Bags to Occupiers. 	Immediate	CBWTFs
12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure BMW handling as per Rule. • Safe, Ventilated & Secured In house Storage of BMW. • No mixing of BMW with MSW. • Bar code system for Bio-medical waste collection Bags. 	Regular Activity	Occupiers/ HCFs
13.	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) for Bio-medical waste management.	Regular Activity	ULBs/ UPPCB/ Development Authority/ NGOs/ Education Department

1.5 Hazardous Waste Management

Hazardous waste is those that may contain toxic substance generated from industrial, hospital, some type of household waste. The improper handling, collection, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste material may cause substantial harm to human health or environment. Hazardous wastes can take the form of solids, liquids, sludge or contained gases and they are generated primarily by chemical production, manufacturing, and other industrial activities.

They may cause damage during inadequate storage, transportation, treatment or disposal operations. Improper hazardous-waste storage or disposal frequently contaminates surface and groundwater supplies. People living in homes built near old and abandoned waste disposal sites may be in a particularly vulnerable position. Hazardous wastes are classified on the basis of their biological, chemical, and physical properties. These properties generate materials that are toxic, reactive, ignitable, corrosive, infectious, or radioactive.

1.5.1 Baseline Data for Hazardous Waste Management

S. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data required from Districts
HW1	Inventory of Hazardous Waste			
HW1a		No of HW Generating Industry	[Nos.]	14 Nos.
HW1b		Quantity of HW	[MT/Annum]	354.3 MT/ Annum
HW1c		Quantity of Incinerable HW	[MT/Annum]	5.4 MT/ Annum
HW1d		Quantity of land-fill able HW	[MT/Annum]	135.2 MT/ Annum
HW1e		Quantity of Recyclable/ utilizable HW	[MT/Annum]	213.7 MT/ Annum
HW2	Contaminated Sites and illegal industrial hazardous waste dumpsites			
HW2a		No of HW dumpsites	[Nos] / [None]	None
HW2b		Probable Contaminated Sites	[Nos] (provide list)	None
HW3	Authorization by SPCBs/PCCs			
HW3a		No of industries authorized	[Nos]	14 Nos.
HW3b		Display Board of HW Generation in front of Gate	[Nos]	13 Nos.
HW3	Availability of Common Hazardous Waste TSDF			
HW3a		Common TSDF	[Exists] / [No] / [Sent to Other District within State]	No
HW3b		Industries linkage with TSDF	[Nos.]	0
HW4	Linkage of ULBs in District with Common TSDF			
HW4a		ULBs linked to Common TSDFs for Domestic Hazardous Waste	[Yes]/ [No]	No

Source: - Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Varanasi

1.5.2 Action Plan Hazardous Waste Management

1.5.2.1 Short Term

S. No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1.	Capacity building of SPCB.	90 Days	State Government/ UPPCB
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement Mechanism in SPCB Use of technology, Strengthening and effective Public Grievance redressal System. Software development for tracking hazardous waste Performance Audit for TSDFs 	60 Days	Department of Environment/ UPPCB
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitution of in-house "Hazardous Waste Incident Response Team" Compulsory Emergency Response Plan for industries Implement immediate response, assessment and remediation by the responsible party. 	90 Days	District Administration/ Director of Factories/ Labor Department/ Fire Department/ UPPCB
4.	Imposition of Environmental Compensation on default	Regular activity	UPPCB

5.	Finalize Remediation Objectives as per report submitted by Responsible Party.	90 Days	Department of Environment/ UPPCB
6.	In-situ treatment or any other treatment of legacy waste where DPR is already prepared.	Up to 1 year or case to case basis	Department of Environment/ UPPCB/ CPCB
7.	Identification of legacy waste and preparation of DPR for its treatment.	6 Month after release of fund and acquisition of land	Department of Environment/UPPCB/ CPCB
8.	Installation of TSDF facility if common TSDF is not available within 75 km radius	180 days after allocation of land	District Administration/ Department of Environment/ UPPCB
9.	Expansion of existing TSDF if required	180 days after allocation of land	District Administration/ Department of Environment/ UPPCB

1.5.2.2 Long Term

S. No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1.	Hazardous waste recovery, recycling & disposal facility in upcoming industrial estate/Area Submit annual report/Plan for sound disposal of waste to MOEFCC	360 Days	State Government/ District Administration/ UPSIDC/ Development authorities/ Department of Environment/ UPPCB
2.	Labour Department to register, impart safe waste handling training and monitor health of workers engaged in waste handling	360 Days	Labour Department/ Director of Factories
3.	Impetus for promotion of low cost innovative re-use, reduce techniques, methods.	360 Days	CPCB/UPPCB
4.	Notification for buffer zone around TSDF facilities	360 days	District Administration/ Development Authorities
5.	Land Allocation for Establishment of new TSDFs Fund Allocation for TSDF. Or utilisation of closed/abandoned mills, factories in the districts.	360 days	District Administration/ Department of Environment/ Department of Industries/ UPPCB
6.	Remediation of contaminated sites	2-5 Years	Department of Environment/ District Administration/ UPPCB/ CPCB
7.	Compliance of recommendations pertaining to the State as per NGT Orders in OA No. 804/2017 on 12-04-2019	Regular Activity	State Government/ Department of Environment/ UPPCB

1.6 E- Waste Management

Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) is becoming major threat to the whole world. Rapid growth of technology, upgradation of technical innovations and a high rate upgradation by exchanging old electronic items have led to one of the fastest growing waste in the world. Its toxic emissions mixed with virgin soil and air and causing harmful effects to the entire biota either directly or indirectly. Direct impacts include release of acids, toxic compounds including heavy metals, carcinogenic chemicals and indirect effects such as bio

magnification of heavy metals. Many private firms are involved in collecting, dismantling, separation and exporting e-wastes for recyclers. However, strict regulations are currently being followed as on approval of such firms such as e-steward certification by Basel action network in US, they also involved in public awareness programs. E-Waste consists of end of electrical and electronic equipments and products such as: Refrigerator, Washing machines, Computers and □ Printers, Televisions, Mobiles, I-pods etc.

1.6.1 Baseline Data for E- Waste Management

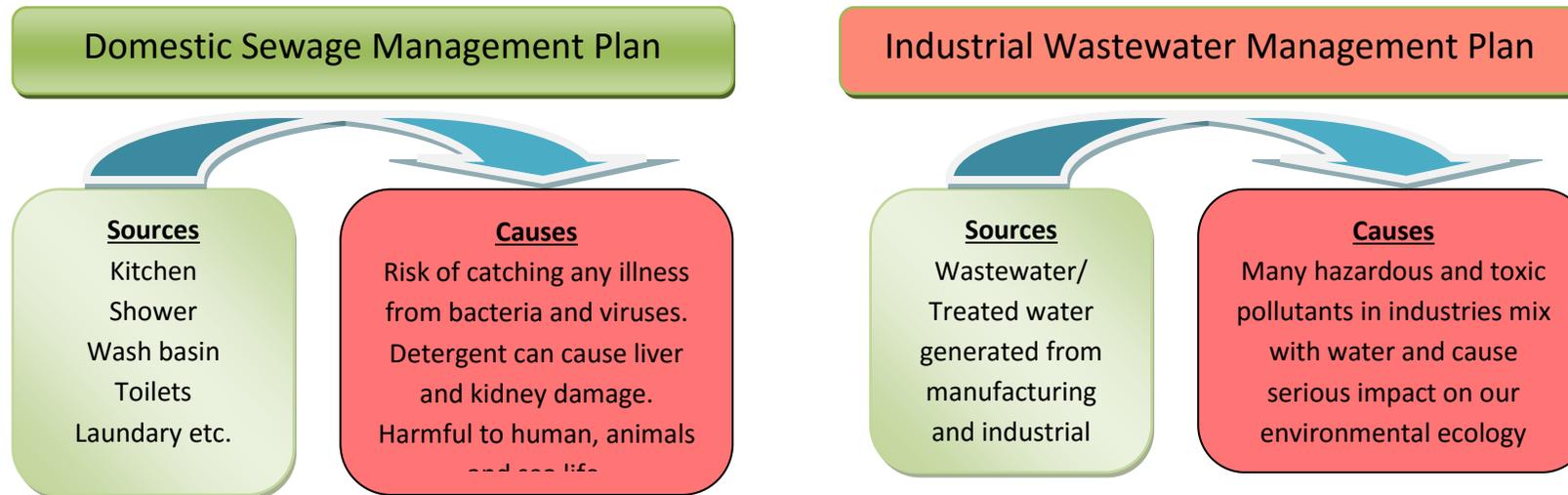
S. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
EW1	Status of facilitating authorized collection of E- Waste		
EW1a		Does the citizen are able to deposit or provide E- Waste through Toll-free Numbers in the District	No
EW1b		Collection centers established by ULB in District	None
EW1c		Collection centers established by Producers or their PROs in the District	None
EW1d		Dealers network to ensure buy- back incentive mechanism put in place	No
EW1e		Does the district has linkage with authorized E- Waste recyclers/ Dismantler	No
EW1f		No authorized E- Waste recyclers/ Dismantler	None
EW2	Status of collection of E- Waste		
EW2a		Authorizing E- Waste Collectors	None
EW2b		Involvement of NGOs	No
EW2c		Does Producers have approached NGOs/ Informal Sector for setting up Collection Centers?	No
EW2d		Does ULBs have linkage with authorized Recyclers/ Dismantlers	No
EW3	Control E- Waste related Pollution		
EW3a		Does informal trading, dismantling and recycling of e-waste exists in District	No
EW3b		Does the administration closed illegal E-waste recycling in the District	No
EW3c		No of actions taken to close illegal trading or processing of E-waste	None
EW4	Creation of Awareness on E-waste handling and disposal		
EW4a		Does PROs/ Producers conducted any District level Awareness Campaigns	No
EW4b		Does District Administration conducted any District level Awareness Campaigns	No

Source: - Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Varanasi

1.6.2 Action Plan for E- Waste Management

S. No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1.	Collection, Segregation and Channelization of e-waste pertaining to orphan products to recyclers/dismantlers	Immediate	ULBs
2.	Segregation of E-waste at source from MSW	Regular Activity	ULBs/Nagar Nigam/ Waste Generator
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure no illegal e-waste processing • No dumping of e-waste, HW & other wastes on banks of river • No illegal transportation of e-waste. 	Immediate	District Administration /ULBs/UPPCB/RTO
4.	Industrial skill development activities for workers in dismantling and recycling units.	Immediate	Labor Department
5.	Monitoring & Compliance of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) - Authorization issue by CPCB.	Immediate	UPPCB
6.	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) for E-waste Management.	Regular Activity	ULBs/UPPCB/Development Authority/NGOs/Education Department
7.	Authorization to Manufacturers, Dismantlers, Recyclers, Refurbishes and Action against defaulters.	Immediate	UPPCB
8.	Integrated plan for implementation of EWM Rules, 2016.	Immediate	UPPCB
9.	Earmarking or allocation of industrial space or shed, abandoned mills/factories for e-waste dismantling/recycling units in industrial clusters	Immediate	Department of Industries.
10.	Status of Annual report sent to CPCB	30/09/2019	UPPCB
11.	Recognition and Registration of workers of dismantling and recycling units.	Immediate	Labor Department
12.	Implementation of EPR from producers	Immediate	Department of Industries/ UPPCB

Water Quality Management Plan



Efforts

- To develop a comprehensive strategic water management plan
 - Assess current uses of water and cost
 - To implement/ develop wastewater treatment techniques
- To upgrade STPs/ ETPs/ CETPs for treatment of wastewater in the regions if required
 - To develop an implementation plan for treated water
 - Use innovative technologies to reduce water consumption
- Convert industries into ZLD technology to reduce water consumption

**Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control
Board, Lucknow**

2. Water Quality Management Plan

Systematic management of water resources is necessary to ensure the required balance between development pressures and the safeguarding of the natural and built environment for future generations. The purpose of Water Quality management Plan (WQMP) is to reduce discharge of pollutants into urban runoff from development projects by reducing or eliminating sources of pollutants, and managing site runoff volumes and flow rates through best Management Practices.

2.1 Baseline Data for Water Quality Management

S. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Nagar Nigam (ULB 1)	CGWB (ULB 2)	Pollution Control Board
WQ1	Inventory of water resources in District				
WQ1a		Rivers	3 Nos. & Length 40 Km		
WQ1b		Length of River	14 Km		
WQ1c		Nalas/ Drains meeting Rivers	39 Nos.		44 Nos. (30 in Ganga and 14 in Varuna River) Note-One Drain, Durga drain which is meeting near Lohata to river Varuna not included in Varuna action Plan which have approximately more than 10 MLD discharge.
WQ1d		Lakes/ Ponds	113 Nos.		
WQ1e		Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge in District	Sewage 300 MLD		315
WQ2	Control of Groundwater Water Quality				
WQ2a		Estimated number of bore-wells	[Nos]	Not available	
WQ2b		No of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	[Nos]	Industrial: 8 Infrastructure:4 Mining: Nil (as per online status)	
WQ2c		Number of groundwater polluted areas	[Nos]	CGWB, Northern Region collected 4 ground water samples from each block of Varanasi district in 2016 for its Aquifer Mapping programme. Summary of chemical analysis results (for analysed chemicals) of samples collected for	

				Basic Analysis and Heavy Metals is given in Annexure- 1.	
WQ2d		Groundwater Availability	[adequate] / [not adequate]	Block-wise Status as per Dynamic Ground Water Resource Estimation, 2017 is given in Annexure- 2.	
WQ3	Availability of Water Quality Data-				
WQ3a		Creation of monitoring cell	Yes	CGWB, Northern Region collects one sample from each block HQ, once a year for ground water quality monitoring.	
WQ3b		Access to Surface water and groundwater quality data at DM office	[Available]/ [not available]		Available (Data report attached) Annexure-3.
WQ4	Control of River side activities				
WQ4a		River side open defecation	Fully Controlled		
WQ4b		Dumping of SW on river banks	Fully Controlled		
WQ4c		Control measures for idol immersion	Measures Taken		
WQ5	Control of Water Pollution in Rivers				
WQ5a		Percentage of untreated sewage	37.84%		37%
WQ5b		Monitoring of Action Plans for Rejuvenation of Rivers	Monitored		
WQ5c		No of directions given to industries for Discharge of Untreated industrial wastewater in last 12 months	[Nos]		Not any direction given in last 12 months
WQ6	Awareness Activities				
WQ6a		District level campaigns on protection of water quality	Regular basis		
WQ7	Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan				
WQ7a		Creation of District Oil Spill Crisis	[Created] / [Not Created]		

जनपद वाराणसी के भूजल नमूनों के रासायनिक विश्लेषण का सारांश

बेसिक पैरामीटर्स (2016)

Parameter	Range (mg/L)	Name of Block and Number with more than permissible limit
pH	8.2-9.0	Araziline-2, Kashi Vidhyapeeth-3, Chiragaon-1, Harahua-2, Pindra-4, Baragaon-1, Cholapur-3, Sewapur-4
EC μ S/cm at 25°C	320-3428	Harahua-1
CO ₃	0-120	Nil
HCO ₃	85-378	Nil
Cl	14-702	Nil
F	0-3.38	Kashi Vidhyapeeth-1, Harahua-1
NO ₃	5-316	Kashi Vidhyapeeth-1, Harahua-1, Araziline-1
SO ₄	4-190	Nil
TH	100-470	Nil
Ca	8-32	Nil
Mg	5-94	Nil
Na	22-457	Nil
K	1-99	Nil
SiO ₂	17-32	Nil

BDL = Below Detectable Limit

Nd = Not detectable

हैवी मेटल (2016)

Trace Element	Maximum Permissible Limit as per BIS IS10500:2012, amended in 2015.	Range	Number and Name of Block HQ with more than permissible limit
Fe (ppm)	1 ppm	0.023-5.012	Chiragaon-1, Kashi Vidhyapeeth-1, Harahua-1, Baragaon-1, Cholapur-1
Mn (ppm)	0.3 ppm	0.004-0.246	Nil
Cu (ppm)	1.5 ppm	BDL-0.186	Nil
Zn (ppm)	15 ppm	BDL-0.594	Nil
Ag (mg/l)	0.1 mg/l	BDL-0.005	Nil
Pb (ppb)	10 ppb		Nil
U (ppb)	30 ppb*		
Cr (ppb)	50		Nil

*As per USEPA (no limit prescribed by BIS)

संलग्नक-WQ2d

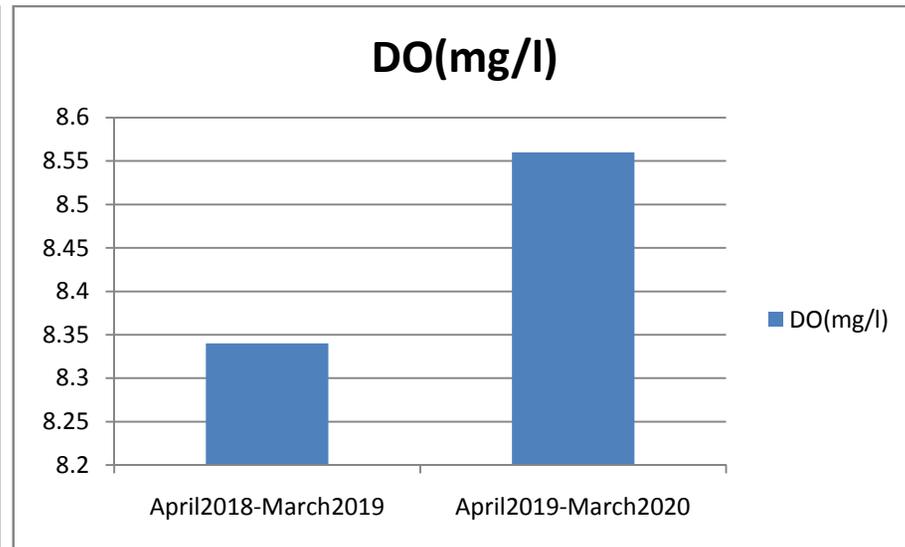
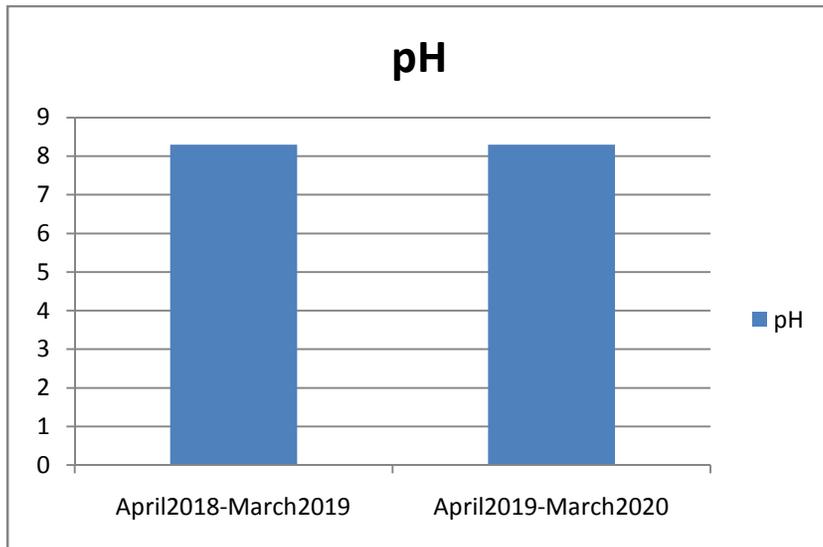
ब्लॉक-वार डाइनेमिक भूजल संसाधन की स्थिति (2017) - जनपद वाराणसी

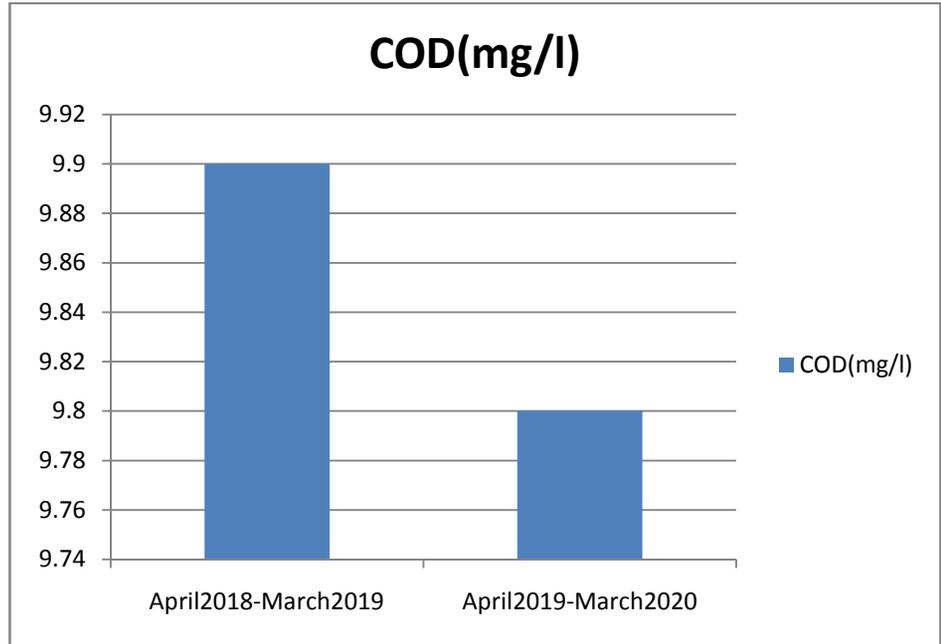
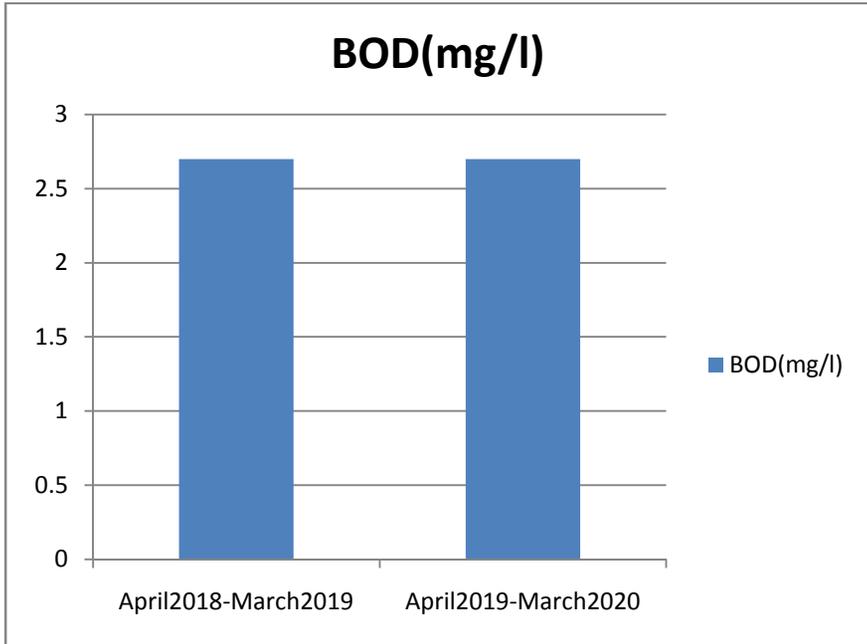
Sl. No.	Block	Stage of GW Development (%)	Category	Adequate/inadequate
1	Araziline	113.44	Over Exploited	Inadequate
2	Baragaon	82.88	Semi-Critical	Adequate, but to be used with caution
3	Chiraigaon	84.21	Semi-Critical	Adequate, but to be used with caution
4	Cholapur	77.02	Semi-Critical	Adequate, but to be used with caution
5	Harahua	133.07	Over Exploited	Inadequate
6	Kashi Vidyapeeth	75.13	Semi-Critical	Adequate, but to be used with caution
7	Pindara	91.46	Critical	Inadequate
8	Sewapuri	85.45	Semi-Critical	Adequate, but to be used with caution
9	Varanasi-city	200.96	Over Exploited	Inadequate

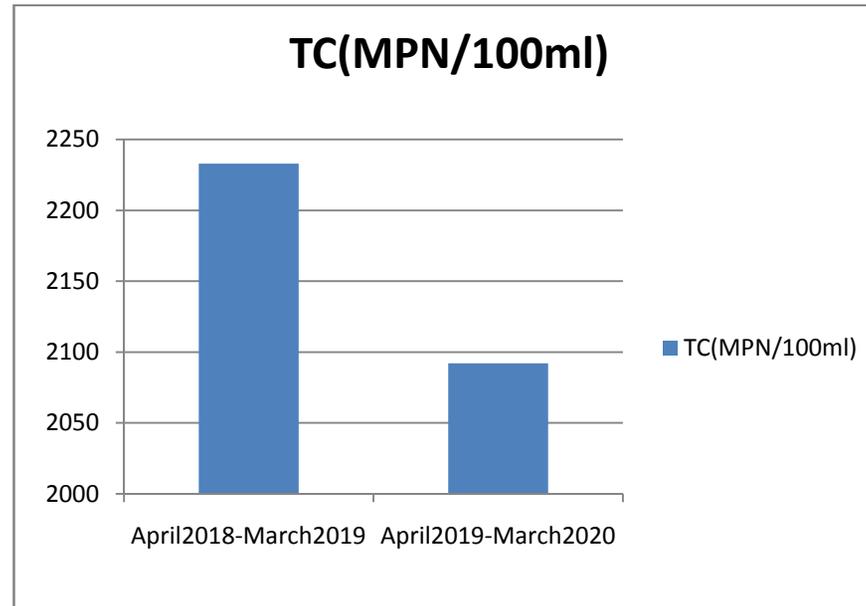
Surface water

Graphical representation of parameters River Ganga U/S (Varanasi)

Year	pH	DO(mg/l)	BOD(mg/l)	COD(mg/l)	TC(MPN/100ml)
April2018-March2019	8.3	8.34	2.7	9.9	2200
April2019-March2020	8.3	8.56	2.7	9.8	2000

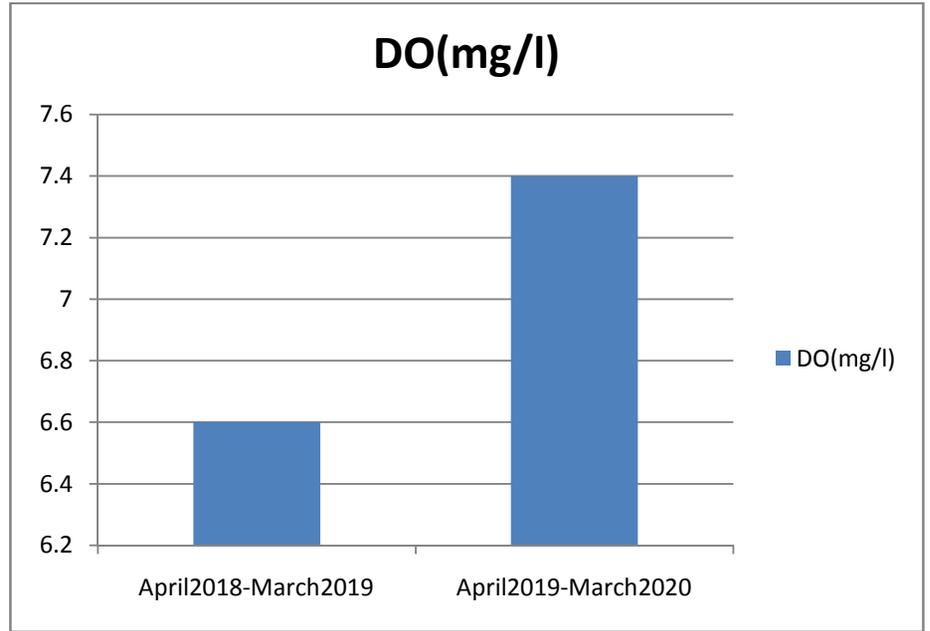
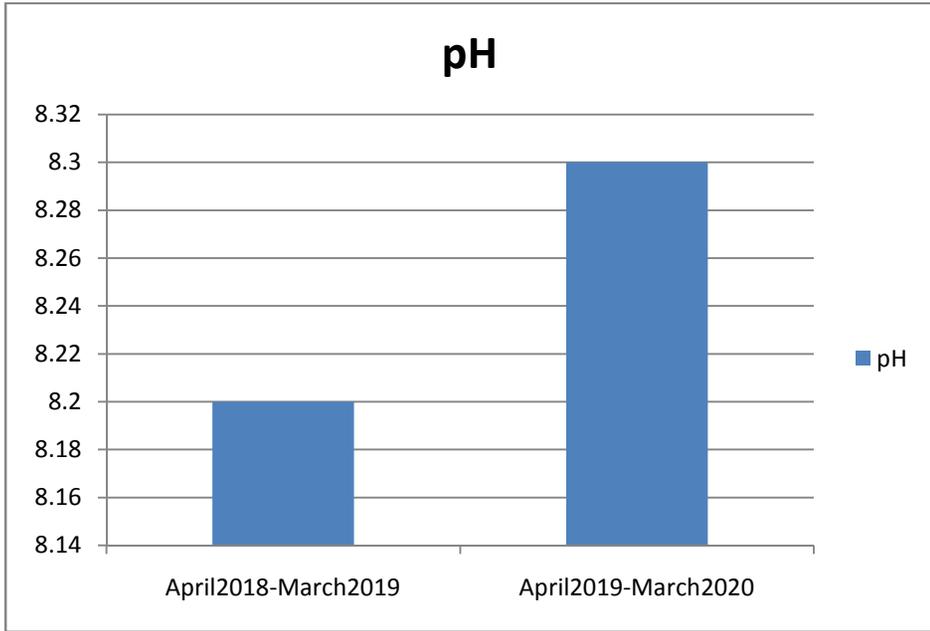


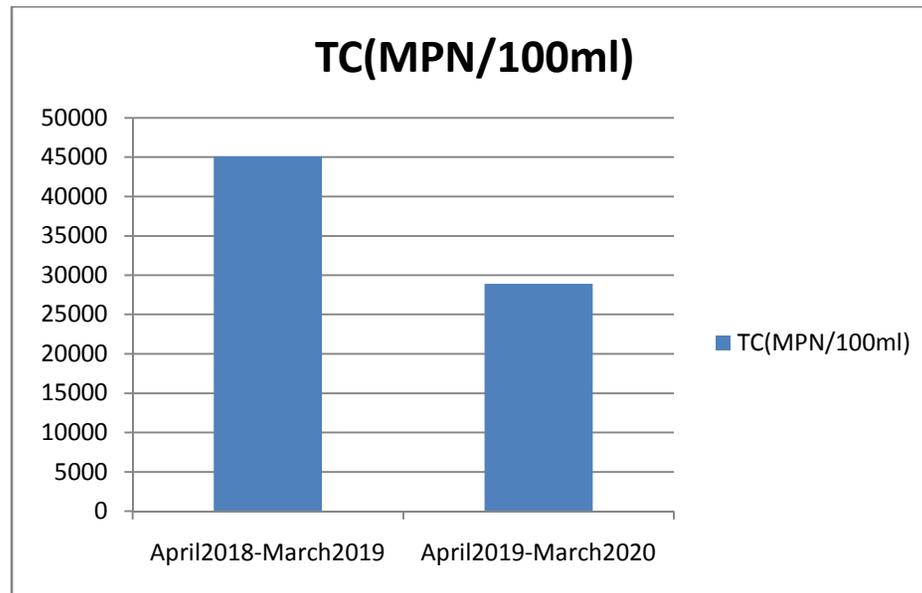
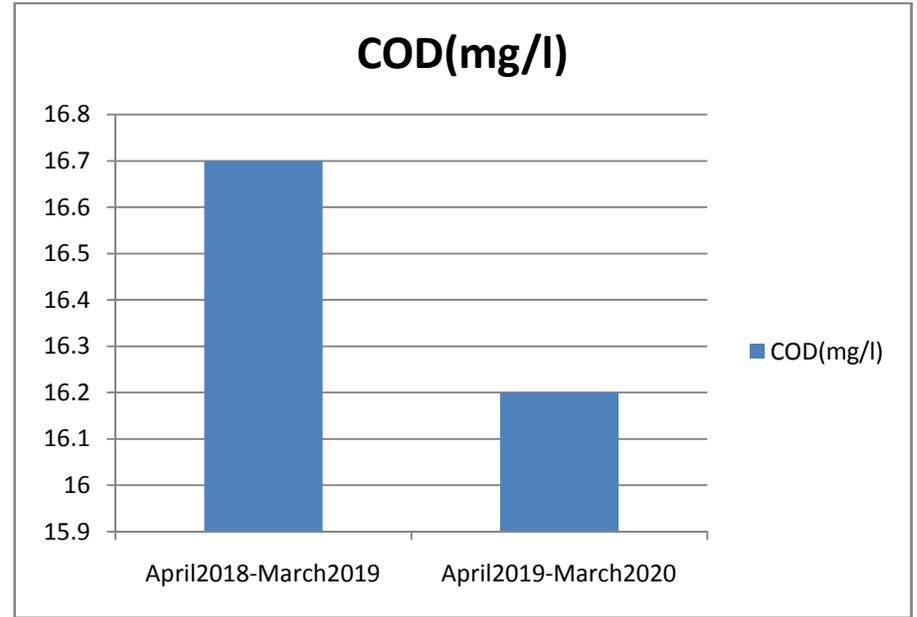
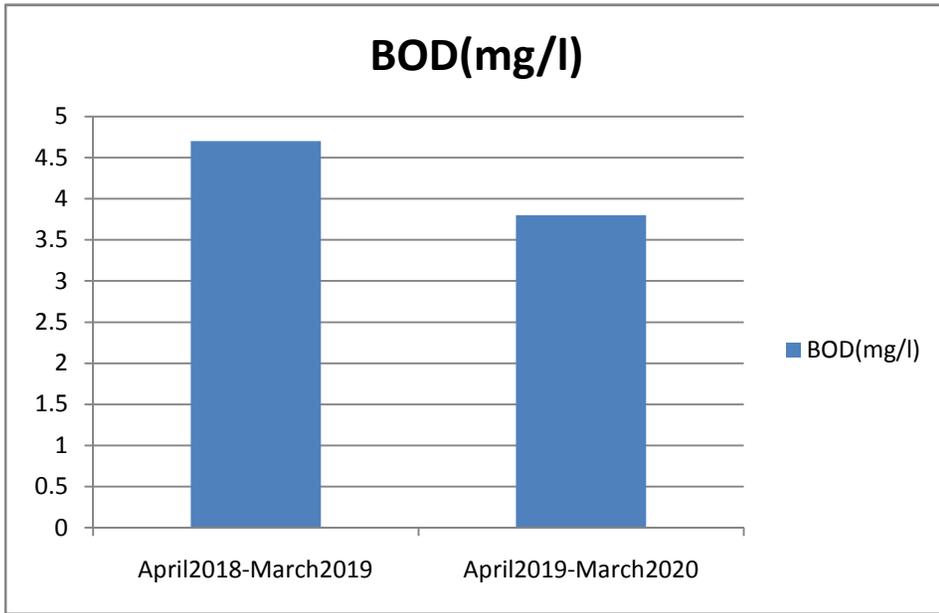




Graphical representation of parameters River Ganga D/S (Varanasi)

Year	pH	DO(mg/l)	BOD(mg/l)	COD(mg/l)	TC(MPN/100ml)
April 2018-March 2019	8.2	6.6	4.7	16.7	45083
April 2019-March 2020	8.3	7.4	3.8	16.3	28917

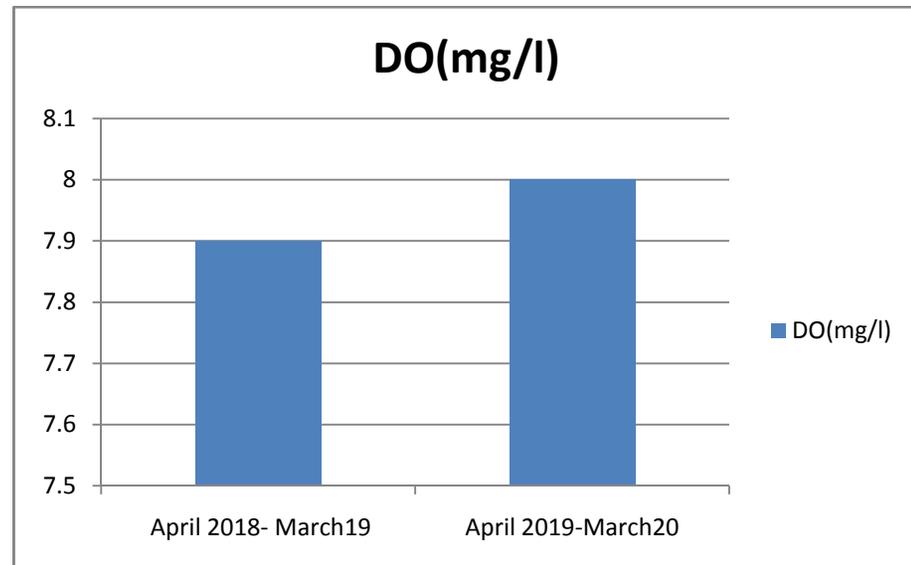
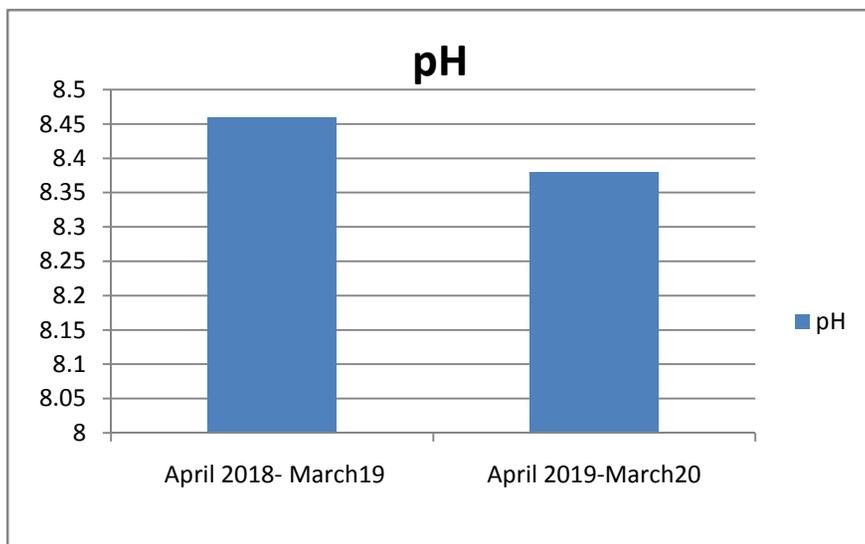


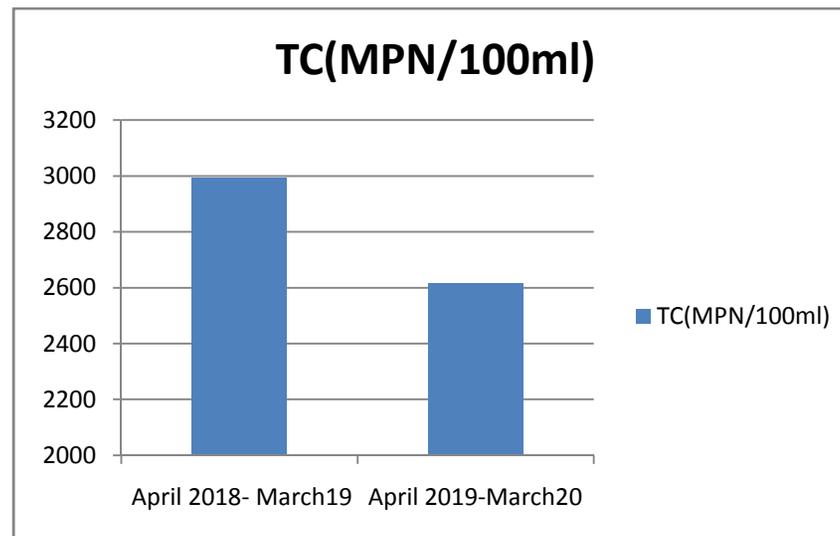
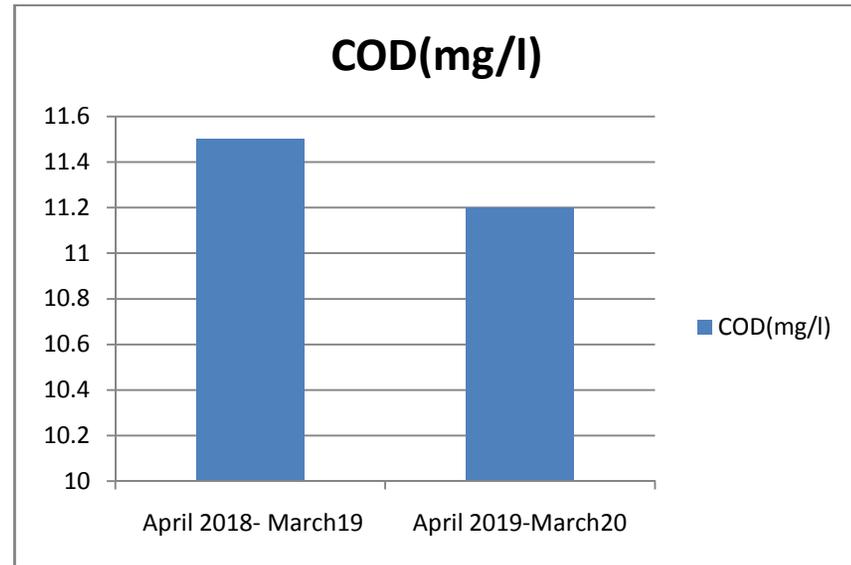
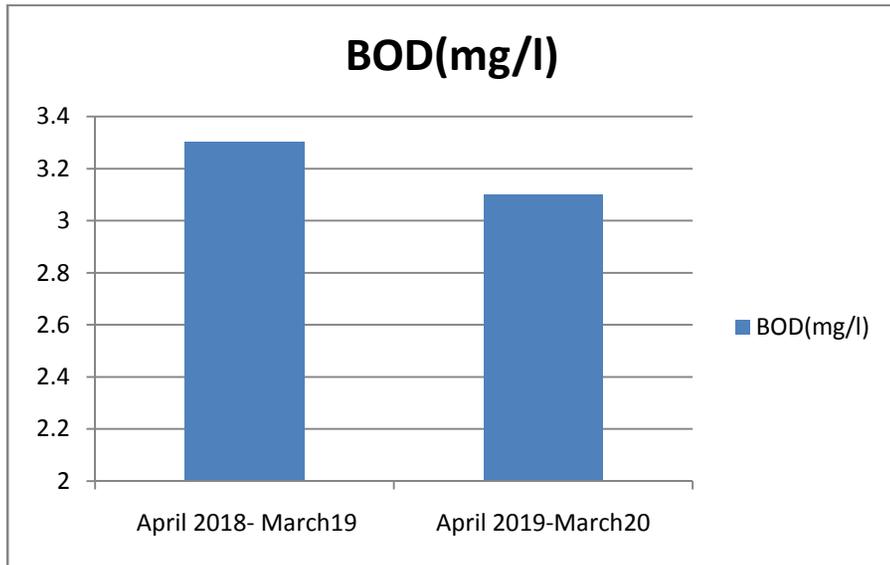


Water quality of Rivers Varuna from April 2018 to March 2020 in the district of Varanasi

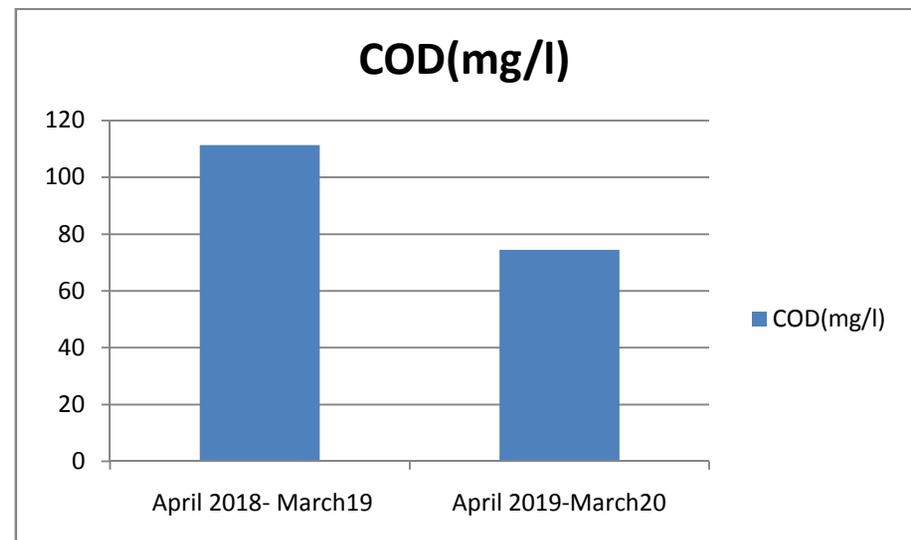
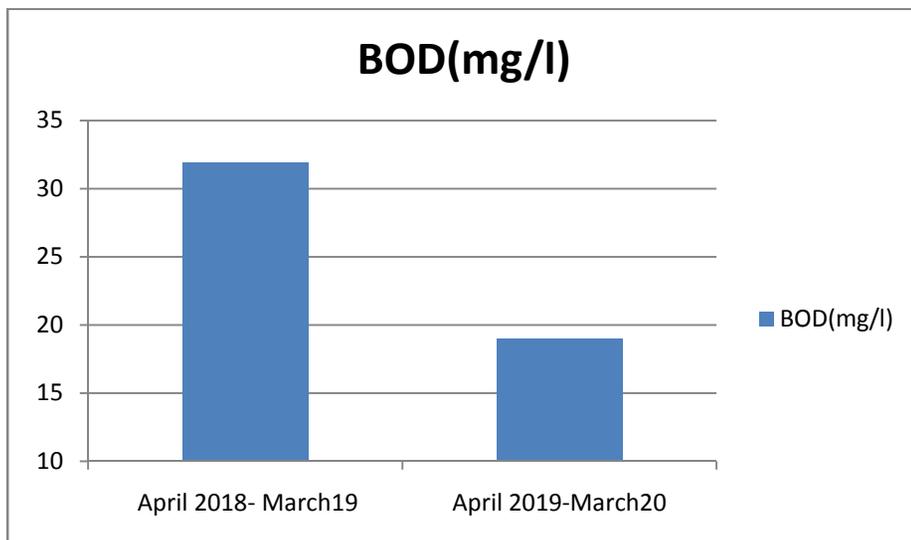
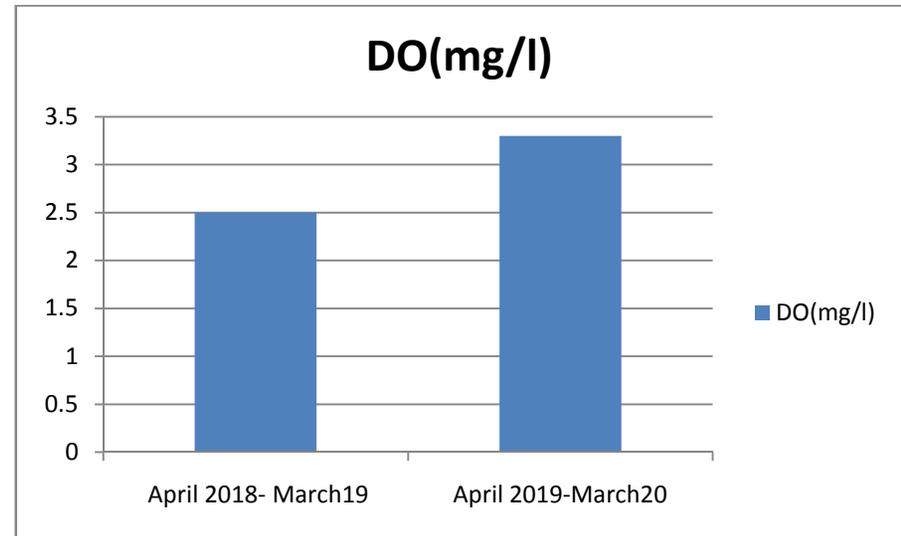
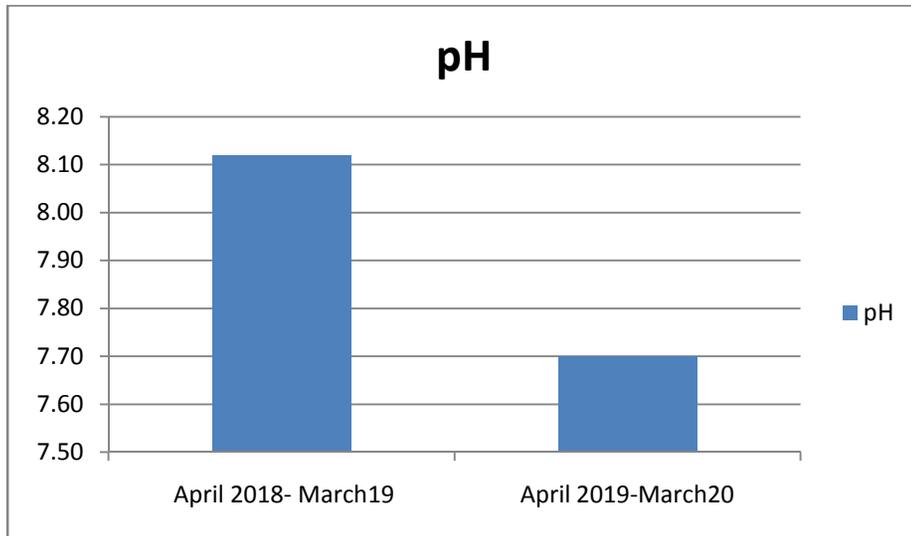
River Varuna at Rameshwar, Varanasi							River Varuna Before Meeting Ganga Varanasi				
S.No.	Year	pH	DO(mg/l)	BOD(mg/l)	COD(mg/l)	TC(MPN/100ml)	pH	DO(mg/l)	BOD(mg/l)	COD(mg/l)	TC(MPN/100ml)
1	April 2018- March19	8.46	7.9	3.3	11.5	2991	8.12	2.5	31.9	111.4	258182
2	April 2019- March20	8.38	8	3.1	11.2	2617	7.7	3.3	19.0	74.5	126167

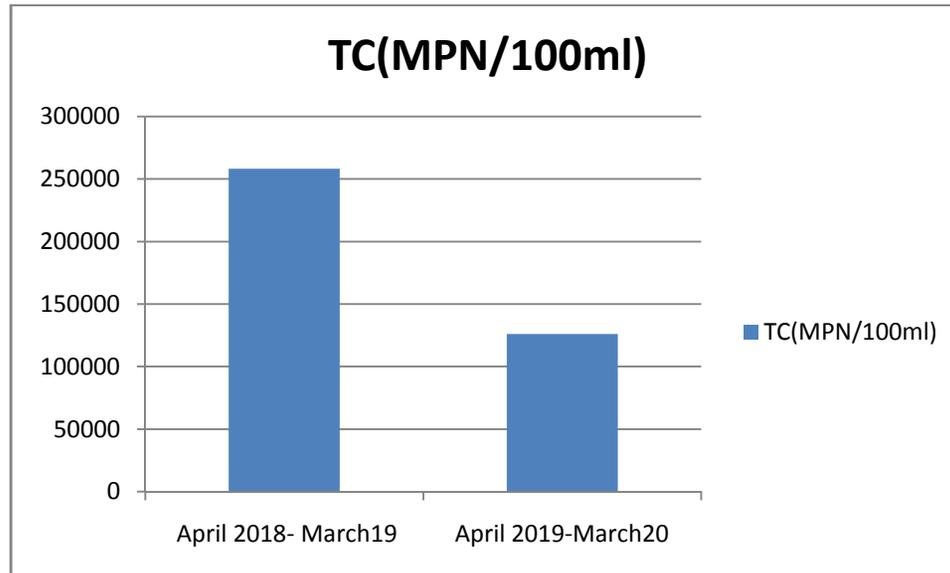
Graphical Representation of River Varuna at Rameshwar, Varanasi





Graphical Representation of River Varuna before Meeting Ganga, Varanasi





Ground Water Data**Hand pump India Marka-II, Chandpur Industrial Area, Varanasi**

S.N.	Parameter	Value (Pre Monsoon) 2019	Value(Post Monsoon) 2019	Unit
1.	pH	7.56	7.64	-
2.	Conductivity	525	482	µmhos/cm
3.	Alkalinity	284	270	mg/l
4.	Nitrogen	2.4	1.94	mg/l
5.	DO	-	-	mg/l
6.	BOD	0.90	-	mg/l
7.	COD	6.8	8.4	mg/l
8.	Chloride	38.98	-	mg/l
9.	Sulphate	17.2	17.5	mg/l
10.	Sodium	14.12	15.80	mg/l
11.	Calcium as (CaCO ₃)	322	320	mg/l
12.	Magnesium as (CaCO ₃)	148	146	mg/l
13.	Fecal Coliform/Total Coliform	NT	NT	MPN/100ml
14.	Turbidity	10	8	NTU
15.	Hardness	470	466	mg/l
16.	TDS	315	294	mg/l
17.	Fixed Dissolved Solid	192	172	mg/l
18.	Ammonia Nitrogen	0.73	0.68	mg/l
19.	Boron	BDL	BDL	mg/l
20.	Phosphate	0.25	0.22	mg/l
21.	Iron	1.02	-	mg/l
22.	Zinc	0.34	-	mg/l
23.	Copper	0.03	-	mg/l
24.	Endosulphan -t	NT	NT	ng/l
25.	Total DDT	NT	NT	ng/l

26.	Total BHC	NT	NT	ng/l
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		Management Group			
WQ7b		Preparation District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan	[Prepared] / [Not Prepared]		
WQ8	Protection of Flood plains				
WQ8a		Encroachment of flood plains is regulated	Yes		
WQ9	Rain Water Harvesting				
WQ9a		Action Plan for Rain water harvesting	Implemented		

Source: - Varanasi Municipal Corporation, Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Varanasi and Central Ground Water Board, NR

2.2 Domestic Sewage Management Plan

Domestic sewage is generated by domestic activities including toilet, bathroom, clothes washing and kitchen cleaning activities. This sewage water contains high levels of micro-organisms, chemicals (nutrients) and other contaminants capable of causing human illness and adversely impacting on the local environment.

2.2.1 Baseline Data for Domestic Sewage Management

S. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Jal Kal (ULB 1)	Nagar Nigam (ULB 2)
SM1	Inventory of Sewage Management			
SM1a		Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II cities and above	315 MLD	300 MLD
SM1b		No of Class-II towns and above	2 Nos.	0
SM1c		No of Class-I towns and above	1 No.	0
SM1d		No. of Towns needing STPs	2 Nos.	0
SM1e		No. of Towns STPs installed	1 No.	0
SM1f		Quantity of treated sewage flowing into rivers (directly or indirectly)	200 MLD	169.6
SM1g		Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly)	115 MLD	113.52
SM1h		Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	-	0
SM1i		No. of industrial townships	-	0
SM2	Adequacy of available infrastructure for Sewage Treatment			
SM2a		% sewage treated in STPs	63%	62.16%
SM2b		Total available treatment capacity	360 MLD	411.8
SM2c		Additional treatment capacity required	60 MLD (50 MLD at Ramana and 10 MLD at Ramnagar)	0
SM3	Adequacy of Sewerage Network			
SM3a		No of ULBs having partial underground	2 Nos.	NA

		sewerage network		
SM3b		No of towns not having sewerage network– poundage facilities	1 No.	NA
SM3c		% population covered under sewerage network	70%	60%

Source: - Jal Kal, Varanasi & Varanasi Municipal Corporation

2.2.2 Action Point for Sewage Management

S. No.	Action Point	Timeline	Department/ Agency
A. SEWAGE MANAGEMENT			
2.1.2.1 Short Term Action Point			
1	Estimation of total sewage generation from City/Towns where sewage treatment facility does not exist and preparation of DPR for treatment of sewage	02 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned ULBs
2	Measurement of flow & load of all the drains contributing pollution load in Rivers	02 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned ULBs
3	Installation of Bar-meshes in the drains & regular cleaning & disposal of Solid Waste from them	03 Months	Concerned ULBs
4	Untapped drains to be provided with modular treatment facilities/ In-Situ bio-remediation.	06 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned ULBs
5	Completion and commissioning of under construction STPs	January 2020	U.P. Jal Nigam/ Govt. working Agencies
6	Formulation of Action Plan for long term use of treated water discharged from STPs	03 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam, Irrigation & Concerned ULBs in consultation with UPPCB/CPCB
7	Installation of Web Cams & OCEEMS in STPs	03 Month	U.P. Jal Nigam/ Operating Govt. Agencies
8	Formulation of Action Plan for income generation of STPs including installation of Solar Power Plants, Energy Plantation & sale of sludge and treated water, bio-composting etc.	03 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam & ULBs
9	Obtaining Consent to Operate/Establish and Hazardous Authorization from UPPCB	02 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam/ Operating Govt. Agencies
10	Preparation of DPR for channelization including diversion of sewage generated from household / township / villages to sewer lines and interception of all drains (excluding drains carrying industrial wastewater) for ensuring proper treatment through upcoming STPs.	Within 3 Months	Jal Nigam / Nagar Nigam, Concerned Districts
11	Septage Management in the areas where sewerage network does not exist	Within 6 Months	ULBs/Jal Nigam

2.1.2.2 Long Term Action Point			
S. No.	Action Point	Timeline	Department/ Agency
1	Laying of Sewerage Network & Connection of households to the sewer line in order to utilize the installed capacity of existing STPs	24 Months from sanction of DPR	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned ULBs
2	Establishment of Sewage Treatment Plants of adequate capacity	24 to 30 Months from sanction of DPR	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned ULBs
3	Tapping & diversion of the drains having high sewage load to STPs to be constructed on I&D model	24 to 30 Months from sanction of DPR	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned ULBs
4	Infrastructure Development in Irrigation/Horticulture/ Sprinkling/Industrial use etc. and ensuring use of treated water	24 to 30 Months from sanction of DPR	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned ULBs
5	Installation of Solar Power Plant & Energy Plantations in the vacant land of STPs	12 Months from sanction of DPR	U.P. Jal Nigam/ Operating Govt. Agencies
6	Installation of supplementary/tertiary treatment system in existing STPs which are not able to achieve discharge norms in the present system	12 Months from sanction of DPR	U.P. Jal Nigam and concerned ULBs
7	Treatment of waste water in Rural areas flowing into the river by Bio-remediation/ Phyto-remediation/Oxidation Pond etc.	12 Months	Gram Panchayat, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development Departments, Rastriya Swachta Mission-Gramin
8	Ensuring ODF in all the villages situated along the river	12 Months	Gram Panchayat, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development Departments, Rastriya Swachta Mission-Gramin
9	Specific methods of >2.5 ha development plans to be developed and implemented for purposes of carbon segmentation.	12 Months	UPPCB/ UPSIDC

2.2 Industrial Wastewater Management Plan

Industrial waste water is one of the important and major pollution sources of Water. A huge amount of industrial waste water was discharged into rivers, lake & sand coastal areas. This resulted in serious pollution problems in the water environment and causes negative effects to the eco-system and human's life. There are many types of industrial waste water based on different industries and contaminants. Each sector produces its own particular combination of pollutants.

2.2.1 Baseline Data for Industrial Wastewater Management

S. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
IWW1	Inventory of industrial wastewater generation in District		
IWW1a		No. of Industries discharging wastewater	44 Nos.
IWW1b		Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	4.715 MLD
IWW1c		Quantity of treated IWW discharged into Nalas/ Rivers	4.715 MLD
IWW1d		Quantity of un-treated or partially treated IWW discharged into lakes	0
IWW1e		Prominent Type of Industries	Agro based/ Chemical – Dye etc./ Multiple selection based on size of operation and number
IWW1f		Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	No CETPs
IWW2	Status of compliance by Industries in treating wastewater		
IWW2a		No. of Industries meeting Standards	44 Nos.
IWW2b		No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	0
IWW2c		No of complaints received or number of recurring complaints against industrial pollution in last 3 months	0
IWW3	Status of Action taken for not meeting discharge standards		
IWW3a		No industries closed for exceeding standards in last 3 months	0
IWW3b		No of industries where Environmental Compensation was imposed By SPCBs	0

Source: - Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Varanasi

2.2.2 Action Point for Industrial Waste Management

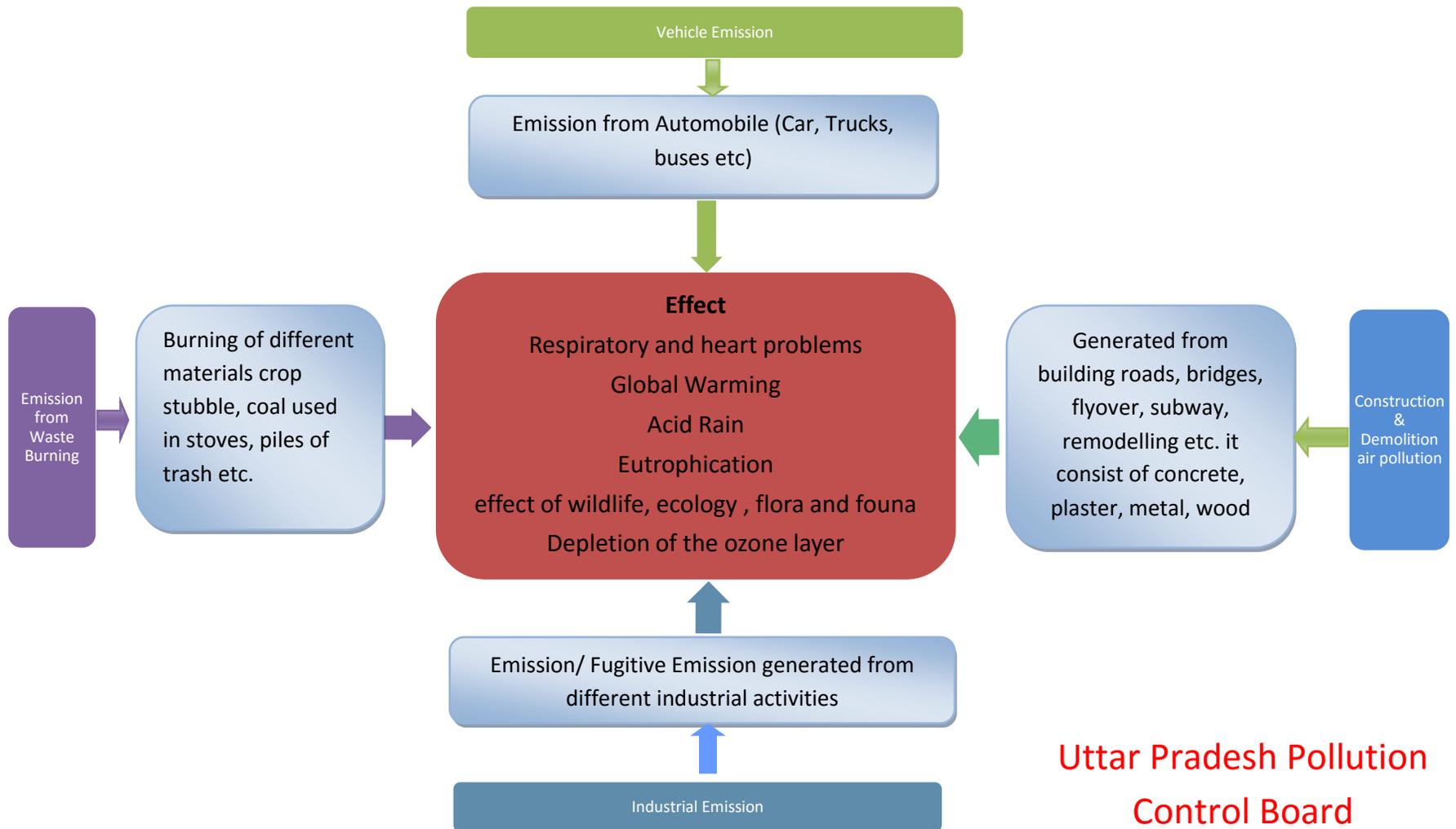
S. No.	Action Point	Timeline	Department/ Agency
2.2.2.1 Short Term Action Point			
1	Re-inventorization of Water Polluting Industries in the catchment area of the drains and their status with respect to consent, installation of ETP, adequacy of ETP and final discharge point	03 Months	UPPCB, UPSIDC, ULBs & Department of Industries
2	Monitoring of water polluting industries and ensuring closure of industries which are operating without consent or non-compliant	Quarterly	UPPCB & CPCB
3	Installation of OCEEMS, Flow Meter & Web Cams in large and medium category of GPIs with connectivity to the server of CPCB and UPPCB	03 Months	UPPCB

4	Closure and legal action against the illegal water polluting industries operating in non-confirming /residential areas	Regular activity	District Level Inter-Departmental Enforcement Committee having representatives of Administration, Police, UPPCB, ULBs, Development Authority, Power Corporation, Department of Industries etc.
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2.2.2.2 Long Term Action Point

S. No.	Action Point	Timeline	Department/ Agency
1	Adoption of cleaner technologies by water polluting industrial sectors having major impact on water quality of the river. For E.g. – Electroplating, Dyeing, Pulp & Paper industries, distilleries, sugar, tanneries etc.	24 Months	UPPCB, CPCB & Department of Industries
2	Imposing stringent norms in Distillery, Pulp & Paper, Slaughter House & Tannery sectors	24 Months	Departments of Environment, Industries, Excise & UPPCB
3	Reducing abstraction of ground water by reuse/recycle of treated effluent by installation of additional treatment facilities & process improvement	12 Months	CGWA, CPCB, Department of Industries & UPPCB
4	Use of treated effluent from CETPs for industrial and irrigation purposes	12 Months	Department of Industries, SPVs, Operating Agencies, UPPCB & CPCB
5	Up gradation of existing ETPs by installation of Auto-Chemical Dosing System for Physico-Chemical Treatment in Textile, Electroplating, Chrome Recovery System etc. & Mechanical Sludge watering System	12 Months	Department of Industries, UPPCB & CPCB

Air Quality Management Plan



Uttar Pradesh Pollution
Control Board
Lucknow

3. Air Quality Management Plan

Air quality affects our health our livability of our cities and towns and our environment. Air pollution, particularly from human activity can cause health problems that are affect the heart and lungs and can cause cancer. Even short-term exposure to air pollution can cause health problems. Children, the elderly and people with existing heart and lung condition are especially affected by air pollution.

Air quality management refers to all the activities a regulatory undertakes to protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of air pollution. There is a continuous review and assessment of goals and strategies based on their effectiveness. All parts of this process are informed by **scientific research** that provides air quality managers with essential understanding of how pollutants are emitted, transported in air and their effects on human health and the environment.

3.1 Baseline Data for Air Quality Management

S. No.	Action areas	Details of Data Requirement	Pollution Control Board	Nagar Nigam
AQ1	Availability of Air Quality Monitoring Network in District			
AQ1a		Manual Air Quality monitoring stations of SPCBs/ CPCB	5 Nos.	13
AQ1b		Automatic monitoring stations operated by SPCBs/ CPCB	1 No.	10
AQ2	Inventory of Air Pollution Sources			
AQ2a		Identification of prominent air polluting sources	Unpaved Roads/ Brick Kiln/ Industrial Estate/ Multiple selection	Multiple Section
AQ2b		No. of Non- Attainment Cities	1 No.	NA
AQ2c		Action Plans for non- attainment cities	Prepared	
AQ3	Availability of Air Quality Monitoring Data at DMs office			
AQ3a		Access to air quality data from SPCBs & CPCB through Dashboard	Available	
AQ4	Control of Industrial Air Pollution			
AQ4a		No of Industries meeting Standards	8 Nos.	
AQ4b		No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	0	
AQ5	Control of Non- industrial air pollution sources			
AQ5a		Control open burning of Stubble- during winter	Not Reported	
AQ5b		Control Open burning of Waste – Nos of actions Taken	Not Reported	
AQ5c		Control of forest fires	-	
AQ5d		Vehicle pollution check centers	-	
AQ5e		Dust Suppression Vehicles	-	

AQ6	Development of Air Pollution complaint redressal system			
AQ6a		Mobile App/ Online based air pollution complaint redressing system of SPCBs	Available	

Source: - Varanasi Municipal Corporation & Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Varanasi

3.2 Action Plan for Air Quality Management Plan

3.2.1 Vehicle Emission Control

3.2.1.1 Long Term Action Plan: Reduce Congestion

S. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
1.	Plying of electric buses, e-rickshaws for public transport including	360 days	Transport Department
2.	Prepare plan for construction of expressways/bypasses to avoid congestion due to non-destined vehicles.	360 days	N.H.A.I. /PWD
3.	Construction of peripheral road around the cities to avoid congestion.	360 days	N.H.A.I./PWD
4.	Arrangement of Multi-level Parking Facilities	360 days	Nagar Nigam/Development Authorities
5.	Development/Strengthening of Bike zone/Cycle zone at metro/railways/bus stations from where travelers hire bi-cycle to reach the destination.	360 days	Nagar Nigam/Development Authorities
6.	Initiate steps for retrofitting of particulate filters in diesel vehicles, when BS-VI fuels are available	360 days	Vehicle Manufacturing Companies/Ministry of Road Transport & Highways
7.	Use of Bio-Ethanol in the urban transport system/waste to energy.	360 days	Transport Department

3.2.1.2 Short Term Action Plan

S. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
1.	Launch extensive drive against polluting vehicles for ensuring strict compliance	As regular activity	R.T.O/Traffic Police
2.	Launch public awareness campaign for air pollution control, vehicle maintenance, minimizing use of personal vehicles, lane discipline, etc.	As regular activity	R.T.O/ Traffic Police
3.	Prevent parking of vehicles in the non-designated areas	As regular activity	Traffic Police/ Nagar Nigam
4.	Prepare & implement action plan to check fuel adulteration and random monitoring of fuel quality data	30 days	District Supply Officer/Oil companies
5.	Prepare & implement plan for widening of roads and improvement of infrastructure for decongestion of road	90 days	Nagar Nigam

6.	Steps for promoting battery operated vehicles including establishment of charging stations.	120 days	Transport Department/Nagar Nigam & Development Authorities
7.	Install weigh in motion bridges at the borders of cities/towns and States to prevent overloading of vehicles	180 days	Transport Department
8.	Synchronize traffic movements/ Introduce intelligent traffic systems for lane- driving	180 days	Traffic Police
9.	Installation of remote sensor based PUC system	180 days	Traffic Police

3.2.2 Other Steps to Control Air Pollution

S. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
3.2.2.1 Long Term Action Plan			
1.	Dead Bodies of Animals should be disposed through proper treatment facility like rendering plant etc.	360 days	Nagar Nigam
2.	Installation of CAAQMS by polluting units/institutions etc. under "Polluters Pay Principles".	360 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
3.	Source Apportionment, Emission Inventory & Carrying Capacity Assessment	Source apportionment Study is being carried out by IIT Delhi	U.P. Pollution Control Board
4.	Tree Plantation for mitigation of air pollution based open location of pollution sources and Wind rose data	360 days	Forest department/ Development Authority/ IMD/ Regional Office & UPPCB

3.2.2.2 Short Term Action Plan			
S. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
1.	Air Quality Index to be calculated and disseminated to the people through website and other media (on maximum fortnightly basis for manually operated monitoring stations and real time basis for continuous monitoring stations)	15 days and thereafter, continue as regular activity	U.P. Pollution Control Board
2.	Establish an Air Quality Management Division at SPCB/PCC Head Quarters to oversee air quality management activities in the State and interact with CPCB	30 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
3.	Set-up and publicize helpline in the city/town as well as SPCB/PCC HQ for complaints against reported non-compliance	30 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board

4.	Engage with concerned authorities on continual basis for maximizing coverage of LPG/PNG for domestic and commercial cooking with target of 100% coverage (<i>Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala+ Yojana in urban areas</i>)	30 days	District Supply Officer
5.	Monitoring of DG sets and action against violations. Fine should be imposed on defaulters.	30 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board,
6.	Street vendors are to be controlled strictly in respect of removing their wastes and debris before leaving the site of operation	30 days	Nagar Nigam /Development Authorities
7.	Complete ban on littering of streets with municipal solid wastes (MSW). Segregation & source collection at source of MSW to be implemented.	30 days	Nagar Nigam/Development Authorities
8.	If Air Quality Index found severe or above grade, ensure availability of masks to public for protection.	90 days	Nagar Nigam

3.2.3 **Control of air pollution from constructions and demolition activities**

S. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
1.	Enforcement of Construction & Demolition Rules 2016. Fine should be imposed on defaulting units.	15 days, and thereafter, continue as regular activity	Urban Development/Development Authorities
2.	Control measures for fugitive emissions from material handling, conveying and screening operations through water sprinkling, curtains, barriers and dust suppression units		Urban Development/Development Authorities
3.	Ensure carriage of construction material in closed/covered vessels		Development authorities/ Regional Transport Department
4.	Environmental aspects should be included during preparation of master plan for development of city.	Proposed Master Plan for Ghaziabad City 2021	Urban Development/Development Authorities
5.	Builders should leave 33% area for green belt in residential colonies. Plantation should be done as per Office order No. H16405/220/2018/02 dated 16.02.2018 available on website of the Board i.e., www.uppcb.com .	Within a reasonable timeframe	Urban Development/Development Authorities/ housing companies
6.	All construction areas must be covered to avoid dispersion of particulate matter	30 days	Nagar Nigam/ Development Authorities

3.2.4 Control of emissions from biomass/ crop residue/ garbage/ municipal solid waste burning/ forest fires

S. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
1.	Launch extensive drive against open burning of bio-mass, crop residue, garbage, leaves, etc.	90 days	Nagar Nigam
2.	Regular check and control of burning of municipal solid wastes and use of fire extinguisher for control of fire in municipal solid waste and bio mass.		Nagar Nigam
3.	Proper collection of horticulture waste (bio-mass) and its disposal following composting-cum-gardening approach as material for Miyawaki plantations.		Nagar Nigam
4.	Ensure ban on burning of agriculture waste and crop residues and its implementation	180 days	Agriculture Department & U.P. Pollution Control Board
5.	Door to Door collection of segregated waste by agency and then its disposal directly in plant without dumping it on land.	90 days	Nagar Nigam
6.	Establishment of composting pits in Parks/ residential societies etc for management of biodegradable waste.	90 days	Nagar Nigam/ GDA
7.	No plot should be left open more than 02 years and planting of trees must be mandatory on vacant plots.	90 days	Nagar Nigam/ GDA

3.2.5 Action Points for Control of Industrial Emissions

3.2.5.1 Long Term Action Plan

S. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
1.	Conversion of natural draft brick kilns to induced draft using zigzag technique in a phased manner (only for NCR)	360 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
2.	Installation of appropriate air pollution control devices in factory units/ industries.	180 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
3.	Development of mobile facility/van for continuous ambient air quality monitoring for different localities.	360 days	Nagar Nigam
4.	Fly ash bricks use for protective tree guards	180 Days	Nagar Nigam/ PWD/ Forest Dept./ Irrigation Dept.

3.2.5.2 Short Term Action Plan

S. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
1.	Identification of brick kilns and their regular monitoring including use of designated fuel, and closure of unauthorized units	60 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
2.	Monitoring of industrial emission including real time online monitoring through OCEMS (Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System) and live camera feed and to take action against non-complying industrial units	60 days, and thereafter, regular activity	U.P. Pollution Control Board
3.	Bank guarantee should be taken for the compliance of conditions imposed in CTO/CTE for control of Environmental Pollution from industries. The bank guarantee shall be forfeited in case of any violation. Verification of these conditions to be carried out by UPPCB/selected Third Party Institutions/Quality control agencies etc.	60 days, and thereafter, regular activity	U.P. Pollution Control Board
4.	Installation of webcams and OCEMS in Grossly Polluting Industries.	60 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
5.	Power plant controls -implement stricter NO _x and SO ₂ standards with continuous monitoring	60 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
6.	Stricter dust control on stone crushers	60 days	UPPCB
7.	Introduce and implement stringent PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} norms in industries through installations of wet scrubbers	60 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board

Other Management Plan

Mining Activities Management Plan

Sources

Active or Abandoned surface and underground mines, processing plants

Causes

- Particulate matter is released and cause air pollution
- Physical disturbance to the landscape, decline of wildlife and plant species.
- Largely affect the surface and ground water near the mining activity

Efforts

- Closing illegal and unregulated mines
- Form better legislation and regulation
- Closing and reclaiming sites of shutdown mines
- Investing in R&D of Green Mining Technology

Noise Pollution Management Plan

Sources

Industrialization
Poor Urban Planning
Transportation
Construction Activity
Household Chores

Causes

Hearing Problems
Health Issue
Sleeping Disorder
Cardiovascular Issue
Effect on Wildlife & Environment

Efforts

Turn off appliances at home and office
Go green by planning trees
Use noise absorbent in noisy machineries
Proper Lubrication and better maintenance
Regular check noise level

Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control
Board, Lucknow

4. Other Management Plan

4.1 Mining Activity Management Plan

4.1.1 Baseline Data for Mining Activity Management

S. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data required from Districts
MI1	Inventory of Mining in District			
MI1a		Type of Mining Activity	[River side Sand Mining] / [Iron Ore] / [Bauxite] / [Coal] / [Quarries]/ Other [specify] Multiple selection in order of magnitude of operations	No mining lease in Varanasi
MI1b		No of Mining licenses given in the District	[Nos]	No sand mining lease in Varanasi
MI1c		Area covered under mining	[Sq Km]	NA
MI1d		Area of District	[Sq Km]	
MI1e		Sand Mining/ Stone Quarries	[Yes] / [No]	No
MI1f		Area of sand Mining	[River bed] / [Estuary] / [Non - river deposit]	
MI2	Compliance to Environmental Conditions			
MI2a		No of Mining areas meeting Environmental Clearance Conditions	[Nos]	Nil
MI2b		No of Mining areas meeting Consent Conditions of SPCBs / PCCs	[Nos]	
MI3	Mining related environmental Complaints			
MI3a		No of pollution related complaints against Mining Operations in last 1 year	[Nos]	No
MI4	Action against non-complying mining activity			
MI4a		No of Mining operations suspended for violations to environmental norms	[Nos]	Nil
MI4b		No of directions issued by SPCBs	[Nos]	

Source: - Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Varanasi

4.1.2 Action Points for Land Degradation- Mining

S. No.	Action Points	Timeline	Concerned Department
1.	Adoption of sustainable and systematic mining practices	Regular Activities	Mining Dept.
2.	Enforcing strict control measures against air pollution.	Immediate	UPPCB
3.	Enforcing strict control measures against water pollution	Regular Activities	UPPCB
4.	Enforcing strict control measures against noise pollution	Regular Activities	UPPCB
5.	Establishment of green belt in and around mining lease areas and planting of rows of trees along roadsides to hold the spread of dust over larger areas	Regular Activities	Mine Consent / Forest Dept.
6.	Establishment of railway routes, conveyor belt, rope-way, etc. to minimize road transport	3 year	Railway/ Mining Dept.
7.	Adoption of appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures in the mining lease area to hold run-off and increase infiltration.	Regular Activities	Concerned Mines /Mining Dept.
8.	Stabilization and consolidation of inactive dumps through engineering and vegetative measures	1 Year	Concerned Mines /Mining Dept.
9.	Strict implementation of reclamation and rehabilitation measures both within and outside the mining lease areas	Regular Activities	Concerned Mines /Mining Dept.
10.	Alternative uses of fly ash for purposes so as to reduce red bricks demand	Regular Activities	Nagar Nigam/ PWD/ Nirman Nigam/ Development Authority

4.2 Noise Pollution Management Plan

4.2.1 Baseline Data for Noise Pollution Management

S. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
NP1	Availability Monitoring equipment		
NP1a		No. of noise measuring devices with district administration	2 Nos.
NP1b		No. of noise measuring devices with SPCBs	2 Nos.
NP2	Capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities		
NP2a		capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities	Available
NP3	Management of Noise related complaints		
NP3a		No of complaints received on noise pollution in last 1 year	20 Nos.

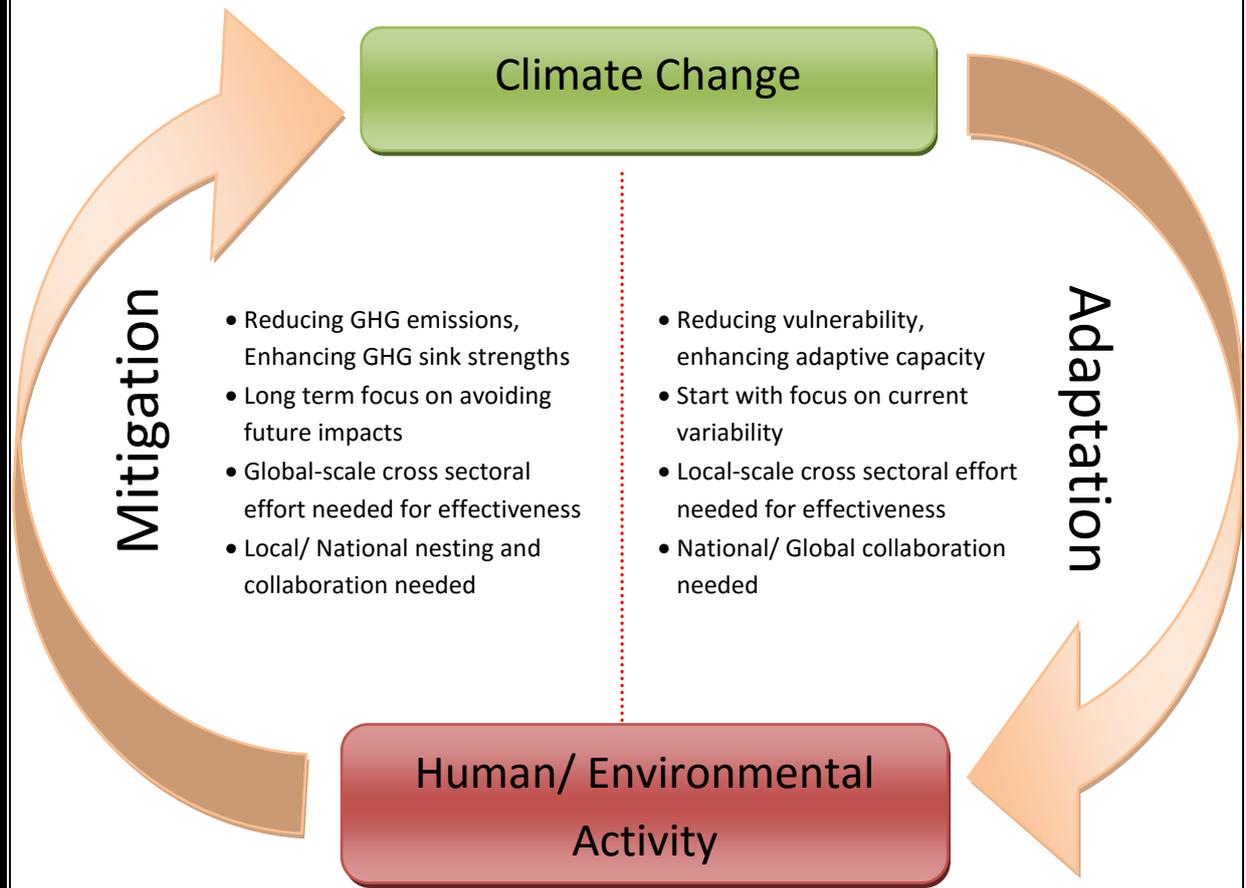
NP3b	No of complaints redressed	20 Nos.
NP4	Compliance to ambient noise standards	
NP4a	Implementation of Ambient noise standards in residential and silent zones	Regular Activity
NP4b	Noise monitoring study in district	carried out
NP4c	Sign boards in towns and cities in silent zones	Not Installed

Source: - Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Varanasi

4.2.2 Action Points for Noise Pollution

S. No.	Action Points	Timeline	Concerned Department
1.	Impose restrictions in traffic hours	Regular Activities	RTO /Traffic Police
2.	To restrict the vehicular honking	Regular Activities	RTO /Traffic Police
3.	Impose restrictions of operating hours for various urban functional zones	Regular Activities	RTO /Traffic Police
4.	Establish suitable buffer zones around residential areas in order to insulate from noise emanating areas such as commercial, industrial, road, railway traffic, etc.	Immediate	Development Authority
5.	Impose restriction on any sound creating activities in the silent zone	Regular Activities	Dist. Admin.
6.	Enforce the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules. 2000	Immediate	Department of Home
7.	A loud speaker or a public address system shall not be used except after obtaining written permission from the authority	Regular Activities	Dist. Admin.
8.	A loudspeaker/ any other musical instrument or a public address system shall not be used at night (between 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.)	Regular Activities	Dist. Admin./ District Police
9.	No person shall use, operate or permit the use or operation of a loud speaker in any public places or within distance of 200 meters from any public places or in any place of public entertainment.	Regular Activities	Dist. Admin/ District Police

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan



Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board

B. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan

Planning for climate change impacts needs to be made an integral part of regular development process with major focus on water availability, natural resources protection and restoration,

Climate Resilience is the ability of an ecosystem or community to survive disruption to their normal ways of life and to anticipate, adapt, and flourish in the face of climate change impacts sustainable farm practices, livelihoods security, education and skills training, healthcare, social welfare, financial inclusion, and maintenance of critical infrastructure. There are multiple co-benefits of climate adaptation strategies for various development priorities as well as in many areas there are benefits of cost reduction and protection of life and property.

To ensure the District Plan by DPC is addressing risks of disruption to local society, economy and environment, a climate vulnerability assessment followed by adaptation strategies need to be built into the plan. There may be need for new approaches, methods, tools and funding for some aspects of resilience to fulfill the additionality of climate action on top of regular development plan.

District requires an integrate, comprehensive, holistic bottom-up planning, inter-departmental policy convergence, and coordination between high-level experts and middle-to-junior-level functionaries on specific issues. Plan should include specific policy responses in a broader development framework to empower the society's current vulnerability sections.

Government of India and United Nation's SDGs has already provided a framework in which mantras of "*Convergence*" and "*Leaving No-one behind*" are mentioned to involve each and every section of society including bio-diversity and prioritizing the most adversely and immediately affected sections of society.

A comprehensive approach needs to be adopted to address the issue of Climate change and for development of an **Adaptation Plan**.

- Planning and implementation of flexible measures based on changing weather pattern and local climatic behaviour to cater local needs/situations.

- Inclusion of most under represented or excluded sections of society which face high risks and the most adverse impacts of climate change by adopting the convergence of policies and schemes in collaboration with various departments and other stake holders to ensure inclusive development by fulfilling their basic requirements of health, services, clean water, livelihood security, maintenance of critical infrastructure and social welfare overall.
- To prevent and reduce the impacts of changed or a changing climate a preventive management plan needs to be developed and to ensure the preparedness of a district to face the upcoming challenges of further climate change.

1. Strategy to prepare an Adaptation plan

- Prepare district climate risk profile- Topography, Hydrology and climate impacts, Poverty status, adaptive capacity and vulnerability
- As “Transformation of Aspirational Districts” (TAD) initiative started by Government of India that includes 8 districts of the state, that aims to remove heterogeneity through priority focus given to each district’s strength, low hanging fruits and priorities as a way to effectively transform them. In the same manner taking reference to that progress of all the district of the state to be assessed on 5 major criteria:
 - Health and nutrition
 - Education
 - Basic infrastructure
 - Agriculture and water resources
 - Financial inclusion and skill development
- To be assessed on above mentioned criteria, adaptation plan against climate change to be planned for key priorities area which are:
 - Drinking water sufficiency
 - Agriculture and livestock resilience
 - Livelihood options and security
 - Nutrition and access to healthcare
 - Access to information, local R&D, and knowledge
 - Disaster risk reduction and critical infrastructure
 - Forests, wildlife and land use

- Governance capacity of Municipalities and PRIs to address climate risks
- Gaps assessed and new strategies are proposed to in order to integrate climate resilience in district governance through convergence, customization. Continuous monitoring, evaluation and adjustment are essential to ensure strategies are kept relevant to the district's needs and situation.

1.1 Action Point for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan

S.No.	ACTION POINT	DISCRIPTION	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible Departments
1.	Drinking Water Sufficiency	<p>(i) Assessment of existing and future water requirements in the district along with mapping of water sources for existing and projected deficit;</p> <p>(ii) Participatory development of a district water conservation and usage guidance document “Jila Jal Sanrakshan Aevam Upyog Niti (JJSUN)” for community participation and inter-departmental convergence in planning, implementation and monitoring of water-works;</p> <p>(iii) Setting goals, targets, indicators of progress, transparency, user responsiveness and accountability mechanism applicable to District Jal Sansthan and Gram Panchayats within the implementation framework of JJSUN;</p> <p>(iv) Making adequate provision for technical capacity, results-based financing, and professional advisory support to Jal Sansthan and Gram Panchayats for them to meet their goals set as per JJSUN;</p> <p>(v) Enhancing water availability through</p>		<p>Departments -</p> <p>(i) District Planning Committee</p> <p>(ii) Jal Sansthan Schemes/ Missions -</p> <p>(i) NRDWP& IWMP</p> <p>(ii) NURM</p> <p>(iii) District Water & Sanitation Mission</p>

		<p>holistic interventions combining –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • topology of the district • green cover requirement • traditional and modern methods with low infrastructure costs for decentralized groundwater recharge, drought-proof supply system, and waste/ contaminated water treatment; <p>(vi) Integrated monitoring and communications plan to keep track of groundwater and surface water availability during normal and drought conditions at block and GP levels;</p> <p>(vii) Engaging stakeholders from private sector philanthropy and NGOs for coordinated planning and investment of resources to enhance water availability at the district level.</p>		
2.	Agriculture Productivity and Livestock Resilience	<p>(i) Focus needs to be on climate suitability, efficient use and quality of farm input elements and livestock including native resilient seeds, fertilizers and livestock breeds to meet farmer nutrition needs and target income;</p> <p>(ii) Ensuring water to each farm through regular, rigorous & participatory evaluation of all options such as watershed development, canals and minor irrigation projects or traditional water tanks rejuvenation;</p> <p>(iii) Ensuring real access to cost-effective,</p>		<p>Departments -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Agriculture (ii) Horticulture (iii) Irrigation (iv) Animal Husbandry <p>Schemes/ Missions -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (ii) National Program on Organic Farming

		<p>innovative farm equipment and farming methods suitable to the district's average farm size and inputs availability, respectively;</p> <p>(iv) Ensuring access to locally-relevant knowledge of value-added, arid zone agri-pastoral farm forestry options in the form of organic fruit trees, high-value crops, climate-resilient indigenous seeds, horticulture, animal husbandry, poultry, fisheries, et al that would thrive in changing climate conditions;</p> <p>(v) Making provision for required extension and financial services as well as subsidized/low-cost RE-powered storage infrastructure;</p> <p>(vi) Participatory and customized implementation of C-DAP, SAPCC and JJSUN through convergence amongst various schemes related to agriculture, irrigation and livestock;</p> <p>(vii) Risk response measures for reducing risks from climate impacts as well as for comprehensive compensation/ quick relief to affected farmers;</p> <p>(viii) Encouraging clustering of small plots and farmer cooperatives/SHGs for achieving economies of scale through integrated dry land agriculture, seed banks and livestock rearing;</p> <p>(ix) Reforming land leasing laws, pricing policies, and market access rules to increase returns on investment to farmers while addressing excessive presence of supply chain</p>		<p>(iii) KUSUM, PMKSY (iii) C-DAP and SAPCC</p>	
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		intermediaries; (x) Promoting local agro-economy based small and medium enterprises for quick, low-cost and customized supply of organic farm inputs as well as marketing of organic farm products.		
3.	Livelihood Options and Income Security	(i) Livelihood, access to food and water, and rural healthcare need coordinated, complementary and mutually informed interventions to address distress migration. Additionally, district priority livelihood development planning required in participatory and exhaustive evaluation of options; (ii) All registered farmers to get minimum days of employment every crop season at skilled workforce rate per day if their farm income projection is going to be lower than national average income of skilled workforce; (iii) Survey required of villages prone to migration every cropping season for urgent interventions regarding food and water security, healthcare as well as interim livelihoods/ unemployment benefit. This includes support to ensure eligibility for livelihood oriented schemes such as MGNREGS; (iv) District-level livelihood transition planning is needed till local economy with secondary livelihoods and SMEs picks up as well as agriculture becomes climate-resilient.	.	Departments - (i) Agriculture (ii) Horticulture (iii) Animal Husbandry (iv) Skill development Schemes/ Missions - (i) Mission Antyodaya (ii) MGNREGS

		<p>This includes interim jobs/ seasonal livelihoods, daily wage labour, migration helpdesk and unemployment benefit;</p> <p>(v) Promotion of local enterprises at micro and small scale through required infrastructure, financial services, market access and skills training. This will enable successful implementation of schemes in sectors identified as priority, viz. agriculture and allied livelihoods, marketing of agro produce, solar panels and irrigation systems;</p> <p>(vi) Resilient breeds of livestock to be promoted for enterprise and nutrition as well as animals let loose under anna pratha be utilised for marketable products by dairy and manure entrepreneurs;</p> <p>(vii) Encourage competition in purchase of farmers produce, especially vegetables, fruits and flowers to end consumers for higher returns and livelihood creation;</p> <p>(viii) Banks in the district to be sensitised for benefits to their business from inclusion and nurturing of financial finesse in local population. Preferred status in banking and financial services to be given to ventures involving local farmers.</p>			
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4.	Nutrition and Access to Healthcare	<p>(i) Focus of nutrition and food security programs to be on locally diverse food systems and native foods for resilience and health as well as streamlining of government processes to ensure timely and adequate access to nutritious food by seeking families across the district;</p> <p>(ii) Mechanism to disseminate information, including in interiors, at every seasonal change regarding projected weather and vector issues along with remedies and preventive measures;</p> <p>(iii) Healthcare facilities, including traditional medicines and systems, of a wide variety to be made available to complement government health schemes in a cost-effective way covering 100% of the population;</p> <p>(iv) Preferred status to organic farmers and consumers through social welfare, free education to children, healthcare, market access and retirement income incentives to promote organic farming;</p> <p>(v) Encouraging optimal use of space and time through women SHGs growing nutritious foods and cooking in schools, anganwadis, offices, and other public spaces;</p> <p>(vi) Forest produce with nutritious value and availability in drought periods to be preserved.</p>		<p>Departments -</p> <p>(i) Health</p> <p>(ii) Informatics</p> <p>(iii) Education</p> <p>Schemes/ Missions -</p> <p>(i) National Nutrition Mission</p> <p>(ii) National Health Mission</p> <p>(iii) ICDS, Mid- Day Meal, PDS</p> <p>(iv) Bundelkhand package</p>	
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5.	Ecological Balance	<p>(i) Development and land use plans to be integrated with sustainable development goals (SDGs) through participatory processes for restoring balance;</p> <p>(ii) Open, inclusive, transparent and recurring consultations in regional language to ensure public concerns to land use change and natural resource exploitation are incorporated in district policy;</p> <p>(iii) Livelihood development investments to be informed by local preferences and skills with preference to sustainable micro and small enterprises over large-scale industrialisation;</p> <p>(iv) Population management and community engagement to reduce pressure on natural resources.</p>		<p>Departments -</p> <p>(i) Environment</p> <p>(ii) Forests</p> <p>(iii) DPC</p> <p>(iv) Jal Sansthan</p> <p>(v) Revenue</p> <p>Schemes/ Missions -</p> <p>(i) Green India Mission</p> <p>(ii) Sustainable Habitat Mission</p>
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1.2 Approach steps to be taken by concerned departments for the implementation of Adaptation Plan

S.No.	ACTION POINT	DESCRIPTION	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible Departments
1.	<p><u>Priority 1:</u> Drinking Water Sufficiency</p>	<p>(i) Facilitate creation of “JJSUN” and WUAs at ward/block levels after assessment of existing and projected water requirements as well as available quantity;</p> <p>(ii) Establish MoUs with agencies of expertise and financial institutions (FIs) for provision of technical, financial and advisory support to Jal Sansthan and Zila Parishad;</p> <p>(iii) Apply Water Conservation Fee on industries</p>		<p>Departments -</p> <p>(i) District Planning Committee</p> <p>(ii) Jal Sansthan</p> <p>Schemes/ Missions -</p> <p>(i) NRDWP & IWMP</p> <p>(ii) NURM</p> <p>(iii) District Water & Sanitation Mission</p>

		<p>and households with ceiling on extraction, requiring NOC from affected WUAs and Jal Sansthan;</p> <p>(iv) Build traditional water tanks, ponds, sub-surface dykes/ check dams as well as ensure maintenance and anti-encroachment drives;</p> <p>(v) Promote rain-water harvesting (RWH) and groundwater recharge through incentives and laws in old and new construction;</p> <p>(vi) Monthly monitoring of groundwater levels with real time communication to WUAs and Jal Sansthan;</p> <p>(vii) Organise events inviting NGOs and companies to learn about JJSUN and district challenges to coordinate research, projects and interventions for enhancing water availability;</p>		
2.	<p><u>Priority 2:</u> Agriculture Productivity and Livestock Resilience</p>	<p>(i) Establish District Agriculture Income Task-force for convergence between various policies and schemes by relevant departments connected to agriculture and allied sectors performance and climate resilience;</p> <p>(ii) Facilitate creation of “JJSUN” and WUAs including GPs/elected village leaders at block levels for assessment of existing and projected water requirements as well as available quantity to plan suitable irrigation and watershed development projects as well as inform schemes design and implementation suited to local context;</p> <p>(iii) Facilitate creation of farm cooperatives for clustering of farms, develop efficient farming methods and farm input supplies, achieving economies of scale with equipment and marketing to end consumers, and incentivise district and</p>		<p>Departments -</p> <p>(i) Agriculture</p> <p>(ii) Horticulture</p> <p>(iii) Irrigation</p> <p>(iv) Animal Husbandry</p> <p>Schemes/ Missions -</p> <p>(i) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture</p> <p>(ii) National Program on Organic Farming</p> <p>(iii) KUSUM, PMKSY</p> <p>(iii) C-DAP and SAPCC</p>

		<p>block-specific research and training on risks and climate-resilient solutions;</p> <p>(iv) Organise block level fairs and camps on climate-resilient solutions for farm inputs, livestock, horticulture and other allied activities, as well as financial services for agro-economy based micros, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs);</p> <p>(v) Regular training for officers and elected leaders on risks, solutions, schemes, participatory decision-making and tools, as well as approach to ensure convergence for efficient use of resources.</p>		
3.	<p><u>Priority 3:</u> Livelihood Options and Income Security</p>	<p>(i) Develop district priority livelihood development plan including transition from singular livelihood to secondary choices in public consultation to inform schemes, incentives and projects;</p> <p>(ii) Establish process for survey of projected farm incomes per cropping season and distress migration prone villages in collaboration with KVK and technical institutions as well as set up helpdesks at various public spaces in the affected season;</p> <p>(iii) Establish livelihood schemes awareness, credit and eligibility documentation camps in every village;</p> <p>(iv) Establish 'Gram Innovation' festivals to promote breakthroughs in rural economy in all forms and stages of the supply chain with credit, market access and technical expertise support;</p> <p>(v) Skill training institutes to be set up for affordable and/or free of cost training;</p>		<p>Departments -</p> <p>(i) Agriculture</p> <p>(ii) Horticulture</p> <p>(iii) Animal Husbandry</p> <p>(iv) Skill development Schemes/ Missions -</p> <p>(i) Mission Antyodaya</p> <p>(ii) MGNREGS</p>

4.	<u>Priority 4:</u> Nutrition and Access to Healthcare	(i) Primacy to nutrition security and healthcare under direct supervision by head of district administration to ensure convergence in schemes and budgets; (ii) Mobile health vans and camps for BMI& health surveys to focus government interventions on nutrition and treatment for remote villages; (iii) Data uploaded on mission websites monthly on water quality and availability, malnutrition, and BMI levels in every village/town with next steps planned; (iv) Training to Anganwadi Workers and Teachers on primary steps for nutrition and healthcare along with formation of women SHGs to produce nutrition foods in the available premises.		Departments - (i) Health (ii) Informatics (iii) Education Schemes/ Missions - (i) National Nutrition Mission (ii) National Health Mission (iii) ICDS, Mid- Day Meal, PDS (iv) Bundelkhand package
5.	<u>Priority 5:</u> Ecological Balance	(i) Demarcate critical habitats for local ecology as no-go zones with any amendment after comprehensive stakeholder consultation; (ii) Develop district plan in sync with SDGs and TAD initiatives; (iii) Initiate a culture of consultative and inclusive governance in the district by all entities and governing bodies; (iv) Engage thematic/sectoral experts from academics and field practitioners for advice on convergence and coherence in schemes implementation and investment planning after the district plan is made.		Departments - (i) Environment (ii) Forests (iii) DPC (iv) Jal Sansthan (v) Revenue Schemes/ Missions - (i) Green India Mission (ii) Sustainable Habitat Mission

Bio-Diversity/ Wetland Conservation Plan



Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board

C(a). BIO-diversity Conservation Plan

1. Introduction

Biodiversity encompasses the variety of all life on earth including terrestrial, marine and aquatic ecosystems. It includes diversity at three levels: Genetic Diversity (within species), Species Diversity (between species) and Ecosystem Diversity (between ecosystems).

Biodiversity is essential for human survival and well being. It forms the core of all development actions since it provides food, fodder, medicines, water, clean air and other goods and services.

2. Uttar Pradesh at a Glance

It is the fourth largest (area wise) and most populous state in the country. On 3.7% of the total area of the country, Uttar Pradesh supports 16.49% of the human population of India and about 12% of the livestock population. The population density in the state is 828 persons per km.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. The state is well drained by a number of rivers-the Ganga, Yamuna, Ramganga, Gomti, Ghaghra, Gandak, Chambal, Betwa, Ken, Son etc.

The total forest/tree cover is 21,720 sq. km. which represents 9.01% of the total geographical area of the state. The recorded forest area is 16,583 km² which is 6.88% of the state's geographical area. The state is home to one National Park and 24 wildlife sanctuaries. Latest Remote Sensing Applications Center (RSAC) records show that U.P. has 1445,178 ha area (4.8% of its geographical area) as wetlands.

About 2881 species of plants are recorded from Uttar Pradesh which is about 6.34% of the total species of India. The National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources has recorded about 115 species of fish in U.P. from 20 rivers. Out of this, 109 are native fishes and 6 are exotic fishes.

3. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

The Biological Diversity Act 2002 No. 18 of 2003 was passed on 5th February, 2003. The Act provides for conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources, knowledge and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

For implementing the provisions of Biological Diversity Act, Hon'ble NGT have also issued the directions given at Sl. No. 11 is as stated below:

"In above background, having considered the submissions made by the learned counsels, we direct as follows:

- (i) The Chief Secretaries of all the States, where the defaults are continuing, may consider giving a warning to the Panchayat Secretaries for their past failures, recording the same in their service record and give direction to the officers who are responsible for the job to ensure compliance with 100% constitution of BMCs(Biodiversity Management Committee) and PBRs (People's Biodiversity Register) failing which coercive measures may have to be considered against them. The Chief Secretaries may evolve a mechanism for ensuring a monthly meeting to be attended by the Chairman and Member Secretaries of State Biodiversity Boards, Secretaries, Panchayat, Environment and Forest starting from September, 2019.
- (ii) The States will be accountable for the defaults and required to deposit a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs per month each from 01.02.2020 with the CPCB to be utilized for restoration of the environment. The States will be at liberty to recover the said amount from the persons committing the default.
- (iii) The MoEF&CC and National Biodiversity Authority may hold a review meeting every month from September 2019 till the above task is completed.
- (iv) The MoEF&CC may file a compliance report after collecting the necessary data from all the States on or before 15.02.2020. The Monitoring Committee of the MoEF&CC may oversee the quality of PBRs on sample basis by evolving a suitable mechanism".

In this context, following letters were issued by Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. to Principal Secretary, Panchayati Raj Dept, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh and Principal Secretary, Nagar Vikas Vibhag, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh regarding constitution of BMCs and preparing PBRs at every local body:

- (i) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 96/10-7 dt. 27-08-2019 to Principal Secretary, Nagar Vikas Vibhag, Govt. of U.P.
- (ii) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 97/10-7 dt. 27-08-2019 to Principal Secretary, Panchayati Raj Vibhag, Govt. of U.P.
- (iii) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 158/10-7 dt. 20-09-2019 to Principal Secretary, Panchayati Raj Vibhag, Govt. of U.P.
- (iv) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 159/10-7 dt. 20-09-2019 to Principal Secretary, Nagar Vikas Vibhag, Govt. of U.P.
- (v) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 191/10-7 dt. 04-10-2019 to Principal Secretary, Nagar Vikas Vibhag, Govt. of U.P.
- (vi) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 192/10-7 dt. 04-10-2019 to Principal Secretary, Panchayati Raj Dept., Govt. of U.P.

As per the sub-section (1) of Section 41 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002, every local body (Panchyati Raj Vibhag and Nagar Vikas Vibhag) shall constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) within its area.

As per the provisions of Biological Diversity Rules- 22(6) the People's Biodiversity Register" means a Register shall contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use or any other traditional knowledge associated with them.

The People's Biodiversity Registers shall be documented by the BMCs constituted by the Panchyati Raj Vibhag at Gram Panchayat level/Block Panchayat level and Nagar Vikas Vibhag at Nagar Nigam, Nagar Palika Parishad and Nagar Panchayat level. The Divisional Forest Officer of the respective divisions will facilitate and provide technical support to Gram Vikas Adhikari and Nagar Vikas Adhikari in constituting BMCs and Preparing PBRs.

For implementing the provisions of Biological Diversity Act and the directions issued by Hon'ble NGT, the Short Term & Long Term Action points for District Environmental Committee are summarized below.

4. Action Points for Bio- diversity Conservation

4.1 Short Term Action Point:

S. No.	Action Points	Timeline	Departments
1	Every local body shall constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee within its area.	Immediate	ULBs
2	The Biodiversity Management Committee will also be involved in documentation of biodiversity (PBR- People's Biodiversity Register) and associated traditional knowledge.	Immediate	Dist. Administration
3	Maintain data about local Vaid and practitioners using biological resources.	Immediate	AYUSH
4	Gram Panchayat Adhikari/ Nagar Vikas Adhikari will organize regular meetings within a village setting.	Immediate	Panchayati Raj
5	Organize training of members in identification and collection of data on biological resources and traditional knowledge programs for capacity building.	Immediate	Forest Dept.
6	It is also important to involve the experts and students of school/colleges in the process of preparing PBRs.	Immediate	Dept. of Education

4.2 Long Term Action Points:

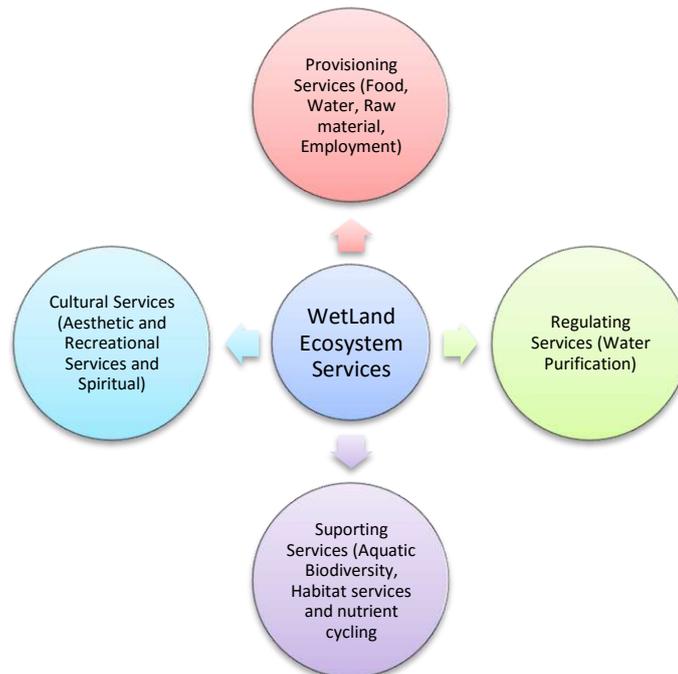
S. No.	Action Points	Timeline	Departments
1	The Biodiversity Management Committee will also be involved in revalidating of People's Biodiversity Register and associated traditional knowledge	Continuous	Dist. Administration
2	Maintain register containing information about details of access of biological resources and	Continuous	Forest Dept.
3	Levying charges by way of collection fees for accessing/collecting bio-resources for commercial purpose within its area of jurisdiction, as per the Act.	Continuous	Dist. Administration / Forest Dept.
4	Documenting PBRs will also help to stop illegal access of bio-resources within its area of jurisdiction and empower the local communities, making them aware of their rights, as well as conserving biodiversity for their future as well.	Continuous	Forest Dept./ Horticulture

{The process of constituting BMCs and Preparing PBRs at every local body level will be implemented by Panchyati Raj Vibhag at Gram Panchayat level/Block Panchayat level and Nagar Vikas Vibhag at Nagar Nigam, Nagar Palika Parishad and Nagar Panchayat level. The Divisional Forest Officer will facilitate and provide technical support in constituting BMCs and Preparing PBRs. A template has been shared with the Panchayati Raj Dept. to prepare the PBR through involvement of the PRIs training institutions etc.}

C(b) Wetlands Conservation Plan

1. Introduction

Wetlands, the vital ecosystems supporting an array of critical functions and services (including livelihoods, flood storage, habitats, pollutant removal, socio-cultural, recreation and commercial activities) are unfortunately reeling under different stages of degradation.



Nature has blessed the low lying plains of Uttar Pradesh with the perennially flowing Himalayan Rivers. Canals and aqua-ducts have provided water to the remotest areas of the State. While the great rivers have created numerous water bodies (called jheels or lakes) in the course of their geological history; engineering structures have created artificial wetlands. It would be no exaggeration to rate many of these wetlands as the Best Birding Areas in the country.

All wetlands perform certain functions that depend upon the location, size and various ecosystem, characteristics of the wetland, and also upon the nature and degree of human intervention. Functions of an ecosystem are ecological attributes resulting from the interaction between its physical, chemical and biological components. These interactions result in the creation of a variety of niches, which are occupied by various organisms thus providing a habitat to plants, animals and microorganism, is an ecosystem function. Besides the foregoing quantifiable and

consumptive values, wetlands also have an important non-consumptive value. It lies in their providing aesthetic setting for cultural and recreational activities such as swimming, fishing, canoeing or bird watching or just relaxing and marveling at nature's beauty. Poets and artists all over the world have been inspired by wetlands in many of their works. The flood control value of a wetland is one of which engineers and economists can calculate a monetary value in terms of avoided downstream damage to homes, agricultural land, bridges etc. Wetlands that are on the Ramsar list of International importance often provide habitat for wild life whose value is not expressed in monetary terms but whose aesthetic and biological diversity value is nonetheless recognized world -wide

Wetlands are one of the most crucial sources of freshwater and one of the most productive ecosystems on the planet. The Gangetic wetlands are the largest riverine wetland system in India. National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) and (World Wide Fund (WWF)-India jointly published a report that presents four-year action plan drawing on the Ganga Basin Environment Management Plan (2015), Ganga Authorities Order (2016) and the Wetland (Conservation and Management) Rules 2017 to achieve four objectives for the wise and sustainable use of wetlands in the Ganga basin:

- Objective 1: Wetlands critical to maintain the hydrological, geomorphological and ecological balance of the Ganga basin are identified, their health status is established and conservation measures identified.
- Objective 2: Ecosystem based, community-led models for rejuvenating wetlands are demonstrated to enhance aviralta and nirmalta, and strategy for scale up at the basin level is developed.
- Objective 3: Enabling policies for integrating wetland conservation in relevant and supporting programmes at the State and National level to facilitate restoration of aviral Ganga are developed.
- Objective 4: Stakeholders are empowered to contribute constructively to conservation of river-wetland continuum.

2. Uttar Pradesh at a Glance

The Ramsar Convention is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilization of wetlands, recognizing the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands and their economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value. Upper Ganga River (Brijghat to Narora Stretch) basin is identified as an only wetland area under Ramsar Convention in the year of 2005, that cover approx 265.9 sqkm area.

Name of Wetlands	Stretch	Identified Year	Area (sqkm)
Upper Ganga River	Brijghat to Narora	2005	265.9

(Source: http://wiienviis.nic.in/Database/ramsar_wetland_sites_8224.aspx)

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Wetlands Conservation Programme (NWCP) was implemented till the year 2012-13. To have better synergy and to avoid overlap, the NWCP has been merged in February, 2013 with another scheme called National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) into a new integrated scheme of 'National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems' (NPCA) for holistic conservation of lakes and wetlands. According to the NWCP, Uttar Pradesh has identified 16 ecologically sensitive wetlands given below:

S.No.	Name of Wetlands	Identified Year
1.	Nawabganj	2004
2.	Sandi	2004
3.	Lakh Bahoshi	2004
4.	Samaspur	2004
5.	Alwara Wetland	2006
6.	Semarai Lake	2006
7.	Nagaria lake	2006
8.	Keetham Lake	2006
9.	Shekha wetland	2006
10.	Saman Bird Sanctuary	2006
11.	Sarsai Nawar	2006
12.	Patna Bird Sanctuary	2008
13.	Chandotal	2008
14.	Taal Bhaghel	2008
15.	Taal Gambhirvan & Taal Salona	2008
16.	Aadi jal Jeev Jheel	2008

(Source: http://www.wwfenviis.nic.in/Database/State-wise_4470.aspx)

3. The Wetland (Conservation and Management) Rule, 2017

Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has notified new Wetland (Conservation and Management) Rules 2017 to prohibit range of activities in wetlands. The new rules will replace earlier rules notified in 2010.

Highlights of the Wetland Rule 2017

State Wetlands Authority (SWA): It stipulates setting up of SWA in each State/UTs headed by State's environment minister and include range of government officials. State government will also nominate one expert each in fields of wetland ecology, hydrology, fisheries, landscape planning and socioeconomics.

Functions of SWA: It will develop comprehensive list of activities to be regulated and permitted within notified wetlands and their zone of influence. It will also recommend additional prohibited activities for specific wetlands, define strategies wise use of wetlands and its conservation and undertake measures to enhance awareness within stakeholders and local communities on values and functions of wetlands. In this case, wise use has been defined as principle of sustainable uses that is compatible with conservation.

Prohibited Activities: The rules prohibit activities like conversion of wetland for non-wetland uses including encroachment of any kind, setting up and expansion of industries, waste dumping and discharge of untreated wastes and effluents from industries, cities, towns, villages and other human settlements.

Digital inventory of all wetlands: Mandatory for state authorities to prepare list of all wetlands and list of wetlands to be notified within six months. Based on it, a comprehensive digital inventory of all wetlands will be created and will be updated every ten years.

National Wetlands Committee (NWC): The rules stipulates for setting up of NWC, headed by MoEFCC Secretary, to monitor implementation of these rules and oversee work carried out by States. NWC will also advise Central Government on appropriate policies and action programmes for conservation and wise use of wetlands, recommend

designation of wetlands of international importance under Ramsar Convention, advise on collaboration with international agencies on issues related to wetlands etc.

Restrictions of activities in wetlands:

(1) The wetlands shall be conserved and managed in accordance with the principle of 'wise use' as determined by the Wetlands Authority.

(2) The following activities shall be prohibited within the wetlands, namely,-

- (i) Conversion for non-wetland uses including encroachment of any kind;
- (ii) Setting up of any industry and expansion of existing industries;
- (iii) manufacture or handling or storage or disposal of construction and demolition waste covered under the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016; hazardous substances covered under the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989 or the Rules for Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro-organisms Genetically engineered organisms or cells, 1989 or the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008; electronic waste covered under the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016;
- (iv) Prohibit solid waste dumping in wetlands.
- (v) Discharge of untreated wastes and effluents from industries, cities, towns, villages and other human settlements;
- (vi) any construction of a permanent nature except for boat jetties within fifty metres from the mean high flood level observed in the past ten years calculated from the date of commencement of these rules; and,
- (vii) Poaching.

Delegation of powers and functions to the State Governments.

(1) The concerned Department of the State Government Administration shall, within a period of one year from the date of publication of these rules, prepare a Brief Document for each of the wetland identified for notification, providing:—

- (a) Demarcation of wetland boundary supported by accurate digital maps with coordinates and validated by ground truthing
- (b) Demarcation of its zone of influence and land use and land cover thereof indicated in a digital map;
- (c) Ecological character description;
- (d) Account of pre-existing rights and privileges;

(e) List of site-specific activities to be permitted within the wetland and its zone of influence;

(f) List of site specific activities to be regulated within the wetland and its zone of influence; and

(g) Modalities for enforcement of regulation;

(2) Based on the Brief Document, the Authority shall make recommendations to the State Government for notifying the wetlands.

(3) The State Government or shall, after considering the objections, if any, from the concerned and affected persons, notify the wetlands in the Official Gazette, within a period not exceeding 240 days from the date of recommendation by the Authority.

(4) (a) In case of trans-boundary wetlands, the Central Government shall coordinate with concerned State Governments Administrations to prepare the Brief Document containing information as listed in sub-rule (1).

(b) Based on the Brief Document, the National Wetlands Committee shall make recommendations to the Central Government for notification of the wetland.

(c) The Central Government shall, after considering the objections, if any, from the concerned and affected persons, notify the wetlands in the Official Gazette, within a period not exceeding 240 days from the date of recommendation by the Committee.

(5) (a) The Central Government shall create a dedicated web portal for information relating to wetlands.

(b) The Central Government, State Government and shall upload all relevant information and documents pertaining to wetlands in their jurisdiction.

4. Action Points for Wet Land Conservation Plan

4.1 Short Term Action Point:

S. No.	Action Points	Timeline	Departments
1.	Mapping of key wetlands (including urban, rural and floodplain wetlands) based on a valuation of their roles in hydrological, morphological, ecological significance.	Immediate	MoEF & CC (UP)/ State Wetland Authority / DEC
2.	Prioritization of wetlands for management intervention based on hydrological, morphological, ecological and socio-cultural significance.	Immediate	MoEF & CC (UP)/ State Wetland Authority/ DEC
3.	Field validation and ground truthing of wetland information and developing a matrix of priority wetlands.	Immediate	State Wetland Authority/ DEC
4.	Preparation of 'Brief documents' for all the prioritized wetlands	Immediate	State Wetland Authority/ DEC
5.	Identification of potential RAMASAR Wetland sites.	Immediate	State Wetland Authority & DEMP
6.	Preparation & submission of documents for declaration of RAMASAR sites	Immediate	State wetland Authority & DEMP
7.	Training on wetland health assessments	Immediate	MoEF & CC (UP)/ State Wetland Authority/ DEC
8.	Mobile based application for wetland health reporting	Immediate	State Wetland Authority
9.	Prepare Integrated Management Plans for conservation and management of all priority wetlands including RAMASAR sites in the Ganga basin	Immediate	NMCG Wetlands Division/ MoEF & CC (UP)/ State Wetland Authorities
10.	Establish business case for protection of wetlands.	Immediate	MoEF & CC (UP)/ State Wetland Authority/ DEC
11.	Develop policy on protection of flood plains and flood plain wetlands.	Immediate	State Wetland Authority/ Government of U.P.
12.	Prepare brief documents for species/ Red list species in wetlands.	Immediate	State Wetland Authority & DEMP
13.	Regular monitoring of the pollution status of wetlands	Immediate	UPPCB

5. Status of Wetland in the District

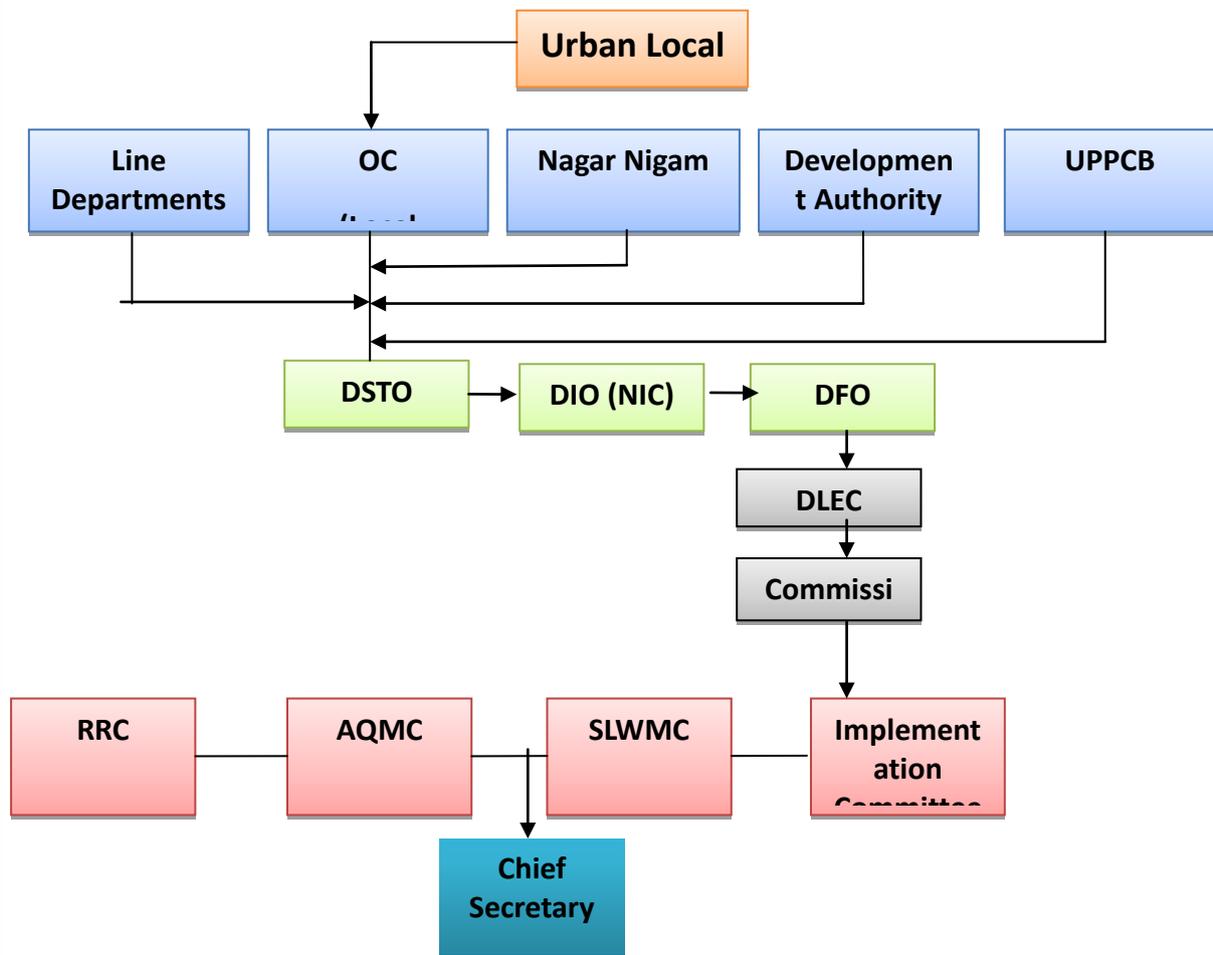
a) Current status of existing Wetlands in District NA

CURRENT STATUS OF EXISTING WETLANDS						
Sr. No.	Name/Place of Wetland and Block/Tehsil	Latitude/ Longitude	Type of Wetland (Self Generated/ Created by Rivers or other water bodies/Man Made)	Catchment Area (SqKm)	Name/Number of Drains Connected to Wetland	Environmental Status (Status of Water Quality/Flora & Fauna etc.)
1						

b) Current status of proposed ManmadeWetlands in District NA

CURRENT STATUS OF EXISTING WETLAND				
Sr. No.	Name/Place of Wetland and Block/Tehsil	Latitude/ Longitude	Catchment Area (SqKm)	Timeline of Project
1				

Monitoring Mechanism Plan



Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board

D. Monitoring Mechanism Plan

Hon'ble NGT in O.A. 606/2018 vide order dated 26-04-2019 directed Chief Secretary, U.P. to monitor the compliance, Develop Monitoring mechanism & Submit Quarterly compliance. Further, in this regard, Three Tier Monitoring Mechanism was adopted by State & Dedicated monitoring portal www.upecp.in was developed, which will follow the “convergence” approach even at monitoring level. The monitoring mechanism is divided into 3 steps:

- District Environment Committee (D.E.C) constituted under District Magistrates and Convener is Forest Officer, in the 1st week of every month meeting will be conducted with D.E.C. members, and information will be furnished to the DFO by the officials of the concerned Departments, which will be uploaded on the upecp.in portal by DSTO with the help of NIC centre. District Environment Committee under Commissioner will review the uploaded information and verify by 2nd week of the month.
- Review by State Level Committees (SLC) information uploaded by DSTO that has been reviewed by District Environment Committee under Commissioner will be Queried & approved by SLC by the 3rd week of the month.
- Review under Chief Secretary Information will be compiled by SLC from the portal uploaded by all districts of Uttar Pradesh and will be presented to the Chief Secretary which is reviewed by 4th week of every month.

A. Proposal for Establishment of District Monitoring Cell & Control Room

Districts having stretches of critically polluted rivers have been earmarked for development of Monitoring Cell and Control Room under NMCG. There are total 9 Monitoring cell and control rooms have been approved to be set up in 9 districts. Similarly, District Administration need to identify other major issues regarding monitoring of pollution related concerns in the district. To assess the current status and formulating of major actions to be taken in order to mitigate those issues by implementing stringent monitoring protocol. It is important to build a strong network for monitoring. Thus, in order to strengthen the existing network, stringent monitoring at district level is required to be done at regular intervals and it same has to be rigorously monitored to identify the violators.

B. Roles and Responsibility of Monitoring Cell & Control Room

- To analyze the data received.
- To co-ordinate with all different departments under the control room and disseminate information as and when required.
- To issue alerts regarding non-functioning of OCEMS and Web cameras.
- To prepare report and send to competent authority
- Prepare daily reports on basis of data received.

C. Current Status of Monitoring Stations in the District

Current status of Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations Network in the District and further proposal

CURRENT STATUS AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS IN DISTRICT				PROPOSED AIR QUALITY MONITORING STATIONS IN DISTRICT			
Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS)		Manual Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations		Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS)		Manual Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations	
No. of Places	No. of Stations	No. of Places	No. of Stations	No. of Places	No. of Stations	No. of Places	No. of Stations
1	1	5	5	No	No	No	No

D. Current status of Water Sampling Stations Network in the District and further proposal

CURRENT STATUS OF WATER SAMPLING POINTS		PROPOSED WATER SAMPLING POINTS	
Number of Places	No. of Points	Number of Places	Number of Points
On monthly basis at following 13 sampling points from Board resources- (1) Assi Ghat (2) Water works intake point at Bhadaini (3) Shiwala Ghat (4) Harish Chandra Ghat (5) U/s Dashashwmedh Ghat (6) Dashashwmedh Ghat (7) Jalasen Ghat (8) Manikarnika Ghat (9) Trilochan Ghat (10) Teliya Nala Ghat (11) Raj Ghat (12) U/s Varuna Confluence (13) D/s Varanasi	13	-	-
On daily basis sampling points from Board resources- (1) U/s of river Ganga near Vishwasundari Bridge (2) Dashashwmedh Ghat (3) D/s of river Ganga after confluence with river Varuna near village Sarai Mohana	3	-	-
On monthly basis under NWMP- (1) U/s of river Ganag near Vishwasundari Bridge (2) D/s of river Ganga after after confluence with river Varuna near village Sarai Mohana, Varanasi (3) Varuna River at Rameshwar, Varanasi (4) Varuna before meeting Ganga near Basanta College, Rajghat, Varanasi	4	-	-
On weekly basis Drain sampling- (1) Nakkhi Drain (2) Assi/ Nagwa Drain (3) Samne Ghat Drain (4) Shiwala Drain (5) Harishchandra Drain (6) Mansarovar Drain (7) Pandey Ghat Drain (8) Dr. R.P. Ghat Drain (9) Bhaisasur Drain (10) Teliya Nala	44	-	-

Drain (11) Trilochan Ghat Drain (12) Lal Ghat Drain (13) Brahma Ghat Drain (14) Panchgana Ghat Drain (15) Ram Ghat Drain (16) Mehta Ghat Drain (17) Sankatha Ghat Drain (18) Manikarnika Ghat (19) Jalasen Ghat (20) Lalita Ghat (21) Meer Ghat (22) Raj Ghat Drain (23) Raj Ghat Outfall (24) Raambhag Ghat Drain Ramnagar, Varanasi (25) Balua Ghat Drain Ramnagar, Varanasi (26) Shakti Ghat Drain Ramnagar, Varanasi (27) Salotri Ghat Drain Ramnagar, Varanasi (28) Hanuman Ghat Drain Ramnagar, Varanasi (29) Railway Drain, Mughalsari (30) Ganda Drain, Mughalsarai (31) Narokhar Drain, Varanasi (32) Nai Basti Drain, Varanasi (33) Khajuri Colony Drain, Varanasi (34) Central Jail Drain, Varanasi (35) Orderly Market Drain, Varanasi (36) Banaras Drain number- 5, Varanasi (37) Chamrotha Drain, Varanasi (38) Hukulganj Drain, Varanasi (39) Fulvariya Drain (40) Sadar Bazar Drain (41) Raja Bazar Drain (42) Teliya Bag Drain (43) Nakkhi Ghat Drain (44) Sarang Pond Drain			
Sampling Point of STPs weekly- (1) Goithaha 120 MLD STP (2) Dinapur 140 MLD STP (3) Dinapur 80 MLD STP (4) DLW 12 MLD STP (5) Bhagwanpur 9.8 MLD STP	5	-	-

Plantation Action Plan



One Acre of Trees Remove up to 2.6 Tons of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Each Year

**Uttar Pradesh Pollution
Control Board**

E. Plantation Action Plan

National Forest Policy, 1988 envisages minimum of 33% of geographical area under forest and tree cover. In continuation, section-2, 4 of State Forest Policy 2017 of Uttar Pradesh provide for increase in greenery by promoting plantation as mass movement by the help of ladies, students, farmers, differently able persons, ex soldier man, below poverty line citizens and forest fringe inhabitants.

According to ISFR 2019, the interpretation of IRS Resourcesat-2 LISS III satellite data of the period Oct 2017 to Jan 2018, the Forest Cover in the State is 14,805.65 sq km which is 6.15% of the State's geographical area. In terms of forest canopy density classes, the State has 2,616.43 sq km under Very Dense Forest (VDF), 4,080.04 sq km under Moderately Dense Forest (MDF) and 8,109.18 sq km under Open Forest (OF). Forest Cover in the State has increased by 126.65 sq km as compared to the previous assessment reported in ISFR 2017 (<http://fsi.nic.in/isfr19/vol2/isfr-2019-vol-ii-uttarpradesh.pdf>).

To achieve the goals envisaged in the State Forest Policy 2019; Government order no. 881/81-5-2019-03/2019, dated 21.11.2019 has allotted targets of plantation to different departments for the year 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23. Department wise allotted targets for the district Varanasi are as below:-

S. No.	Name of Department	Target year 2020-21	Target year 2021-22	Target year 2022-23
1.	Forest Department	470970	565164	659358
2.	Environment Department	52330	62796	73262
3.	Rural Department	535900	643080	750260
4.	Revenue	61000	73200	85400
5.	Panchayati Raj	61000	73200	85400
6.	Housing Development	2800	3360	3920
7.	Industrial Development	1400	1680	1960
8.	Nagar Vikas	58000	69600	81200
9.	Public Works Department	4600	5520	6440
10.	Irrigation Department	4600	5520	6440
11.	Silk Department	16507	19809	23110
12.	Department of Agriculture	102480	122976	143480
13.	Animal Husbandry Department	3500	4200	4900
14.	Cooperative Department	2500	3000	3500
15.	Industry Department	3300	3960	4620
16.	Electricity Department	1800	2160	2520
17.	Secondary Education	1220	1464	1700
18.	Basic Education	1220	1464	1700
19.	Technical Education	2300	2760	3220
20.	Higher Education	8700	10440	12180
21.	Labour Department	1100	1320	1540
22.	Health Department	3900	4680	5460
23.	Transport Department	1100	1320	1540
24.	Railway Department	7400	8880	10360
25.	Department of Defense	2800	3360	3920
26.	Udyaan Department	67588	81106	94628

27.	Home Department	4000	4800	5600
	Total	1484015	1780819	2077618

A nursery will be designated as per the department wise selected plantation sites for the supply of requisite saplings and maintained in **format-1**. Plants available in nurseries of Forest Department are provided to all the departments through district plantation committee to ensure availability of particular species of saplings as per the local and area specific requirement. These plantations are maintained by the respective departments and monitored through the district plantation committee as per the procedure laid down by the Government and Geo-tagging of sites.

1) Format- 1

Name of Department	Name of Range	Name of Site	Name of Nursery	Total number of species planted							
				Neem	Shisham	Kanji	Eucalyptus	Sagaun	Ficus	Amrood	Etc
Forest Department	Kashi	Chaubepur	Chaubepur	400	48049	0	0	6452		7950	20766
		Belvaria	Belvaria	0	9412	0	2960	3523	-	1222	12407
		Mohhav	Mohhav	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	7053
		Gaura Uprvar	Gaura Uprvar	750	35700	10350	0	54100	-	6500	49950
		Dubkia	Dubkia	0	20300	2850	5000	5550		5000	39900
		Sathvaa	Sathvaa	2970	39920	3500	8000	14700	530	7200	46093
	Babatpur	Pura Raghunathpur	Babatpur	0	56010	1500	4500	30000	0	4700	27490
		Bakunthpur	Karmi	0	14300	20000	3000	21000	0	5000	51850
		Sisva (A)	Subhadra Inter College	0	10000	25000	4000	15000	0	0	60000
		Sisva (B)	Subhadra Inter College	0	16000	18500	12000	12000	0	0	54500
	Varanasi	Shababad	Hardattpur	0	8100	1000		0	-	1400	2580
		Bhikhampur	Lavayandhi	3600	7000	19500	0	2500	-	4000	32210
		Haathi	Haathi	100	9500	7500	2000	4150	-	3000	7050
		Tikri	Tikri	3370	36070	6662		9788	-	1110	40144
		Maraav	Balapur	0	55449	41600	7000	18000	-	0	33650
		Ghosila	Ghosila	0	9907	4820	0	0	-	7779	26294
	Sarnath	Baraipur	Sarnath Dear Park	0	0	14	0	0	0	90	3157

Source: - Forest Department, Varanasi

Fly Ash Management Plan



**Uttar Pradesh Pollution
Control Board**

G. Control of Fly Ash Pollution

1.0 Introduction

Fly ash was considered a waste material. It contains heavy and toxic elements and also has traces of radioactive substances and pollutes water, soil and air. Conventional disposal of fly ash in slurry form requires 40,000 hectare of land and 200 million m³ of water annually which is mere wastage of natural resources. It is turning out to be a resource by utilizing it in environmental friendly manner in place of soil in construction projects, reclamation of low lying area and mines, manufacturing of bricks and blocks etc. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change GoI has issued SOPs for utilization of Fly Ash on 28.08.2019.

18 TPP installed in Uttar Pradesh and their total installed capacity is 1,957.00 (MW) which generated 25.250 (Million Tons) of fly ash but only 13.84115 (Million Tons) is utilized. (2017-18).

2.0 Important Issues

2.1 Issues Related to Producers

- a) Necessity of conversion to dry fly ash generation from wet fly ash in TPPs.
- b) Inadequate storage capacity of dry fly ash in TPPs.
- c) Silos for fly ash storage are insufficient in both capacity and number
- d) Segregation at source required for Fly-ash and Bottom Ash
- e) Wet collection & disposal of bottom ash should be minimized as far as possible
- f) Allotment of closed Mines and low lying areas to TPPs
- g) Paucity of funds for sharing of transportation cost with the users of Fly Ash
- h) Low utilization of pond ash
- i) Inadequate infrastructure for loading (on trucks / Bulklers) through Telescopic Chutes to minimize Fugitive emissions

2.2 Issues Related to Processors/ Manufacturers

- a) Absence of hassle free and transparent Fly Ash Distribution System in TPPs
- b) Quality of Fly Ash- Mixing with Bottom Ash
- c) Inadequate facility for safe transportation of dry fly ash
- d) Absence demand side regulations- Government to make mandatory the use of Fly Ash, Fly Ash Bricks/ Blocks and other Fly Ash Products
- e) Incorporation of the rated for utilizing Fly Ash, Fly Ash Bricks/Blocks in the SoR of the PWD Department
- f) Mediators in the sale of Fly Ash
- g) Need for information/ facilitation centre in TPPs

2.3 Issues Related to Regulators

- a) Unavailability of special rail wagons/bulkers to avoid fugitive emissions of fly ash
- b) Preventing illegal dumping of fly ash in the name of Utilization
- c) Online systems like ASHTRACK needs improvement. It should be redeveloped region/state wise
- d) Inadequate general public awareness
- e) Absence of seriousness to implement notifications/ office orders/ guidelines
- f) Demonstration and pilot sites for different methods of utilization of Fly Ash in environment friendly manner.

3.0 Action Plan for Fly Ash Management

S. No.	Recommendations/Action Points	Proposed Timeline	Concerned Department
1.	i. Conversion to dry fly ash generation from wet fly ash.		NTPC, UPRVUNL, RELIANCE POWER, BAJAJ ENERGY
	ii. Developing adequate storage capacity of dry fly ash.		
	iii. Installation of Silos of sufficient capacity for fly ash storage		
	iv. Segregation of Fly-ash and Bottom Ash		
	v. Minimization of wet collection & disposal of bottom ash		
	vi. Development of Infrastructure railway siding etc. for transportation of Fly Ash by rail racks		
	vii. Development of infrastructure for loading of Fly Ash- Telescopic Chutes		
	viii. Development of web portal for sale/ distribution of Fly Ash to the end users directly in transparent manner under the principles of EoDB		
	ix. Allotment of quota for Fly Ash Brick/ Blocks Manufacturing units		
	x. Establishment of Information and Facilitation Centers in TPPs for sale/distribution of Fly Ash		
2.	i. Agreement on payment of transportation cost to the Bulk Users UPEIDA, NHAI, PWD, UP Bridge Corporation, UPRNN etc. on railway freight rates		TPPs&UPEIDA, NHAI, PWD, UP Bridge Corporation, UPRNN
	ii. Setting up of monthly and yearly targets for 2019-20 for Fly Ash Utilization in consultation with TPPs		

3.	i. Identification of abandoned mines		Geology and Mining Department GoUP
	ii. Ensuring closure of the mines according to the Mine Closure Plan		
	iii. Issuance of Mines Closure Order		
	iv. Allotment of Closed Mines to TPPs for reclamation		
4.	i. Modification in the SoR for incorporating the utilization of Fly Ash and Fly Ash Bricks/Blocks in construction and development projects		PWD, Housing, Urban Development
	ii. Mandatory use of Fly Ash Brick Blocks in Real Estate & Construction Projects		
5.	Technological interventions for cost effectiveness and quality of Fly Ash Bricks/ Blocks		Fly Ash Brick Manufacturing Association
6.	Availability of special rail wagons/bulkers to avoid fugitive emissions of fly ash during transportation		RAILWAY DEPARTMENT, TPPs
7.	i. Preventing of illegal dumping of fly ash in the name of Utilization		CPCB/UPPCB
	ii. Directions to TPPs for improvement of Online systems like <u>ASHTRACK</u> need improvement.		
	iii. Public Awareness&IEC for increasing utilization of fly ash and acceptability of Fly Ash products		
	iv. Separate action plan for utilization of Ash from Sonbhadra region- Fly Ash Mission Sonbhadra		
	v. Enforcement to ensure effective implement notifications/ office orders/ guidelines		

3.1 Industries wise Quantification of Fly Ash Generation & Utilization NA

S.No.	District	Name of Industry	Sector	Fly Ash Storage Capacity	Quantity of Fly Ash Generation (TPD)	Utilization of Fly Ash (TPD)		Gap (TPD)	Disposal facility (if not Utilized)	Future Plan for Utilization
						*Within Premises Utilization (TPD)	#Export out of the premises (TPD)			

3.2 Fly ash utilization within the premises of generator NA

*Within Premises Utilizations							
S.No.	District	Name of Industry	Utilization				
			Bricks & Blocks	Cement	Road Construction	Agriculture	Other

3.3 Fly ash utilization #outside the premises under government or non-government project NA

S.No.	District	Quantity of Fly Ash Utilization in Govt. Project (TPD)	Quantity of Fly Ash Utilization in Non-Govt. Project (TPD)

3.4 Fly ash utilization in the District

a) In Government Projects: NA

S.No.	District	Utilization (%)							
		Bricks & Blocks	Mine Filling	Cement	Road/ Flyovers Construction	Reclamation of low lying area	Agriculture	Ash Dyke Raising	Others

b) In Non-Government Projects: NA

S.No.	District	Utilization							
		Bricks & Blocks	Mine Filling	Cement	Road/ Flyovers Construction	Reclamation of low lying area	Agriculture	Ash Dyke Raising	Others

3.5 Future Plan for Fly Ash Utilization:

a) In Government Projects: NA

S.No.	District	Utilization (%)							
		Bricks & Blocks	Mine Filling	Cement	Road/ Flyovers Construction	Reclamation of low lying area	Agriculture	Ash Dyke Raising	Others

b) In Non-Government Projects: NA

S.No.	District	Utilization (%)							
		Bricks & Blocks	Mine Filling	Cement	Road/ Flyovers Construction	Reclamation of low lying area	Agriculture	Ash Dyke Raising	Others

ANNEXURE

Item Nos.01 to 04

Court No. 1

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No.710/2017
WITH
Original Application No.711/2017
WITH
Original Application No.712/2017
WITH
Original Application No.713/2017

Shailesh Singh

Versus

Applicant(s)

Sheela Hospital & Trauma Centre,
Shahjahanpur &Ors.

Respondent(s)

WITH

Shailesh Singh

Versus

Applicant(s)

Kailash Hospital and Heart Institute&Ors.

Respondent(s)

WITH

Shailesh Singh

Versus

Applicant(s)

Shri Ganga Charan Hospital (P) Ltd., Bareilly &Ors.

Respondent(s)

WITH

Shailesh Singh

Versus

Applicant(s)

Katiyar Nursing Home, Hardoi&Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 15.07.2019

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S.P. WANGDI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMAKRISHNAN, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER**

For Applicant(s): Ms. Preeti Singh and Ms. Swati Jindal, Advocate

For Respondent (s): Mr. Balendu Shekhar, Advocate for MoEF&CC
 Ms. Pinky Anand, ASG, Mr. G.G. Gorge, Mr. Hemant Arya, Advocates for State of U.P
 Mr. Anant Agarwal, Ms. Sweta Rani, Advocates for Respondent No. 3&5 in O.A No. 712/2019.
 Mr. TVS Raghavendra Sreyas, Advocate for APPCB
 Mr. Pradeep Misra, Advocate for UPPCB
 Mr. Rahul Verma, Addl. A.G for State of Uttarakhand
 Mr. Rajat Navet, Advocate for R-9
 Ms. Sakshi Popli, Advocate for DPCC
 Mukesh Verma, Advocate for State PCB
 Mr. Sharmistha, Advocate for APPCB
 Ms. Soumyajit Pani, Advocate for State of Odisha
 Mr. Suyash Singh, Advocate for Sheela Nursing Home, Chandigarh and Katiyar
 Mr. LeishangthemRoshmanikh, Advocate for State of Manipur
 Mr. Rahul Khurana, Advocate for State of Haryana and HSPCB
 Mr. K.V Jagdishraman G. Indira, Advovocate for UT of Andaman & Nicomabr
 Mr. H.S.K EnatoliSema, Advocate for State of Nagaland & NPCB
 Mr. Shubham Bhalla, Advocate for UT, Chandigarh.

ORDER

1. The issue raised in these applications is non - compliance of the provisions of Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 (BMW Rules) by the States and UTs.
2. The matter was reviewed vide order dated 12.03.2019. It was noted that unscientific disposal of bio-medical waste had potential of serious diseases such as Gastrointestinal infection, Respiratory infection, Eye infection, Genital infection, Skin infection, Anthrax, Meningitis, AIDS, Haemorrhagic fevers, Septicaemia, Viral Hepatitis type A, Viral Hepatitis type B and C, etc. Such unscientific disposal

also causes environmental pollution leading to unpleasant smell, growth and multiplication of vectors like insects, rodents and worms and may lead to the transmission of diseases like typhoid, cholera, hepatitis and AIDS through injuries from syringes and needles contaminated with various communicable diseases. The Tribunal referred to the news article published in “Dainik Jagran” dated 06.10.2017 stating as follows:-

“That the Gautam Buddha Nagar is the only district where a survey of 66 hospitals was conducted in October 2017 where 23 were found doing the management of Biomedical waste. 18 hospitals of which have been issued notices by the Regional Officer, UPPCB, GuatamBudh Nagar.”

3. Reference was also made to the report of the CAG placed on its website in May, 2017 as follows:

“Inadequate facility of bio-medical waste (BMW) treatment. As per the report paragraph 2.1.9.5 there were 8,366 Health Care Establishments (HCEs) out of which 3,362 HCEs were operating without authorization. Total BMW generated in the State was 37,498 kg/day out of which only 35,816 kg/day was treated and disposed of. BMW of 1,682 kg/day was being disposed of untreated due to inadequate treatment facility. But UPPCB failed to monitor unauthorised operation and untreated disposal of BMW and did not take any action against the defaulters.”

4. It was also noted that on 06.02.2019, this Tribunal had required the State of Uttar Pradesh to furnish performance guarantee in the sum of Rs. 10 Crores. We are informed that vide order dated 03.05.2019, the said direction stands stayed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Civil Appeal No(s). 4287-4290/2019, State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors. Etc. v. Shailesh Singh & Ors. Etc.*
5. The Tribunal noted that the steps taken in the State of Uttar Pradesh for compliance of the BMW Rules were inadequate. The regulatory regime was required to be stern in view of impact on public health by unscientific disposal of bio-medical waste. Such unscientific disposal must result in prosecution and recovery of deterrent compensation so that non-compliance is not profitable. The Tribunal noted that not a single person was shown to have been convicted in spite of large violation, nor any compensation was shown to have been recovered. No scale of compensation had been laid down, no action plan had been prepared. The unsatisfactory state of affairs was not confined to the State of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Uttarakhand who were before the Tribunal but also to the other States. The BMW Rules provide for furnishing of annual reports by the States to the CPCB and by the CPCB to the MoEF&CC and also being made available on the website of the concerned State. The Tribunal directed all the States and UTs to furnish such reports by 30.04.2019, for the period such reports were due before 30.04.2019, failing which the defaulting States will be required to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 1 Crore per month after 01.05.2019. The States were also required to prepare

their respective action plans within one month. The Tribunal also directed the CPCB to furnish its comments on the action plans and to undertake study and prepare a scale of compensation to be recovered from the violators of BMW Rules without prejudice to the State PCBs taking steps for recovery of compensation from the polluters or laying down their own scales which should not be less than the scale of the CPCB.

6. Accordingly, a report has been filed by the CPCB certain extracts from the report are as follows:

2.3.1 Inventory of HCFs and Biomedical Waste

Generation: *Incomplete inventory on biomedical waste generation is an evident from the fact that biomedical waste generation reported by SPCBs is not proportional to the population in States/UTs. Generation of biomedical waste across States is reported as Bihar (6 %), Delhi (4.4 %), Gujarat (5.21 %), Karnataka (12 %), Kerala (7.35 %), Maharashtra (11.10 %), Rajasthan (4.03 %), Tamil Nadu (8.39 %), Uttar Pradesh (7.81 %) & West Bengal (5.34 %) which is not proportional to population States. Therefore, SPCBs/PCCs should complete inventory of all HCFs (both bedded and non-bedded) to assess quantity of biomedical waste generation as well as to ensure effective treatment and disposal of biomedical waste generated by them.*

As per annual information, out of 559 tonnes, about 518 tonnes of biomedical waste generated per day is treated and disposed through 198 no. of common facilities and 9,841 captive treatment facility installed by Healthcare facilities. However, quantity of biomedical waste

reported is not reliable or accurate since inventory of healthcare facilities and biomedical waste generation is not yet completed by all States.

States initiated Inventory studies: Lakshadweep, Andaman Nicobar, Tripura, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Chandigarh, Telangana, Kerala, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, MP and Meghalaya.

States not reported status of inventory study: Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam and Odisha.

2.3.2 Operation of Healthcare Facilities without

Authorization: As per BMW Rules, 2016, Healthcare Facilities are required to obtain authorization under said Rules, irrespective of quantity of biomedical waste generation. Annual information indicates that out of 2,38,259 of HCFs, only 97,099 (40%) no. of HCFs have applied for authorization and 84,805 (35%) HCFs are granted authorization under BMW Rules, 2016. This indicates that about 25 % of the identified HCFs are not yet authorized by SPCBs and biomedical waste management by such facilities could not be monitored.

States namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal permitted use of deep burial pits for the disposal of biomedical waste despite having Common Disposal Facilities.

2.3.5 States without Common Treatment & Disposal

Facilities: States like Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Goa, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, and Nagaland & Sikkim are not having CBWTF for the treatment & disposal of biomedical waste.

States namely Andaman Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, J & K, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Orissa, Puducherry, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have not submitted any information on implementation of Barcode system.

2.3.11 Constitution of State Level Advisory Committees: States namely Jammu & Kashmir, Lakshadweep and Sikkim have not yet constituted the said Committees as required under BMWM Rules, 2016.

3.0 Submission of Action Plans by State Governments: States namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have not submitted Action plans within due date for submission, that is one month from order of Hon'ble Tribunal dated 12/03/2019.

3.1 Performance Guarantee by Government of Uttar Pradesh State: In this regard, Uttar Pradesh State has not submitted Performance Guarantee to CPCB on compliance to Action Plan submitted by them.

3.2 Key Performance Indicators: CPCB has identified the following Key Performance Indicators for assessing treatment and disposal of biomedical waste, and effectiveness in implementation of BMWM Rules, 2016;

- (1) *Inventory of all Healthcare Facilities and biomedical waste generation.*
- (2) *Authorization to all Healthcare Facilities including non-bedded HCFs.*
- (3) *Facilitate setting-up adequate number of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs) to cover entire State or all HCFs.*
- (4) *Constitution of State Advisory Monitoring Committee and District Level Monitoring Committee.*
- (5) *Implementation status of Barcode system.*
- (6) *Monitoring of Healthcare Facilities other than hospitals/clinics such as Veterinary Hospitals, Animal Houses, AYUSH Hospitals etc.*

Review of Action Plans:

Table 3: Scoring of States/ UTs for effectiveness of Action Plans

S.No	Name of State	Action plan received S.No Name of State from SPCB/PCCs & Score Health Department	Score
1	Sikkim	Health Department	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	SPCB	1
3	Lakshadweep	Health Department	2.5
4	J&K	Health Department	3
5	Mizoram	Health Department	3
6	Manipur	Health Department	3
7	Uttar Pradesh	Health Department	3.5
8	Nagaland	Health Department	3.5

A score of 7 and above is indicated as an adequate action plan, score between 4-6.5 considered as satisfactory action plan whereas a score of less than 4 is considered not satisfactory.

2.0 Environmental Compensation for Healthcare Facilities (HCFs):

Environmental Compensation for HCFs = $HR \times T \times S \times R \times N$

Where;

HR – Health Risk factor

T- Type of Healthcare Facility

S – Size of Health Care Facility

R – Environmental Compensation factor

N – Number of days of Violation

HR Health Risk (HR) is a number from 0 to 100 and increasing HR value denotes the increasing degree of health risk due to improper handling of BMW in healthcare facility.

Further, in any case minimum Environmental Compensation in respect to Healthcare Facility shall not be less than Rs.1200/- per day.

2.1 Deterrent Factor for Healthcare Facilities:

Incremental effect on Environmental compensation charges are given below:

Scenario	Applicable ECC
Up to 15 days from target date	Original ECC
Between 15 to 30 days beyond target date	Two times
Fails to comply in 2 nd	Two times

<i>inspections including new violations if any</i>	
<i>Between 30 to 45 days beyond target date</i>	<i>Four times</i>
<i>Fails to comply in 3rd inspections including new violations if any</i>	<i>Four times</i>
<i>Beyond 60 days from target date</i>	<i>Closure of HCF</i>
<i>Fails to comply in 4th consecutive inspection</i>	<i>Closure of HCF</i>

3.0 Environmental Compensation for Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF):

Environmental Compensation for CBWTFs = PI x S x R x N
Environmental Compensation

Where;

PI- Pollution Index

S – Size of Operation

R – Environmental Compensation factor

N – Number of days of Violation

Further, in any case minimum Environmental Compensation in respect to Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility shall not be less than Rs. 3,000/- per day.

3.1 Deterrent Factor for Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities:

Incremental effect on Environmental compensation charges are given below:

Scenario	Applicable ECC
<i>Up to 30 days from target date</i>	<i>Original ECC</i>
<i>Between 30 to 60 days beyond target date</i>	<i>Two times</i>

<i>Fails to comply in 2nd inspection including new violations if any</i>	<i>Two times</i>
<i>Between 60 to 90 days beyond target date</i>	<i>Four times</i>
<i>Beyond 90 days</i>	<i>Closure of CBWTF</i>
<i>Fails to comply in 3rd consecutive inspection</i>	<i>Closure of CBWTF</i>

7. We have heard learned counsel for the parties available before this Tribunal. We do not see any objection to the recommendations of the CPCB. No meaningful objection has been raised by any of the parties. Accordingly, the report of the CPCB is accepted. The same may be placed on the website of the CPCB for three months. All the States/UTs may take action according to the said report.

8. The States/UTs may furnish complete inventory of HCFs and BMW generation within two months and where the inventories are incomplete, the same may be completed. We place on record our disapproval of the inaction of States in furnishing the inventory studies as well as for incomplete inventories. It is regretful to note that 25% of identified HCFs have not even taken authorization from the concerned State PCBs in absence of which, monitoring of waste management is not taking place. The States which have not set up common treatment and disposal facility must do so within two months as per Rules. The States who have not furnished the information on the barcode system may also furnish such information at the earliest but not beyond two months. The States

which have not yet constituted State Level Advisory Committee may also do so within two months. The action plans and their execution must be carried out having regard to the key performance indicators. The States which have inadequate action plans, not satisfactory action plans, needing further actions must also do the needful within two months realizing their responsibility to the environment and public health which ought to be monitored directly by the Chief Secretaries in terms of order of this Tribunal dated 16.01.2019 in *O.A. No. 606/2018* and further orders in the said matter. By the further order in the said matter in the case of all the States, directions were issued that 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. The monthly report of monitoring by the District Magistrate may be furnished to the Chief Secretary and may be

placed on the website 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 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. Needless to say that right to clean environment being part of right to life, such effective monitoring is a must. Such monitoring must include issues specified in the order of this Tribunal dated 16.01.2019, O.A No. 606/2018, Para 40 which is as follows:-

- 
- "a. Status of compliance of SWM Rule, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 in their respective areas.*
 - b. Status of functioning of Committees constituted by this order.*
 - c. Status of the Action Plan in compliance vide order dated 20.09.2018 in the News Item published in "The Hindu" authored 25 by Shri Jacob Koshy Titled "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB (Original Application No. 673/2018).*
 - d. Status of functioning of Committees constituted in News Item Published in "The Times of India" Authored by Shri Vishwa Mohan Titled "NCAP with Multiple timelines to Clear Air in 102 Cities to be released around August 15" dated 08.10.2018*
 - e. Status of Action Plan with regard to identification of polluted industrial clusters in O.A. No. 1038/2018, News item published in "The Asian Age" Authored by Sanjay Kaw Titled "CPCB to rank industrial units on pollution levels" dated 13.12.2018.*
 - f. Status of the work in compliance of the directions passed in O.A. No. 173 of 2018, Sudarsan Das v. State of West Bengal &Ors. Order dated 04.09.2018.*
 - g. Total amount collected from erring industries on the basis of 'Polluter Pays' principle, 'Precautionary principle' and details of utilization of funds collected.*
 - h. Status of the identification and development of Model Cities and Towns in the State in the first phase which can be replicated later for other cities and towns of the State."*

9. Further important issues flagged for monitoring include training programs for the officers concerned with enforcement of environment norms at the ground level, reuse of treated water, recharge of ground water, conservation of water bodies.¹It has been brought to our notice that State PCBs are facing certain handicaps in performing their functions for want of adequate staff and infrastructure. While this is a matter to be reviewed by concerned Chief Secretaries, the State PCBs/PCCs are free to prepare and execute appropriate plans for utilizing the environment restoration fund with the approval of CPCB. The expenditure may include hiring of experts and consultants, expanding air and water quality monitoring network, procurement of scientific equipment, undertaking restitution remediation and specialized studies on contaminated sites so that there is effective oversight for enforcement of law. Under no circumstances these funds be spent on salaries, logistics etc.

10. The compensation regime suggested by the CPCB may be adopted. It will be open to the State PCBs/PCCs to adopt a higher scale of compensation, having regard to the problems faced in such States/UTs.

11. It is made clear that if even after two months the States/UTs are found to be non-compliant, the compensation will be liable to be recovered from the said States/UTs at the rate of Rs. 1 Crore per month till the non-compliance continues.

¹See order dated 17.05.2019, O.A. No 606/2018, Para No. 27 (vi, vii, viii)

12. The CPCB may file further progress report in the matter after coordination through the concerned authorities of the States, including the State Boards/other Health Departments.
13. The Chief Secretaries may furnish their respective compliance reports as per orders passed in O.A No. 606/2018, *Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016*.

Copies of this order be sent to all the Chief Secretaries, CPCB and MoEF& CC by e-mail for compliance.

List for further consideration on 18.11.2019.



Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

S.P. Wangdi, JM

K. Ramakrishnan, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

July 15, 2019
Original Application No.710/2017 and other connected matters
AK

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
(Through Video Conferencing)**

Original Application No. 804/2017
(Earlier O.A. No. 36/2012)

WITH

M.A. No. 1302/2018

IN

Interlocutory Application No. 63

IN

W. P. (C) No. 657/1995

Rajiv Narayan & Anr

Applicant(s)

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent(s)

With

The Research Foundation for Science, Technology
And Natural Resource Policy

Applicant(s)

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 12.04.2019

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER**

For Applicant(s): Mr. Raj Panjwani, Senior Advocate
Ms. Meera Gopal, Advocate
Mr. Rahul Choudhary, Advocate

For Respondent (s): K. Enatoli Sema and Mr. Amit Kumar Singh Advocates
for State of Nagaland
Mr. Manish Kumar, Advocate
Mr. Sriansh Prakash and Mr. Raj Kumar Maurya,
Advocates for EDMC
Mr. Daleep Dhyani, Advocate for UPPCB
Mr. Amit Tiwari, Advocate for SOUP
Mr. Raj Kumar, Advocate for CPCB

ORDER

1. The issue for consideration is non-compliance of the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016. The status reports filed by the States were considered with reference to the following:

- “1. As to what is the total generation of hazardous waste in their respective States.
 2. Which agencies have been authorized in terms of rules to collect, transport, disposed of and the process of the hazardous wastes.
 3. What is the capacity of the plants which have been given due authorization for that purpose.
 4. What happens and how the remnant hazardous waste is being dealt with.
 5. The members who have been allotted any of the authorized plants and are not sending hazardous waste to those plants. What action the concerned authorities i.e. the State Government and the respective States and State Pollution Control Boards have taken so far, against such members.
- These details should be filed within one week from today.”

2. Vide order dated 30.07.2018, the Tribunal found that Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) was required to prepare a consolidated review report every year under Rule 20, based on reports of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). The Tribunal directed as follows:

- “(i) All the States, where the hazardous waste is being generated must set up Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) facility of adequate capacity at appropriate locations within three months from today and forthwith imitate action against erring units.
- (ii) Central Government and Central Pollution Control Board must forthwith monitor the compliance of the rules by reviewing the need for action in all the states.
- (iii) The Central Pollution Control Board may forthwith constitute a monitoring Committee for the purpose it may appoint a Nodal Officer exclusively to oversee the compliance of the rules. The Member Secretary CPCB may act as a Nodal Officer till a substitute is found. The action taken must be placed on the website of the Central Pollution Control Board within 3 months from today. Compliance report be filed before this Tribunal on or before 30th November, 2018, which will be treated as a separate application.”

3. Setting up of Treatment, Disposal and Storage Facility (TSDF) being an urgent and important requirement which was required to be monitored as above. In compliance of the directions of the Tribunal, an affidavit has been filed on 08.02.2019 by the CPCB stating that on 09.08.2018 a Monitoring Committee was constituted headed by Dr. Ajay A. Deshpande, former Expert Member, NGT. CPCB also issued directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 30.01.2019 for all the SPCBs/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) as follows:

- a) Ensure that all the solvent recovery industries in the state have mandatory Authorisation for the same in compliance with the SOP and Checklist issued by CPCB for solvent recovery units, within one month. The said SOP and checklist have been circulated to all SPCBs/PCCs vide letter no. B29016/(SC)/1(55-IV)/17-18/WM-II/18152-86 dated 08/3/2018 and is also available at CPCB website http://cpcb.nic.in/uploads/hwmd/utilizaionspent_solvent.pdf.*
- b) Ensure that these solvent recovery industries shall immediately follow the SOP, for safe and scientific spent solvent handling, processing and storage.*
- c) Ensure that such solvent recovery units shall comply with the provisions of HOWM Rules, 2016, in terms of interstate transport of Hazardous waste and manifest document prescribed under Rule 18 and 19 of the HOWM Rules, 2016, with immediate effect. Stringent action be taken against the erring industries who are giving the spent solvent to such recycling industries without following the manifest systems.*
- d) Conduct industry interaction programs within a month to create awareness and sensitization on HOWM Rules, 2016 with all the stakeholder industries of Spent Solvent generation/utilization.*
- e) Prepare an inventory of such solvent recovery units and publish the same on their website for information of all, stakeholders within one month with copy to CPCB within one month.”*

4. The Monitoring Committee furnished its interim report in compliance of orders of this Tribunal after reviewing the various aspects of enforcement of the Rules proposing actions as follows:

“

Sl.	Observations	Proposed Actions (Responsible
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No.		Agency and timeline of action)
1	<p>Hazardous waste identification: - Uniformity in assessment, Byproducts and solvents (Details in Chapter 4 – Section 4.1.1)</p> <p>a. The Rules define by-products very categorically linking it to its intended use. Presently, there is no verification or appraisal of such continuous intended use before classifying certain waste as a byproduct. There is a need for SOP/guidelines for identification of by-products based on the manufacturing process as well as intended use.</p> <p>b. Applicability of various clauses of the HW Rules to the 'other waste' also needs to be defined clearly in the Rules itself.</p> <p>c. Presently, there is hardly any scientific examination or scrutiny for identification and quantification of HW prior to grant of authorisation.</p> <p>d. The HW Rules basically focuses on a close loop approach for the HW Management which is reflected in the adoption of manifest system in order to ensure that the HW movement is continuously tracked till its final disposal (Cradle to Grave approach).</p> <p>e. However, in case of spent solvent sent for solvent recovery, such manifest system seems to be ending at the door step of the spent solvent recycler. It would be advisable to continue this manifest system right upto the actual user of such recovered solvent from solvent recovery plant to ensure appropriate regulation of spent solvent plant performance and appropriate accounting and use of recovered solvent.</p> <p>The similar approach is also required to be adopted in all cases of recycling/recovery/ utilisation such as used oil, waste oil, lead scrap, spent acid, spent catalyst, etc.</p>	<p>1. There is a need to urgently prepare a guidelines or protocol on how to decide the by-product on specific criteria. This can be done based on chemical process involved in order to bring consistency in approach. (MoEF&CC and CPCB: 06 months)</p> <p>2. Other waste is presently missing from all the regulatory actions, including inventory. It is necessary to bring such waste in regulatory domain, as envisaged in the rules. (SPCBs/PCCs: inventory of 2018-19 onwards).</p> <p>3. SPCBs/PCCs need to take steps to ensure closing of the manifests received and reconcile the HW handling data. This work is humungous and need support in terms of software and online submissions. (SPCBs/PCCs).</p> <p>4. Pan India IT based solution is suggested for tracking HW. Such integrated data handling and management solution is under implementation by CPCB which the committee would like to review in next phase.</p> <p>5. The pre-processing and recycling/utilisation facilities need to be treated as critical environmental infrastructure facilities for sound environmental management of hazardous waste so as to ensure enhanced level and frequency of enforcement and environmental monitoring. Elaborate protocols are needed to be developed. (SPCBs/PCCs: continuous activity).</p> <p>6. According to Rules, the identification and quantification of the hazardous waste generation is to be done at the authorisation stage itself and therefore, it is necessary that SPCBs shall adopt the scientific principles as enumerated for such identification and quantification of HW. (SPCB/PCCs: Immediate)</p>

2.	<p>Grant of Authorisation by SPCBs/PCCs (Details in Chapter 4 – Section 4.1.2)</p> <p>a. The Rules stipulates requirement of enclosing field inspection report while granting authorisation</p> <p>b. The committee observed that only in few cases the SPCBs are enclosing the said field inspection report alongwith authorisation granted.</p> <p>c. Further, such filed inspection report lacks details w.r.t to adequacy of the facilities on storage, transportation, treatment, recycling/utilisation, disposal, etc.</p>	<p>1. Uniform format for visits and inspections of HW handling facilities is necessary to ensure comprehensive inspections as per the provisions of the Rules. A format is proposed by the Committee which is given at Annexure XVI.</p> <p>2. The authorisation document should clearly stipulate respective mode of management (such as common or captive incineration/secured landfilling or pre-processing or recycling or utilization or export or captive storage, as applicable) for each category of HW being generated. (SPCB/PCCs: immediate)</p>
3.	<p>Inventory (Details in Chapter 4 – Section 4.2)</p> <p>a. Inventories are based on reporting by the generators/occupiers through annual report as well as authorisation.</p> <p>b. The inventory data do not cover all the industries who have been granted authorisation. It also does not cover the hazardous waste from domestic sources, interstate movement, import/export of hazardous waste, and other waste.</p> <p>c. The inventories are not verified and validated based on the scientific principles by the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs).</p> <p>d. There is a substantial variation in the quantity declared in the authorisation and actual quantity of hazardous waste generation declared in the annual report.</p> <p>e. Quantities reported in the captive utilisation of hazardous waste appear to be on higher side and are not verified.</p> <p>f. There are no standard protocol/guidelines for preparation of HW inventory based on sound scientific principles and approach which is a basic necessity to ensure uniform and consistent preparation of HW inventory by different</p>	<p>1. Standard guidelines and protocol based on scientific fundamentals for preparation of inventory should be prepared by CPCB and strictly followed by the SPCBs/PCCs to ensure reliable and credible inventory. (SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB/: <u>inventory of 2018-19 onwards</u>)</p> <p>2. SPCBs/PCCs shall verify and scientifically validate the HW data and facilities before grant or renewal of authorisation. (SPCBs/PCCs: <u>inventory of 2018-19 onwards</u>)</p> <p>3. There is an emergent need to develop sectoral process based reasonable HW generation range to have uniformity in assessing the HW generation from industries and benchmarking the same with its peers, rather than solely depending on industry data. (SPCBs/PCCs: continuous activity)</p> <p>4. All occupiers who have authorisations shall submit the Annual report and in case of non-compliance, action needs to be taken by SPCB/PCC. (SPCBs/PCCs: <u>inventory of 2018-19 onwards</u>)</p> <p>5. The timelines for inventory preparation as envisaged in Rules be strictly complied with by SPCBs/PCCs. Preparation of country's inventory by CPCB is dependent on such timely submission by SPCBs/PCCS. (SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB)</p>

	SPCBs/PCCs.	
4.	<p>Enforcement actions. (Details in Chapter 5)</p> <p>a. Though there have been several incidents on record of noncompliance of HW Regulations resulting in discharge of HW in environment, the powers vested with the CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs for recovering environmental damages under Rules 23(1) has not been invoked.</p> <p>b. Only three States namely Maharashtra, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh have reported prosecution actions under Section 15 of EP Act, 1986.</p> <p>c. There are hardly few cases where the SPCBs/PCCs have invoked provisions related to revocation and/or refusal of authorisation in view of the observed noncompliances.</p> <p>d. Inspection report, mostly is not attached along with the authorisation granted. Wherever inspection reports have been attached such reports lack in required information for appraisal.</p>	<p>1. SPCBs/PCCs shall invoke the powers conferred under clause 23 (1) and (2) of the Rules, related to all damages caused to the environment or third party due to improper handling and management of the hazardous and other wastes, and non-compliance respectively. CPCB has already issued guidelines for Liability assessment, for invoking clause 23(1) and (2) of HW Rules. CPCB shall also take consequential actions under clause 23 (1) as per the said guidelines wherever directions under section 5 of the E(P) Act have been issued by CPCB, noticing environmental damages. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB: Immediate).</u></p> <p>2. The habitual and serious defaulters shall be prosecuted under provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Other alternative regulatory actions including refusal and revocation of Authorisation can also be explored following the due process. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs: Immediate)</u></p> <p>3. Non-compliance to be documented while processing authorisation for renewal or inspections in order to invoke powers of refusal or revocation of Authorisation as per Rules. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs: Immediate)</u></p> <p>4. Urgent updation of concerned websites of SPCBs/PCCs/CPCB with respect to all enforcement actions along with details of industries and action taken. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs/ CPCB: Immediate)</u></p> <p>5. There is need to have an enforcement framework for effective enforcement of Rules based on principle of proportionality and also, precautionary principle. Such framework will remove ambiguity in regulatory actions and bring transparency, predictability and consistency in enforcement for actions. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs/CPCB: within 06 months)</u></p>
5.	<p>Hazardous waste utilisation and recycle. Issues and need of improvements (Details in Chapter 4 – Section 4.3)</p> <p>a. The inventory data shows skewed variation in utilisation of HW pattern among different</p>	<p>1. The inventory data needs to be verified and validated before accepting the same. The states shall adopt the proposed guidelines immediately while preparation of HW inventory. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs: Immediate)</u></p>

<p>States. For example in Gujarat about 36 % of the HW generated is either recycled or utilised, whereas in Maharashtra 0.98 % HW generated is recycled and utilised.</p> <p>b. Maharashtra is not authorising and promoting the co-processing which is one of the major option of utilisation of HW, although the HW Rules provided hierarchy of waste management promoting recycle and utilisation of the HW. There is a need to have a consistent and scientific approach to promote the HW recycle and reuse in consonance of the objective of the HW Rules expressed in terms of hierarchy, throughout the country.</p> <p>c. There are certain environmental risks associated with the recycle and utilisation of the HW in case of non-compliance. It is therefore necessary that such recycle and utilisation of HW is strictly regulated in terms of the performance of such recycle and utilisation.</p> <p>d. There is need to immediately prepare guidelines for high volume low impact waste like slags from pyrometallurgical operations, fly ash, red mud, Jarosite, mine tailings and ore beneficiation rejects.</p> <p>e. More clarity is required on the application of Rule 9 particularly in case of captive utilisation. Presently, it is very difficult for SPCB/PCC field staff to investigate and analyse such claims of industry. Therefore, presently, the data given by industry is relied upon in totality.</p> <p>f. The pre-processing facilities collect the HW from different industries and carry out the homogenization/blending activities to achieve the required calorific value and other desired specification for co-processing. As this industry sector indulge in handling the wide range of</p>	<p>2. There is emergent need of consistent approach in recycle and utilisation of HW in terms waste management hierarchy mandated in the rules across all the States in order to ensure the level playing field for the industry. This can be achieved by advocacy programme such as concept of waste exchange banks, know your waste programme, circular economy, documentation of the success stories along with regulatory interventions wherever required. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs)</u></p> <p>3. It is also necessary to develop certain benchmarks/guidelines for the possibilities of HW recycle/utilization on case to case basis. For example, for co-processing at Cement plants the Thermal Substitution Ratio (TSR) can be an objective criterion to decide the potential to use HW for utilisation purpose. The range of TSR at different cement plants can be collated to develop a database for sound coprocessing practices. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs)</u></p> <p>4. The concept of environmental benchmarking among the similar industries generating HW can be useful to ensure consistency and uniformity. The emerging trend of circular economy would be a key intervention for rationalising the HW generation and reuse/utilisation <u>(SPCBs/PCCs: continuous activity)</u></p>
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	wastes from different industries, it would be prudent to have improved enforcement regime in terms of number of inspections, detailing of inspection, environmental monitoring and reporting of waste receive/disposed etc. on the lines of common facilities.	
6.	<p>Common Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities: reporting. (Details in Chapter 4 – Section 4.5)</p> <p>a. The Committee has observed that in some cases the TSDF rejects the consignment received from the waste generator for non-compliance of acceptance criteria. This consignment is returned back to the waste generator.</p> <p>b. The site selection criteria, design and layout are the critical parameters for establishment of the TSDF. In addition, waste storage, stabilization, landfilling, incineration and leachate management are critical operations. The committee has observed non-compliance of these guidelines For example TSDF at Balotra, Roorkee, Kanpur, etc.</p> <p>c. Of 18 SPCBs/PCCs having common secured landfills, 06 SPCBs have still not opened Escrow Account provision for postclosure monitoring of common SLF.</p> <p>d. Compliance of the Hon'ble NGT orders dated 30/07/2018 with regard to setting of TSDFs and taking imitating actions against erring units- Only Goa and Odisha have submitted action plan with timeframe for setting of Common SLF + Incinerator and Common Incinerator respectively. Only Odisha has taken action against erring units</p>	<p>1. The practice of returning the HW consignment needs to be immediately stopped and the consignment needs to be stored within the TSDF with information to the waste generator and also the concerned SPCB. The TSDF shall take appropriate measures to dispose this waste at the risk and cost of the waste generator under due information to the SPCB immediately on priority. Though the present guidelines prescribed that the waste shall be sent back to the waste generators, this practice needs to be immediately discontinued in view of non-accounting of the waste once it is out of manifest protocol and the associated environmental risks. (SPCBs/PCCs/TSDFs: immediate)</p> <p>2. SPCBs/PCCs shall conduct environmental audit including the site selection criteria, design and layout for the TSDFs in next one year. They can engage expert institutes for the purpose and seek CPCB's technical advice on the ToR of the study, if required. (SPCBs/PCCs: 01 year)</p> <p>3. All the Common SLF shall disclose the mandatory amount deposited in Escrow Account annually to SPCB/PCC, CPCB and display on their website. SPCB/PCC to take action in case of non-compliance. (SPCBs/PCCs: immediate)</p> <p>4. It is necessary that the Hon'ble NGT orders dated 30/07/2018 with regard to setting up of TSDF and taking imitate actions against erring units be strictly complied with by the concerned State/UT Government and SPCBs/PCCs. (State/UT Governments and SPCBs/PCCs: immediate)</p>
7.	<p>Contaminated sites: Status, identification, need of urgent action, investment, capacity building,</p>	<p>1. It is necessary that such contaminated site database is developed after due verification by SPCBs/PCCs and validation by</p>

<p>guidelines. (Details in Chapter 4 – Section 4.7)</p> <p>The Committee has initiated work on monitoring of direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court with regard to contaminated site WP 657/1995 and has discussed the matter with SPCBs/PCCs/CPCB and the petitioner Shri Sanjay Parikh, Adv. The Committee recognised the monitoring of this aspect has a large scope and the committee intends to focus on this specific issue in coming days. In the meantime committee has made following preliminary observations and record the need of immediate interventions.</p> <p>a. MoEF&CC/CPCB have identified total 329 potentially hazardous waste contaminated sites and subjected them for screening based on verification by the SPCBs. After the verification by SPCBs, the total 144 sites have been identified as contaminated sites and 57 sites are still under evaluation. The Committee is of the opinion that the identification of the contaminated sites is an elaborate process involving objective criteria and standard protocols. It is expected that SPCBs and CPCB shall follow such objective criteria and standard protocol to identify the contaminated sites and also to assess their scope and extent of contamination.</p> <p>b. Out of 144 identified contaminated sites, CPCB has prioritised 8 sites for which DPR for assessment and remediation has been prepared. However, there is an urgent need to execute this remediation plan on top priority. The Committee has been informed that the required financial resources for such remediation have not been mobilised so far.</p> <p>c. There is a change in number of such identified sites over the period which</p>	<p>CPCB or some expert third party, so as to ensure the reliability of such data base. The entire process of screening, verification and validation needs to be as per standard protocol and the data needs to be owned by both SPCB/PCC and CPCB, not leaving the things at state level alone. (SPCBs/PCCs/CPCB: continuous activity)</p> <p>2. CPCB should update national priority list of such confirmed contaminated sites. (CPCB: continuous activity)</p> <p>3. Concerned SPCBs/PCCs shall identify the responsible person/industry, for each of these contaminated sites for suitable application for polluter pays principle for the remediation programme in line with the CPCB guidelines 'Implementing Liabilities for Environmental Damages & Disposal of Hazardous Waste and Penalty'. (SPCBs/PCCs: Immediate and continuous activity)</p> <p>4. Both SPCBs and CPCB shall continue the process of identification of probable contaminated sites and subject them to identification criteria and decide their status as well as scope and extent of such contamination. This process is a dynamic and need to be a regular feature of enforcement. (SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB: continuous activity)</p> <p>5. In case of the contaminated sites where the polluter is not identified, the State/UT Government would be required to finance remediation of such sites to safeguard the people living in contaminated areas from adverse health effects, in terms of their constitutional responsibility to protect and improve the environment. (States/UTs Government and SPCBs/PCCs)</p> <p>6. SPCBs/PCCs need to initiate immediate intervention measures for containing immediate threats from existing contaminated sites (in both active and inactive sites) and also further ingress of HW. (SPCBs/PCCs: immediate)</p>
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	could be due to listing/delisting of probable contaminated sites as a result of increased enforcement and monitoring activities, and variations in criteria.	
8.	<p>Impact of other regulations (Details in Chapter 4 – Section 4.2)</p> <p>The committee notes that HW resulting from enforcement of other regulations like E-waste, SW rules etc are presently not accounted in the HW management plans under HW rules. Committee finds a need to consider impact of other regulations while planning HW management including preparation of inventory and assessing the impacts.</p> <p>a. As per E-waste regulation, in case of fluorescent and other mercury containing lamp where recyclers are not available, such waste is channelized to common TSDF for disposal after pretreatment/immobilization of mercury. Such waste should also be accounted into HW inventorisation.</p> <p>b. In case of solid waste rules, there is a separate category of domestic HW which is expected to be disposed in the Common Hazardous facility, however, there is no data or information available on the quantity and quality of such domestic HW available so far.</p>	SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB need to take cognizance of these aspects while enforcing the relevant rules and also, preparation of HW inventory and other interventions. (SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB)
9.	<p>Import and export. (Details in Chapter 4 – Section 4.6)</p> <p>a. Harmonization of Basel codes with ITC (HS codes): The Ministry (MOEF) provides permission on the basis of Basel codes while DGFT uses HS codes. There is a need to synchronize the two codes to avoid confusion.</p> <p>b. Risk management assessment: The customs authorities use the risk management system (RMS) to enable low risk consignments to be cleared based on the acceptance of the importer's self-assessment and without examination. Roughly 30 percent of containers covered under risk management out of</p>	<p>Committee would deliberate on this issue further for making detailed recommendations. Still however, following recommendations on co-ordination and data management are made;</p> <p>1. There is need to synchronise Basel code and HS codes to cover all scheduled items as per HW rules in customs verification and control more effectively. <u>(MoEF&CC, Custom and Port Authorities)</u></p> <p>2. CAG has come out with details of illegal HW import and its storage in ports and ICDs. This needs to be verified on priority and action be taken for disposal of the same in terms of earlier orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court. <u>(Custom and Port Authorities)</u></p> <p>3. Improve traceability of importers:</p>

	<p>which 10 percent are physically verified. There are different types of waste streams which have not been integrated in the RMS. There is a need to review the import/export data of various waste streams and include them in RMS. Further, waste streams in Schedule III – Parts A, B and D and Schedule VI that are often mis-declared by importers need to be identified and added to the RMS.</p> <p>c. Collaboration between regulating authorities: Regular interaction between the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, CPCB, SPCBs/PCCs, customs and ports authorities should take place with frequent consultative meetings and trainings in order to avoid working in silos.</p>	<p>The Customs authorities could make the registration process of importers more stringent as there have been cases where importers have never been able to be traced when their illegal imports were intercepted <u>(MoEF&CC, DGFT, Custom and Port authorities)</u></p>
10	<p>Capacity building in CPCB and SPCBs/PCCs and other agencies (trained adequate manpower, laboratory, budget) (Details in Chapter 4 – Section 4.7 and 4.8)</p>	<p>1. Each of the SPCBs/PCCs/Custom/TSDf, as listed in report, need to have at least one laboratory where all HW parameters as required under the Rules can be analysed. <u>(SPCBs/PCCs/Custom/TSDf: 06 months)</u></p> <p>2. Capacity building in SPCBs/PCCs for rapid preliminary assessment of contaminated sites, which may include practical training on use of tools for soil and groundwater screening such as hand-held XRF instruments, Colorimeter, PID for VOCs/ SVOCs, hand operated augers, groundwater pumps, level meters, etc. <u>(CPCB: 06 months)</u></p> <p>3.SPCBs/PCCs and CPCB needs capacity building in terms of qualified and experienced manpower and also, tools and techniques for effective governance. Committee is informed about steps being taken by SPCBs and would review the same in detail. <u>(MoEF&CC, State/UT Government, CPCB and SPCBs / PCCs: Immediate)</u></p>
11.	<p>Duties performed by State/UT Govt. as stipulated under the HOWM Rules, 2016 (Details in Chapter 5) The State Govts. have been</p>	<p>1. There is need to sensitize State/UT Govts. about duties required to be performed by the concerned department/agency as stipulated under Rule 5(1), 5(2),</p>

<p>entrusted with duties of authorising Dept. of Industry/other Govt. agency and Dept. of Labour/other Govt. agency with regard to allocation/earmarking of industrial space, recognition/registration/ health & safety/etc. of workers involved in recycling/ preprocessing/ other utilization activities of HW and submission of integrated plan under Rule 5(1), (2) and (3) respectively: The State Govt. has also been entrusted with duties of identification and notification of sites for common TSDF and publishing periodically inventory of disposal sites as stipulated under Schedule VII of the HOWM Rules, 2016. It has been observed that actions have not been taken on the above (except identification and notification for common TSDFs in few States) by the State/UT Govt. and there is lack of awareness among them in this regard.</p>	<p>5(3) and Schedule VII of the HOWM Rules, 2016. Hon'ble NGT may issue appropriate directions in this regard. <u>(All State/UT Govts.: Immediate)</u></p>
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5. Having regard to the sensitiveness of the issue and impact of non-compliance on environment and public health, the above recommendations need to be fully implemented and monitored by the Chief Secretaries at State Level and by the MoEF&CC and CPCB at national level.
6. The affidavit of CPCB further states that the Committee has not covered all the aspects and certain other aspects which remain to be considered include contaminated site, capacity building of regulators, issues related to import and export of hazardous waste etc. for which further time of six months is required.
7. We are of the view that the Committee must complete its task expeditiously within three months from today. In view of the fact that

two months have already gone by after the affidavit was filed, its final report may now be submitted on or before 31.07.019.

8. It is made clear that if the progress in implementation of the Rules is not found to be adequate, the States may be required to furnish performance guarantees to comply with the Rules in a time bound manner.
9. CPCB may determine the scale of compensation to be recovered for violation of the Rules within one month from today and furnish a report to this Tribunal by-email at ngt.filing@gmail.com. CPCB may furnish final action taken report in the matter on or before 15.08.019 by e-mail at ngt.filing@gmail.com.
10. The Chief Secretaries may look into the issue of capacity building of the SPCBs/PCCs to deal with the issue of compliance of the Rules.

List for further consideration on 26.08.2019.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

April 12, 2019
Original Application No. 804/2017
(Earlier O.A. No. 36/2012)
DV

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**

Original Application No. 360/2018
M.A. No. 823/2018) (SLP (Civil) No. 2959/2014)

(With report dated 22.02.2019)

Shree Nath Sharma

Applicant(s)

Versus

Union of India & Ors.

Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 26.09.2019

CORAM: **HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON**
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S.P WANGDI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMAKRISHNAN, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER

For Applicant(s): Mr. S.K. Bhattacharya, Advocate with Shree Nath Sharma, in person

For Respondent(s): Mr. Gautam Singh, Advocate for State of Rajasthan

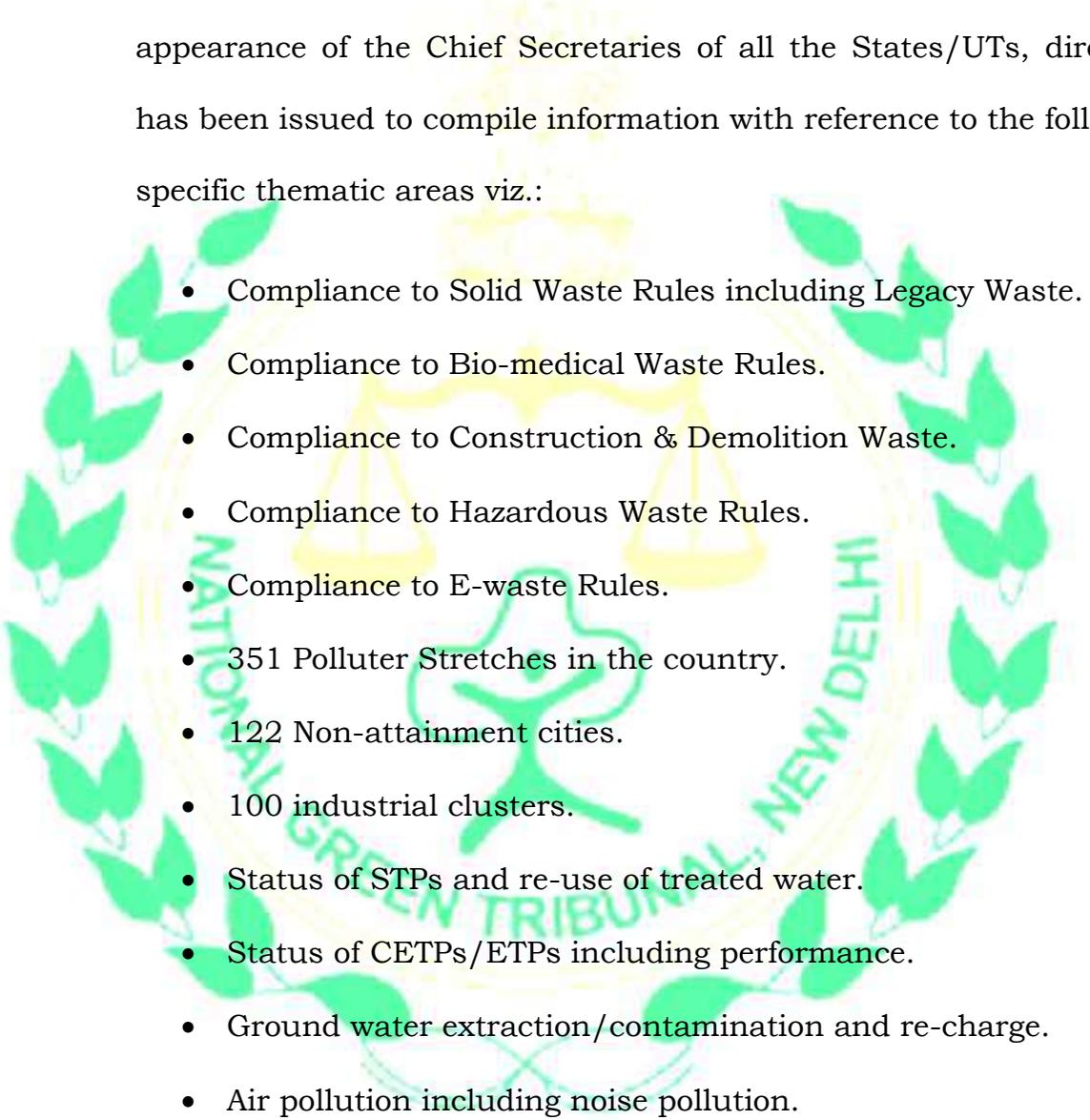
ORDER

1. The issue for consideration is the steps for remedial action for enforcement of environmental norms at Bharatpur, Rajasthan.
2. The matter was initiated by way of writ petition before the Rajasthan High Court with reference to pollution of Sujanganga river which is surrounded by a historical Fort. The High Court transferred the writ petition to this Tribunal which order was affirmed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

3. Vide order dated 31.07.2018, the Tribunal referred to the order of the High Court dated 14.11.2011 in *C.W.P. No. 065/96* directing removal of encroachments. The High Court noted that out of 860 encroachments, 760 had been removed. It was directed that hospital waste be segregated, traffic plan prepared and air and water quality tests conducted. The direction also required the steps for restoration for the Bharatpur canal.
4. The Tribunal directed the Collector and the District Magistrate, Bharatpur to take further remedial action.
5. Accordingly, an affidavit of compliance has been filed by the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Bharatpur annexing a status report from the Collector/District Magistrate dated 22.02.2019. The report deals with the compliance of direction for segregation of hospital waste, traffic action plan to check vehicular pollution, noise control plan, pollution control system for control of pollution of Sujanganga river, conservation and restoration of Fort and repair of Moatwall, installation of incinerator, sewerage system and monitoring mechanism, including holding of monthly meetings.
6. In view of above, steps having been taken, the immediate problem may appear to have been addressed. However, enforcement of environmental norms is a continuous requirement. The District Magistrate, CPCB and the SPCB may consider further necessary action which may be coordinated by the SPCB. First meeting for the purpose may be held within one month from today and the matter be finalized within two months. This Tribunal in *O.A. No. 606/2018*, while dealing with the compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 also flagged other issues and required

monitoring at the level of the Chief Secretaries and the District Magistrates. The Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs have appeared before this Tribunal, including the Chief Secretary of State of Rajasthan and directions have been issued for continuous monitoring and filing of further reports.

7. Vide order dated 12.09.2019, while fixing a schedule for further appearance of the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs, direction has been issued to compile information with reference to the following specific thematic areas viz.:

- 
- Compliance to Solid Waste Rules including Legacy Waste.
 - Compliance to Bio-medical Waste Rules.
 - Compliance to Construction & Demolition Waste.
 - Compliance to Hazardous Waste Rules.
 - Compliance to E-waste Rules.
 - 351 Polluter Stretches in the country.
 - 122 Non-attainment cities.
 - 100 industrial clusters.
 - Status of STPs and re-use of treated water.
 - Status of CETPs/ETPs including performance.
 - Ground water extraction/contamination and re-charge.
 - Air pollution including noise pollution.
 - Illegal sand mining.
 - Rejuvenation of water bodies.

8. Such information is to be furnished to the CPCB by the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs indicating:

- Current status

- Desirable level of compliance in terms of statutes.
- Gap between current status and desired levels.
- Proposal of attending the gap with time lines.
- Name and designation of designated officer for ensuring compliance to provisions under statute.

9. Since CPCB is to file updated report by 15.11.2019, the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs may furnish such information by 31.10.2019.

10. We may also refer to order dated 15.07.2019 in O.A. No. 710/2017, *Shailesh Singh vs. Sheela Hospital & Trauma Centre, Shahjahanpur & Ors.* directing as follows:

“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. The monthly report of monitoring by the District Magistrate may be furnished to the Chief Secretary and may be placed on the website 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 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.”

11. To facilitate preparation of such District Environment Plan, it will be appropriate that CPCB prepares a Model/Models and places the same on its website which may be adopted with suitable changes as per local requirements for all Districts in the country and monitored by the Chief Secretaries with reports to the Tribunal in O.A. No. 606/2018.

12. The Department of Environment of all States and Union Territories may collect such 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 the CPCB. The action for preparation of State's Environment Plan shall be monitored by the respective Chief Secretaries of States and Administration of UTs. Let this action be completed by 15.12.2019 and compliance be reported to the Tribunal by 31.12.2019.

13. Based on States and UTs Environment Plans, MoEF&CC and CPCB shall prepare country's Environment Plan accordingly. Let the Secretary, MoEF&CC and Chairman, CPCB steer the preparation of country's Environment Plan. Let their action be completed by 31.01.2020 and compliance be reported to the Tribunal by 15.02.2020.

Let the copy of this order be sent to the Secretary, MoEF&CC, Chairman, CPCB, All Chief Secretaries of States and Administrators of all the Union Territories by e-mail for compliance.

The application is disposed of except for further monitoring of the matter in *O.A. No. 606/2018*.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

S.P Wangdi, JM

K. Ramakrishnan, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

September 26, 2019
Original Application No. 360/2018
DV



**UTTAR PRADESH SHASHAN
NAGAR VIKAS ANUBHAG-7**

In pursuance of the provisions of clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution the Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following English translation of notification no. 1056/9-7-18-29(Lucknow)/18, dated 15 July, 2018

NOTIFICATION

No-1056/9-7-18-29 (Lucknow)/18,

Dated Lucknow: 15 July, 2018

In exercise of the powers under sections 6A, 7, 12, and 13 A of the Uttar Pradesh Plastic and other Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Regulation) Act, 2000 (U.P. Act no. 29 of 2000) the Governor is pleased to,-

- (a) prohibit in areas falling in a Nagar Panchayat, Nagar Palika, Nagar Nigam or Industrial Township of the state constituted under Article 243Q, the use, manufacture, sale, distribution, storage, transport, import or export of plastic carry bags of thickness less than 50 microns and disposable plastic carry bags of thickness 50 microns or above not having the name and registration number of manufacturer with effect from the date of the publication of this notification in the Gazette.
- (b) prohibit in areas falling in a Nagar Panchayat, Nagar Palika, Nagar Nigam or Industrial Township of the state constituted under Article 243Q, the use, manufacture, sale, distribution, storage, transport, import or export of cups, glasses, plates, spoons, tumblers, etc made up of plastic or thermocol disposable after one time use with effect from August, 15, 2018.
- (c) prohibit in areas falling in a Nagar Panchayat, Nagar Palika, Nagar Nigam or Industrial Township of the state constituted under Article 243Q, the use, manufacture, sale, distribution, storage, transport, import or export of all kinds of disposable plastic carry bags with effect from October, 2, 2018.
- (d) confer such powers and duties of Local Authority as provided in the Act on the following officers in the areas of their jurisdiction:-

- (i) All the District Magistrates, Additional District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates in Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) All Municipal Commissioners, Additional Municipal Commissioners, Executive Officers, Zonal Officers, Sanitary Inspectors (with permission of Municipal Commissioner and Executive Officers respectively) of the Urban Local Bodies in Uttar Pradesh.
- (iii) Member Secretary, State Pollution Control Board, All the Environmental Engineer, Scientific Officers, Assistant Environmental Engineer, Assistant Scientific Officers, Junior Engineer, and Scientific Assistant of State Pollution Control Board in Uttar Pradesh.
- (iv) Director, Environment, Deputy Director Environment, and Assistant Director Environment in Uttar Pradesh.
- (v) All the Chief Medical Officers and Medical Officers in Uttar Pradesh.
- (vi) All the Deputy / Assistant Goods and Services Tax Officers in Uttar Pradesh.
- (vii) All the Divisional Forest Officers, Sub-Divisional Officers and Range Officers in Uttar Pradesh.
- (viii) All the Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars in Uttar Pradesh.
- (ix) All the Tourism Officers and Assistant Tourism Officers in Uttar Pradesh.
- (x) All the District Supply Officers and Food Inspectors in Uttar Pradesh.
- (xi) All the Food and Safety Inspectors of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xii) All the officers of rank Assistant Manager, Junior Engineer and above in Industrial Development Authorities in Uttar Pradesh.

(e) specify as under, composition fee to be realized by the officers compounding the offences:-

Sr. No. (A)	Quantity of prohibited variety of disposable polythene carry-bags, plastic and thermocol items	Amount in Rupees.
1	Up to 100 gms	1,000
2	101 gms - 500 gms	2,000
3	501 gms - 1 kg	5,000
4	1 kg - 5 kg	10,000
5	More than 5 kg	25,000
(B)	Littering of plastic waste by any institution / commercial institution / commercial establishment / educational institutions / offices / hotels / shops / restaurants / sweetshops / dhabas / industrial establishments / banquet halls etc. within premises and on roads, streets, drains, rivers, lakes, ponds, forest areas, public parks, all public places etc.	25,000
(c)	Littering of plastic waste by individuals in the premises of any private or commercial establishments like educational institutions, offices, hotels, shops, restaurants, sweet shops, dhabas, industrial establishments, banquet halls etc. and on	1,000

	roads, streets, rivers, lakes, public parks, forests area and all public places etc.	
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- (f) confer such powers and duties of Local Authority as provided in the aforesaid Act, on the Industrial Development Authority, constituted under the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Area Development Act, 1976.
- (g) specify that the material seized under the provisions of the said Act shall be disposed of in an environment friendly manner through recyclers or co-processing units.

2- Save as provided here inbefore this Notification shall come into force with effect from the date of its publication in the Gazette.

By Order

Manoj Kumar Singh
Principal Secretary

Advisory from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
on 11th September, 2019 sent to all states

Adv
 r. Mo E
 Single

Dear Chief Secretary,

Please refer to d.o. letter No. 17-2/2001-HSMD from Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to the Chief Secretaries dated 6th September, 2019 wherein a set of Guidelines to address the menace of plastic waste had been forwarded. As you are aware, the Government of India has launched a campaign on September 11, 2019 led by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation to make the above a mass movement. In this regard, it would be useful to draw your attention to the role of local bodies and Gram Panchayats in taking immediate steps to ensure the success of the above campaign.

2. It is well appreciated that while plastic is a much used material for a variety of products, it is the littered plastic waste that goes uncollected leading to an environmental hazard. The Prime Minister's call upon all citizens in his address from the Red Fort on August 15 is an opportunity to spread awareness amongst citizens and galvanise them into action. This is expected to give much support to the existing Rule framework regarding plastic waste. It may be reiterated that under the Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016, all the producers that use plastic packaging for their products are required to collect back an equal amount of plastic waste under the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework.

3. While the Guidelines circulated by the Ministry to the State Governments reiterated through the above referred letter to the Chief Secretaries offers a comprehensive medium term strategy, **the Ministry has prepared a brief advisory that can help in meeting the immediate ambition of the campaign launched by DDWS for the period 11th September-27th October, 2019.** The attached Advisory may kindly be implemented through all the local bodies/Gram Panchayats and be strictly monitored during the campaign period.

4. I may add that a successful awareness building and plastic waste collection drive during the above period would go a long way in the ultimate compliance of the PWM Rules 2016 in active partnership between all stakeholders.

With regards,

Anil Kumar Jain

Advisory on Single-Use Plastic

Single-use Plastic:

Single-use Plastics (SuPs), also often referred to as disposable plastics (use-and-throw items), are commonly used for packaging and include items intended to be used only once, before they are thrown away or recycled. Common SUP items are carry-bags, food packaging, bottles, straws, containers, cups and cutlery. While the plastic waste so generated needs to be collected back through Municipalities, Gram Panchayats, however, a large part remains un-collected. Hon'ble Prime Minister has given a call for elimination of SUP by 2022.

I Implementation of SUP phase out

Note: While 24 States and 6 Union Territories have issued State/UT specific regulations pertaining to curb the use of Single-use-Plastics, the following suggestions are to be added to the existing orders and/or to any new regulations as *an advisory*.

Next step (before 2nd October, 2019)

State / UT administrations should curb the production of the following SUP items:

- (a) All plastic carry bags, with or without handles, irrespective of thickness and size;
- (b) Plastic cutlery including plates, plastic cups/glass straws, stirrers etc.; and
- (c) Cutlery and other decorative made of Styrofoam (Thermocol). They may encourage manufacturers / consumers to shift to other environmental friendly materials.
- (d) Encourage organisations to find alternatives to Single Use Plastics.

II Action by Government offices / Public Sector Undertakings / Private Companies

- (1) All Government offices / Public and Private Sector companies and all other offices under the administrative control shall be declared single-use plastic free by curbing the use of above mentioned SUPs.
- (2) All Government offices / Public and Private Sector companies and all offices under the administrative control may be discouraged to use plastic products including:
 - (i) Artificial flowers, banners, flags, flower pots;
 - (ii) PET plastic water bottles;
 - (iii) Plastic stationary items like folders, etc.

(iv) Any other plastic material for which an alternative exists.

(3) All the institutions shall promote and practice source segregation in the office premises

III Waste management system improvements

- (i) States/UTs may support local bodies / Gram Panchayats in improving source segregation of waste. Waste collection and transportation systems may be standardized, and best practices may be inculcated. States/UTs and ULBs may focus on improving last mile delivery of collection and transportation services. The focus should also be placed on improving collection and transportation infrastructure and ensuring segregated waste is collected.
- (ii) All plastic waste generated / packaging industry may be called upon to implement the Extended Producer Responsibility by effectively collecting back plastic waste.

IV Supporting activities

Promotion of eco-friendly alternatives

State/UT Governments can play a key role in promoting eco-friendly alternatives in order to phase out single-use plastics progressively. Projects which support up scaling or recycling of single-use plastic items and promote small scale or micro enterprises, should be encouraged. Encouragement needs to be given for development of alternate packaging materials and SUPs.

Social Awareness and public education

- (i) Awareness / Sensitization campaigns should be organized throughout the State/UT through TV/Radio etc. to discourage the use of single-use plastic.
- (ii) All events organized by or sponsored by the Government shall be single-use plastic free.
- (iii) Government should try to invite eminent public personalities to serve as brand ambassadors or in any other capacity in the campaign to discourage the use of single-use plastic.
- (iv) Attention should be focussed on creating awareness / sensitization in hotspots of plastic usage including tourist spots, religious spots, beaches, pilgrimage sites, schools, colleges, etc.
- (v) Particular attending should also be focussed on students and young adults to inculcate a behavioural change in plastic usage. Changes in school curriculum should be introduced to discourage use of single-use plastics, promote the use of plastic alternate materials and promote source segregation.

V State Governments may emphasize the need to implement provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Plastic Waste Management 2016 for an effective synergy between waste collection of all types and their efficient disposal.

सतत् विकास लक्ष्य 2030
लक्ष्य सं0-12 : "सतत उपभोग और उत्पादन पैटर्न सुनिश्चित करना"

"पृथ्वी हर व्यक्ति की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने हेतु पर्याप्त है परन्तु लालच की पूर्ति हेतु नहीं"
—महात्मा गांधी

"भगवान बुद्ध के जीवन में पर्यावरण उपभोक्तावाद का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता संवाद"

शिष्य: हे प्रभु! मेरे वस्त्र पुराने और जीर्ण हैं, क्या मुझे नये वस्त्र मिल सकते हैं?

भगवान बुद्ध: ठीक है, किन्तु पुराने वस्त्र का क्या हुआ ?

शिष्य: उसका प्रयोग मैं बिस्तर की चादर के रूप में कर रहा हूँ।

भगवान बुद्ध: किन्तु पुरानी चादर का क्या हुआ ?

शिष्य: उसका प्रयोग मैं अपनी खिड़की के पर्दे के रूप में कर रहा हूँ।

भगवान बुद्ध: परन्तु पुराने पर्दे का क्या हुआ ?

शिष्य: उसका प्रयोग मैं बर्तन पोछने के लिए कर रहा हूँ।

भगवान बुद्ध: परन्तु बर्तन पोछने के पुराने कपड़े का क्या हुआ ?

शिष्य: उसका प्रयोग मैं फर्श साफ करने के लिए कर रहा हूँ।

भगवान बुद्ध: परन्तु फर्श साफ करने के पुराने कपड़े का क्या हुआ ?

शिष्य: मैं उसका प्रयोग दीपक की बाती के लिए कर रहा हूँ।

भगवान बुद्ध: बाती जलने के उपरांत राख का क्या करते हो?

शिष्य: मैं राख का प्रयोग बर्तन साफ करने के लिए कर रहा हूँ।

**शिष्य में पर्यावरण उपभोक्तावाद की चेतना देखकर भगवान बुद्ध सन्तुष्टि भाव से मुस्कराये
और कहा कि अब तुम एक नये वस्त्र के हकदार हो।**

संवाद से सीख:

उत्पाद का जीवन चक्र बढ़ायें तथा अप्रयोज्य सामग्री का वैकल्पिक प्रयोग करें।

सतत् विकास लक्ष्य-12 से सम्बन्धित विभाग—कृषि, पशुपालन, महिला और बाल कल्याण, पर्यावरण, वित्त, खाद्य और नागरिक आपूर्ति, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, वन, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण, भूतत्व एवं खनिकर्म, एम0एस0एम0ई0, वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा, पंचायती राज, ग्रामीण विकास, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी, रिमोट सेंसिंग एप्लीकेशन सेंटर, पर्यटन।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र जलवायु परिवर्तन फ्रेमवर्क सम्मेलन में निर्धारित सतत् विकास लक्ष्य 2030 के इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हेतु प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे कार्य एवं भविष्य हेतु कार्ययोजना निम्नवत् है:—

लक्ष्य 12.1 : संधारणीय उपभोग तथा उत्पादन संबंधी कार्यक्रम के 10 वर्षीय फ्रेमवर्क का कार्यान्वयन जिसके लिए सभी देश कार्यवाही करें तथा विकासशील देश इसका नेतृत्व करें जिसके लिए विकासशील देशों के विकास और क्षमताओं का ध्यान में रखा जाए।

➤ **लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु उ0प्र0 सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदम**

- प्लास्टिक कैंरीबैग, सिंगल यूज प्लास्टिक एवं थर्मोकॉल उत्पाद अधिसूचना दिनांक 15 जुलाई 2018 द्वारा प्रतिबंधित।
- 'एक जनपद—एक उत्पाद' योजनान्तर्गत लाइफ साइकिल प्रोजेक्ट्स को प्रोत्साहन।
- 'इनर्जी कंजर्वेशन बिल्डिंग कोड' दिनांक 26.07.2018 को अंगीकृत।
- संयुक्त राष्ट्र जलवायु परिवर्तन फ्रेमवर्क सम्मेलन द्वारा 173 क्लीन डेवलपमेन्ट प्रोजेक्ट्स एवं 10 वानिकी क्लीन डेवलपमेन्ट प्रोजेक्ट्स अनुमोदित किये गये।
- उद्योगों में ऊर्जा दक्षता हेतु परफार्म एचीव एण्ड ट्रेड योजना से कुल 47 उद्योग आच्छादित।
- प्लास्टिक वेस्ट के प्रबन्धन हेतु ब्राण्ड ओनर्स की जिम्मेदारी विषयक लखनऊ में राष्ट्रीय स्तर की कार्यशाला माह जून, 2019 में आयोजित।

➤ **लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु सतत उपभोग एवं उत्पादन के भविष्य के कार्यबिन्दु**

- ग्रीन प्रोडक्टिविटी : पर्यावरणीय सिद्धान्तों के अनुरूप सतत उत्पादन तथा उसका नियमित आडिट।

- उद्योगों में ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो का प्रमाणीकरण सुनिश्चित किया जाना।
- व्यवसायिक भवनों, होटलों आदि में एनर्जी कन्जर्वेशन बिल्डिंग कोड लागू किया जाना।
- वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा के प्रयोग को 15 प्रतिशत अनुपात तक बढ़ाया जाना।
- ग्रीन हाउस गैस के उत्सर्जन में कमी तथा कार्बन आफसेटिंग किया जाना।
- उपभोक्ता द्वारा अपृथकीकृत अपशिष्ट के प्रबन्धन के भार के वहन हेतु उपविधियों में संशोधन।
- इको लेबल प्रोडक्ट्स तथा जीरो कार्बन फुटप्रिन्ट उत्पादों को प्रोत्साहन।
- सिंगल यूज उत्पाद यथा-प्लास्टिक, थर्मोकॉल के विकल्प को प्रोत्साहन।
- ऑनलाईन मार्केट प्लेटफार्म द्वारा पुराने वस्तुओं के पुनर्प्रयोग को बढ़ावा।
- “इनवारमेन्टली रिस्पॉसिबल कन्ज्यूमर” हेतु प्रचार-प्रसार एवं मोबाइल ऐप।
- ग्रीन स्कील्ड मानव संसाधन हेतु प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं विकसित कर प्रोत्साहित किया जाना।
- सर्कुलर इकोनॉमी सिद्धांत पर उत्पादन हेतु अपशिष्ट का उपयोग करने वाली इकाईयों को प्रोत्साहन हेतु नीति निर्धारण एवं कार्यवाही किया जाना।
- उत्पादों के पूर्ण जीवन चक्र में प्रयोग के आधार पर उत्पादों का मानकीकरण एवं उनके पुनर्प्रयोग को बढ़ाने हेतु बाय-बैक तंत्र को प्रोत्साहन।
- उत्पादों में पैकेजिंग लेयर्स को कम करना तथा पैकेजिंग के पुनर्प्रयोग हेतु पैकेजिंग मैटेरियल की डिजाइन में सुधार एवं पुनर्प्रयोग के तरीकों को प्रोडक्ट के लेबल पर प्रदर्शित करना।

लक्ष्य 12.2 : वर्ष 2030 तक प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संधारणीय प्रबन्धन तथा प्रभावी उपयोग हासिल करना।

➤ लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु उ0प्र0 सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदम

- भूजल अधिनियम-2019 विज्ञापित, जल शक्ति अभियान तथा राज्य भूजल संरक्षण मिशन लागू जिसके अंतर्गत तालाबों का जीर्णोद्धार, नये तालाबों का निर्माण, मानसून/बाढ़ की अवधि में रिचार्ज में वृद्धि हेतु पिट का निर्माण, चैकडैम का निर्माण, ऑनफॉर्म रेनवाटर हार्वेस्टिंग, पर्कुलेशन पॉण्ड, कन्टूर बन्ड/ट्रेंच का निर्माण, डगबैल का निर्माण आदि।
- प्रदेश में वृक्षावरण/वनावरण का वर्तमान स्तर 9.18% को बढ़ाने हेतु वन, राजकीय, ग्राम सभा, कृषि एवं सार्वजनिक भूमियों पर वृक्षारोपण (वर्ष 2017-18 में 5.71 करोड़, 2018-19 में 11.77 करोड़, 2019-20 में 22.59 करोड़), वर्ष 2020-21 में 25 करोड़ पौधारोपण का लक्ष्य निर्धारित।
- उ0प्र0 सरकार द्वारा सोलर एनर्जी पालिसी-2017 के अनुसार सौर ऊर्जा प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत सोलर पार्क, ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सोलर पावर प्लांट, ऑफ ग्रिड सोलर प्लांट्स एवं रूफ टॉप सोलर पावर प्लांट्स की स्थापना हेतु अनुदान/प्रोत्साहन तथा सोलर रूफटॉप ट्रांजेक्शन पोर्टल की स्थापना।
- वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा 2952.76 मेगावॉट उत्पादन (क्षमता का 11.21%)।
- खनन नीति-2017 प्रख्यापित तथा “सतत् खनन मार्गदर्शिका” के सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर खनन एवं अवैध खनन के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही।
- मृदा संसाधन के विकल्प के रूप में फ्लाइ-ऐश के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा (उत्पादन 57% का उपयोग)।

➤ लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु भविष्य के कार्यबिन्दु

- सर्कुलर इकोनामी : एक उद्योगों के अपशिष्ट को दूसरे उद्योगों के संसाधन हेतु प्रयुक्त किया जाना।
- भूमि संसाधन संरक्षण हेतु वर्टिकल विकास के सिद्धांत पर एफ0ए0आर0 का निर्धारण किया जाना।
- ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक स्रोतों जैसे-सौर ऊर्जा/पवन ऊर्जा इत्यादि के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना।
- संसाधनों के उपभोग को कम किये जाने हेतु औद्योगिक प्रक्रिया में तकनीकी सुधार किया जाना।
- भू-जल की रिचार्जिंग हेतु आवश्यक संरचनाओं का विकास किया जाना।
- अपशिष्ट रिसाइक्लिंग प्लांटों की संख्या में वृद्धि किया जाना।
- नदियों में पर्यावरणीय बहाव को सुनिश्चित किये जाने हेतु जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र एवं उनके समीपस्थ आर्दभूमियों का संरक्षण।

लक्ष्य 12.3 : वर्ष 2030 तक खुदरा तथा उपभोक्ता स्तरों पर प्रति व्यक्ति वैश्विक खाद्य अपशिष्ट को आधा करना उत्पादन और आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के दौरान आहार को होने वाले नुकसान को कम करना जिसमें फसल कटाई के बाद होने वाले नुकसान भी शामिल है।

- लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु उ0प्र0 सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदम
 - फसलों तथा खाद्य पदार्थों की सुरक्षा हेतु 'राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना' तथा 'प्रादेशिक किसान सेवा योजना' लागू।
 - खाद्यान की सुरक्षा हेतु 'पेस्ट सर्विलेंस एंड एडवाइजरी यूनिट' गठित।
 - 'सर्विलेंस ऑफ को-काप एंड डायग्नोस्टिक सिस्टम (पी0सी0एस0आर0सी0)' योजना लागू।
 - प्रत्येक ब्लॉक के न्यूनतम 5 राजस्व गाँवों न्यूनतम 50 हेक्टर क्षेत्रफल में बीज एवं मृदा उपचार की योजना लागू।
 - खाद्य पदार्थों के उत्पादन एवं सुरक्षा हेतु इंटीग्रेटेड मिशन फॉर डैवलपमेंट ऑफ हार्टीकलचर, स्टेबेलिसमेंट ऑफ ड्रिप/स्प्रिंकर ऐरीगेशन सिस्टम, फूड प्रोसेसिंग डेवलपमेंट स्कीम लागू।
 - 'उ0प्र0 पोटैटो विकास पॉलिसी 2014' को समुचित एवं प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किया गया है।
 - 'उ0प्र0 खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग पॉलिसी 2012' को और प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किया गया है।
- लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु भविष्य के कार्यबिन्दु
 - प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की मैपिंग, निगरानी एवं खाद्य हानि पर प्रभावी नियंत्रण।
 - पर्याप्त भण्डारण सुविधाएं तथा आपूर्ति श्रृंखला का विकास किया जाना।
 - फूड बैंक तथा खाद्य आपूर्ति नेटवर्क एवं प्लेटफार्म का विकास किया जाना।
 - कटाई के उपरांत फसलों की उचित दरों पर प्रॉसेसिंग हेतु एकीकृत तंत्र का विकास।
 - समाप्ति तिथि के निकट खाद्य पदार्थों के कम दरों पर उपभोग हेतु आपूर्ति श्रृंखला का विकास।

लक्ष्य 12.4 : 2030 तक, रसायनों तथा सभी अपशिष्टों का उनके पूरे जीवनचक्र के दौरान पर्यावरणीय रूप से ठोस प्रबंधन हासिल करना जो सहमति वाले अंतरराष्ट्रीय फ्रेमवर्क के अनुरूप हो तथा हवा, पानी और मिट्टी में उनके मिलने की संभावना को कम करना ताकि मानव स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर उसके दुष्प्रभाव को न्यूनतम किया जा सके।

- लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु उ0प्र0 सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदम
 - पर्यावरण संरक्षण अनुश्रवण हेतु त्रिस्तरीय अनुश्रवण तंत्र एवं पेपरलेस रिपोर्टिंग हेतु वेब पोर्टल विकसित (जिला पर्यावरण समिति एवं राज्य स्तर पर 04 अनुश्रवण समितियां गठित)।
 - उ0प्र0 प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड मुख्यालय में प्रदूषण नियंत्रण कंट्रोल रूम स्थापित।
 - परिसंकटमय, जैव चिकित्सा, ई-वेस्ट के सुरक्षित निस्तारण हेतु समुचित क्षमता की संयुक्त निस्तारण व्यवस्थाएं संचालित। प्लास्टिक एवं थर्मोकोल अपशिष्ट के नियंत्रण हेतु कैरी बैग एवं प्लास्टिक/थर्मोकोल निर्मित कटलरी उत्पादों पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लागू।
- लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु भविष्य के कार्यबिन्दु
 - प्रदेश के 22 जनपदों में क्षेत्रीय कंट्रोल रूम की स्थापना प्रस्तावित है।
 - सर्कुलर इकोनॉमी सिद्धांत पर उत्पादन हेतु अपशिष्ट का उपयोग करने वाली इकाईयों को प्रोत्साहन हेतु नीति निर्धारण एवं कार्यवाही किया जाना।
 - ग्रीन प्रोम्योरमेंट तथा इको लेबल प्रोडक्ट्स का प्रोत्साहन।
 - ग्रीन प्रोडक्टिविटी : पर्यावरणीय सिद्धान्तों के अनुरूप सतत उत्पादन।
 - उद्योगों में ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो का प्रमाणीकरण सुनिश्चित किया जाना।
 - व्यवसायिक भवनों, होटलों आदि में एनर्जी कन्जर्वेशन बिल्डिंग कोड लागू किया जाना।
 - ब्राण्ड ओनर्स की जिम्मेदारी के अंतर्गत प्लास्टिक एवं ई-वेस्ट एकत्रण व्यवस्था में विस्तार तथा सिंगल यूज उत्पाद के उपयोग को हतोत्साहित करना।
 - प्रदूषणकारी ईंधन हेतु चरणबद्ध तरह से सब्सिडी समाप्त किया जाना।
 - जन परिवहन व्यवस्था को अधिकाधिक सुदृढीकरण करना।
 - ई-मोबिलिटी एवं वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा हेतु सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा दिया जाना।

- वायु गुणता अनुश्रवण तन्त्र का विकास किया जाना।
- शोधित जल के प्रयोग हेतु 'ड्यूब्ल प्लम्बिंग' करने पर जल कर में रियायत प्रदान किया जाना।

लक्ष्य 12.5 : 2030 तक, अपशिष्ट सृजन की रोकथाम, कमी, पुनर्चक्रण तथा पुनः उपयोग द्वारा कमी लाना।

- लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु उ0प्र0 सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदम
 - परिसंकटमय, जैव चिकित्सा, ई-वेस्ट के सुरक्षित निस्तारण के लिए समुचित क्षमता की संयुक्त निस्तारण व्यवस्थाएं संचालित।
 - कैरी बैग एवं प्लास्टिक/थर्मोकोल निर्मित कटलरी उत्पादों पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लागू।
- लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु भविष्य के कार्यबिन्दु
 - 7-आर के सिद्धान्त अर्थात् रिफ्यूज, रिड्यूस, रियूज, रिसाइकिल, रिडिजाइन, रिफरबिश एवं रिकवरी द्वारा संसाधनों का समुचित उपयोग किया जाना।
 - अपशिष्ट के पुनः प्रयोग हेतु स्टार्टअप इकाईयों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाना।
 - ठोस अपशिष्ट का शत-प्रतिशत डोर-टू-डोर एकत्रण तथा बल्क प्रोड्यूसर द्वारा परिसर में कम्पोस्टिंग कर वेस्ट की मात्रा में लगभग 70 प्रतिशत तक कमी।
 - प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट के निस्तारण हेतु जनपद मथुरा में वेस्ट टू ऑयल प्लांट निर्माणाधीन एवं जनपद लखनऊ, वाराणसी, उरई में प्रस्तावित।
 - कन्स्ट्रक्शन एवं डिमॉलिशन अपशिष्ट के निस्तारण हेतु जनपद गाजियाबाद, नोएडा, लखनऊ, कानपुर, आगरा एवं वाराणसी में प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट प्रस्तावित।
 - परिसंकटमय एवं ई-वेस्ट हेतु जनपद अमरोहा में संयुक्त निस्तारण सुविधा प्रस्तावित।
 - कम्पोस्टिबल प्लास्टिक कैरी बैग की आपूर्ति में वृद्धि किया जाना।

लक्ष्य 12.6 : वर्ष 2030 तक कम्पनियों और खासकर बड़ी और पराराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के संधारणीय व्यवहार को अंगीकृत करने तथा संधारणीय सूचना को उनके रिपोर्टिंग साइकिल में शामिल करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन करना।

- लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु उ0प्र0 सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदम
 - प्रदूषणकारी बृहद उद्योगों में ऑनलाईन कन्टीन्यूअस एफ्ल्यूएंट एण्ड इमीशन मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम के अनुश्रवण हेतु राज्य स्तर पर कन्ट्रोल सेन्टर स्थापित एवं संचालित है।
 - प्रदेश में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उद्योग सहित बृहद श्रेणी के उद्योगों में प्रदूषण नियंत्रण व्यवस्थायें स्थापित हैं।
 - औद्योगिक प्रक्रिया में भूजल के प्रयोग को न्यून किये जाने के उद्देश्य से औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में शुद्धीकृत उत्प्रवाह का पुनः प्रयोग एवं भूजल की रिचार्जिंग करायी जा रही है।
 - राज्य की 173 परियोजनायें संयुक्त राष्ट्र जलवायु परिवर्तन फ्रेमवर्क सम्मेलन के स्तर से स्वीकृत हैं तथा 3,69,06,971 सर्टिफाइड इमीशन रिडक्शन प्राप्त किये गये हैं।
 - ब्यूरो ऑफ इनर्जी इफीसिएंसी की पैट परियोजना के अंतर्गत 47 उद्योग आच्छादित हैं।
- लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु भविष्य के कार्यबिन्दु
 - जीरो डिफेक्ट जीरो इफेक्ट मानकीकरण की इकाईयों के उत्पादों के क्रय में वरीयता देना।
 - भूमि संसाधनों के संरक्षण के लिए वर्टिकल विकास हेतु एफ0ए0आर0 का निर्धारण किया जाना।
 - हरित उत्पादकता के सिद्धान्त पर उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में ऊर्जा एवं संसाधन दक्षता को बढ़ावा देना।
 - उत्पाद के लाइफ साइकिल को बढ़ाकर उसके उपयोगिता सूचकांक में वृद्धि।
 - उद्योगों का नियमित ग्रीन ऑडिटिंग किया जाना।
 - ब्राण्ड ओनर्स की जिम्मेदारी के अंतर्गत प्लास्टिक एवं ई-वेस्ट एकत्रण व्यवस्था में विस्तार तथा सिंगल यूज उत्पाद के उपयोग को हतोत्साहित करना।

लक्ष्य 12.7 : सार्वजनिक खरीदारी व्यवहारों को बढ़ावा देना जो संधारणीय और राष्ट्रीय नीतियों तथा प्राथमिकताओं के अनुरूप हो।

- लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु उ0प्र0 सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदम
 - संवहनीय उपभोग और उत्पादकता को बढ़ावा हेतु संसाधनों एवं ऊर्जा के कुशल प्रयोग वाले उद्योगों को ग्रीन प्रोक्वोरमेंट के तहत प्रोत्साहन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

- “एक जनपद एक उत्पाद योजना” के अंतर्गत पर्यावरण एवं स्थानीय परम्परागत अनुकूल उत्पादों की आपूर्ति एवं विक्रय हेतु प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है।
- पर्यावरण के प्रति जागरूकता हेतु “पर्यावरण प्रहरी” कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया गया है।
- प्रदेश में उत्पाद से लेकर अन्तिम उपभोक्ता की आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में सामंजस्य एवं सहयोग हेतु जागरूकता तथा संवहनीय खपत और जीवन शैली से उपभोक्ताओं को प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा है।
- प्रदेश में उपभोक्ताओं को मानकों एवं लेबलिंग के माध्यम से उपयुक्त सूचना एवं संवहनीय सार्वजनिक खरीद प्रणाली से जोड़ा जा रहा है।

➤ लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु भविष्य के कार्यबिन्दु

- ग्रीन प्रोक्योरमेन्ट उत्पादन को वरीयता दिया जाना।
- आनलाइन प्लेटफार्म विकसित कर पुराने वस्तुओं का पुनर्प्रयोग को बढ़ावा दिया जाना।
- उत्पादों तथा सेवाओं के क्रय के स्थान पर उन्हें किराये अथवा लीज पर प्रयोग किये जाने को बढ़ावा दिये जाने के उद्देश्य से प्लेटफार्म का विकास किया जाना।
- रिफरबिश उत्पादों की स्वीकार्यता उपभोक्ताओं के मध्य बढ़ाया जाना।

लक्ष्य 12.8 : 2030 तक यह सुनिश्चित करना कि सभी जगहों पर लोगों के लिए ऐसे संधारणीय विकास और जीवनशैली संबंधी संगत सूचना और जागरूकता बनी रहे जो प्रकृति के अनुरूप हो।

- पर्यावरण उपभोक्तावाद (इको कन्ज्यूमरीज्म) तथा “ग्रीन गुड डीड्स” हेतु प्रचार-प्रसार।
- ग्रीन पब्लिक प्रोक्योरमेन्ट को मजबूत बनाया जाना।
- कार्बन डाई आक्साइड गैस के उत्सर्जन को कम करने हेतु हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिक, सोलर एवं विन्ड पावर प्लांट की स्थापना पर छूट।
- रिहायशी भवनों एवं सार्वजनिक रेस्टोरेन्ट/होटल में न्यून खाद्य वेस्ट जनित करने हेतु प्रोत्साहन तथा जनित अवशेष खाद्य पदार्थों का सदुपयोग।
- जीवन शैली एवं विभिन्न गतिविधियों में ऊर्जा दक्षता तथा कार्बन फुटप्रिन्ट के संबंध में जागरूकता हेतु पोर्टल/मोबाइल एप विकसित किया जाना।
- जल अपव्यय रोकने हेतु फसलों की सिचाई में स्प्रिंकलर सिचाई की स्थापना का प्रचार प्रसार।
- जैविक खाद/कम्पोस्ट खाद का अधिकाधिक इस्तेमाल एवं पशुपालन को बढ़ावा देना।
- सरकार द्वारा नागरिकों तक पर्यावरण मित्र वस्तुएं, सेवायें सुगमता से उपलब्ध कराया जाना।
- भूगर्भ जल, वायु, वन, नदियों व अन्य आवश्यक संसाधनों को संरक्षित करना।

लक्ष्य 12.क : विकासशील देशों को सहायता प्रदान करना ताकि वे अधिक संधारणीय उपभोग और उत्पादन पद्धतियों को अपनाने के लिए अपनी वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय क्षमता को सुदृढ़ कर सकें।

➤ लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु उ0प्र0 सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदम

- आई0आई0टी0 कानपुर के सहयोग से वायु प्रदूषण नियंत्रण हेतु एक्शन प्लान का निरूपण एवं उच्चीकरण, वायु प्रदूषण की सोर्स अपोर्शनमेंट स्टडी हेतु अनुबन्ध तथा ध्वनि प्रदूषण नियंत्रण/मानिट्रिंग हेतु मानिट्रिंग विशिष्टियाँ विकसित
- जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण हेतु नेशनल इनवायरमेंटल इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट, नागपुर से तकनीकी सहयोग।
- दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन से नदियों की अविरलता हेतु बायोडायवर्सिटी पार्क योजनाओं का निरूपण।
- केंद्रीय लैडर रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट एवं नीदरलैण्ड राष्ट्र की सॉलिडरिडेड संस्था से तकनीकी सहयोग से टैनरी सेक्टर में प्रदूषण भार में कमी के उद्देश्य से टेक्नालॉजी अपग्रेडेशन।
- आई0आई0टी0 चेन्नई व केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड के तकनीकी सहयोग से खानचंदपुर, कानपुर देहात में परिसंकटमय अपशिष्ट के सुरक्षित निस्तारण हेतु परियोजना का निरूपण एवं क्रियान्वयन।

➤ लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु भविष्य के कार्यबिन्दु

- सतत् विकास हेतु टेक्नालॉजी गैप को न्यून किये जाने हेतु राज्य स्तर पर “ट्रांसफर ऑफ टेक्नालॉजी मैकेनिज़्म” का विकास।
- वैश्विक स्तर की सतत् विकास बेस्ट प्रैक्टिसेस की हितधारकों तक पहुँच हेतु प्लेटफार्म का विकास।

- प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों में सतत् विकास से संबंधित वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी क्षमता विकास हेतु परियोजनाओं का निरूपण।

लक्ष्य 12.ख : संधारणीय पर्यटन के लिए संधारणीय विकास प्रभावों के अनुवीक्षण संबंधी टूल का विकास तथा कार्यान्वयन करना जिससे रोजगार के अवसर सृजित हों तथा स्थानीय संस्कृति और उत्पादों को बढ़ावा मिले।

- लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु उ0प्र0 सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदम
 - स्वच्छ और दिव्य महाकुम्भ-2019 एवं कुम्भ में अपशिष्ट का समुचित प्रबन्धन।
 - कैरिंग कैपेसिटी के अनुसार दुधवा एवं पीलीभीत टाइगर रिजर्व में पर्यटकों एवं वाहनों की संख्या का नियंत्रण। कुल क्षेत्रफल के 20 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में ईको टूरिज्म अनुमन्य।
 - वन क्षेत्रों में अपशिष्टजनक उत्पादों के प्रयोग एवं निस्तारण पर प्रतिबन्ध।
 - ईको पर्यटन प्रोत्साहन प्राविधानों के साथ राज्य वन नीति-2017 एवं उ0प्र0 पर्यटन नीति-2018 प्रख्यापित।
 - उ0प्र0 में 09 ईको टूरिज्म सर्किट विकसित एवं संगत सेवाओं में स्थानीय समुदाय की भागीदारी।
 - पर्यटन नीति में थीम बेस्ड टूरिज्म यथा हेरिटेज, कल्चरल, एग्री, काफ्ट हैण्डलूम एवं टैक्सटाईल, एडवेन्चर, कारवां, वेलनेस, ग्रामीण टूरिज्म आदि का प्राविधान।
 - पर्यटन नीति में समुदाय के विकास एवं स्थानीय कौशल आधारित सतत् टूरिज्म हेतु प्राविधान।
 - ऑनलाईन पोर्टल द्वारा गंगा एवं उसकी सहायक नदियों की जलगुणता तथा प्रदूषण के श्रोतों के सतत् अनुश्रवण कर नदियों की अविरलता एवं निर्मलता सुनिश्चित की गई।
- लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हेतु भविष्य के कार्यबिन्दु
 - पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव के दृष्टिगत कैरिंग कैपेसिटी का आंकलन तथा उसके अनुरूप पर्यटकों की संख्या, वाहनों इत्यादि का नियंत्रण एवं ईको फ्रेन्डली गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहन।
 - पर्यावरण प्रभाव को न्यून किये जाने हेतु सतत् पर्यटन योजना का निरूपण एवं क्रियान्वयन।
 - इनवायरमेन्टल अनुकूलता के आधार पर ब्रान्डिंग का प्रोत्साहन।
 - स्थानीय हस्तशिल्प, रीति-रिवाज, संस्कृति, स्थानीय खान-पान इत्यादि से परिचित कराये जाने हेतु पर्यटन पैकेजों का विकास किया जाना।
 - धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थलों में समुचित अपशिष्ट एकत्रीकरण एवं निस्तारण।
 - पर्यावरण अनुकूल पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम की स्थापना किया जाना।
 - पर्यटक सुविधायें हेतु स्थानीय समुदाय को रोजगार प्रदान करना।
 - इनवायरमेन्टल रेसपोन्सिबल पर्यटक/कार्बन संवेदनशील पर्यटक हेतु जन-जागरूकता।

लक्ष्य 12.ग : कराधान की पुनर्संरचना सहित राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों के अनुसार बाजार विरूपताओं को समाप्त करके प्रभावहीन जीवाष्म ईंधन राज सहायता, जो फालतू खपत को बढ़ावा देती है, को युक्तिसंगत बनाना और विकासशील देशों की विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं तथा स्थितियों का पूरा ध्यान रखते हुए नुकसानदेह राज सहायता जहाँ मौजूद है उन्हें चरणबद्ध तरीके से समाप्त करना ताकि उनका पर्यावरणिक प्रभाव दिखाई दे और उनके विकास पर पड़ने वाले संभावित प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को इस प्रकार कम करना कि गरीबों और प्रभावित समुदायों के हितों की रक्षा हो सके।

- जीवाष्म ईंधन की खपत में कमी हेतु सब्सिडी को चरणबद्ध तरीके से समाप्त किया जाना।
- बैटरी चालित वाहनों को सब्सिडी इत्यादि देकर प्रोत्साहित करना।
- औद्योगिक इकाईयों में ऊर्जा दक्षता एवं सौर ऊर्जा के इस्तेमाल हेतु प्रोत्साहन।
- गैर पारम्परिक ऊर्जाओं के प्रयोग हेतु उपभोगताओं को छूट उपलब्ध कराया जाना।
- गन्ने से ऐथनॉल बनाये जाने की प्रक्रिया के सापेक्ष शीरे से ऐथनॉल बनाये जाने की प्रक्रिया को ऑप्टिमाइज किया जाना ताकि चीनी एवं आसवनी उद्योगों तथा सघन जल उपयोग आधारित गन्ने की खेती से भूजल श्रोतों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़े।

लक्ष्य प्राप्ति हेतु रणनीति

- संस्थागत व्यवस्था :
 - उर्जा दक्षता सुनिश्चित किये जाने हेतु भवन उपविधियों में आवश्यक संशोधन।

- ग्रीन रेटिंग एवं ग्रीन ऑडिटिंग की व्यवस्था हेतु नियमावली का विरचन।
- खाद्य पदार्थों के नुकसान की रोकथाम हेतु खाद्य सुरक्षा कानून में आवश्यक संशोधन।
- प्रदूषण नियंत्रण एवं प्रदूषण से पर्यावरण की क्षति की पूर्ति हेतु "पॉल्यूटर पेज" सिद्धान्त के अन्तर्गत पर्यावरणीय क्षति की वसूली हेतु कानून।
- संसाधन दक्षता नीति का निरूपण एवं उसे लागू किये जाने हेतु योजनायें।

➤ **तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप :**

- ग्लोबल बेस्ट प्रैक्टिसेस एण्ड टेक्नॉलॉजी की शेयरिंग हेतु प्लेटफॉर्म का विकास।
- संधारणीय विकास हेतु स्थानीय शैक्षिक एवं अनुसंधान संस्थानों को बढ़ावा।
- सतत विकास के तकनीकी मानकीकरण हेतु राज्य में क्षमता विकास।
- टेक्नॉलॉजी ट्रान्सफर हेतु संस्थागत व्यवस्था।

➤ **वित्त पोषण :**

- केन्द्र/राज्य सरकार की योजनायें
- उद्योगों एवं विकास परियोजनाओं के कार्पोरेट पर्यावरण दायित्व के अन्तर्गत योजनाओं का वित्त पोषण।
- जन-सहभागिता से संसाधनों के संधारणीय उपयोग सुनिश्चित किये जाने हेतु जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन।
- जन-सहभागिता से जल एवं नदी संरक्षण सम्बन्धी कार्य।

इंडिकेटर एवं लक्ष्य प्राप्ति हेतु माइलस्टोन

क्र० सं०	कार्य बिन्दु	राज्य की वर्तमान स्थिति	लक्ष्य			सूचना प्राप्त होने का स्तर	अनुपालन आख्या की आवृत्ति	उत्तरदायी विभाग
			वर्ष 2022	वर्ष 2024	वर्ष 2030			
1.	उ0प्र0 इनर्जी कंजर्वेशन बिल्डिंग कोड से आच्छादित नव-निर्मित व्यावसायिक भवनों में ग्रीन बिल्डिंग का प्रतिशत	—	50	100	100	राज्य स्तर	अर्द्धवार्षिक	शहरी नियोजन
2.	प्लास्टिक/ई-वेस्ट ई0पी0आर0 एक्शन प्लान क्रियान्वित करने वाले ब्राण्ड ओनर्स का प्रतिशत	—	50	70	100	राज्य स्तर	अर्द्धवार्षिक	पर्यावरण विभाग
3.	इनवायमेन्टल रिस्पॉसिबल कन्ज्यूमर ओरिएन्टेशन कार्यक्रमों से आच्छादित उपभोक्ताओं का प्रतिशत	—	25	40	100	राज्य स्तर	अर्द्धवार्षिक	अर्द्धवार्षिक
4.	वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा के पोटेन्शियल यूटिलाइजेशन का प्रतिशत	11.21	25	40	100	राज्य स्तर	अर्द्धवार्षिक	वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा
5.	उ0प्र0 राज्य भूजल संरक्षण मिशन के अनुरूप कार्य पूर्ति किये जाने वाले विकासखण्डों की संख्या	0	271	—	—	राज्य स्तर	अर्द्धवार्षिक	उ0प्र0 राज्य भूजल विभाग
6.	पलाई ऐश के उपयोग में वृद्धि का प्रतिशत	57	65	70	80	राज्य स्तर	अर्द्धवार्षिक	पर्यावरण विभाग
7.	उद्योगों में कच्चे माल में रिसाइकिल माल के प्रयोग का प्रतिशत	0-5	10	15	20	राज्य स्तर	अर्द्धवार्षिक	उद्योग विभाग
8.	राज्य में वनावरण का प्रतिशत	9.18	11.25	12	15	राज्य स्तर	अर्द्धवार्षिक	वन विभाग
9.	परित्यक्त खदानों को बंद कर उनका औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट का पर्यावरण अनुकूल प्रयोग कर पुनरोद्धार का प्रतिशत	0	25	40	70	राज्य स्तर	अर्द्धवार्षिक	खनिज विभाग
10.	खुदरा तथा उपभोक्ता स्तरों पर प्रति व्यक्ति वैश्विक खाद्य अपशिष्ट को आधा	—	20	30	50	राज्य स्तर	अर्द्धवार्षिक	खाद्य विभाग

क0 सं0	कार्य बिन्दु	राज्य की वर्तमान स्थिति	लक्ष्य			सूचना प्राप्त होने का स्तर	अनुपालन आख्या की आवृत्ति	उत्तरदायी विभाग
			वर्ष 2022	वर्ष 2024	वर्ष 2030			
	करना, उत्पादन और आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के दौरान आहार को होने वाले नुकसान को कम करने का प्रतिशत							
11.	ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन का प्रतिशत	26.5	60	100	100	राज्य स्तर	अर्द्धवार्षिक	नगर विकास विभाग
12.	लिगेसी वेस्ट का नियमानुसार निस्तारण का प्रतिशत	0	40	100	100	राज्य स्तर	अर्द्धवार्षिक	पर्यावरण विभाग
13.	अपशिष्ट प्लास्टिक का एकत्रण एवं निस्तारण का प्रतिशत	60	100	100	100	राज्य स्तर	अर्द्धवार्षिक	नगर विकास विभाग
14.	सी0 एण्ड डी0 वेस्ट के निस्तारण की सुविधाएं का प्रतिशत	0	40	60	100	राज्य स्तर	अर्द्धवार्षिक	नगर विकास विभाग
15.	सार्वजनिक खरीद प्रक्रिया में ग्रीन प्रोक्योरमेण्ट उत्पादों का प्रतिशत	—	20	25	30	राज्य स्तर	अर्द्धवार्षिक	खाद्य विभाग
16.	पर्यटन क्षेत्र में प्रति व्यक्ति आय में बढ़ोत्तरी का प्रतिशत	—	50	100	200	राज्य स्तर	अर्द्धवार्षिक	पर्यटन
17.	पर्यटन क्षेत्रों की प्रदूषण नियंत्रण कार्ययोजनाओं का निरूपण, क्रियान्वयन एवं पीरिओडिकल इनवायरमेन्टल ऑडिट का प्रतिशत	10	25	40	100	राज्य स्तर	अर्द्धवार्षिक	पर्यटन

“जलवायु परिवर्तन और इसके प्रभावों का मुकाबला करने के लिए तत्काल कार्रवाई करें”

सामान्यतः जलवायु परिवर्तन औसत मौसम में ऐतिहासिक रूप से बदलाव आने को कहते हैं। यह बदलाव प्राकृतिक भी हो सकता है और मानव के क्रियाकलापों का परिणाम भी। ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव और वैश्विक तापन को मनुष्य की क्रियाओं का परिणाम माना जा रहा है, जो औद्योगिक क्रांति के बाद मनुष्य द्वारा उद्योगों से उत्सर्जित कार्बन डाई आक्साइड आदि गैसों के वायुमण्डल में अधिक मात्रा में बढ़ जाने का परिणाम है।

विजन

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार नीति और नियोजन में जलवायु परिवर्तन पर कार्यवाही को मुख्यधारा में लाकर, सतत आर्थिक विकास प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। सरकार जलवायु परिवर्तन से सम्बन्धित आपदाओं और खतरों के लिए तनयक्ता बनाने और क्षेत्रों एवं समाज के सबसे कमजोर वर्गों पर विशेष बल देने के साथ, जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव को कम करने हेतु कार्बन फुटप्रिंट को कम करने के लिये कृतसंकल्प है। राज्य सरकार का उद्देश्य संस्थागत क्षमताओं का निर्माण, जागरूकता पैदा करना और ठोस परिणामों और आउटपुट के साथ पर्यावरण के अनुकूल नीतियों को तैयार करना और कार्यान्वित करने के लिए मापने योग्य, निगरानी योग्य एवं सत्यापन योग्य संसाधन जुटाना है।

सतत विकास लक्ष्य 13 से सम्बन्धित विभाग - कृषि, पशुपालन, बेसिक शिक्षा, संस्कृति, पर्यावरण, वित्त, खाद्य एवं रसद, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, वन, उच्च शिक्षा, खनन, सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम तथा निर्यात प्रोत्साहन, वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा, पंचायती राज, ग्रामीण विकास, विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी, रिमोट सेंसिंग एप्लीकेशन सेंटर, माध्यमिक शिक्षा, पर्यटन।

रणनीतियाँ:

- गरीब जनता अपनी कमजोर आर्थिक स्थिति एवं अनुकूलन क्षमता के कारण प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से आसानी से प्रभावित होती है। राज्य में 29.43 प्रतिशत आबादी गरीबी रेखा से नीचे है, जो भारत की गरीब आबादी का लगभग पाँचवाँ हिस्सा है। अतः राज्य में जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए तात्कालिक कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता है। राज्य ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ी आबादी के जीवन पर प्रभाव की क्षमता और हस्तक्षेप के दायरे के आधार पर जलवायु परिवर्तन पर कार्यवाही के लिए कुछ प्रमुख क्षेत्र जैसे कृषि, वन, शहरीकरण, ऊर्जा और प्रदूषण की पहचान की है।
- जलवायु परिवर्तन पर प्रभावी नियंत्रण के लिए विभिन्न विभागों के बीच में समन्वय, मौजूद योजनाओं के अभिसरण, जलवायु परिवर्तन और भेद्यता पर विश्वसनीय डेटा एवं सूचना विषमता को संबोधित करने के लिए पहल की आवश्यकता है इसी के क्रम में राज्य सरकार सात मिशनों में जलवायु परिवर्तन पर एक व्यापक राज्य कार्य योजना (SAPCC) को लागू करेगी।
- राज्य में जलवायु परिवर्तन प्राधिकरण का गठन किया गया है और प्रत्येक मिशन विभाग में एक जलवायु परिवर्तन सेल का संचालन किया जायेगा। सेल के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा और निगरानी गठित प्राधिकरण द्वारा की जायेगी।
- यह प्राधिकरण SAPCC के तहत पहचानी गई परियोजनाओं को लागू करने के अलावा, राज्य सरकार की सभी नीतियों और नियोजन में जलवायु परिवर्तन विषय के समायोजन पर ध्यान केंद्रित करेगा।
- कमजोर क्षेत्रों में अनुकूलन हेतु राज्य और केंद्रीय निधियों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना, सभी की हिस्सेदारी की क्षमता का सृजन शामिल है।

सतत विकास लक्ष्य 13 की पूर्ति हेतु उ0प्र0 सरकार द्वारा उठाये गये कदम :-

- ई0आई0ए0 नोटिफिकेशन, 2006 के अंतर्गत विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को पर्यावरणीय दृष्टिकोण से अप्रैजल करते हुए सशर्त पर्यावरणीय सहमति प्रदान की जाती है, जिससे जलवायु परिवर्तन के दुष्प्रभावों को न्यूनतम किया जा सके। निर्गत पर्यावरणीय सहमति में कॉरपोरेट इन्वायरमेंटल रिस्पान्सबिलिटी की शर्त अध्यारोपित की जाती है।
- वर्ष 2018-19 में 9 करोड़ के लक्ष्य के सापेक्ष 11 करोड़ एवं वर्ष 2019-20 में 22 करोड़ वृक्षों का रोपण।
- वाहन जनित प्रदूषण के कारण जी0एच0जी0 उत्सर्जन की वृद्धि को कम करने हेतु सार्वजनिक परिवहन के अन्तर्गत मेट्रो रेल का संचालन, सी0एन0जी0, पी0एन0जी0 को बढ़ावा देना।
- राज्य सरकार द्वारा कृषि अपशिष्टों को जलाया जाना प्रतिबन्धित किया गया है।
- उज्ज्वला योजना के अन्तर्गत उ0प्र0 में जुलाई, 2019 तक 1,33,95,246 करोड़ गैस कनेक्शन वितरित किये गये।
- उ0प्र0 सरकार द्वारा सौर ऊर्जा प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत सोलर पार्क, ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सोलर पावर प्लांट, ऑफ ग्रिड सोलर प्लांट्स एवं रूफ टॉप सोलर पावर प्लांट्स, सोलर रूफटॉप ट्रांजेक्शन पोर्टल, फोटोवोल्टैईक सिंचाई पम्प की स्थापना हेतु अनुदान/प्रोत्साहन।
- प्रदेश में यूपीईसीबीसी 2018 प्रख्यापित किया जा चुका है। उक्त के अलावा आवासीय भवनों में ऊर्जा बचत हेतु अलग कोड ईसीबीसी आवासीय का प्रख्यापन बीईई के दिशा निर्देशानुसार किया जाना प्रस्तावित है।

- वर्तमान ऊर्जा खपत को कम करने हेतु एल0ई0डी0 बल्ब, बी0ई0ई0 स्टार रेटेड बिजली उपकरणों के उपयोग के विकल्पों को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।

लक्ष्य प्राप्त के लिये कार्य योजना

लक्ष्य 13.1 – सभी देशों में जलवायु सम्बन्धी जोखिमों और प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से निपटने की क्षमता तथा उसके अनुकूल बनने की क्षमता को मजबूत करना।

1. राज्य आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण और इसके मण्डल, जिला, तहसील एवं ग्राम स्तरीय प्राधिकरणों का सुदृढीकरण तथा उनकी कार्ययोजना का सुनियोजित निष्पादन और जलवायु परिवर्तन के विषय में प्रारंभिक चेतावनी प्रणाली तथा जमीनी स्तर पर मॉकड्रिल के द्वारा सशक्त प्रतिक्रिया तंत्र विकसित करना।
2. यू0एन0एफ0सी0सी0 के क्लीन डेवलेपमेण्ट मेकेनिज्म (सी.डी.एम.) के अंतर्गत प्रमाणित कार्बन कटौती क्रेडिट प्राप्त करना।
3. राष्ट्रीय अनुकूलन कोष और हरित जलवायु कोष को क्रियान्वित करना।
4. गठित जलवायु परिवर्तन प्राधिकरण में सभी मिशन विभागों के जलवायु परिवर्तन सेल एवं जलवायु अनुसंधान सेल के साथ समन्वय स्थापित करना एवं प्रभावी अनुश्रवण करना।
5. प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली (एम0आई0एस0) एवं वेबसाइट का विकास कर आंकड़े उपलब्ध कराना।
6. राज्य जलवायु परिवर्तन प्राधिकरण, उ0प्र0 द्वारा सभी मिशन विभागों के जलवायु परिवर्तन सेल एवं जलवायु अनुसंधान सेल के साथ समन्वय स्थापित कर प्रभावी अनुश्रवण करना।
7. आई0ई0सी0 के माध्यम से सभी स्टेक होल्डर्स विशेषकर महिलाओं, युवाओं, स्थानीय एवं वंचित समुदाय के लोगों का क्षमतावर्धन यथा-कृषक, संस्थान, पशुपालक, आदि। बी.सी.सी. के अन्तर्गत ग्रीन गुड डीड्स को दैनिक जीवन में अपनाना।
8. विभिन्न पर्यावरणीय दिवसों पर मण्डल, जिला, तहसील एवं ग्राम स्तर पर कार्यक्रम आयोजित जनसामान्य में विशेषकर छात्र एवं छात्राओं में पर्यावरणीय विषयों एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन पर जागरूकता उत्पन्न करना।
9. जलवायु परिवर्तन और आपदा अनुकूलन हेतु पर्याप्त तैयारी करने के लिए जलवायु सहनशीलता किस्मों की नर्सरी के विकास के साथ बड़े पैमाने पर वनीकरण कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन तथा जैवविविधता, मृदा, जल एवं वन्य जीवन संरक्षण हेतु संवेदनशीलता के अनुसार विस्तृत कार्ययोजना (शुष्क एवं बाढ़ की स्थिति) का विकास व पशु नस्लों में जलवायु परिवर्तनकारी सुधार एवं रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता वर्धन।
10. कार्बन जब्ती sequestration के लिए विस्तृत कार्ययोजना का विकास।
11. हरित बिल्डिंग, नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा एवं ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन और सार्वजनिक पर्यावरणीय हितैशी परिवहन व्यवस्था यथा इलेक्ट्रिक/सीएनजी वाहन, ई-रिक्शा को बढ़ावा देना।
12. सर्वेक्षण, अध्ययन, अनुसंधान मॉडलिंग के आधार पर प्राथमिक डेटा उपलब्ध कराना।

लक्ष्य 13.2 – राष्ट्रीय नीतियों, रणनीतियों और योजना में जलवायु परिवर्तन के उपायों को एकीकृत करना।

1. जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राष्ट्रीय एवं राज्य कार्ययोजना पर नोडल विभागों के साथ एक समान लक्ष्य को लागू करने के लिए स्पष्ट दृष्टि के साथ समन्वय करना। सभी सात मिशन विभागों द्वारा कार्ययोजना का कार्यान्वयन। समस्त विभाग इस प्लान के अनुरूप अपने बजट व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करना।
2. सार्वजनिक भागीदारी के साथ सतत प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रभावी कदम।
3. जलवायु अनुकूलन और शमन के लिये राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी अपनाना और बजट का प्रबन्ध।
4. जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रोटोकॉल को अपनाने और राजकोषीय प्रोत्साहन के साथ स्वच्छ और हरित प्रौद्योगिकी को बढ़ावा देना।
5. परियोजनाओं हेतु निर्गत एनओसी एवं पर्यावरणीय सहमति में जलवायु परिवर्तन के सभी पहलुओं को शामिल करना और उनका समयबद्ध क्रियान्वयन तथा अनुश्रवण करना।
6. कारपोरेट इन्वायरमेन्टल रिसपांसिबिलिटी फण्ड का उपयोग पर्यावरण अनुकूल गतिविधियों में अधिक से अधिक मात्राकृत किया जाना एवं इसका प्रभावी अनुश्रवण करना।
7. उद्योगों द्वारा बचाये गये कार्बन पदचिह्नों और उत्सर्जित कार्बन की वार्षिक अनुपालन रिपोर्टिंग।
8. सिंगल यूज उत्पाद के उपयोग को हतोत्साहित कर, इको लेबल प्रोडक्ट्स को प्रोत्साहित करना।
9. स्थायी वन प्रवर्धन और सभी प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की मैपिंग और निगरानी।
10. ब्यूरो ऑफ एनर्जी इफीसिएन्सी द्वारा प्रमाणित उत्पादों के बारे में जनजागरूकता बढ़ा कर औद्योगिक एवं घरेलू सेक्टर में ऊर्जा दक्षता उपकरणों का उपयोग बढ़ाना।
11. एनर्जी कन्जर्वेशन बिल्डिंग कोड को लागू किया जाना।
12. पॉल्यूटर पेज प्रिन्सिपल पर आधारित नीतियों के द्वारा पर्यावरण संरक्षण भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करना।
13. ग्रीन हाईवे प्लान्टेशन एवं मेन्टेनन्स पालिसी 2015 की तर्ज पर प्रदेश में रेल, रोड, नहर, सड़क के किनारे, औद्योगिक परिसर, शिक्षा संस्थाओं एवं राजकीय भूमि का चिन्हिकरण कर वृक्षारोपण अनिवार्य करना।

14. कम स्थान पर सघन वृक्षारोपण हेतु **मियांवाकी पद्धति** को अपनाना तथा प्रत्येक सरकारी विभाग द्वारा वृक्षारोपण अनिवार्य करना।
15. लीन मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग के सिद्धान्तों को लागू कराये जाने हेतु औद्योगिक सेक्टरों की बेंचमाकिंग तथा क्यू0सी0आई0 एवं एन0पी0सी0 से आवश्यकतानुसार एनर्जी ऑडिट कराना।
16. जलीय पौधों द्वारा जल में उपलब्ध अशुद्धियों का निराकरण अर्थात् "फाइटो रेमिडियेशन" के उन्नत प्रौद्योगिक पद्धति को प्रयोजन में लाया जाना।

लक्ष्य 13.3 – जलवायु परिवर्तन न्युनिकीरण, अनुकूलन, प्रभाव उपशमन तथा प्रारंभिक चेतावनी सम्बन्धी शिक्षा, जागरूकता बढ़ाने और मानवीय तथा संस्थागत क्षमता में सुधार।

1. पूर्ण रूप से कार्यात्मक जलवायु क्षेत्र के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र और प्रारंभिक चेतावनी तंत्र का विस्तार करना।
2. समस्त स्तरों के पाठ्यक्रम में जलवायु परिवर्तन का समावेश तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन पर जनसामान्य में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिये एन0एस0एस0, ग्रीन वालेंटियर, ईको क्लब इत्यादि का सहयोग प्राप्त करना।
3. आई0ई0सी0 के माध्यम से विभिन्न पर्यावरणीय दिवसों पर मण्डल, जिला, तहसील एवं ग्राम स्तर पर सेमिनार, सम्मेलन और क्षेत्र भ्रमण के द्वारा सभी मिशन विभागों के अधिकारियों, स्टेक होल्डर्स विशेषकर महिलाओं, युवाओं, स्थानीय एवं वंचित समुदाय के लोगों का क्षमतावर्धन एवं जागरूकता उत्पन्न करना।
4. बिहेवीयर चेन्ज कम्प्यूनिकेशन (बी0सी0सी0) के अन्तर्गत "ग्रीन गुड डीड्स" को दैनिक जीवन में अपनाना।
5. "जीरो कार्बन फुटप्रिन्ट" संबंधी उत्पादों/प्रक्रियाओं के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देना और लागों का इसे अपने व्यवहार में शामिल करने के लिये प्रेरित करना।
6. राज्य स्तर की शैक्षिक संस्थानों का उन्नत शोध क्षमता सृजन हेतु **राष्ट्रीय ज्ञान नेटवर्क (एन0के0एन0)** के प्लेटफार्म पर सूचना का आदान-प्रदान सुनिश्चित करना
7. विषयगत मुद्दों पर शैक्षणिक, अनुसंधान और पेशेवर संगठनों के साथ भागीदारी सुनिश्चित कर विभिन्न मॉडलिंग टूल्स का प्रयोग करना।
8. जलवायु परिवर्तन के मुद्दों को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए ज्ञान कोष का विकास करना।
9. अनुकूलन और शमन परियोजनाओं के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों और अन्य राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एजेंसियों का सहयोग प्राप्त करना।
10. मेगावाट आकार के सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्रों के माध्यम से ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं बिजली की ज्यादा मांग वाले क्षेत्रों में स्टैंड-अलोन सोलर सिस्टम को बढ़ावा देना।
11. सोलर के अलावा रिन्यूएबल ऊर्जा तकनीक को बढ़ावा देना।
12. ट्रांसमिशन और डीस्ट्रीब्यूशन घाटे को कम करने के मुद्दे को संबोधित करना।
13. चावल की खेती से उत्सर्जित मीथेन को कम करने का प्रयास करना तथा उपयुक्त प्रजातियों को प्रचलन में लाना जिससे उत्पादकता को प्रभावित किये बिना ग्रीन हाउस गैसों में कमी आए।
14. अतिरिक्त कार्बन सिंक बढ़ाने के लिये वेटलैंड का संरक्षण एवं पुनरुद्धार करना।
15. संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में जनित रोग की निगरानी और बुनियादी ढाँचे को मजबूत करना।

इन्डिकेटर एवं माईलस्टोन

•ग्रीनहाउस गैसों (जीएचजी) उत्सर्जन की स्थिति •राज्य में कुल विद्युत खपत में नवकरणीय ऊर्जा का प्रतिशत
 •राज्य में उज्ज्वला योजना की स्थिति •पी0एन0जी0 के उपयोग की स्थिति •प्रदेश में कृषि पाठशालाओं की संख्या
 •कृषि अपशिष्टों को जलाने की घटनायें •प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की पूर्व सूचना प्रदान करने हेतु पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली का उपयोग करने वाली ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या •जलवायु परिवर्तन शमन के अन्तर्गत जनपदों में लगाये गये एवं जीवित रहने वाले पेड़ों की संख्या •रिन्योवेबिल एनर्जी का उपयोग करने वाले परिवारों की संख्या •प्लास्टिक पृथकीकरण एवं रिसाइक्लिंग उपायों को स्थापित करने वाली ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या •प्लास्टिक पृथकीकरण एवं रिसाइक्लिंग उपायों को स्थापित करने वाले नगरीय स्थानीय निकायों की संख्या •अपशिष्ट पृथकीकरण एवं अपशिष्ट को ऊर्जा में परिवर्तित करने की प्रणाली स्थापित करने वाली ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या।

क्रम सं०	कार्य बिन्दु	वर्तमान स्थिति	लक्ष्य		
			वर्ष 2022	वर्ष 2024	वर्ष 2030
1	2030 तक 2005 के स्तर से सकल धरेलू उत्पाद जी.डी.पी. में उत्सर्जन तीव्रता को 33 प्रतिशत कम करना। (प्रतिशत में)	.....	10	20	33
2	राज्य में नवकरणीय ऊर्जा के पोटेन्शियल को प्राप्त किया जाना (प्रतिशत में)	11.21	25	40	100
3	यूपीईसीबीसी 2018 को लागू करना। (संख्या में)	134 भवन	75	150	300

		चिन्हित			
4	रूफटाप सोलर पावर प्लाण्ट (मेगावाट में)	225	1700	2700	5500
5	प्रदेश के प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में सोलर आर0ओ0 वाटर संयंत्र कार्यक्रम	.....	4000	6000	12000
6	सोलर पम्प	24117	30000	50000	100000
7	प्रदेश के शासकीय भवनों पर सोलर रूफटॉप संयंत्रों की स्थापना कार्यक्रम (मेगावाट में)	10	55	130	500
8	यूटीलिटी स्केल सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना (मेगावाट में)	894	6400	8000	15000
9	राज्य में सोलर स्ट्रीट लाइट की संख्या	270000	325000	365000	485000
10	2030 तक प्रोद्योगिकी में हस्तांतरण एवं कम लागत वाले अन्तरराष्ट्रीय वित्त स्रोतों, हरित जलवायु फंड, गैर जीवाष्म ईंधन आधारित उर्जा संसाधनों से लगभग 40 प्रतिशत संचयी पावर स्थापित क्षमता प्राप्त करना। (प्रतिशत में)	5.6	15	25	40
11	2030 तक अतिरिक्त वन एवं वृक्ष आच्छादन के माध्यम से 2.5 बिलियन टन कार्बन डाई आक्साइड के बराबर का अतिरिक्त कार्बन सिंक बनाना	.....	0.5	1.0	2.5
12	वनावरण/वृक्षावरण (प्रतिशत में)	9.18	11.25	12.00	15.00

सतत विकास लक्ष्य-15 – “पृथ्वी पर जीवन”

‘प्रकृति में सबकुछ नियम से चलता है न कि भाग्य से’ ---राल्फ वाल्डो इमरसन

लक्ष्य

“स्थलीय पारिस्थितिकीय प्रणालियों की सुरक्षा, पुनर्स्थापना एवं सतत उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित करना, वनों का सतत प्रबन्धन तथा मरुस्थलीकरण, भूमि के अवनतीकरण व जैवविविधता क्षति को रोकना”।

विज्ञान

प्रदेश निरन्तर प्रगति एवं समावेशी विकास की दृष्टि से स्थलीय पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्र की सुरक्षा, पुनर्स्थापना व सतत उपयोग हेतु दृढ़ संकल्पित है। इसके लिए प्रदेश के प्राकृतिक संसाधनों जैसे कृषि भूमि, वन एवं जल सम्पदा का सतत उपयोग तथा पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्र के अवनत होने की प्रक्रिया को रोककर पुनर्स्थापना द्वारा आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना है। प्रदेश अपनी समृद्ध जैवविविधता व प्राकृतवासों के संरक्षण तथा आक्रामक विदेशी प्रजातियों (इनवेजिव एलियन स्पेसीज़) के प्रवेश तथा विस्तार को रोकने हेतु प्रतिबद्ध है। संरक्षण के प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप प्राप्त होने वाले समस्त लाभ समाज के हर वर्ग तक पहुँचाने हेतु संस्थागत विकास तथा परिवर्तन के कारकों की क्षमताओं को जमीनी स्तर पर सुदृढ़ करना है।

मिशन



13 सहयोगी विभाग:- कृषि, पशुपालन, दुग्ध उत्पादन, पर्यावरण, उच्च शिक्षा, सिंचाई, भूमि-संसाधन, खनन, पंचायतीराज, राजस्व, ग्राम्य विकास, रिमोट सेंसिंग एप्लीकेशन सेंटर, समाज कल्याण (जन-जाति कल्याण)।

भूमिका:-

मानव अस्तित्व का गहन संबंध एवं निरन्तरता प्राकृतिक संसाधनों यथा-कृषि, वन, आर्द्रभूमि और जैवविविधता से है। विश्व के समस्त देश भूमि क्षरण, मरुस्थलीकरण, वनों की कटाई, जैव विविधता की हानि और आर्द्रभूमि के ह्रास की चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहे हैं। प्रदेश में बढ़ती आबादी के कारण प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर अत्यधिक दबाव पड़ रहा है। इस प्रकार ऐसी योजना बनाई जाये, जिससे प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण, पुनर्स्थापना तथा सतत उपयोग किया जा सके।

वन एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राकृतिक संसाधन हैं। फॉरेस्ट सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा तैयार की गई स्टेट ऑफ फॉरेस्ट रिपोर्ट 2017 के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश में वनावरण भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 6.09 प्रतिशत है तथा वृक्षावरण भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 3.09 प्रतिशत है। स्टेट ऑफ फॉरेस्ट रिपोर्ट 2017 के अनुसार वर्ष 2015 की तुलना में वर्ष 2017 तक वनावरण तथा वृक्षावरण लगभग 676 वर्ग किलोमीटर की वृद्धि हुई है। प्रदेश में वनावरण तथा वृक्षावरण कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 9.18 प्रतिशत है जबकि राष्ट्रीय वन नीति 1988 के अनुसार देश के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल का 33 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र वनावरण/वृक्षावरण से आच्छादित होना चाहिए।

जैव विविधता में सभी पारिस्थितिक तंत्र, विविध प्रजातियां तथा आनुवंशिक संसाधन शामिल हैं। जैव विविधता कन्वेंशन में पहली बार जैव विविधता संरक्षण को विकास की प्रक्रिया से तथा आनुवंशिक संसाधनों के सतत उपयोग से होने वाले लाभ को आर्थिक विकास के लक्ष्य से जोड़ा गया। उत्तर प्रदेश अपने व्यापक जलवायु और भौगोलिक परिदृश्य के कारण, सदियों से एक समृद्ध जैव विविधता पूल के रूप में पोषित और संरक्षित है। राज्य में इन-सीटू संरक्षण के अन्तर्गत एक राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, तीन टाईगर रिजर्व, 26 वन्यजीव अभयारण्य एवं 01 कन्जर्वेशन रिजर्व हैं तथा एक्स-सीटू संरक्षण के अन्तर्गत प्रदेश में तीन प्राणि उद्यान क्रमशः लखनऊ, कानपुर तथा लायन सफारी पार्क, इटावा स्थापित हैं। प्रदेश में कछुआ एवं घड़ियाल के कन्जर्वेशन हेतु ब्रीडिंग सेंटर स्थापित है। जैवविविधता संरक्षण की दृष्टि से इन राष्ट्रीय उद्यान तथा अभयारण्यों का विशेष महत्व है।

वर्तमान में जैव विविधता व पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्र के संरक्षण हेतु भारत सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, नाबार्ड आदि से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त हो रही है। प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं/डोनर एजेन्सियों द्वारा वित्त पोषण बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वानिकी कार्यों के लिए कार्पोरेट सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी (सी0एस0आर0), गैर सरकारी संस्थानों तथा पंचायतों एवं शहरी निकायों के माध्यम से भी वित्त पोषण प्राप्त हो रहा है। आज जलवायु परिवर्तन के दुष्प्रभाव से निपटने हेतु वृहद स्तर पर वृक्षारोपण, वन क्षेत्रों में सतत् वन प्रबन्धन तथा जैव विविधता संरक्षण एवं वन/वन्यजीव की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था हेतु और अधिक वित्तीय संसाधन जुटाने की आवश्यकता है।

लक्ष्य

15.1 स्थलीय तथा जलीय पारिस्थितिकीय प्रणालियों व उनकी सेवाओं का संरक्षण, पुनर्स्थापना तथा सतत् उपयोग सुनिश्चित करना। विशेष रूप से वनों, आर्द्रभूमि, पर्वतों तथा शुष्क भूमि के संरक्षण हेतु अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौतों में इंगित दायित्वों का पालन करना।

15.2 वनों का सतत् प्रबन्धन, वन अवधटन को रोकना, अवनत वनों की पुनर्स्थापना तथा वृहद वनीकरण।

15.3 मरुस्थलीकरण को रोकना तथा अवनतीकरण, मरुस्थलीकरण, सूखा एवं बाढ़ से प्रभावित भूमि की पुनर्स्थापना।

15.4 2030 तक पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में सतत् विकास – यह उत्तर प्रदेश में लागू नहीं है।

15.5 प्राकृतवासों के अवनतीकरण, जैव विविधता के नुकसान को रोकने हेतु त्वरित कार्यवाही व संकटग्रस्त प्रजातियों की सुरक्षा कर उन्हें विलुप्त होने से बचाना।

15.6 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समझौता के अनुपालन हेतु जैविक संसाधनों के उपयोग से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों के उपयुक्त व समान वितरण तथा लाभ की उचित प्राप्ति।

15.7 वनस्पतियों और जीवों की संरक्षित प्रजातियों के अवैध शिकार व तस्करी को तत्काल रोकना तथा अवैध वन्यजीव उत्पादों की मांग व आपूर्ति का समाधान।

15.8 स्थलीय/जलीय पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्र में इनवेजिव एलियन स्पेसीज के प्रवेश को रोकना एवं समाप्त करना।

15.9 स्थानीय नियोजन, विकास प्रक्रियाओं, गरीबी कम करने हेतु रणनीतियों तथा वित्तीय व्यवस्थाओं में पारिस्थितिकीय व जैवविविधता मूल्यों का समायोजन।

15.ए. जैव विविधता व पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्र के संरक्षण, सतत् उपयोग हेतु सभी स्रोतों से वित्तीय संसाधन जुटाना।

15.बी सतत् वन प्रबन्धन के लिए सभी स्रोतों से और सभी स्तरों से महत्वपूर्ण संसाधनों को जुटाना।

15.सी संरक्षित प्रजातियों के अवैध शिकार और तस्करी से निपटने हेतु वैश्विक समर्थन प्राप्त करना तथा साथ ही सतत जीविकोपार्जन के अवसरों के लिए स्थानीय समुदायों की क्षमता में वृद्धि करना।

उपलब्धियाँ—

- स्थलीय पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्रों में अवनतीकरण, जैव विविधता क्षति आदि की रोकथाम हेतु वृहद स्तर पर वृक्षारोपण आदि कार्य हेतु राज्य वन नीति 2017 प्रख्यापित की गई है।
- जलीय पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्र के अन्तर्गत वेटलैंड्स संरक्षण कार्य, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण तथा समुचित जल उपयोग कार्य हेतु वर्ष 2018 में उ0प्र0 राज्य आर्द्रभूमि प्राधिकरण का गठन। व्यापक जागरूकता विकसित करने हेतु विश्व वेटलैंड दिवस (02 फरवरी, 2019) को प्रत्येक जनपद में चिन्हित वेटलैंड्स पर बर्ड फेस्टिवल का आयोजन।
- आर्द्रभूमि को कार्बन सिन्क के रूप में विकसित करने हेतु भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन द्वारा प्रदेश में चिन्हित कुल 1,25,905 वेटलैंड जिनका कुल क्षेत्रफल 12.43 लाख हे0 का राजस्व अभिलेखों में प्रविष्टि के पश्चात राज्य आर्द्रभूमि प्राधिकरण द्वारा 2.25 हे0 से अधिक 28,555 वेटलैंड्स में से महत्वपूर्ण वेटलैंड को चरणबद्ध रूप से वेटलैंड (कन्जरवेशन एण्ड डेवलपमेंट) रूल्स 2017 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित करने की कार्यवाही प्रक्रियाधीन।
- प्रदेश में वृहद स्तर पर वृक्षारोपण किया जा रहा है तथा निम्न चार गिनीज़ विश्व रिकार्ड स्थापित है:—
 - 09 अगस्त 2019 को प्रयागराज में एक ही स्थल पर सर्वाधिक संख्या में पौधों का वितरण।
 - 11 जुलाई 2016 को 24 घण्टे में 6146 स्थलों पर सर्वाधिक संख्या (50,414,058) में पौधों का रोपण।
 - 07 नवम्बर 2015 को 8 घण्टे में प्रदेश के 10 स्थलों पर सर्वाधिक संख्या (1,053,108) में पौधों का वितरण।
 - 31 जुलाई 2007 को उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में सर्वाधिक संख्या में 01 करोड़ पौधों का रोपण।
- प्रदेश में प्रथम बार वन आवरण को बढ़ाने और संरक्षित करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर वृक्षारोपण जिसमें 23 सरकारी विभागों, निजी शिक्षण संस्थानों व जन सामान्य का सहयोग लिया जा रहा है। वर्ष 2018 में 11.74

करोड़ पौधों का रोपण किया गया तथा दिनांक 09 अगस्त, 2019 को वृक्षारोपण महाकुम्भ के अन्तर्गत ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर प्रथम बार माइक्रोप्लानिंग कर कृषकों की मांग के अनुसार पौधों का उगान, स्थल एवं प्रजाति चयन करते हुए डाइरेक्ट सीडलिंग ट्रासफर के माध्यम से कृषकों एवं समस्त विभागों का सहयोग प्राप्त कर 22.59 करोड़ पौधे रोपित किये गए।

- उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य जैव विविधता बोर्ड द्वारा राज्य के 9 कृषि-जलवायु क्षेत्रों में जैव विविधता अधिनियम, 2002 के अन्तर्गत समस्त ग्राम पंचायतों में ग्राम सभा स्तर पर जैवविविधता प्रबंधन समितियों (बी0एम0सी0) का गठन किया जा चुका है तथा ग्राम सभा स्तर पर जन जैव विविधता रजिस्टर तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।
- संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में इको-टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा देने हेतु जैविक संसाधनों के सतत् उपयोग को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है, जिसके लिए राज्य वन नीति 2017 के अन्तर्गत इको-टूरिज्म नीति तैयार की गई है।
- वन्यजीवों के अवैध शिकार व तस्करी को रोकने हेतु सघन निरीक्षण, स्मार्ट पेट्रोलिंग, हाईटेक सरवेलेंस के अन्तर्गत MSTRIPES एप, आई0आर0 कैमरा, थर्मल विजन कैमरा तथा यू0ए0वी0, इन्टेलिजेन्स तंत्र का प्रयोग कर अपराधियों को सजा दिलाने पर इंटरपोल द्वारा प्रस्तावित पत्र जारी।
- प्रभावी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था तथा प्रवर्तन के फलस्वरूप राज्य में बाघों की संख्या वर्ष 2014 के 117 से बढ़कर वर्ष 2018 में 173 हो गयी है। बाघ सुरक्षा के प्रति स्थानीय समुदाय को संवेदनशील बनाकर बाघ संरक्षण में स्थानीय समुदाय की सहभागिता प्राप्त करने के लिए माह दिसम्बर, 2018, बाघ संरक्षण माह मनाया गया।
- मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष को आपदा घोषित करने वाला उत्तर प्रदेश प्रथम राज्य है।
- वन विभाग से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं के निराकरण व वानिकी सम्बन्धी जानकारी हेतु टोल फ्री 1926 हेल्पलाइन व वन मित्र मोबाइल एप की व्यवस्था।
- काष्ठ आधारित उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन एवं कृषि वानिकी को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उ0प्र0 आरामिल की स्थापना एवं विनियमन (षष्ठम संशोधन) नियमावली, 2018 प्राख्यापित की गयी। काष्ठ आधारित उद्योगों की सभी श्रेणियों हेतु 1218 प्राविजनल लाइसेंस आन लाइन ई-लॉटरी के माध्यम से पारदर्शी व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत निर्गत।
- जनसामान्य की सुविधा हेतु निजी भूमि पर स्थित वृक्षों के पातन हेतु आन लाइन पातन अनुज्ञा एवं आन लाइन अभिवाहन पास जारी किये जाने की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

लक्ष्य पूर्ति हेतु रणनीति- योजनाएँ/संस्थागत व्यवस्था, वित्त पोषण व कनवर्जेन्स - नॉलेज पार्टनर, क्षमता विकास, तकनीक आदि-

- 1 राज्य आर्द्रभूमि प्राधिकरण को सशक्त, प्रभावी एवं क्रियाशील बनाते हुए 09 कृषि जलवायु क्षेत्र में 02 जनपद तथा प्रत्येक जनपद में 2.25 हे0 के 10 सबसे बड़े आर्द्रभूमि को चिन्हित कर अधिसूचित करने हेतु प्रस्ताव तैयार किया जा रहा है। आर्द्रभूमि के सतत् उपयोग से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों में जैवविविधता समिति के माध्यम से हितधारकों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करना तथा जलीय जैवविविधता पाक्र का विकास करना।
- 2 महत्वपूर्ण पारिस्थितिकीय क्षेत्रों को चिन्हित करते हुए कन्जर्वेशन रिजर्व/कम्यूनिटी रिजर्व के रूप में घोषित कर संरक्षित करना। पौराणिक, ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक अथवा पारिस्थितिकीय रूप से महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों/वृक्षों को विरासत क्षेत्र अथवा विरासत वृक्ष घोषित कर संरक्षित करना तथा सेक्रेड ग्रोव्स का संरक्षण।
- 3 खनन क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरण अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र में दी गयी समस्त शर्तों प्रमुखतः खनित क्षेत्र के पुनर्स्थापन के सम्बन्ध में दी गयी शर्तों का अक्षरशः अनुपालन कराना जिससे हरित खनन सिद्धांतों का पालन हो।
- 4 वन धन योजना के अन्तर्गत वन क्षेत्रों में गैर प्रकाष्ठ वनोपज का सतत् विदोहन हेतु एस0ओ0पी0 विकसित कर वैल्यू एडिशन करते हुए स्थानीय लोगों को लाभ प्रदान करना।
- 5 सतत् वनीकरण हेतु वन क्षेत्र के बाहर वृक्षों के विपणन हेतु वन निगम के माध्यम से विपणन व्यवस्था एवं प्रमाणीकरण तथा चेन ऑफ कस्टडी की व्यवस्था लागू किया जाना।
- 6 औद्योगिक इकाईयों की मांग के अनुरूप रिक्त वन क्षेत्रों में उच्च उत्पादकता वाले वन क्षेत्रों का विकास।
- 7 वृक्षारोपण की प्रभावी सुरक्षा हेतु कैटल प्रूफ ट्रेन्च, फेंस, ट्री गार्ड आदि के लिए वित्तीय व्यवस्था।
- 8 पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्र में जैवविविधता हेतु स्थानीय प्रजातियों के रोपण को प्रोत्साहित करना तथा बांस के रोपण को विशेष रूप से प्रोत्साहित करना।

- 9 प्रदेश में चिन्हित 36 वाटर स्ट्रेस्ड जनपदों में गिरते भू-जल स्तर को कम करने हेतु एवं बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्रों में सूखे से निपटने हेतु जल संचयन क्षेत्रों का निर्माण कर वृक्षावरण बढ़ाना। नहरों के किनारे जल भराव के कारण बढ़ते क्षारी मृदा को एवं बीहड़ एवं पठारी भूमि के अवनतीकरण को भूमि एवं जल संरक्षण कार्य करते हुए वृक्षारोपण के माध्यम से पुनर्जीवित करना। उपलब्ध सीमित भूमि में अनुकूलतम जैव विविधता की स्थापना हेतु विभिन्न/लम्बवत छत्र (वर्टिकल कैनोपी) वानिकीकरण करना।
- 10 वानिकी के नये मॉडल विकसित करना—**मियाँवाकी तकनीक** हेतु एस0ओ0पी0 का विकास।
- 11 अवनत वन क्षेत्रों में **सहायित प्राकृतिक पुनरोत्पादन** एवं सिल्विकल्चरल ऑपरेशन को बढ़ावा देना।
- 12 वन बन्दोबस्त कार्य के अंतर्गत वन क्षेत्रों का जी0आई0एस0 तकनीक से डिजिटाइजेशन, सीमा स्तम्भों की स्थापना तथा सतत् सत्यापन एवं अवशेष भूमि को धारा 4 तथा धारा 20 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित करना।
- 13 वन क्षेत्रों के गैर वानिकी कार्यों हेतु प्रदान की गयी अनुमति की अवधि समाप्त होने के उपरान्त ऐसे वन क्षेत्रों को, विशेषकर खनन की खदानों को पुनर्स्थापित कर पुनः वन क्षेत्र स्थापित करना व गैर वानिकी कार्यों के पश्चात प्राप्त भूमि को भारतीय वन अधिनियम 1927 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित करना व उक्त का अनुश्रवण।
- 14 ईंधन की लकड़ी के उपयोग पर दबाव को कम करने के लिए वन सीमा के **5 किमी0 की दूरी तक गरीबों हेतु एलपीजी वितरण** तथा बायोगैस को प्रोत्साहित करना।
- 15 विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण शहरों में ग्रीष्म काल के दुष्परिणाम को कम करने हेतु **“हीट वेव एक्शन प्लान”** बनाकर क्रियान्वित करना, जिसमें विन्ड-रोज़/शेल्टर बेल्ट वृक्षारोपण प्राथमिकता से किया जाय।
- 16 बाढ़ की स्थिति उत्पन्न होने से रोकने हेतु प्रदेश के **समस्त नदियों के तटीय क्षेत्रों में स्थित आर्द्रभूमियों को पुनर्स्थापित** करते हुए **जल संचयन क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देना।**
- 17 जी0आई0एस0, रिमोट सेंसिंग, आदि तकनीकी का उपयोग कर अवनत भूमि का मानचित्रीकरण करना।
- 18 विभिन्न प्रकार के पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्रों में स्थित प्राकृतिक वासों का संरक्षण तथा प्रबन्धन सुनिश्चित करते हुए वन क्षेत्रों तथा संरक्षित क्षेत्रों (वन्यजीव क्षेत्रों) के खण्डीकरण को रोकना। खण्डित वन क्षेत्रों की पुनर्स्थापना तथा **वन्यजीवों के महत्वपूर्ण कारीडोर** की सुरक्षा, संरक्षण तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व अंतर्राज्यीय सीमा पर वन्य जीवों के आवागमन को सुगम बनाने हेतु सूचनाओं का आदान-प्रदान करना।
- 19 **गोरखपुर में प्राणि उद्यान का स्थापना** कार्य प्रगति पर है।
- 20 वनस्पतियों तथा जीवों के इन-सीटू/एक्स-सीटू संरक्षण हेतु जैव विविधता हेरिटेज स्थलों का चिन्हिकरण तथा संरक्षण, प्रजनन तथा प्रबन्धन हेतु सेन्टर फॉर एक्सलेन्स की स्थापना करना। संकटग्रस्त वन्यजीवों के लिए **रेस्क्यू सेंटर की स्थापना।**
- 21 प्रदेश में स्थित चार वन अनुसंधान केंद्र (वाराणसी, बरेली, गोरखपुर और लखनऊ) की क्षमता का सुदृढीकरण।
- 22 वन क्षेत्र से सटे ग्रामों में निवास कर रहे जनसामान्य के सामाजिक आर्थिक अस्तित्व में सुधार हेतु स्थानीय निकायों को सुदृढ करने हेतु सहभागीय वन प्रबन्धन को प्रोत्साहित करना।
- 23 संगठित वन एवं वन्यजीव अपराधों पर प्रभावी नियन्त्रण स्थापित करने के लिए आकस्मिक निधि तथा सफल सूचना तंत्र विकसित करने हेतु **सीक्रेट फन्ड** का सृजन कर वन विभाग की **“स्पेशल टास्क फोर्स”** का गठन कर कॉल डिटेल् रिकार्ड प्राप्त करने का अधिकार प्रदान किया जाना तथा समस्त वन्यजीव विहारों के प्रबन्धन के सतत् **अनुश्रवण हेतु ग्रेडिंग प्रणाली** विकसित करना।
- 24 वन क्षेत्रों में **बीटों का पुनर्गठन** करते हुए वन एवं वन्यजीव सुरक्षा हेतु आवश्यक संसाधन उपलब्ध कराना। मानव-वन्यजीव संघर्ष के निवारण हेतु **क्विक रिस्पान्स टीमों** का गठन, क्रियान्वयन तथा सुदृढीकरण।
- 25 वन एवं वन्यजीव की सुरक्षा हेतु आवश्यकतानुसार नियमों एवं अधिनियमों में समय-समय पर संशोधन करना तथा विभागीय आधारभूत व्यवस्थाओं एवं मानव संसाधन की क्षमता का विकास करना।
- 26 आर्द्र भूमि पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्र तथा वन क्षेत्र में मौजूद **इनवेजिव एलियन स्पेसीज** लैन्टाना, पार्थीनियम, जलकुम्भी आदि के प्रवेश/विस्तार को **जैविक नियंत्रण** से रोकने हेतु उचित प्रजातियों (प्रिडेटर स्पेसीज) का चिन्हिकरण कर प्रयोग में लाना तथा वैकल्पिक प्रयोग में लाते हुए उनकी बढ़ोत्तरी दर में कमी लाना।
- 27 शहरी क्षेत्रों में जैव विविधता संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन हेतु शहरों में मौजूद जैव विविधता के निरन्तर आंकलन के लिए समस्त जनपदों तथा महत्वपूर्ण शहरों का **बायोडायवर्सिटी इन्डेक्स** जारी करना तथा इस इन्डेक्स के परिणामों को सम्मिलित करते हुए अरबन गवर्नेन्स का नीति निर्धारण एवं कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वयन करना।

- 28 दूषित जल प्रवाहित करने वाले नालों को फाइटोरेमेडिएशन से प्रदूषण मुक्त करने हेतु कार्यवाही किया जाना।
- 29 ईको पर्यटन, पर्यावरणीय प्रबन्धन योजना, ईको पर्यटन हाट-स्पाटस का विकास तथा विभिन्न मानकों में सुधार हेतु आडिट। वन्यजीव बाहुल्य व प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य वाले क्षेत्रों में ईको टूरिज्म तथा होमस्टे को बढ़ावा।
- 30 वानिकी उत्पादन हेतु ई-ग्रीन मार्केट पोर्टल विकसित करना।
- 31 पर्यावरण पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालने वाले औद्योगिक संस्थानों के सी0एस0आर0 धनराशि का कम से कम आधा हिस्सा एवं सी0ई0आर0 (कार्पोरेट इन्वायरमेन्टल रिसपान्सबिलिटी) के अन्तर्गत पारिस्थितिकीय क्षेत्रों के पुर्नस्थापन में व्यय करने हेतु प्रभावी निर्देश जारी कराकर क्रियान्वित कराना। भारत सरकार, नाबार्ड, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार तथा जेआईसीए जैसी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय डोनर एजेंसियों द्वारा वित्त पोषण प्रदान किये जाने का प्रयास किया जाय। राष्ट्रीय, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय तथा राज्य स्तर पर उपलब्ध स्रोतों से वित्त पोषण बढ़ाने के प्रयास करना।
- 32 प्रदेश के संरक्षित क्षेत्रों के बेहतर प्रबन्धन के लिए भूमि के एकीकरण हेतु लैण्ड बैंक तथा आवश्यक वित्तीय संसाधनों के माध्यम से व्यवस्था करना।
- 33 वन्यजीवों व जैव विविधता का मानचित्रीकरण एवं जैव विविधता समिति के माध्यम से प्रदेश के समस्त ग्राम पंचायतों तथा शहरी निकायों में जन जैव विविधता पंजी का संधारण तथा ग्राम पंचायतवार उत्पादित जैव संसाधनों का वाणिज्यिक उपयोग से धनराशि प्राप्त करना।
- 34 टाइगर रिजर्वों के टाइगर कन्जर्वेशन फाउन्डेशन में उद्योगों द्वारा सी0एस0आर0 फण्ड का उपयोग टाइगर रिजर्वों के विकास में ईको-पर्यटन से होने वाली आय के साथ किया जायेगा।
- 35 जैविक संसाधनों के बेहतर प्रबन्धन एवं वैल्यू एडिसन से स्थानीय समुदाय को जैव विविधता एवं ईको सिस्टम सर्विसेज का लाभ प्राप्त करने हेतु उत्प्रेरित करना तथा रणनीति एवं प्रणाली/व्यवस्था लागू करना।
- 36 सभी राजकीय योजनाओं के मूल्यांकन तथा बजटिंग में ग्रीन एकाउन्टिंग लागू करना।
- 37 वानिकी कार्यों हेतु कॉर्पोरेट इन्वायरमेंट रिसपान्सबिलिटी तथा सी0एस0आर0 से वित्तीय संसाधन जुटाना।
- 38 पर्यावरण पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालने वाली औद्योगिक ईकाइयों द्वारा की जाने वाली पर्यावरणीय क्षति का आंकलन कर "पल्यूटर पेज" सिद्धांत पर प्रतिपूर्ति व्यवस्था (पेमेन्ट ऑफ इन्वायरमेन्टल सर्विसेज)।
- 39 कार्बन फुट प्रिन्ट आफसेटिंग हेतु विभिन्न औद्योगिक समूहों से वित्तीय संसाधन प्राप्त करना तथा वन प्रबन्धन हेतु रेड, रेड प्लस तथा ए0आर0सी0डी0एम0 के माध्यम से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय संसाधन जुटाना।
- 40 मैसिव ऑन लाईन ओपेन कोर्स (एम0ओ0ओ0सी0) के माध्यम से वन विज्ञान एवं कृषि वानिकी प्रजातियों के पौधशाला प्रबन्धन पर प्रमाणीकृत प्रशिक्षण ग्रीन स्किल डेवलेपमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत देना तथा दूरदर्शन आदि के माध्यम से पौधशाला स्थापना, प्रकाष्ठ विक्रय प्रणाली, उत्पादकता आदि को प्रसारित करना।
- 41 पर्यावरण, वन एवं वन्यजीव से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दिवसों को जन जागरूकता हेतु वृक्षारोपण एवं पर्यावरण संरक्षण त्योहार के रूप में मनाया जाना।
- 42 जैव विविधता अधिनियम 2002 (बायोलाजिकल डायवर्सिटी एक्ट-2002), जैव विविधता नियम 2004 तथा जैविक संसाधनों की प्राप्ति हेतु दिशा निर्देश, जैविक संसाधन व उससे संबंधित ज्ञान तथा बेनेफिट शेयरिंग रेगुलेशन-2014 का प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन।
- 43 ख्याति प्राप्त संस्थानों का सहयोग प्राप्त कर संकटग्रस्त एवं लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों की सूची जारी करना।
- 44 आक्रामक विदेशी प्रजातियों का स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा एकीकृत पेस्ट प्रबन्धन तंत्र द्वारा उन्मूलन तथा सदुपयोग (उदाहरणतः जलकुम्भी कम्पोस्ट इत्यादि) किया जाना।
- 45 इन-सीटू जैव विविधता बैंकों की स्थापना हेतु जीन पूल क्षेत्रों को चिन्हित कर सुरक्षित करना तथा जनमानस द्वारा उनके उपयोग को नियंत्रित करना।
- 46 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तथा राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं से समन्वय स्थापित कर अवैध शिकार और तस्करी पर इन्टैलिजेन्स आधारित प्रभावी प्रवर्तन तंत्र स्थापित करना। वन एवं वन्यजीव क्षेत्रों में प्रभावी गस्त सुनिश्चित करने हेतु स्मार्ट पेट्रोलिंग यथा एम-स्ट्राइप्स को अनिवार्य करते हुए इस हेतु आवश्यक संसाधन उपलब्ध कराना। अवैध शिकार और तस्करी हेतु संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय लोगों के सतत जीविकोपार्जन को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम आयोजित कराना तथा ईको विकास कार्यक्रम को निरन्तरता प्रदान करना एवं जैव संसाधनों के संरक्षण से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों में भागीदारी देना।

- 47 वृक्षारोपण में यांत्रिकीकरण को सेल्फ हेल्फ ग्रुप के माध्यम से बढ़ावा तथा प्रशिक्षण। यू0ए0वी0, सेंसर, लेजर फेन्सिंग, उपग्रह आधारित अनुश्रवण, ट्रैकिंग प्रोटोकॉल तथा सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग।
- 48 विभागीय एवं निजी नर्सरियों में आधुनिक नर्सरी प्रबंधन तकनीक का उपयोग कर उत्पादकता में वृद्धि हेतु उच्च गुणवत्ता का पौध उगान, नर्सरी मानकीकरण तथा पौध विक्रय हेतु ऑनलाइन पोर्टल की स्थापना।

इन्डिकेटरस तथा माइलस्टोन-

इण्डिकेटर	वर्तमान स्थिति	लक्ष्य		
		2022	2024	2030
वनावरण तथा वृक्षावरण (प्रतिशत में)	9.18	11.25	12.00	15.00
आद्रभूमि प्रबन्धन क्षेत्रफल (हे० में)	190	5000	10000	50000
खनन उपरान्त पुनस्थापित भूमि (हे० में)	—	300	1000	1500
पारिस्थितिकीय तंत्रों में शीर्ष प्रजातियों की संख्या।				
बाघ	173	180	190	200
सारस	16000	16500	17000	18500
डालफिन	1200	1250	1300	1350
सृजित कन्जर्वेशन रिजर्व की संख्या	01	03	05	10
सृजित कम्युनिटी रिजर्व की संख्या	00	02	04	08
वानिकी परियोजनाओं में वृक्षारोपण (सं० करोड़ में)	22	50	100	400
धारा-20 में अधिसूचित आरक्षित वनों का क्षेत्रफल (लाख हे०)	9.96	10.50	11.00	12.00
सहायतित प्राकृतिक पुनरोत्पादन एवं सिल्विकल्चरल ऑपरेशन के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल (हे०)	बजट के अनुसार	5000	8000	30000
वृक्षारोपण कार्य एवं सर्टीफिकेट कोर्स, यांत्रिकीकरण आदि के पश्चात् एस०एच०जी० की क्षमता विकास	0	1000	10000	20000
ग्रीन स्किल डेवलेपमेन्ट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत स्किल डेवलेपमेन्ट किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	—	25000	50000	100000
लाभ साझाकरण (ए०बी०एस०) समझौता की धनराशि से लाभान्वित जैव विविधता समितियों की संख्या	0	50	500	5000
आकामक विदेशी प्रजातियों का वैकल्पिक प्रयोग व कमी लाकर आर्थिक विदोहन कर रही एस०एच०जी० की संख्या	0	50	200	500
जनपद तथा महत्वपूर्ण शहरों का मानक के अनुसार सिटी बायोडायवर्सिटी इन्डेक्स जारी करना	0	15	30	75

Annexure 4- Quantity of Hazardous Waste

S. No.	Name of the District	Name and Address of Industry	Status of Display Board (Installed/Not installed)	Authorisation Status	Authorized Quantity of Hazardous Waste (Metric Tonne)				Total Quantity
					Landfillable	Incinerable	Recyclable	Utilizable	
					1	2	3	4	
1	Varanasi	Banaras Hotels Ltd Nadesar Varanasi	Yes	Granted	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
2	Varanasi	D.L.W. Varanasi	No	Not Applied	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
3	Varanasi	Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages(P)Ltd., Mehndigunj, Rajatalab, Varanasi	Yes	Granted	120.0	0.0	66.5	0.0	186.5
4	Varanasi	Parle Agro Pvt Ltd Karkhiyon IA Varanasi	Yes	Granted	0.0	0.0	141.0	0.0	141.0
5	Varanasi	Rugs Mart Barahi newada, Varanasi	Yes	Granted	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
6	Varanasi	Varanasi Beads Ltd. Industrial Area, Chandpur, Varanasi	Yes	Granted	12.414	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.414
7	Varanasi	Raj Metal, Plot No-140 & 140/9, Maheshpur, Varanasi	Yes	Granted	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
8	Varanasi	Goenka Motors Pvt. Ltd., Sahabadad, Jagatpur, Varanasi	Yes	Granted	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
9	Varanasi	Goenka Motors Pvt. Ltd., Darekhu, Hardattpur, Rohaniya, Varanasi	Yes	Granted	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
10	Varanasi	Hindustan Media Ventures Ltd., H M V L Press, ARAJI NO- 603/5 KOIRAJPUR Near Abhay maha vidhyalay, Varanasi	Yes	Granted	0.0	3.12	0.0	0.0	3.12
11	Varanasi	Afcon Infrastructure Ltd, Vill-Ralhupur, Post-Ramnagar, Varanasi	Yes	Granted	0.0	0.0	0.815	0.0	0.815
12	Varanasi	RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD RELIANCE AVIATION FUELLING STATION, Lal Bahadur Shashtri Airport, Babatpur, Varanasi	Yes	Granted	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
13	Varanasi	VARANASI B P INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD, INDANE BOTTLING PLANT NH-56 BABATPUR ROAD JAMALPUR VARANASI	Yes	Granted	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
14	Varanasi	Reliance Corporate IT Park Ltd - Plot No.219/1, Mauza Manduadih, Pargana-Dehat Amanat, Tehsil-Sadar, District-Varanasi	Yes	Granted	0.0	0.004	0.0	0.0	0.004
Total									354.3 MT/Annum



District Environment Management Plan



Prepared By:

District Environment Management Committee, Siddharthnagar

II. Segments of District Environment Management Plan (DEMP)

A. Pollution Control and Resource Management Plan

“The proposed Model Action Plan for 7 thematic areas”

1. Waste Management Plan

1.1 Solid Waste Management Plan (for each ULB)

Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 (MSW Rules) are applicable to every municipal authority responsible for collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid.

1.1.1 Baseline Data for Solid Waste Management

Sr. No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Units of Measurable Outcome	Required data from Districts
	Name of Urban Local Body (ULB)		[name of ULB]	Siddarthnagar, Barhni, Dumariyaganj, Uska Bazaar, Bansi, Shohratgarh
	No of ULBs in the District		[Nos]	6
	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]	147855
SW1	Report on inventory of total solid waste Generation			
SW1a		Total solid waste Generation	[in MT/Day] or [Not estimated]	38.92
SW1b		Qty. of Dry Waste segregated	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	2.36
SW1c		Qty. of Wet Waste segregated	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	3.33

SW1d		Qty. of C&D Waste segregated	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	0.97
SW1e		Qty. of Street Sweeping	[in MT/Day] or [Not estimated]	Not estimated
SW1f		Qty. of Drain Silt	[in MT/Day] or [Not estimated]	Not estimated
SW1g		Qty. of Domestic Hazardous Waste(DHW) collected	[in MT/Day] or [No Facility]	0.09
SW1h		Qty. of Other Waste (Horticulture, sanitary waste, etc.)	[in MT/Day] or [Qty not estimated]	0.018
SW1i		No of Old dump sites	[Nos] or [None]	1
SW1j		Qty stored in dumpsites	[MT] or [Not estimated]	5.122
SW1k		No of Sanitary landfills	[Nos] or [None]	2
SW1l		No of wards	[nos]	78
SW2	Compliance by Bulk Waste Generators			
SW2a		No of BW Generators	[numbers] or [inventory not done]	17
SW2b		No of on-site facilities for Wet Waste	[numbers] or [No data]	1
SW3	Compliance in segregated waste Collection SW Collection			

SW3a		Total generation	[Automatic] from SW1a	38.032
SW3b		Wet Waste	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	2.86
SW3c		Dry Waste	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	5.4
SW3d		C&D Waste	[in MT/Day] or [Collection Not initiated]	1.05
SW4	Waste Management Operations			
SW4a		Door to Door Collection	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	100%
SW4b		Mechanical Road Sweeping	[100%] / [partial%] / [not initiated]	Not initiated
SW4c		Manual Sweeping	[100%] / [partial%]	100% (tbc)
SW4d		Segregated Waste Transport	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	Not initiated
SW4e		Digesters (Bio- methanation)	[% of WW] / [not initiated]	Not initiated
SW4f		Composting operation	[% of WW] / [not initiated]	Not initiated for 5 ULBs, 1.96% in Bansi
SW4g		MRF Operation	[MRF used] / [not installed]	Not installed for 5 ULBs, used in Bansi
SW4h		Use of Sanitary Landfill	[% of SW collected] / [no SLF]	No for 5 ULBs, Yes for Barhni
SW4i		Reclamation of old dumpsites	[initiated] / [not initiated]	Not initiated
SW4j		Linkage with Waste to Energy Boilers / Cement Plants	[initiated] / [not initiated]	Not initiated
SW4k		Linkage with	[initiated] / [not	Not initiated

		Recyclers	initiated]	
SW4l		Authorization of waste pickers	[initiated] / [not initiated]	Not initiated
SW4m		Linkage with TSDF / CBMWTF	[initiated] / [not initiated]	Not initiated
SW4n		Involvement of NGOs	[initiated] / [not initiated]	Not initiated in 5 ULBs, initiated in Bansi
SW4o		Linkage with Producers / Brand Owners	[initiated] / [not initiated]	Not initiated
SW4p		Authorisation of Waste Pickers		
SW4q		Issuance of ID Cards	[initiated] / [not initiated]	Not initiated in 5 ULBs, initiated in Dumariyaganj
SW5	Adequacy of of Infrastructure			
SW5a		Waste Collection Trolleys	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	30 available, Uska Bazaar has mentioned a requirement of 1
SW5b		Mini Collection Trucks	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	14 available, Uska Bazaar requires 4
SW5c		Segregated Transport	[yes] / [no] / [% area covered]	Yes in Siddarthnagar (6%), Dumariyaganj (5%), Uska Bazaar (5%), Bansi (100%), Shohratgarh (10%), No in Bahrni
SW5d		Bulk Waste Trucks	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	None available
SW5e		Waste Transfer points	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available] / [Not available]	Not available for 5 ULBs. Bansi has mentioned 1
SW5f		Bio-methanation units	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	Not available
SW5h		Composting units	[Nos. Required] / [Nos. Available]	Yes in 4 ULBs (Dumariyaganj, Uska Bazaar, Bansi and Shohratgarh), no in other two

SW5i		Material Recovery Facilities	[used or installed] / [not available]	Installed in Bansi
SW5k		Waste to Energy (if applicable)	[Required] / [Nos. Available]	Not available
SW5l		Waste to RDF	[Required] / [Nos. Available]	Not available
SW5m		Sanitary Land fills	[Nos] / [Nos. Available]	Not available
SW5n		Capacity of sanitary landfills	[MT] / / [Nos. Available]	0
SW5o		Waste Deposit Centers (DHW)	[Nos] / [Nos. Available]	In Bansi
SW5p		Other facilities	[give or select from list]	
SW6	Notification and Implementation of By-Laws			
SW6a		Notification of By-laws	[done] / [in progress] / [not initiated]	Done
SW6b		Implementation of by-laws	[done] / [in progress] / [not initiated]	Done in Siddarthnagar and Bansi. In progress in Dumariyaganj, Uska Bazaar, Shohratgarh.
SW7	Adequacy of Financial Status of ULB			
SW7a		CAPEX Required	[INR] / [Not required]	Not available in Siddarthnagar and Bansi. No information in Barhni. Range from 84 lakhs to 1.44 crores
SW7b		OPEX	[INR per Year] / [% of requirement]	Not available in Siddarthnagar and Bansi. No information in Barhni. Range from INR 1 crore to 2 crores
SW7c		Adequacy of OPEX	[Yes] / [No]	Not available

1.1.2 Action Plan for Solid Waste Management

S.No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/Agencies
1.	Door to Door collection of municipal solid waste as per MSW Rules-2016 Segregation at source of solid waste Regular pest control system	Daily	Nagar Panchayats
2.	Collection, Segregation, Transport and Disposal of Solid Waste in city	Daily	Nagar Panchayats
3.	Segregation at source of solid waste	Daily	Nagar Panchayats
4.	Development of new MSW facility Establishment of Bio-compost RDF and waste to energy plant	Within one month	Nagar Panchayats
5.	Preventing solid waste entering into water bodies – installation of bar mesh in Nallahs & Drains	Within one month	Nagar Panchayats
6.	Litter bins & waste storage bins	15 days	Nagar Panchayats
7.	Redressal of complaints	Weekly	Nagar Panchayats
8.	Actions against defaulters of Solid Waste Management Rules- 2016	Weekly	Nagar Panchayats
9.	Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities for source segregation	Daily	Nagar Panchayats, UPPCB
10.	Authorization of solid waste processing facilities from UPPCB		Nagar Panchayats/ UPPCB

1.2 Plastic Waste Management (for each ULB)

Plastic products become an integral part of our daily life. That's why Plastic became menace worldwide as plastic polymer is produced at a massive scale worldwide. On an average, production of plastic crosses 150 Million tones globally per year. It has wide application in packaging, films, wrapping materials, shopping and garbage bags, fluid containers, clothing, toys, household and industrial products and building materials.

According to a report of Central Pollution Control Board CPCB (2017-18) has estimated that India Generates approximately

9.4 Million tonnes per annum plastic waste, (which amounts to 26,000 tonnes of waste per day), and out of this approximately 5.6 Million tonnes per annum plastic waste is recycled (i.e. 15,600 tonnes of waste per day) and 3.8 Million tonnes per annum plastic waste is left uncollected or littered (9,400 tonnes of waste per day). The Government of India notified Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016 on 18th March, 2016. These rules were further amended and named as 'Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018. These rules shall apply to every Waste Generator, Local Body, Gram Panchayat, Manufacturer, Importer, Producer and Brand Owner.

1.2.1 Baseline Data for Plastic Waste Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Required data from Districts
1	Name of ULB		[name of ULB]	Siddarthnagar, Barhni, Dumariyaganj, Uska Bazaar, Bansi, Shohratgarh
2	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]	147855
PW1	Inventory of plastic waste generation			
PW1a		Estimated Quantity of plastic waste generated in District	[MT/day] / [Not Estimated]	4.48
PW2	Implementation of Collection			
PW2a		Door to Door collection	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	100%,
PW2b		Segregated Waste collection	[100%] / [partial %]	partial (10%) for Siddarthanagar , partial 20% for Barhni , Uska Bazaar & Shohratgarh, partial (12%) for Dumariyaganj
PW2c		Plastic waste collection at Material Recovery	[MRF used] / [not installed]	MRF used in Bansi. Rest are not installed

		Facility		
PW2d		Authorization of PW pickers	[Nos] / [not initiated]	Not initiated in Siddarthanagar, Uska Bazaar, Bansi, Dumariyaganj, Shohratgarh; 5 in Barhni
PW2e		PW collection Centers	[Nos] / [not established]	Only established in Bansi
PW2f		Abandoned /closed mills / factories / premises in all estate	[Nos] / [not established]	Not established
PW3	Establishment of linkage with Stakeholders			
PW3a		Established linkage with PROs of Producers	[Nos] / [not established]	Not established
PW3b		Established linkage with NGOs	[Nos] / [not established]	Linkage established in Uska Bazaar and Bansi. Not established in others.
PW4	Availability of facilities for Recycling or utilization of PW			
PW4a		No. of PW recyclers	[Nos]	0
PW4b		No Manufacturers	[Nos]	0
PW4c		No of pyrolysis oil plants	[Nos]	0
PW4d		Plastic pyrolysis	[Quantity in MT sent per Month]	0.005 MT in Bansi
PW4e		Use in road making	[Quantity MT used per Month]	0
PW4f		Co-processing in Cement Kiln	[Quantity in MT sent per Month]	0
W5	Implementation of PW Management Rules, 2016			
W5a		Sealing of units producing plastic bags	[All sealed] / [Partial] / [no action]	No units

PW5b		Prohibiting sale of carry bags	[Prohibited] / [Partial] / [no action]	Prohibited
PW5c		Ban on Carry bags and other single use plastics as notified by State Government	[Implemented] / [Partial] / [no action] / [No Ban]	Implemented
PW6	Implementation of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) through Producers/Brand-owners			
PW6a		No of Producers associated with ULBs	[Nos] / [None]	None
PW6b		Financial support by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	[Nos] / [None]	None
PW6c		Amount of PRO Support	[Rs...]	0
PW6d		Infrastructure support by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	[Nos of Producers] / [None]	None
PW6e		No of collection centers established by Producers / Brand owners to ULBs	[Nos] / [None]	None

1.2.2 Action Points for Plastic Waste Management

S.No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1.	Door to Door plastic waste collection	Daily	Nagar Panchayat
2.	Setting up of decentralized waste processing facilities by bulk waste generators	Within 3 months	Nagar Panchayats/ Bus Stand/ Hotels/Institutions etc.
3.	Plastic waste segregation at Source	Daily	Nagar Panchayats
4.	Development and Setting up of Infrastructure for Segregation, Collection, Storage, Transportation, Processing and Disposal of Plastic Waste	Within 3 months	Nagar Panchayat/ Panchayati Raj
5.	Management by Waste Generator (Use of Plastic Carry Bags, Plastic Sheets, Cover	Within one month	Nagar Panchayat/ Panchayati Raj

	Made of Plastic Sheets and Multi Layered Packaging)		
6.	Properly placing Litter bins & waste storage bins	Within one week	Nagar Panchayat
7.	Utilization of Non-recyclable plastic waste (Road Construction, Waste to Fuel, Waste to energy etc)	As per requirement	Nagar Panchayat
8.	Engaging Civil Societies working with Waste Pickers	Within 15 days	Nagar Panchayats
9.	Channelization of Plastic Waste to Recyclers	Within 15 days	Nagar Panchayats
10.	Ban on Carry bags and other single use plastics as notified by State Government	Ongoing	Nagar Panchayats
11.	Prohibiting sale of plastic carry bags, thermocol and cutlery etc	Ongoing	Nagar Panchayats
12.	Ensuring no open burning and littering	Immediate	Nagar Panchayats/ Panchayati Raj
13.	Compliance Status of prohibition imposed by Nagar Vikas Vibhag vide notification dated 15-07-2018	Immediate	Nagar Panchayats/ UPPCB
14.	Submission of Annual Report to CPCB	Annually	UPPCB
15.	Preventing plastic waste entering into water bodies – installation of bar mesh in Nallahs & Drains	Within 15 days	Nagar Panchayats
16.	Imposition of user fees		Nagar Panchayats
17.	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) for plastic waste management.	Daily	Nagar Panchayats/ UPPCB/ NGOs/Education Department

1.3 Construction & Demolition Waste Management

Safe and cost-effective management of construction & demolition wastes is a significant environmental challenge for modern society. Due to rapid urbanization is changing the nature of construction & demolition wastes management from a low priority, localized issue to a pervasive social and environmental problem with risks to public health and environment. Inadequately managed waste disposal has the potential to affect the health and environment. Construction and demolition waste" means waste comprising of building materials, debris and rubble resulting from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure".

1.3.1 Baseline Data for Construction & Demolition Waste

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Required data from Districts
	Name of ULB		[name of ULB]	Siddarthnagar, Barhni, Dumariyaganj, Uska Bazaar, Bansi, Shohratgarh
	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]	147855
CD1	Inventory of C&D waste generation			
CD1a		Estimated Quantity	[Kg/Day] / [Not estimated]	
CD2	Implement scheme for permitting bulk waste generators			
CD2a		Issuance of Permissions by ULBs	[Initiated] / [Not initiated]	
CD3	Establishment of C&D Waste Deposition centers			
CD3a		Establishment of Deposition Points	[Yes] / [No]	
CD3b		C&D Deposition point identified	[Yes] / [No]	
CD4	Implementation of By-Laws for CD Waste Management			
CD4a		Implementation of By-laws	[notified] / [not notified]	
CD4b		Collection of Deposition / disposal Charges	[Initiated] / [Not initiated]	
CD5	Establishment of C&D Waste recycling plant or linkage with such facility			
CD5a		Establishment CD Waste Recycling Plant	[Established] / [Sent to shared Facility] / [No facility exists]	
CD5b		Capacity of CD Waste Recycling Plant	[MT/Day] / [Not available]	

1.3.2 Action Plan for Construction & Demolition Waste

S.NO.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1	Approval of Waste Management Plan submitted by Waste Generators before Construction starts.	One month	Nagar Panchayats
2	Proper collection, transportation, processing and disposal of C&D Waste	Immediate	Nagar Panchayats/ Waste Generator
3	Setting up of C & D Waste processing facility.	Six months	PWD/ UPPCB
4	Identification of sites for collection and processing facility	One month	Nagar Panchayats
5	In-situ processing of Waste by Generators.	One month	Nagar Panchayats/ Waste Generator
6	Provisions for using materials made by C&D Waste in Construction Activity like paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads etc.	One week	PWD / UPPCB
7	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) for C&D waste management.	Daily	Nagar Panchayats/ UPPCB/ NGOs/Education Department
8	Fix rates to be paid by Waste Generators for Collection, Storage & Transportation of Waste.	15 days	Nagar Panchayats
9	Authorization & Monitoring of C& D waste processing plant	Six months	UPPCB
10	Preparation & Submission of Annual Report to CPCB.	Annually	UPPCB
11	Policy for management of C&D waste	One month	Nagar Panchayats

1.4 Biomedical Waste Management (for each ULB)

Biomedical waste is defined as “any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological”. The biomedical waste management and handling has been assuming increasing significance for the past few years. The responsibility of medical

administrators as regards proper handling and disposal of this category of waste has now become a statutory requirement with the promulgation of Government of India.

Categories of Biomedical Waste

There are ten defined categories (category code Nos. 1 to 10) as follows:

- a) Human anatomical waste : (tissues, organs, body parts)
- b) Animal waste: (including animals used in research and waste originating from veterinary hospitals and animal houses).
- c) Microbiological and biotechnology waste : (including waste from lab cultures, stocks or specimens of microorganisms, live or attenuated vaccines, wastes from production of biological etc.)
- d) Waste sharps: (used/unused needles, syringes, lancets, scalpels, blades, glass etc.)
- e) Discarded medicines and cytotoxic drugs.
- f) Soiled wastes: (items contaminated with blood and body fluids, including cotton dressings, Linen, plaster casts, bedding etc.)
- g) Solid wastes: (wastes generated from disposable items other than waste sharps such as tubing, catheters, i. v. sets, etc.)
- h) Liquid waste: (waste generated from washing, cleaning, house keeping and disinfection activities including these activities in labs).
- i) Incineration ash : (from incineration of any biomedical waste)
- j) Chemical waste: (chemicals used in production of biologicals and disinfection).

1.4.1 Baseline Data for Bio-Medical Waste Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Required data from Districts
	Name of ULB		[name of ULB]	Siddarthnagar, Barhni, Dumariyaganj,

				Uska Bazaar, Bansi, Shohratgarh
	Population		[Nos as per 2011 census]	147855
BMW1	Inventory of Biomedical Waste Generation			
BMW1a		Total no. of Bedded Hospitals	[Nos] / [No inventory]	221
BMW1b		Total no. of non- bedded HCF	[Nos] / [No inventory]	0
BMW1c		Total no. Clinics	[Nos] / [No inventory]	60
BMW1d		No of Veterinary Hospitals	[Nos] / [No inventory]	25
BMW1e		Pathlabs	[Nos] / [No inventory]	105
BMW1f		Dental Clinics	[Nos] / [No inventory]	17
BMW1g		Blood Banks	[Nos] / [No inventory]	1
BMW1h		Animal Houses	[Nos] / [No inventory]	46
BMW1i		Bio-research Labs	[Nos] / [No inventory]	0
BMW1j		Others	[Nos] / [No inventory]	0
BMW2	Authorization of HCFs by SPCBs / PCCs			
BMW2a		Bedded HCFs	[Nos] / [No inventory]	118
BMW2b		Non-bedded HCFs	[Nos] / [No inventory]	0
BMW3a	Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBMWTFs)			
BMW3a		No of CBMWTFs	(Nos)	46

BMW3b		Linkage with CBMWTFs	Yes/ No	Yes
BMW3c		Capacity of CBMWTFs	Adequate/ not adequate	Adequate
BMW3d		Requirements of CBMWTFs	[Required] / [not required]	
BMW3e		Captive Disposal Facilities of HCFs	[Nos] / [None]	-
BMW4	Compliance by CBMWTFs			
BMW4a		Compliance to standards	[Meeting/Not meeting/ NA]	Meeting
BMW4b		Barcode tracking by HCFs / CBMWTFs	[100%/ Partly %/ None]	75%
BMW4c		Daily BMW lifting by CBMWTFs	[Kg / day]	Alternate day - 250 kg/ per day
BMW5	Status of Compliance by Healthcare Facilities			
BMW5a		Pre-segregation	[100%/ Partly %/ None]	Partly
BMW5b		Linkage with CBMWTFs	[100%/ Partly %/ None]	Partly

1.4.2 Action Plan for Bio-Medical Waste

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1	Segregation of Bio Medical Waste (BMW) at source of generation in specified Color Coded bags as per Biomedical Waste Management Rule, 2016	Ongoing	Health Department/ HCFs
2	GPS enabled vehicles for Biomedical wastes transportation	Three months	Health Department/UPPCB/ CBWTFs
3	Publication of List of Registered HCFs	15 days	Health Department
4	Cancellation of Licenses of HCFs violating Authorization of UPPCB.	15 days	Health Department
5	Actions against defaulters of Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016	15 days	UPPCB/Health Department
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Rules in HCFs & Occupiers. • Grant of License to HCFs • Constitute District Level Advisory Committee • Fund Allocation to Government HCFs • Publish List of Registered HCFs 	One month	Health Department

7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate Land for CBWTFs • Collection of Solid Waste other than BMW from HCFs 	One month	Nagar Panchayats/ Village Panchayat
8	Grant of License to Veterinary Establishments	One month	Animal Husbandry/ Veterinary Dept.
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorization to HCFs and Occupiers • Action Against HCFs and CBWTFs • Inventorisation of Occupiers, Data on BMW generation, treatment • Submission of Annual report to CPCB. 	One month	UPPCB
10	Mass awareness campaigns and extensive training programs.	Daily	Health Department /UPPCB/ CBWTFs
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMW from HCFs Transported, Treated & disposed of in accordance with Rules. • Establish Bar coding & Global Positioning system for handling of BMW. • Training to all workers. Assist Occupier in Training. • Supply Non Chlorinated coloured Plastic Bags to Occupiers. 	One month	CBWTFs
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure BMW handling as per Rule. • Safe, Ventilated & Secured In house Storage of BMW. • No mixing of BMW with MSW. • Bar code system for Bio-medical waste collection Bags. 	One month	Occupiers/ HCFs
13	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) for Bio-medical waste management.	Daily	Nagar Panchayats/ UPPCB/ NGOs/Education Department

1.5 Hazardous Waste Management

Hazardous waste is those that may contain toxic substance generated from industrial, hospital, some type of household waste. The improper handling, collection, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste material may cause substantial harm to human health or environment. Hazardous wastes can take the form of solids, liquids, sludges or contained gases and they are generated primarily by chemical production, manufacturing, and other industrial activities.

They may cause damage during inadequate storage, transportation, treatment or disposal operations. Improper hazardous-waste storage or disposal frequently contaminates surface and groundwater supplies. People living in homes built near old and abandoned waste disposal sites may be in a particularly vulnerable position. Hazardous wastes are classified on the basis of their

biological, chemical, and physical properties. These properties generate materials that are either toxic, reactive, ignitable, corrosive, infectious, or radioactive.

1.5.1 Baseline Data for Hazardous Waste Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data required from Districts
HW1	Inventory of Hazardous Waste			
HW1a		No of HW Generating Industry	[Nos.]	4
HW1b		Quantity of HW	[MT/Annum]	10600
HW1c		Quantity of Incinerable HW	[MT/Annum]	-
HW1d		Quantity of land-fillable HW	[MT/Annum]	-
HW1e		Quantity of Recyclable / utilizable HW	[MT/Annum]	10600
HW2	Contaminated Sites and illegal industrial hazardous waste dumpsites			
HW2a		No of HW dumpsites	[MT/Annum]	None
HW2c		Probable Contaminated Sites	[Nos] / [None]	-
HW3	Authorization by SPCBs/PCCs			
HW3a		No of industries authorized	[Nos] (provide list)	4
HW3b		Display Board of HW Generation in front of Gate	[Nos]	4
HW3	Availability of Common Hazardous Waste TSDF			
HW3a		Common TSDF	[Nos]	No
HW3b		Industries linkage with TSDF	[Exists] / [No] / [Sent to Other District within State]	No
HW4	Linkage of ULBs in District with Common TSDF			
HW4a		ULBs linked to Common TSDFs for Domestic Hazardous Waste	[Nos.]	-

1.5.2 Action Plan Hazardous Waste Management

1.5.2.1 Short Term

S.NO.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1	Capacity building of SPCB.	3 months	State Government/ UPPCB
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement Mechanism in SPCB: Use of technology, Strengthening and effective Public Grievance redressal System. Software development for tracking hazardous waste Performance Audit for TSDFs 	2 months	Department of Environment/ UPPCB
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitution of in-house "Hazardous Waste Incident Response Team" Compulsory Emergency Response Plan for industries Implement immediate response, assessment and remediation by the responsible party. 	3 months	District Administration/ Director of Factories/ Labor Department/ Fire Department/ UPPCB
4	Imposition of Environmental Compensation on default	Weekly	UPPCB
5	Finalise Remediation Objectives as per report submitted by Responsible Party.	3 months	Department of Environment/ UPPCB
6	In-situ treatment or any other treatment of legacy waste where DPR is already prepared.	Upto 1 year or case to case basis	Department of Environment/ UPPCB/ CPCB
7	Identification of legacy waste and preparation of DPR for its treatment.	6 Months after release of fund and acquisition of land	Department of Environment/ UPPCB/ CPCB
8	Installation of TSDF facility if common TSDF is not available within 75 km radius	180 days after allocation of land	District Administration/ Department of Environment/ UPPCB
9	Expansion of existing TSDF if required	180 days after allocation of land	District Administration/ Department of Environment, /UPPCB

1.5.2.2 Long Term

S.NO.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
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1	Hazardous waste recovery, recycling & disposal facility in upcoming industrial estate/Area Submit annual report/Plan for sound disposal of waste to MOEFCC	360 Days	State Government/ District Administration/ UPSIDC/ Development authorities/ Department of Environment/ UPPCB
2	Labour Department to register, impart safe waste handling training and monitor health of workers engaged in waste handling	360 Days	Labour Department/ Director of Factories
3	Impetus for promotion of low cost innovative re-use, reduce techniques, methods.	360 Days	CPCB/UPPCB
4	Notification for buffer zone around TSDF facilities	360 days	District Administration/ Development Authorities
5	Land Allocation for Establishment of new TSDFs Fund Allocation for TSDF.	360 days	District Administration/ Department of Environment/ Department of Industries/ UPPCB
6	Remediation of contaminated sites	2-5 Years	Department of Environment/ District Administration/ UPPCB/ CPCB
7	Compliance of recommendations pertaining to the State as per NGT Orders in OA No. 804/2017 on 12-04-2019	Regular Activity	State Government/ Department of Environment/ UPPCB

1.6 E-Waste Management

Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) is becoming major threat to the whole world. Rapid growth of technology, up-gradation of technical innovations and a high rate of Exchanging old electronic items have led to one of the fastest growing waste in the world. Its toxic emissions mixed with virgin soil and air and causing harmful effects to the entire biota either directly or indirectly. Direct impacts include release of acids, toxic compounds including heavy metals, carcinogenic chemicals and indirect effects such as bio magnification of heavy metals. Many private firms are involved in collecting, dismantling, separation and exporting e-wastes for recyclers. However, strict regulations are currently being followed as on approval of such firms such as e-steward certification by Basel action network in US, they also involved in public

awareness programs. E-Waste consists of end of electrical and electronic equipments and products such as : Refrigerator, Washing machines, Computers and Printers, Televisions, Mobiles, I-pods etc.

1.6.1 Baseline Data for E- Waste Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data Required from Districts
EW1	Status of facilitating authorized collection of E-Waste			
EW1a		Is the citizen able to deposit or provide E-Waste through Toll-free Numbers in the District	[Yes] / [No]	No
EW1c		Collection centers established by ULB in District	[Nos] / [None]	None
EW1d		Collection centers established by Producers or their PROs in the District	[Nos] / [None]	None
EW1e		Does the district have linkage with authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	[Yes] / [No]	No
EW1e		Dealers network to ensure buy-back incentive mechanism put in place	[Yes] / [No]	Yes
EW1f		No authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	[Yes] / [No]	No
EW2	Status of Collection of E-Waste			
EW2a		Authorizing E-Waste collectors	[Nos] / [None]	None
EW2b		Involvement of NGOs	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]	Yes
EW2c		Does Producers have approached NGOs/ Informal Sector for setting up Collection Centers.	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]	No
EW2d		Does ULBs have linkage with authorized Recyclers /	[Yes] / [No]	No

		Dismantlers		
EW4	Control E-Waste related pollution			
EW4a		Does informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of e-waste exists in District	[Yes] / [No]	No
EW4b		Does the administration closed illegal E-Waste recycling in the District	[Yes] / [No]	No
EW4c		No of actions taken to close illegal trading or processing of E-Waste	[Yes] / [No]	No information
EW5	Creation of Awareness on E-Waste handling and disposal			
EW5a		Does PROs / Producers conducted any District level Awareness Campaigns	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]	No
EW5c		Does District Administration conducted any District level Awareness Campaigns	[Yes] / [No] / [Nos]	No

1.6.2 Action Plan for E-Waste Management

S.NO.	Action Points	Timelines	Department/ Agencies
1.	Collection, Segregation and Channelization of e-waste pertaining to orphan products to recyclers/dismantlers	Immediate	Nagar Panchayats
2.	Segregation of E-waste at source from MSW	Ongoing	Nagar Panchayats/ Waste Generator
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure no illegal e-waste processing No dumping of e-waste, HW & other wastes on banks of river No illegal transportation of e-waste. 	Immediate	District Administration /ULBs/UPPCB/RTO
4.	Industrial skill development activities for workers in dismantling and recycling units.	Immediate	Labour Department
5.	Monitoring & Compliance of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) - Authorization issue by CPCB.	Immediate	UPPCB

6.	Information, Education & Communication (IEC) for E-waste Management.	Ongoing	Nagar Panchayats/ UPPCB/ NGOs/Education Department
7.	Authorization to Manufacturers, Dismantlers, Recyclers, Refurbishes and Action against defaulters.	Immediate	UPPCB
8.	Integrated plan for implementation of EWM Rules, 2016.	Immediate	UPPCB
9.	Earmarking or allocation of industrial space or shed for e-waste dismantling/recycling units in industrial clusters	Immediate	Department of Industries
10.	Status of Annual report sent to CPCB		UPPCB
11	Recognition and Registration of workers of dismantling and recycling units.	Immediate	Labor Department
12	Implementation of EPR from producers	Immediate	Department of Industries/UPPCB

Water Quality Management Plan

Domestic Sewage Management
Plan

Industrial Waste Management
Plan

Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control
Board

1 Water Quality Management Plan

Systematic management of water resources is necessary to ensure the required balance between development pressures and the safeguarding of the natural and built environment for future generations. The purpose of Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) is to reduce discharge of pollutants into urban runoff from development projects by reducing or eliminating sources of pollutants, and managing site runoff volumes and flow rates through best Management Practices.

1.1 Baseline Data for Water Quality Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data required from Districts
WQ1	Inventory of water resources in District			
WQ1a		Rivers	[Nos] and [Length in Km]	5 (377.3 km)
WQ1b		Length of Coastline	[in Km]	377.3 km
WQ1c		Nalas/Drains meeting Rivers	[Nos]	172
WQ1d		Lakes / Ponds	[Nos] and [Area in Hectares]	10, 482.19 hectares
WQ1e		Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge in District	[Automatic] (SW1a+IW1b)	-
	Control of Groundwater Water Quality			
WQ2a		Estimated number of bore-wells	[Nos]	576
WQ2b		No of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	[Nos]	173
WQ2c		Number of groundwater polluted areas	[Nos]	0

WQ2d		Groundwater Availability	[adequate] / [not adequate]	adequate
WQ3	Availability of Water Quality Data			
WQ3a		Creation of monitoring cell	[Yes] / [No]	Yes
WQ3b		Access to Surface water and groundwater quality data at DM office	[Available] or [Not available]	Available
WQ4	Control of River side Activities			
WQ4a	Control of River side Activities	River Side open defecation	[Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled] / [no Measures taken]	Partly controlled
WQ4b		Dumping of SW on river banks	[Fully Controlled] / [Partly controlled] / [no Measures taken]	-
WQ4c		Control measures for idol immersion	[Measures taken] / [Measures taken post immersion] / [No Measures taken]	Partly
WQ5	Control of Water Pollution in Rivers			
WQ5a		Percentage of untreated sewage	[%] (automatic SM1g/SM1a)	0
WQ5b		Monitoring of Action Plans for Rejuvenation of Rivers	[Monitored] / [Not monitored] [not applicable]	-
WQ5c		No of directions given to industries for Discharge of Untreated industrial wastewater in last 12 months	[Nos]	-
WQ6	Awareness Activities			
WQ6a		District level campaigns on protection of water	[Nos in previous	-

		quality	year]	
WQ6b	Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan			
WQ6a		Creation of District Oil Spill Crisis Management Group	[Created] / [Not Created]	-
WQ6b		Preparation of District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan	[Created] / [Not Created]	-
WQ7	Protection of Flood plains			
WQ7a		Encroachment of flood plains is regulated.	[Yes] / [No]	Yes
	Rainwater Harvesting			
WQ8a		Action plan for Rain water harvesting	[Implemented] / [Not implemented]	Not implemented

1.2 Domestic Sewage Management Plan

Domestic sewage is generated by domestic activities including toilet, bathroom, clothes washing and kitchen cleaning activities. This sewage water contains high levels of micro-organisms, chemicals (nutrients) and other contaminants capable of causing human illness and adversely impacting on the local environment.

1.2.1 Baseline Data for Domestic Sewage Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data required from Districts
SM1	Inventory of Sewage Management			
SM1a		Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II	[MLD]	0.01

		cities and above		
SM1b		No of Class-II towns and above	[Nos]	0
SM1c		No of Class-I towns and above	[Nos]	0
SM1d		No of Towns needing STPs	[Nos]	0
SM1e		No of Towns STPs installed	[Nos]	0
SM1f		Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers (directly or indirectly)	[MLD]	0
SM1g		Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly)	[Automatic]	0.02
SM1h		Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	[MLD]	0
SM1i		No of industrial townships	[Nos]	0
SW2	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment			
SM2a		% sewage treated in STPs	[Automatic]	0
SM2b		Total available Treatment Capacity	[MLD]	0
SM2c		Additional treatment capacity required	[MLD]	Not estimated
SM3	Adequacy of Sewerage Network			
SM3a		No of ULBs having partial underground	[Nos]	0

		sewerage network		
SM3b		No of towns not having sewerage network	[Nos]	6
SM3c		% population covered under sewerage network	[Automatic]	-

1.2.2 Action Points for Sewage Management

S.No.	Action Point	Timeline	Implementing Department/Agency
A. SEWAGE MANAGEMENT			
2.1.2.1 Short Term Action Point			
1	Estimation of total sewage generation from City/Towns where sewage treatment facility does not exist and preparation of DPR for treatment of sewage	02 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned Nagar Panchayats
2	Measurement of flow & load of all the drains contributing pollution load in Rivers	02 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned Nagar Panchayats
3	Installation of Bar-meshes in the drains & regular cleaning & disposal of Solid Waste from them	03 Months	Concerned Nagar Panchayats
4	Untapped drains to be provided with modular treatment facilities/ In-Situ bio-remediation.	06 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned Nagar Panchayats
5	Completion and commissioning of under construction STPs		U.P. Jal Nigam/ Govt. working Agencies
6	Formulation of Action Plan for long term use of treated water discharged from STPs	03 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam, Irrigation & Concerned Nagar Panchayats in consultation with UPPCB/CPCB
7	Installation of Web Cams & OCEEMS in STPs	03 Month	U.P. Jal Nigam/ Operating Govt. Agencies
8	Formulation of Action Plan for income generation of STPs including installation	03 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam & Nagar Panchayats

S.No.	Action Point	Timeline	Implementing Department/Agency
	of Solar Power Plants, Energy Plantation & sale of sludge and treated water, bio-composting etc.		
9	Obtaining Consent to Operate/Establish and Hazardous Authorization from UPPCB	02 Months	U.P. Jal Nigam/ Operating Govt. Agencies
10	Preparation of DPR for channelization including diversion of sewage generated from household / township / villages to sewer lines and interception of all drains (excluding drains carrying industrial wastewater) for ensuring proper treatment through upcoming STPs.	Within 3 Months	Jal Nigam / Nagar Nigam, Concerned Districts
11	Septage Management in the areas where sewerage network does not exist	Within 6 Months	Nagar Panchayats/Jal Nigam
2.1.2.2 Long Term Action Point			
1	Laying of Sewerage Network & Connection of households to the sewer line in order to utilize the installed capacity of existing STPs	24Months from sanction of DPR	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned Nagar Panchayats
2	Establishment of Sewage Treatment Plants of adequate capacity	24 to 30 Months from sanction of DPR	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned Nagar Panchayats
3	Tapping & diversion of the drains having high sewage load to STPs to be constructed on I&D model	24 to 30 Months from sanction of DPR	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned Nagar Panchayats
4	Infrastructure Development in Irrigation/Horticulture/ Sprinkling/Industrial use etc. and ensuring use of treated water	24 to 30 Months from sanction of DPR	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned Nagar Panchayats
5	Installation of Solar Power Plant & Energy Plantations in the vacant land of STPs	12 Months from sanction of DPR	U.P. Jal Nigam/ Operating Govt. Agencies
6	Installation of supplementary/tertiary treatment system in existing STPs which are not able to achieve discharge norms in	12 Months from sanction of DPR	U.P. Jal Nigam & Concerned Nagar Panchayats

S.No.	Action Point	Timeline	Implementing Department/Agency
	the present system		
7	Treatment of waste water in Rural areas flowing into the river by Bio-remediation/Phyto-remediation/Oxidation Pond etc.	12 Months	Gram Panchayat, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development Departments, Rashtriya Swachhta Mission- Gramin
8	Ensuring ODF in all the villages situated along the river	12 Months	Gram Panchayat, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development Departments, Rashtriya Swachhta Mission- Gramin

2.2 Industrial Wastewater Management Plan

Industrial wastewater is one of the important and major pollution sources of Water. A huge amount of industrial wastewater was discharged into rivers, lakes and coastal areas. This resulted in serious pollution problems in the water environment and causes negative effects to the eco-system and human's life. There are many types of industrial wastewater based on different industries and contaminants. Each sector produces its own particular combination of pollutants.

2.2.1 Baseline Data for Industrial Wastewater Management: NOT APPLICABLE

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data required from Districts
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IWW1	Inventory of industrial wastewater Generation in District			
IWW1a		No of Industries discharging wastewater	Nos	
IWW1b		Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	[MLD]	
IWW1c		Quantity of treated IWW discharged into Nalas / Rivers	[MLD]	
IWW1d		Quantity of un-treated or partially treated IWW discharged into lakes	(MLD)	
IWW1e		Prominent Type of Industries	[Agro based/ Textile dye / Metallurgical] / Pharma / Surface treatment/ Chemical/ Distilleries/ Sugar Mills/ Pesticides/ Power plants/ Mining/ Automobile)	
IWW1f		Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	Nos/ No CETFs	
IWW2	Status of compliance by Industries in treating wastewater			
IWW2a		No of Industries meeting Standards	[Nos]	
IWW2b		No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	Nos	

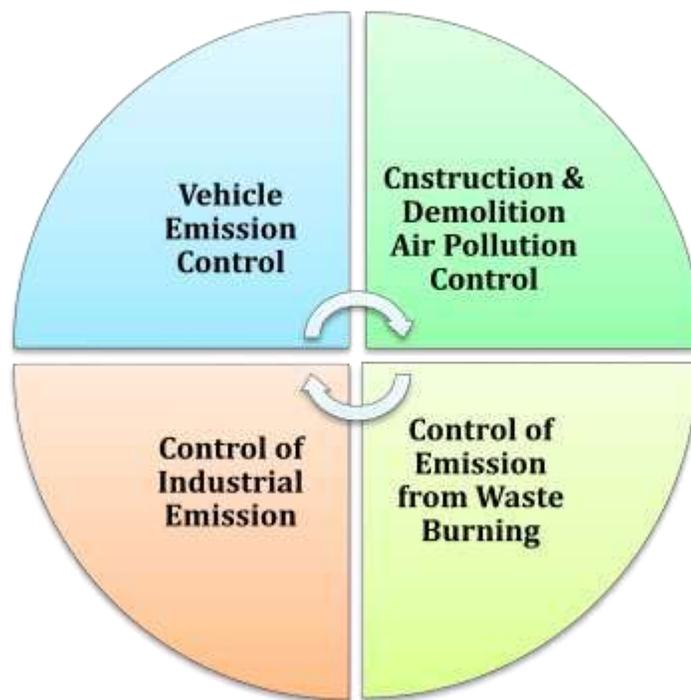
IWW2c		No of complaints received or number of recurring complaints against industrial pollution in last 3 months	Nos	
AWW4	Status of Action taken for not meeting discharge standards			
IWW4a		No industries closed for exceeding standards in last 3 months	Nos	
IWW4b		No of industries where Environmental Compensation was imposed By SPCBs	Nos	

2.2.2 Action Point for Industrial Waste Management: NOT APPLICABLE

S.No.	Action Point	Timeline	Implementing Department/Agency
2.2.2.1 Short Term Action Point			
1	Re-inventorisation of Water Polluting Industries in the catchment area of the drains and their status with respect to consent, installation of ETP, adequacy of ETP and final discharge point		
2	Monitoring of water polluting industries and ensuring closure of industries which are operating without consent or non-compliant		
3	Installation of OCEEMS, Flow Meter & Web Cams in large and medium category of GPs with connectivity to the server of CPCB and UPPCB		
4	Closure and legal action against the illegal water polluting industries operating in non-confirming /residential areas		
2.2.2.2 Long Term Action Point			

1	Adoption of cleaner technologies by water polluting industrial sectors having major impact on water quality of the river. for eg. – Electroplating, Dyeing, Pulp & Paper industries etc.		
2	Imposing stringent norms in Distillery, Pulp & Paper, Slaughter House & Tannery sectors		
3	Reducing abstraction of ground water by reuse/recycle of treated effluent by installation of additional treatment facilities & process improvement		
4	Use of treated effluent from CETPs for industrial and irrigation purposes		
5	Up gradation of existing ETPs by installation of Auto-Chemical Dosing System for Physico-Chemical Treatment in Textile, Electroplating, Chrome Recovery System etc. & Mechanical Sludgeewatering System		

Air Quality Management Plan



**Uttar Pradesh Pollution
Control Board**

2 Air Quality Management Plan

Air quality affects our health, the livability of our cities and towns, and our environment. Air pollution, particularly from human activity, can cause health problems that affect the heart and lungs, and can cause cancer. Even short-term exposure to air pollution can cause health problems. Children, the elderly and people with existing heart and lung conditions are especially affected by air pollution.

Air quality management refers to all the activities a regulatory authority undertakes to help protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of air pollution. There is a continuous review and assessment of goals and strategies based on their effectiveness. All parts of this process are informed by **scientific research** that provides air quality managers with essential understanding of how pollutants are emitted, transported and transformed in the air and their effects on human health and the environment.

3.1 Baseline Data for Air Quality Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data required from Districts
AQ1	Availability of Air Quality Monitoring Network in District			
AQ1a		Manual Air Quality monitoring stations of SPCBs /CPCB	[Nos] / [None]	None
AQ1c		Automatic monitoring stations Operated by SPCBs / CPCB	[Nos] / [None]	None
AQ2	Inventory of Air Pollution			

	Sources			
AQ2a		Identification of prominent air polluting sources	[Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [Unpaved Roads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [Brick Kiln] / [Industrial Estate] / [Others] (Multiple selection)	None
AQ2b		No of Non-Attainment Cities	[Nos / [None]	None
AQ2c		Action Plans for non-attainment cities	[Prepared] / [Not yet prepared]	Not yet prepared
AQ3	Availability of Air Quality Monitoring Data at DMs Office			
AQ3a		Access to air quality data from SPCBs & CPCB through Dashboard	[Available] / [Not yet Available]	Not yet available
AQ4	Control of Industrial Air Pollution			
AQ4a		No of Industries meeting Standards	[Nos]	No information
AQ4b		No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	[Nos]	No information
AQ5	Control of Non-industrial Air Pollution sources			
AQ5a		Control open burning of Stubble -during winter	[Nos]	No information

AQ5b		Control Open burning of Waste - Nos of actions Taken	[Nos]	No information
AQ5c		Control of forest fires	[SOP available] / [No SoP]	No information
AQ5d		Vehicle pollution check centers	[%covered]	No information
AQ5e		Dust Suppression Vehicles	[% covered]	No information
AQ6	Development of Air Pollution complaint redressal system			
AQ6a		Mobile App / Online based air pollution complaint redressing system of SPCBs.	[Available] / [Not available]	Not available

3.2 Action Plan for Air Quality Management Plan

3.2.1 Vehicle emission control

3.2.1.2 Short Term Action Plan			
i	Launch extensive drive against polluting vehicles for ensuring strict compliance	Within one month	R.T.O/Traffic Police
ii	Launch public awareness campaign for air pollution control, vehicle maintenance, minimizing use of personal vehicles, lane discipline, etc.	Daily	R.T.O/ Traffic Police
iii	Prevent parking of vehicles in the non-designated areas	As regular activity	Traffic Police/ Nagar Nigam
iv	Prepare & implement action plan to check fuel adulteration and random monitoring of fuel quality data	30 days	District Supply Officer/Oil companies

v	Prepare & implement plan for widening of roads and improvement of infrastructure for decongestion of road	90 days	Nagar Nigam
vi	Steps for promoting battery operated vehicles including establishment of charging stations.	120 days	Transport Department/Nagar Nigam & Development Authorities
vii	Install weigh in motion bridges at the borders of cities/towns and States to prevent overloading of vehicles	180 days	Transport Department
viii	Installation of remote sensor based PUC system	180 days	Traffic Police

3.2.2 Other Steps to control Air Pollution

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
3.2.2.1 Long Term Action Plan			
i)	Dead Bodies of Animals should be disposed through proper treatment facility like rendering plant etc.	360 days	Nagar Panchayats
ii)	Tree Plantation for mitigation of air pollution based open location of pollution sources and Windrose data	360 days	Forest department/Development Authority/IMD/Regional Office & UPPCB
3.2.2.2 Short Term Action Plan			
i)	Air Quality Index to be calculated and disseminated to the people through website and other media (on maximum fortnightly basis for manually operated monitoring stations and real time basis for continuous monitoring stations	15days, and thereafter, continue as regular activity	U.P. Pollution Control Board
ii)	Establish an Air Quality Management Division at SPCB/PCC Head Quarters to	30 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board

	oversee air quality management activities in the State and interact with CPCB		
iii)	Set-up and publicize helpline in the city/town as well as SPCB/PCC HQ for complaints against reported non-compliance	30 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
iv)	Engage with concerned authorities on continual basis for maximizing coverage of LPG/PNG for domestic and commercial cooking with target of 100% coverage (<i>Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala+ Yojana in urban areas</i>)	30 days	District Supply Officer
v)	Monitoring of DG sets and action against violations. Fine should be imposed on defaulters.	30 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board,
vi)	Street vendors are to be controlled strictly in respect of removing their wastes and debris before leaving the site of operation	30 days	Nagar Nigam /Development Authorities
vii)	Complete ban on littering of streets with municipal solid wastes (MSW). Segregation & source collection at source of MSW to be implemented.	30 days	Nagar Panchayats/Development Authorities
viii)	If Air Quality Index found severe or above grade, ensure availability of masks to public for protection.	90 days	Nagar Panchayats

3.2.3 Control of air pollution from constructions and demolition activities

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
i)	Enforcement of Construction & Demolition Rules 2016. Fine should be imposed on	15 days , and thereafter,	

	defaulting units.	continue as regular activity	
ii)	Control measures for fugitive emissions from material handling, conveying and screening operations through water sprinkling, curtains, barriers and dust suppression units;		
iii)	Ensure carriage of construction material in closed/covered vessels		
iv)	All construction areas must be covered to avoid dispersion of particulate matter	30 days	Nagar Nigam/Development Authorities

3.2.4 Control of emissions from biomass/crop residue/garbage/municipal solid waste burning

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
i)	Launch extensive drive against open burning of bio-mass, crop residue, garbage, leaves, etc.	90 days	Nagar Panchayats
ii)	Regular check and control of burning of municipal solid wastes and use of fire extinguisher for control of fire in municipal solid waste and bio mass.		Nagar Panchayats
iii)	Proper collection of horticulture waste (bio-mass) and its disposal following composting-cum-gardening approach		Nagar Panchayats
iv)	Ensure ban on burning of agriculture waste and crop residues and its implementation	180 days	Agriculture Department & U.P. Pollution Control Board
v)	Door to Door collection of segregated waste by agency and then its disposal directly in plant without dumping it on land.	90 days	Nagar Panchayats

vi)	Establishment of composting pits in Parks for management of biodegradable waste.	90 days	Nagar Panchayats
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3.2.5 Action Points for Control of Industrial Emissions

3.2.5.1 Long Term Action Plan			
Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
i)	Conversion of natural draft brick kilns to induced draft using zigzag technique in a phased manner (only for NCR)	360 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
ii)	Installation of appropriate air pollution control devices in factory units/industries.	180 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
iii)	Development of mobile facility/van for continuous ambient air quality monitoring for different localities.	360 days	Nagar Panchayats
3.2.5.2 Short Term Action Plan			
Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeframe for implementation	Action Required to be Taken by Responsible Departments
I.	Identification of brick kilns and their regular monitoring including use of designated fuel, and closure of unauthorized units	60 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
II.	Monitoring of industrial emission including real time online monitoring through OCEMS (Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System) and live camera feed and to take action against non-complying industrial units	60 days, and thereafter, regular activity	U.P. Pollution Control Board
III.	Bank guarantee should be taken for the compliance of conditions imposed in CTO/CTE for control of Environmental Pollution from industries. The bank guarantee shall be forfeited in case of any violation. Verification of these conditions to be carried out by UPPCB/selected Third Party Institutions/Quality control agencies etc.	60 days, and thereafter, regular activity	U.P. Pollution Control Board
IV.	Installation of web cams and OCEMS in Grossly Polluting Industries.	60 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
V.	Power plant controls -implement stricter NOx and SO2 standards with continuous monitoring	60 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
VI.	Stricter dust control on stone crushers	60 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board
VII.	Introduce and implement stringent PM10 and PM2.5 norms in industries through installations of wet scrubbers	60 days	U.P. Pollution Control Board

Other Management Plan

Mining Activity Management Plan

Noise Pollution Management Plan

Uttar Pradesh Pollution
Control Board

4 Other Management Plan

4.1 Mining Activity Management plan

4.1.1 Baseline Data for Mining Activity Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data required from Districts
MI1a	Inventory of Mining in District			
MI1a	Mineable areas for River sand ore available in Pachaira, Navraspur River Bed in tehsil Loni	Type of Mining Activity	[Sand Mining] / [Iron Ore] / [Bauxite] / [Coal] / Other [specify] Multiple selection in order of magnitude of operations	River side sand mining
MI1b		No of Mining licenses given in the District	[Nos]	4
MI1c		Area covered under mining	[Sq Km]	0.21 sq km
MI1d		Area of District	[Sq Km]	2895 sq km
MI1e		Sand Mining / stone quarries	[Yes] / [No]	Yes
MI1f		Area of sand Mining	[River bed] / [Estuary] / [Non - river deposit]	River bed
MI2	Compliance to Environmental Conditions			
MI2a		No of Mining areas meeting Environmental Clearance Conditions	[Nos]	No information
MI2b		No of Mining areas meeting Consent Conditions of SPCBs / PCCs	[Nos]	No information
MI3a	Mining related environmental Complaints			
MI3b		No of pollution related complaints against Mining Operations in last 1 year	[Nos]	Not reported

MI4	Action against non-complying mining activity			
MI4a		No of Mining operations suspended for violations to environmental norms	[Nos]	No
MI4b		No of directions issued by SPCBs	[Nos]	No

4.1.2 Action Points for Land Degradation - Mining

Sr. No.	Action Points	Timeline	Concerned Department
1.	Adoption of sustainable and systematic mining practices	Regular Activities	Mining Dept.
2.	Enforcing strict control measures against air pollution.	Immediate	UPPCB
3.	Enforcing strict control measures against water pollution	Regular Activities	UPPCB
4.	Establishment of green belt in and around mining lease areas and planting of rows of trees along roadsides to hold the spread of dust over larger areas	Regular Activities	Mine Consent / Forest Dept.
5.	Adoption of appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures in the mining lease area to hold run-off and increase infiltration.	Regular Activities	Concerned Mines /Mining Dept.
6.	Stabilization and consolidation of inactive dumps through engineering and vegetative measures	1 Year	Concerned Mines /Mining Dept.
7.	Strict implementation of reclamation and rehabilitation measures both within and outside the mining lease areas	Regular Activities	Concerned Mines /Mining Dept.

4.2 Noise Pollution Management Plan: NOT APPLICABLE

4.2.1 Baseline Data for Noise Pollution Management

No.	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome	Data required from Districts
NP1	Availability Monitoring equipment			
NP1a		No. of noise measuring devices with district administration	Nos/ None	
NP1b		No. of noise measuring devices with SPCBs	Nos/None	
NP2	Capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities			
NP2a		capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities	[Available/ Not available]	
NP2	Management of Noise related complaints			
NP2a		No of complaints received on noise pollution in last 1 year	[Nos]	
NP2b		No of complaints redressed	Nos	
NP3	Compliance to ambient noise standards		[Regular Activity/ Occasional/ Never]	
NP3a		Implementation of Ambient noise standards in residential and silent zones	[carried out / not carried out]	
NP3b		Noise monitoring study in district	[Installed/ Partial/ Not Installed]	
NP3c		Sign boards in towns and cities in silent zones		

4.2.2 Action Points for Noise Pollution : NOT APPLICABLE

S.No.	Action Points	Timeline	Concerned Department
1.	Impose restrictions in traffic hours		
2.	To restrict the vehicular honking		
3.	Impose restrictions of operating hours for various urban functional zones		
4.	Establish suitable buffer zones around residential areas in order to insulate from noise emanating areas such as commercial, industrial, road, railway traffic, etc.		
5.	Impose restriction on any sound creating activities in the silent zone		
6.	Enforce the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules. 2000		
7.	A loud speaker or a public address system shall not be used except after obtaining written permission from the authority		
8.	A loudspeaker/ any other musical instrument or a public address system shall not be used at night (between 10.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m.)		
9.	No person shall use, operate or permit the use or operation of a loud speaker in any public places or within distance of 200 meters from any public places or in any place of public entertainment.		

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan

**Uttar Pradesh Pollution
Control Board**

B. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan

Planning for climate change impacts needs to be made an integral part of regular development process with major focus on water availability, natural resources protection and restoration,

Climate Resilience is the ability of an ecosystem or community to survive disruption to their normal ways of life and to anticipate, adapt, and flourish in the face of climate change impacts sustainable farm practices, livelihoods security, education and skills training, healthcare, social welfare, financial inclusion, and maintenance of critical infrastructure. There are multiple co-benefits of climate adaptation strategies for various development priorities as well as in many areas there are benefits of cost reduction and protection of life and property.

To ensure the District Plan by DPC is addressing risks of disruption to local society, economy and environment, a climate vulnerability assessment followed by adaptation strategies need to be built into the plan. There may be need for new approaches, methods, tools and funding for some aspects of resilience to fulfill the additionality of climate action on top of regular development plan.

District requires an integrated bottom-up planning, inter-departmental policy convergence, and coordination between high-level experts and middle-to-junior-level functionaries on specific issues. Plan should include specific policy responses in a broader development framework to empower the society's current vulnerability sections.

Government of India and United Nation's SDGs has already provided a framework in which mantras of "*Convergence*" and "*Leaving No-one behind*" are mentioned to involve each and every section of society including bio-diversity and prioritizing the most adversely and immediately affected sections of society.

A comprehensive approach needs to be adopted to address the issue of Climate change and for development of an **Adaptation Plan**.

- Planning and implementation of flexible measures based on changing weather pattern and local climatic behavior to cater local needs/situations.

- Inclusion of most under represented or excluded sections of society which face high risks and the most adverse impacts of climate change by adopting the convergence of policies and schemes in collaboration with various departments and other stakeholders to ensure inclusive development by fulfilling their basic requirements of health, services, clean water, livelihood security, maintenance of critical infrastructure and social welfare overall.
- To prevent and reduce the impacts of changed or a changing climate a preventive management plan needs to be developed and to ensure the preparedness of a district to face the upcoming challenges of further climate change.

1. Strategy to prepare an Adaptation plan

- Prepare district climate risk profile- Topography, Hydrology and climate impacts, Poverty status, adaptive capacity and vulnerability
- As “Transformation of Aspirational Districts” (TAD) initiative started by Government of India that includes 8 districts of the state, that aims to remove heterogeneity through priority focus given to each district’s strength, low hanging fruits and priorities as a way to effectively transform them. In the same manner taking reference to that progress of all the district of the state to be assessed on 5 major criterias:
 - Health and nutrition
 - Education
 - Basic infrastructure
 - Agriculture and water resources
 - Financial inclusion and skill development
- To be assessed on above mentioned criterias, adaptation plan against climate change to be planned for key priorities area which are:
 - Drinking water sufficiency
 - Agriculture and livestock resilience
 - Livelihood options and security
 - Nutrition and access to healthcare
 - Access to information, local R&D, and knowledge

- Disaster risk reduction and critical infrastructure
- Forests, wildlife and land use
- Governance capacity of Municipalities and PRIs to address climate risks
- Gaps assessed and new strategies are proposed to in order to integrate climate resilience in district governance through convergence, customization. Continuous monitoring, evaluation and adjustment is essential to ensure strategies are kept relevant to the district's needs and situation.

1.1 Action Point for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plan

S.No.	ACTION POINT	DISCRIPTION	Timeframe for implementation	Responsible Departments
1.	Drinking Water Sufficiency	<p>(i) Assessment of existing and future water requirements in the district along with mapping of water sources for existing and projected deficit;</p> <p>(ii) Participatory development of a district water conservation and usage guidance document for community participation and inter-departmental convergence in planning, implementation and monitoring of water-works;</p> <p>(vi) Integrated monitoring and communications plan to keep track of groundwater and surface water availability at block and GP levels;</p> <p>(vii) Engaging stakeholders from private sector philanthropy and NGOs for coordinated planning and investment of resources to enhance water availability at the district level.</p>		
2.	Agriculture Productivity and Livestock Resilience	<p>(i) Focus needs to be on climate suitability, efficient use and quality of farm input elements and livestock including native resilient seeds, fertilisers and livestock breeds to meet farmer nutrition needs and target income;</p> <p>(ii) Ensuring water to each farm through regular,</p>		

		<p>rigorous & participatory evaluation of all options such as watershed development, canals and minor irrigation projects or traditional water tanks rejuvenation;</p> <p>(iii) Ensuring real access to cost-effective, innovative farm equipment and farming methods suitable to the district's average farm size and inputs availability, respectively;</p> <p>(iv) Ensuring access to locally-relevant knowledge of value-added, arid zone agri-pastoral farm forestry options in the form of organic fruit trees, high-value crops, climate-resilient indigenous seeds, horticulture, animal husbandry, poultry, fisheries, et al that would thrive in changing climate conditions;</p> <p>(v) Making provision for required extension and financial services as well as subsidised/low-cost RE-powered storage infrastructure;</p> <p>(vi) Risk response measures for reducing risks from climate impacts as well as for comprehensive compensation/ quick relief to affected farmers;</p> <p>(viii) Encouraging clustering of small plots and farmer cooperatives/SHGs for achieving economies of scale through integrated dryland agriculture, seed banks and livestock rearing;</p> <p>(ix) Promoting local agro-economy based small and</p>		
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		medium enterprises for quick, low-cost and customised supply of organic farm inputs as well as marketing of organic farm products.		
3.	Livelihood Options and Income Security	<p>(i) Livelihood, access to food and water, and rural healthcare need coordinated, complementary and mutually informed interventions to address distress migration. Additionally, district priority livelihood development planning required in participatory and exhaustive evaluation of options;</p> <p>(ii) Survey required of villages prone to migration every cropping season for urgent interventions regarding food and water security, healthcare as well as interim livelihoods/ unemployment benefit. This includes support to ensure eligibility for livelihood oriented schemes such as MGNREGS;</p> <p>(iii) District-level livelihood transition planning is needed till local economy with secondary livelihoods and SMEs picks up as well as agriculture becomes climate-resilient. This includes interim jobs/ seasonal livelihoods, daily wage labour, migration helpdesk and unemployment benefit;</p> <p>(iv) Promotion of local enterprises at micro and small scale through required infrastructure, financial services, market access and skills training. This will enable</p>	.	

		<p>successful implementation of schemes in sectors identified as priority, viz. agriculture and allied livelihoods, marketing of agro produce, solar panels and irrigation systems;</p> <p>(v) Resilient breeds of livestock to be promoted for enterprise and nutrition as well as animals let loose under anna pratha be utilised for marketable products by dairy and manure entrepreneurs;</p> <p>(vi) Encourage competition in purchase of farmers produce, especially vegetables, fruits and flowers to end consumers for higher returns and livelihood creation;</p> <p>(vii) Banks in the district to be sensitised for benefits to their business from inclusion and nurturing of financial finesse in local population. Preferred status in banking and financial services to be given to ventures involving local farmers.</p>		
4.	Nutrition and Access to Healthcare	<p>(i) Focus of nutrition and food security programs to be on locally diverse food systems and native foods for resilience and health as well as streamlining of government processes to ensure timely and adequate access to nutritious food by seeking families across the district;</p> <p>(ii) Mechanism to disseminate information, including in interiors, at every seasonal change regarding projected weather and vector issues</p>		

		<p>along with remedies and preventive measures;</p> <p>(iii) Healthcare facilities, including traditional medicines and systems, of a wide variety to be made available to complement government health schemes in a cost-effective way covering 100% of the population;</p> <p>(iv) Preferred status to organic farmers and consumers through social welfare, free education to children, healthcare, market access and retirement income incentives to promote organic farming;</p> <p>(v) Encouraging optimal use of space and time through women SHGs growing nutritious foods and cooking in schools, anganwadis, offices, and other public spaces;</p> <p>(vi) Forest produce with nutritious value and availability to be preserved.</p>		
5.	Ecological Balance	<p>(i) Development and land use plans to be integrated with sustainable development goals (SDGs) through participatory processes for restoring balance;</p> <p>(ii) Open, inclusive, transparent and recurring consultations in regional language to ensure public concerns to land use change and natural resource exploitation are incorporated in district policy;</p> <p>(iii) Livelihood development investments to be informed</p>		

		by local preferences and skills with preference to sustainable micro and small enterprises;		
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District Environment Management Plan

**Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control
Board**

C. BIO-diversity Conservation Plan

1. Introduction

Biodiversity encompasses the variety of all life on earth including terrestrial, marine and aquatic ecosystems. It includes diversity at three levels: Genetic Diversity (within species), Species Diversity (between species) and Ecosystem Diversity (between ecosystems).

Biodiversity is essential for human survival and well being. It forms the core of all development actions since it provides food, fodder, medicines, water, clean air and other goods and services.

2. Uttar Pradesh at a Glance

It is the fourth largest (area wise) and most populous state in the country. On 3.7% of the total area of the country, Uttar Pradesh supports 16.49% of the human population of India and about 12% of the livestock population. The population density in the state is 828 persons per km².

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. The state is well drained by a number of rivers-the Ganga, Yamuna, Ramganga, Gomti, Ghaghra, Gandak, Chambal, Betwa, Ken, Son etc.

The total forest/tree cover is 21,720 sq. km. which represents 9.01% of the total geographical area of the state. The recorded forest area is 16,583 km² which is 6.88% of the state's geographical area. The state is home to one National Park and 24 wildlife sanctuaries. Latest Remote Sensing Applications Center (RSAC) records show that U.P. has 1445,178 ha area (4.8% of its geographical area) as wetlands.

About 2881 species of plants are recorded from Uttar Pradesh which is about 6.34% of the total species of India. The National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources has recorded about 115 species of fish in U.P. from 20 rivers. Out of this, 109 are native fishes and 06 are exotic fishes.

3. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

The Biological Diversity Act 2002 No. 18 of 2003 was passed on 5th February, 2003. The Act provides for conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources, knowledge and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

For implementing the provisions of Biological Diversity Act, Hon'ble NGT have also issued the directions given at Sl. No. 11 is as stated below:

"In above background, having considered the submissions made by the learned counsels, we direct as follows:

- (i) The Chief Secretaries of all the States, where the defaults are continuing, may consider giving a warning to the Panchayat Secretaries for their past failures, recording the same in their service record and give direction to the officers who are responsible for the job

to ensure compliance with 100% constitution of BMCs and PBRs by 31.01.2020 failing which coercive measures may have to be considered against them. The Chief Secretaries may evolve a mechanism for ensuring a monthly meeting to be attended by the Chairman and Member Secretaries of State Biodiversity Boards, Secretaries, Panchayat, Environment and Forest starting from September, 2019.

- (ii) The States will be accountable for the defaults and required to deposit a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs per month each from 01.02.2020 with the CPCB to be utilized for restoration of the environment. The States will be at liberty to recover the said amount from the persons committing the default.
- (iii) The MoEF&CC and National Biodiversity Authority may hold a review meeting every month from September 2019 till the above task is completed.
- (iv) The MoEF&CC may file a compliance report after collecting the necessary data from all the States on or before 15.02.2020. The Monitoring Committee of the MoEF&CC may oversee the quality of PBRs on sample basis by evolving a suitable mechanism”.

In this context, following letters were issued by Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. to Principal Secretary, Panchayati Raj Dept, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh and Principal Secretary, Nagar Vikas Vibhag, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh regarding constitution of BMCs and preparing PBRs at every local body:

- (i) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 96/10-7 dt. 27-08-2019 to Principal Secretary, Nagar Vikas Vibhag, Govt. of U.P.
- (ii) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 97/10-7 dt. 27-08-2019 to Principal Secretary, Panchayati Raj Vibhag, Govt. of U.P.
- (iii) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 158/10-7 dt. 20-09-2019 to Principal Secretary, Panchayati Raj Vibhag, Govt. of U.P.
- (iv) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 159/10-7 dt. 20-09-2019 to Principal Secretary, Nagar Vikas Vibhag, Govt. of U.P.
- (v) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 191/10-7 dt. 04-10-2019 to Principal Secretary, Nagar Vikas Vibhag, Govt. of U.P.
- (vi) Principal Secretary, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of U.P. issued by letter no. 192/10-7 dt. 04-10-2019 to Principal Secretary, Panchayati Raj Dept., Govt. of U.P.

As per the sub-section (1) of Section 41 of Biological Diversity Act, 2002, every local body (Panchyati Raj Vibhag and Nagar Vikas Vibhag) shall constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) within its area.

As per the provisions of Biological Diversity Rules- 22(6) the People's Biodiversity Register” means a Register shall contain comprehensive information on

availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal or any other use or any other traditional knowledge associated with them.

The People's Biodiversity Registers shall be documented by the BMCs constituted by the Panchayati Raj Vibhag at Gram Panchayat level/Block Panchayat level and Nagar Vikas Vibhag at Nagar Nigam, Nagar Palika Parishad and Nagar Panchayat level. The Divisional Forest Officer of the respective divisions will facilitate and provide technical support to Gram Vikas Adhikari and Nagar Vikas Adhikari in constituting BMCs and Preparing PBRs.

For implementing the provisions of Biological Diversity Act and the directions issued by Hon'ble NGT, the Short Term & Long Term Action points for District Environmental Committee are summarized below.

4. Action Points for Bio-diversity Conservation

4.1 Short Term Action Point:

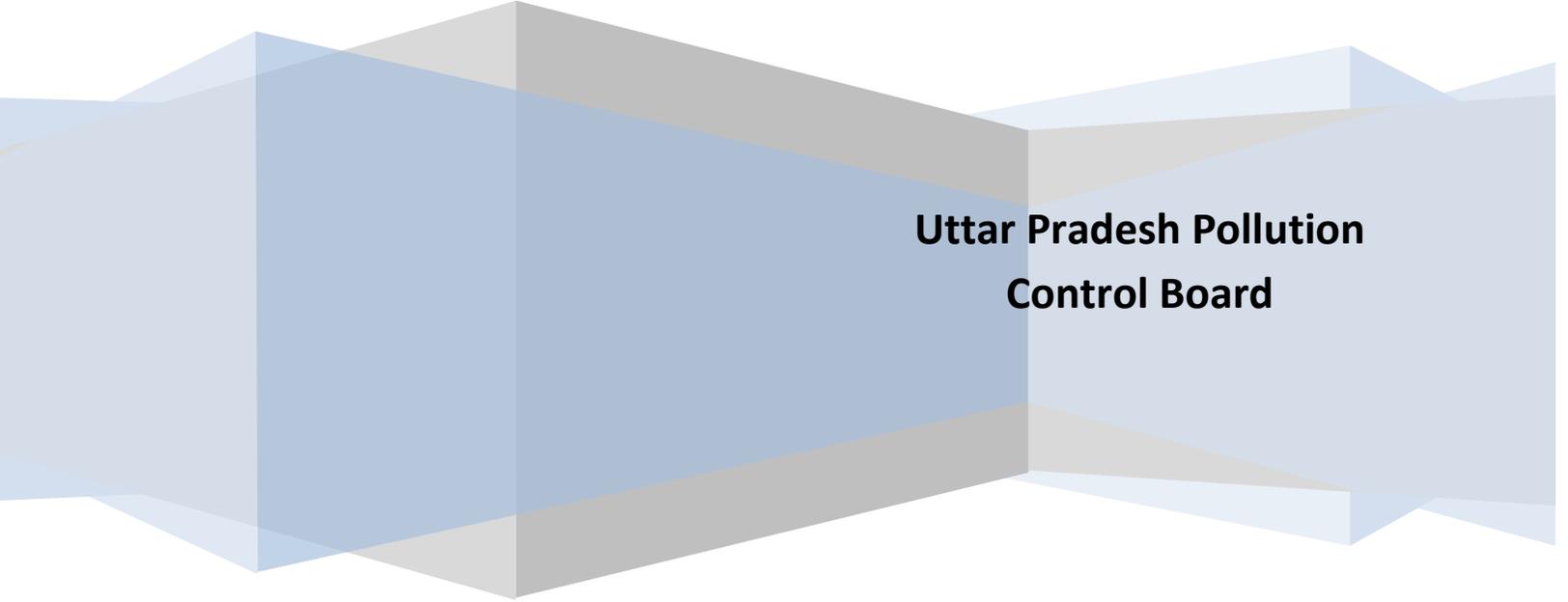
Sr. No.	Action Point	Timeline	Departments
1	Every local body shall constitute a Biodiversity Management Committee within its area.	Immediate	Nagar Panchayats
2	The Biodiversity Management Committee will also be involved in documentation of biodiversity (PBR, People's Biodiversity Register) and associated traditional knowledge (TK).	Immediate	Dist. Administration
3	Maintain data about local Vaidis and practitioners using biological resources.	Immediate	AYUSH
4	Gram Panchayat Adhikari/Nagar Vikas Adhikari will organize regular meetings within a village setting.	Immediate	Panchayati Raj
5	Organize training of members in identification and collection of data on biological resources and traditional knowledge programmes for capacity building.	Immediate	Forest Dept.
6	It is also important to involve the experts and students of school/colleges in the process of preparing PBRs.	Immediate	Dept. of Education

4.2 Long Term Action Points:

Sr. No.	Action Point	Timeline	Departments
1	The Biodiversity Management Committee will also be involved in revalidating of People's Biodiversity Register and associated traditional knowledge	Continuous	Dist. Administration
2	Maintain register containing information about details of access of biological resources and traditional knowledge granted.	Continuous	Forest Dept.
3	Levying charges by way of collection fees for accessing/ collecting bio-resources for commercial purpose within its area of jurisdiction, as per the Act.	Continuous	Dist. Administration /Forest Dept.
4	Documenting PBRs will also help to stop illegal access of bio-resources within its area of jurisdiction and empower the local communities, making them aware of their rights, as well as conserving biodiversity for their future as well.	Continuous	Forest Dept./ Horticulture



**Monitoring
Mechanism
Plan**



**Uttar Pradesh Pollution
Control Board**

D. Monitoring Mechanism Plan

Hon'ble NGT in O.A. 606/2018 vide order dated 26-04-2019 directed Chief Secretary, U.P. to monitor the compliance, Develop Monitoring mechanism & Submit Quarterly compliance. Further, in this regard, **Three Tier Monitoring Mechanism** was adopted by State & Dedicated monitoring portal www.upecp.in was developed, which will follow the "convergence" approach even at monitoring level. The monitoring mechanism is divided into 3 steps.

- 1- **District Environment Committee(D.E.C)** constituted under District Magistrates and Convenor is District Forest Officer, in the 1st week of every month meeting will be conducted with D.E.C. members, and information will be furnished to the D.F.O. by the officials of the concerned Departments, which will be uploaded on the *upecp.in* portal by DSTO with the help of NIC centre.
 - (a) **District Environment Committee under Commissioner** will review the uploaded information and verify by 2nd week of the month.
- 2- **Review by State Level Committees (SLC)** information uploaded by DSTO that has been reviewed by District Environment Committee under Commissioner will be Queried & approved by SLC by the 3rd week of the month.
- 3- **Review under Chief Secretary** information will be compiled by SLC from the portal uploaded by all districts of Uttar Pradesh and will be presented to the Chief Secretary which is reviewed by 4th week of every month.

1. Proposal for Establishment of District Monitoring Cell & Control Room

Districts having stretches of critically polluted rivers have been earmarked for development of Monitoring Cell and Control Room under NMCG. There are total 9 Monitoring cell and control rooms have been proposed to be set up in 9 districts. Similarly, District Administration need to identify other major issues regarding monitoring of pollution related concerns in the district. To assess the current status and formulating of major actions to be taken in order to mitigate those issues, by implementing stringent monitoring protocol. It is important to build a strong network for monitoring. Thus, in order to strengthen the existing network, stringent monitoring at district level is required to be done at regular intervals and it same has to be sincerely monitored to identify the violators.

2. Roles and Responsibility of Monitoring Cell & Control Room

- To analyze the data received.
- To co-ordinate with all different departments under the control room and disseminate information as and when required.
- To issue alerts regarding non-functioning of OCEMS and Web cameras.
- To prepare report and send to competent authority
- Prepare daily reports on basis of data received.

3. Current status of Water Sampling Stations Network in the District and further proposal

CURRENT STATUS OF WATER SAMPLING POINTS		PROPOSED WATER SAMPLING POINTS	
Number of Places	Number of Points	Number of Places	Number of Points

