



पर्यावरण व वातावरणीय  
बदल विभाग,  
महाराष्ट्र शासन



Majhi  
Vasundhara  
Abhiyan  
MY EARTH

**TOOLKIT**  
for  
**Desktop assessment**





**A **unique integrated** first ever exercise by Environment and Climate Change Department, Government of Maharashtra for urban and rural areas:**

- To encourage active participation in different climate change mitigation initiatives in a timely and innovative manner.**
- To identify dynamic and incremental/scalable measures towards sustainable environment through replication.**



## Table of contents

| S.I. | Content                                 | Page number |
|------|---|-------------|
| 1    | Timeline                                | <u>4</u>    |
| 2    | Data collection mechanism               | <u>6</u>    |
| 3    | Points to remember                      | <u>8</u>    |
| 4    | Documentation required & Marking system | <u>16</u>   |
| 5    | Evaluation mechanism                    | <u>74</u>   |
| 6    | Schemes to be tie up                    | <u>80</u>   |



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# Timeline



## Timeline

**2<sup>nd</sup> Oct. 2020 to  
31<sup>st</sup> Mar. 2021**

- Abhiyaan period ( 6 Months )
- Work done status
  - Final work done status report submission – 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> of April, 2021

**1<sup>st</sup> Apr. 2021 to  
31<sup>st</sup> May 2021**

- Performance evaluation based on desktop assessment as per the toolkit
- Direct Observation by Third Party Agency
- Citizen Feedback

**5<sup>th</sup> June 2021**

- Award Distribution on World Environment Day



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# Data collection mechanism





## Data collection mechanism

- MIS link will be shared on Majhi Vasundhara Website i.e. <https://majhivasundhara.in> – the ULB/PRI will have to submit their performance/activity details in the MIS as prescribed in the toolkit.
- The ULBs/PRI needs to keep all original copies of document. The department can ask for proof anytime.



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# Points to remember



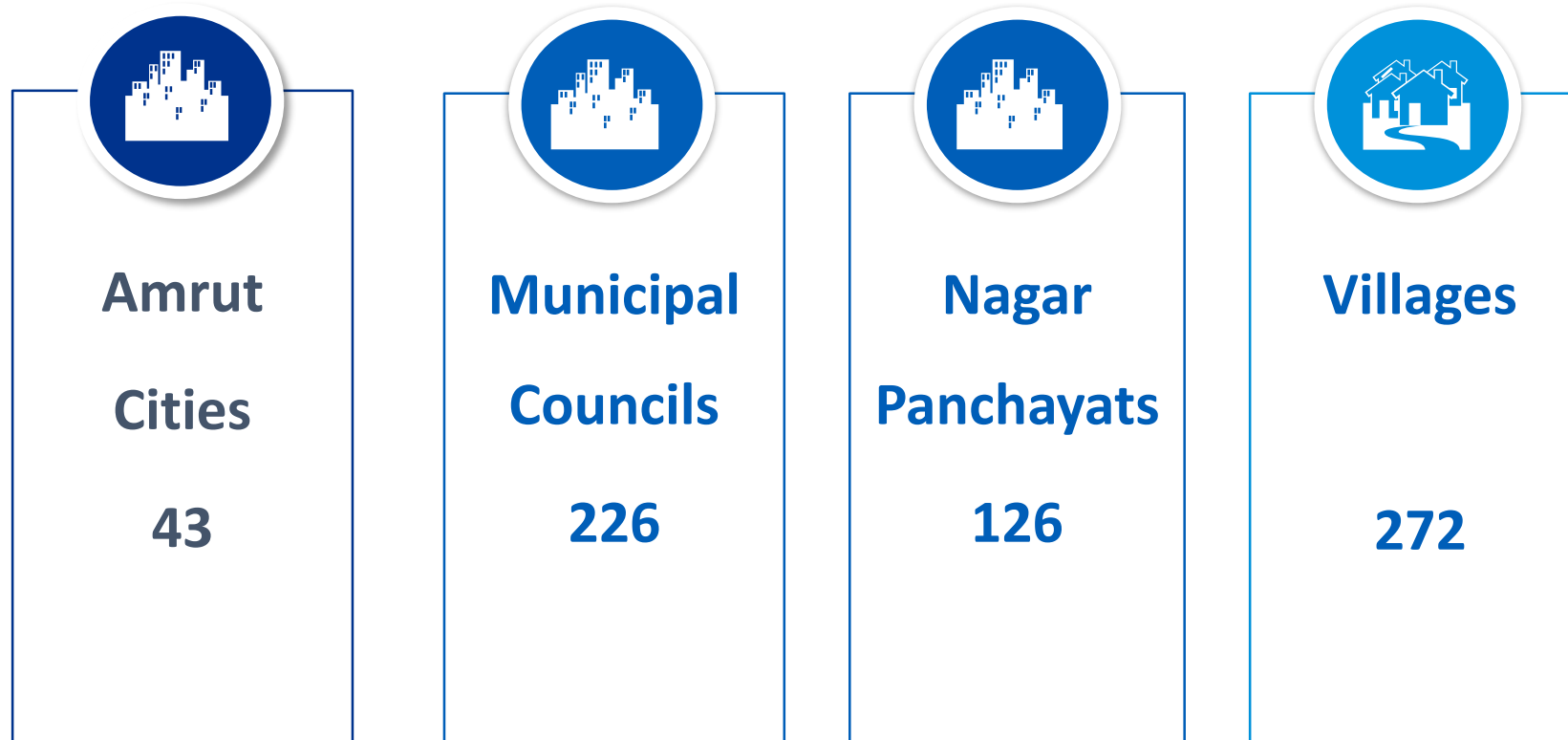


## Points to remember

- All measures taken up from **1<sup>st</sup> January 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021** will be considered for the evaluation.
- All data collected through MIS will be used for desktop assessment only.
- Methodology for third party actual evaluation will be announced subsequently from the department.



## Four verticals



The ULB and PRI will compete in their own vertical.



## Initial Data collection

### ULB / PRI Profile

Urban Local Body/ Panchayati Raj Institution Name

Population

Number of household in the ULB/PRI

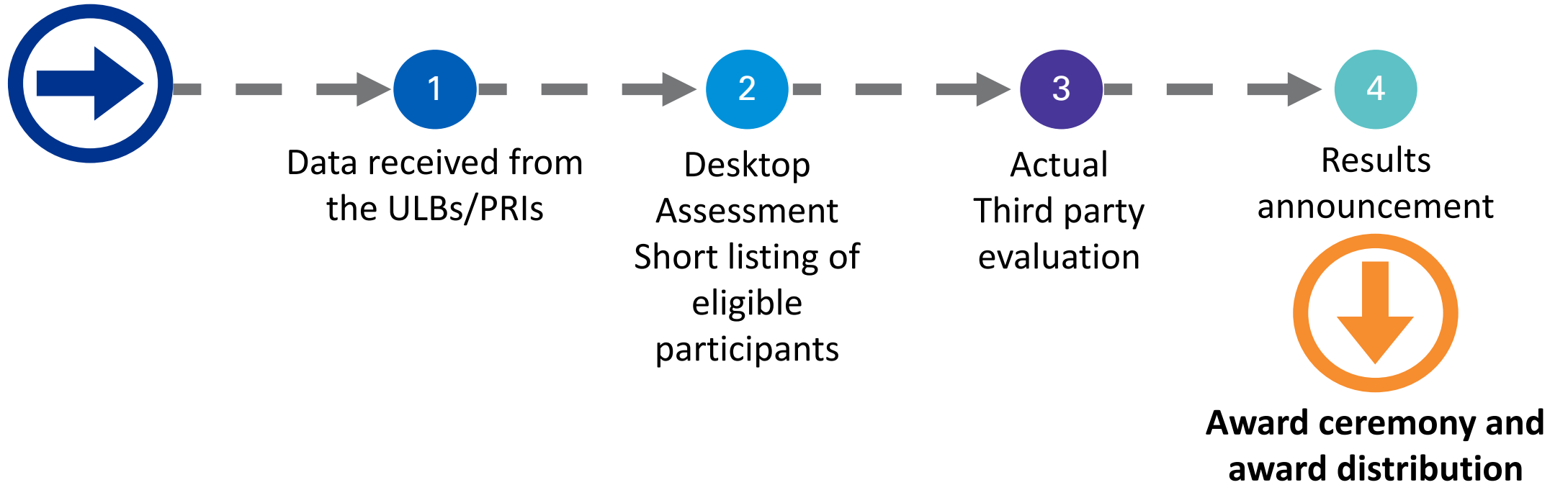
Area of the local body

Details of administrative head

Details of Nodal officer/Single point of contact for the abhiyan



## Process flow of evaluation.





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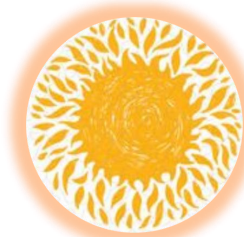
# Thematic areas



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**Bhumi**  
**Earth**



**Agni**  
**Energy**



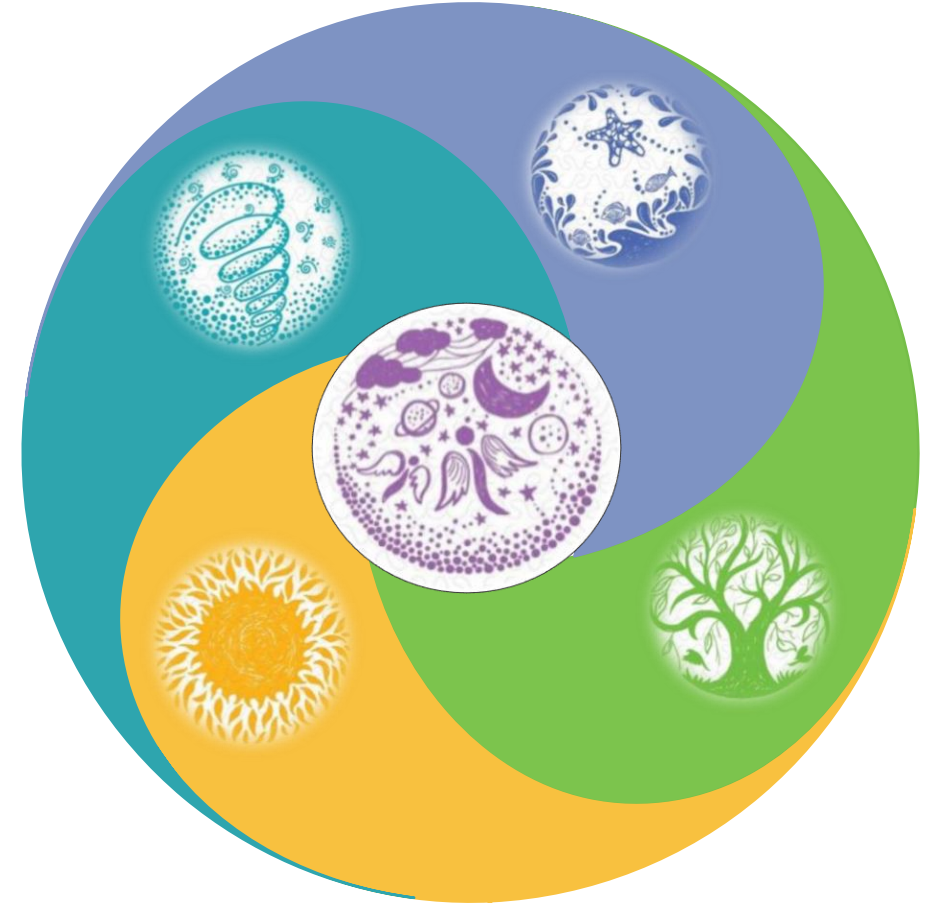
**Vayu**  
**Air**



**Akash**  
**Enhancement**



**Jala**  
**Water**





# माझी वसुंधरा अभियान



600



100



400



100



300

## MARKS

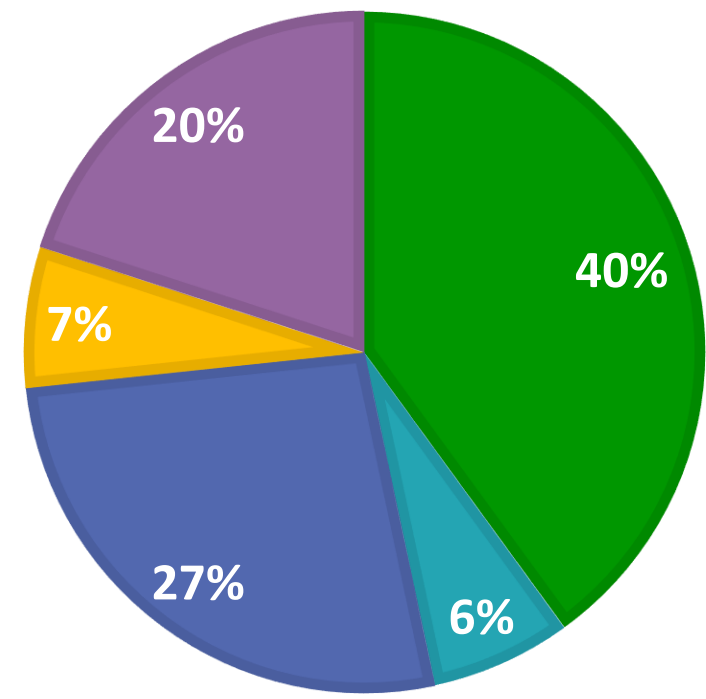
■ Bhumi- Earth

■ Vayu-Air

■ Jala- Water

■ Agni- Energy

■ Akash - Enhancement



Total : 1500





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# Documentation required & Marking system



# माझी वसुंधरा अभियान



Earth - Bhumi

Green cover and biodiversity

300

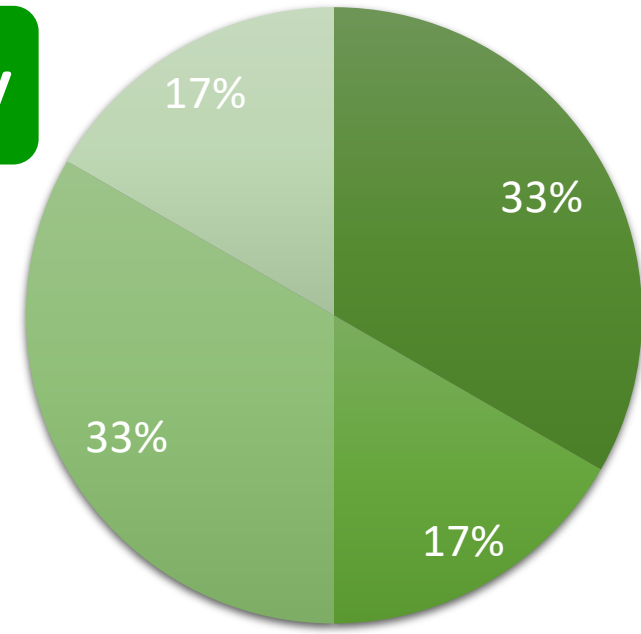
Solid waste management

300



## 1.1 Green cover and biodiversity

| S.I.             | Action points  | Marks      |
|------------------|--|------------|
| 1.1.1            | No. of trees planted   | 100        |
| 1.1.2            | Native/indigenous species tree planted                                 | 50         |
| 1.1.3            | No. of newly created green areas                                       | 100        |
| 1.1.4            | Initiatives towards conservation & maintenance of old & new green area | 50         |
| <b>Sub Total</b> |  | <b>300</b> |



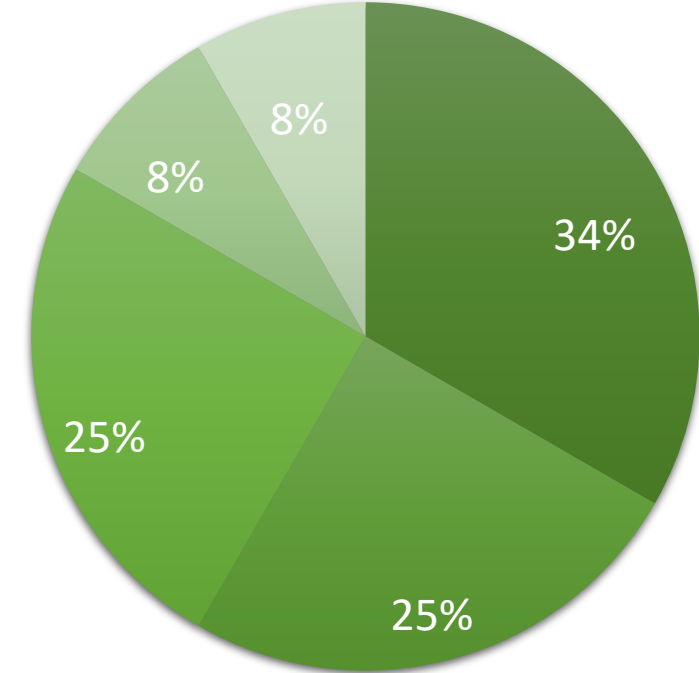
- No. of trees planted
- Native/indigenous species tree planted
- No. of newly created green areas
- Initiatives towards conservation & maintenance of old & new green area



# 1.2. Solid waste management



| S.I.         | Action points  | Marks      |
|--------------|--|------------|
| 1.2.1        | Percentage of solid waste collected, segregated and scientifically treated | 100        |
| 1.2.2        | Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste                                 | 75         |
| 1.2.3        | Initiatives taken :Composting-process of wet waste                         | 75         |
| 1.2.4        | ODF status   | 25         |
| 1.2.5        | Plastic waste management   | 25         |
| <b>Total</b> |  | <b>300</b> |



- Percentage of solid waste collected, segregated and scientifically treated
- Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste
- Initiatives taken - Composting of kitchen waste
- ODF status
- Plastic waste management



## 1.1.1 No. of trees planted & Survived

Marks  
100

Tree plantation is the very basic step towards conserving the earth:  
This indicator examines whether plantation drives were taken up by the participant and how many trees they have planted as well as taken care of.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Location of the project on google map. Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available.
- Tree details with name and age
- Stage wise photographs/videos of the plantation drives.

| Evaluation mechanism                             | Marks     |
|--|-----------|
| Total number of Trees planted and taken care of. | Total 100 |





# मातङ्गी वसुंधरा अभियान





## 1.1.2 Native/indigenous species tree planted

Marks  
50

Native/indigenous species of trees are very important to keep the ecological balance of one region: This indicator examines whether the participants had given importance native/indigenous species while selecting trees for plantation drive how many native/indigenous species trees have been planted during the abhiyan period.

**Preference** will be given to native/indigenous species

**Details required for supporting progress:**

- Self certification
- Location of the project on google map. Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available.
- Tree details with name and age
- Stage wise photographs/videos for plantation drives

| Evaluation mechanism  | Marks       |
|---|-------------|
| Total number of Native/ indigenous trees planted and taken care of. | Total<br>50 |





## Indicative List of indigenous trees

### Southern Tropical Semi-Evergreen trees

1. Terminalia paniculata (Kinjal)
2. Memocylon umbellatum (Anjani)
3. Terminalia chebula (Hirda)
4. Syzigium cumini (Jambul)
5. Olea diocea (Parjamun)
6. Mangifera indica (mango)
7. Actinodaphne hookeri (Pisa)

### Southern Tropical Moist Deciduous tress

1. Tectona grandis (Teak)
2. Terminalia tomentosa (Ain),
3. Delbergia latifolia (Shisham)
4. Adina cardifolia (haldu)
5. Madhuca indica (Moha)
6. Pterocarpusmarsupium (Bija)
7. Mitragyna parviflora (kalam)
8. Salmalia malabaricum (Semal)

### Southern Tropical Thorn trees

1. Acacia arabica (Babul)
2. Acacia leucophleca (Hiwar)
3. Zizyphus jujuba (Bor)
4. Butea monosperna (Palas)
5. Belanites rexburghii (Hinganbet)



## 1.1.3 No. of newly created green areas

Marks  
100

Green areas are very important for any societies mental and physical well being. This indicator examines whether the participants had given importance to creation of new green areas such as Amrut Van.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Location of the project on google map. Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available.
- Implemented park/green area details in terms of
  - Area
  - Usage
- Stagewise photographs/videos

| Evaluation mechanism       | Marks        |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| No. of green areas created | Total<br>100 |





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## Nashik

Before



After



## Kolhapur

Before



After







## 1.1.4 Initiatives towards conservation & maintenance of old & new green area

Marks  
50

Green areas creation is not enough until and unless they are maintained properly. This indicator examines whether the participants had given importance to maintenance of all old and new green areas.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Location of the project on google map. Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available.
- Implemented park/green area details in terms of area, usage (before and after)
- Stagewise photographs/videos (before and after)
- Documents on mechanism of maintenance (in house maintenance or outsourced)

| Evaluation mechanism   | Marks       |
|--|-------------|
| The evaluation will be done based on the number of green area maintained | Total<br>50 |



## 1.2.1 Percentage of solid waste collected, segregated and scientifically treated

Marks  
100

Proper solid waste management is very important for the environment. Solid waste if not treated properly ends up in landfill polluting the soil, water tables. This indicator examines whether the participants had given importance to scientific treatment of solid waste.

- Details required for supporting progress:**
- Self certification
  - Self assessment report on percentage of solid waste collected, segregated and scientifically treated
  - For ULB's:
    - Extracted data from Swachh Bharat Mission Urban MIS
  - For PRI's :
    - Solid waste collection, segregation and scientific treatment in percentage

| Evaluation mechanism  | Marks        |
|---|--------------|
| Percentage of solid waste gets collected, segregated and scientifically treated<br>Breakup of marks given below <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For segregation -25 Marks</li> <li>• For processing (both dry and wet waste) - 75 Marks</li> </ul> | Total<br>100 |



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PAPER



GLASS



ORGANIC



PLASTIC





## 1.2.2 Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste

Marks  
75

Legacy wastes not only occupy large space, but also become a breeding ground for pathogens, flies, and generation of leachate, which may lead to water contamination. Scientific treatment is very important for managing the legacy waste. This indicator examines whether the participants had given importance to scientific treatment of legacy waste.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Details of remediation sites within local body– Location on google map. Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available.
- Status of remediation
- Stagewise photographs/videos

| Evaluation mechanism                              | Marks |
|---|-------|
| Assessment criteria based on stage of remediation |       |
| ▪ Tenders have been called                        | 25    |
| ▪ Work going on                                   | 50    |
| ▪ Work is complete/ no legacy waste               | 75    |





## 1.2.3 Initiatives taken - Composting of Wet waste

Marks  
75

The process of composting is hugely beneficial to the environment, not only because it reduces the amount of food and garden waste thrown away, which in turn reduces the amount of methane greenhouse gas, but it's also a crucial part of the nitrogen cycle. This indicator examines whether the participants had given importance to treatment of wet waste by the process of composting to produce chemical free fertilizers.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Location on google map. Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available.
- Details about the compost produced :
  - If they are branded : Such as Harit certified (for urban)
  - Usage/sell of the compost
- Photographs/videos of the compost plants ,products, and shops selling locally generated compost

| Evaluation mechanism   | Marks       |
|--|-------------|
| Initiatives taken - composting of wet waste.<br>Amount of compost generated in KG. | Total<br>75 |



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## 1.2.4 ODF status

Marks  
25

Open-defecation is a major issue in India. GOI had given outmost importance to make a behavioral change in the citizens/villagers and make India open-defecation free. Open-defecation causes major pollution in soil and water. This indicator examines whether the participants had given importance to make their area Open-defecation free.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Recent valid ODF certification from QCI for urban areas and from BDOs for rural areas

| Evaluation mechanism                                | Marks |
|---|-------|
| Assessment will be done based on ODF status.        |       |
| The participant has ODF status as per SBM           | 25    |
| The participant does not have ODF status as per SBM | 0     |



## 1.2.5 Plastic waste management

Marks  
25

Plastic waste management is a critical issue. Over 300 million metric tons of plastics are produced in the world annually and about fifty percent of this volume is for disposal applications, product that are discarded within a year of their purchase. This indicator identify how the ULBs/PRI are managing there plastic waste.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Details about the initiatives taken up by the ULB/PRI for management of plastic waste.
  - Penalty collection on usage of single use plastic (SUP)
  - Drives taken up on alternate of single use plastic(SUP), plastic pollution (frequency of drives)
- Photographs/videos of the drives/events

| Evaluation mechanism  | Marks       |
|---|-------------|
| Assessment will be done on:<br>Single use plastic confiscated<br>Breakup of marks given below<br>Mechanism of fine collection –<br>5 Marks<br>Strictly followed for the usage<br>of SUP -10 Marks<br>Alternate of SUP drive<br>conducted – 10 Marks | Total<br>25 |





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**Air - Vayu**

Air quality

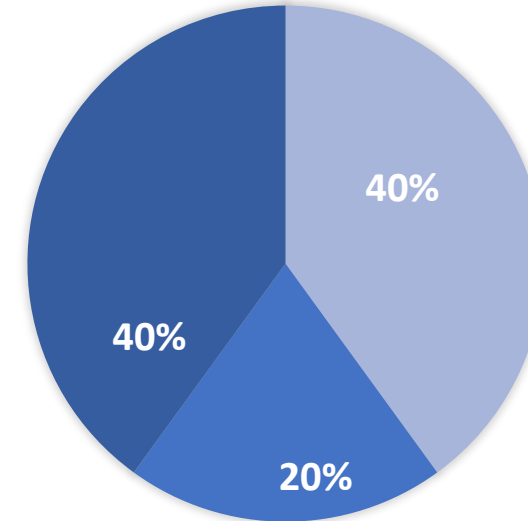
100





## 2. Air quality

| S.I.  | Action points                                       | Marks |
|-------|---|-------|
| 2.1   | Air quality monitoring - MoEFCC recognized labs     | 40    |
| 2.2   | Greening for the roadside areas                     | 20    |
| 2.3   | UJJAVALA coverage (rural)                           | 40    |
| 2.3   | Promotion of non motorized/public transport (urban) | 40    |
| Total |   | 100   |



- Air quality monitoring - MoEFCC recognized labs
- Greening for the roadside areas
- UJJAVALA coverage (rural)/Promotion of non motorized/public transport (urban)





## 2.1 Air quality monitoring - MoEFCC recognized labs

Marks  
40

Clean air is a birth right for every citizen on earth. But due to many reasons the world is suffering from severe air pollution. The cities are the major victim in this. This indicator focuses on undertesting the average air quality of the cities/villages.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Air quality monitoring report from MoEFCC/NABL accredited laboratories – photographs and location details of the same : at least three times – minimum 24 hours continuous monitoring during the abhiyan (November, January and March).
- Photograph of continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations, and location details of the same.

| Evaluation mechanism  | Marks |
|---|-------|
| Air quality monitoring - MoEFCC recognized/NABL accredited labs |       |
| ▪ Minimum one air quality monitoring report submitted           | 20    |
| ▪ Two or more air quality monitoring report submitted           | 40    |



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Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations at Kurla in Mumbai.



## 2.2 Greening for the roadside areas

Marks  
20

One major issue of air pollution is the particulate matter in the air. Roads and transportation are the major contributor to the Particulate matter. One major weapon to deal with air pollution is planting trees. This indicator identify if the ULBs/PRI's are concerned about the problem and if they are taking plantation initiatives along the major roads of the city/villages.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Location of the plantation on google map. Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available.
- Tree details with name and age on roadside.
- Stage wise photographs/videos for plantation along the road.

Evaluation mechanism

Marks

Greening for the roadside areas- Assessment based on number of trees planted and taken care of along the major roads.

Total  
20



## 2.3 UJVALA coverage (rural)

Marks  
40

Using woods/cow dung cakes for cooking is a major cause of household air pollution in rural areas. Household air pollution causes noncommunicable diseases including stroke, ischemic heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and lung cancer. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana provides access to cleaner fuel for the BPL households. This indicator identifies how the local body is focusing on promotion of Ujjwala Yojana. Which will also helps in reducing the air pollution.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Number and list of household connected under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana- Data extracted from PMUY portal needs to be submitted
- Photographs/videos
- Percentage of HH having access to Gas

| Action points  | Marks       |
|--|-------------|
| UJVALA coverage - For promotion of cleaner cooking fuel by the gram panchayat for household use. | Total<br>40 |
|  | 40          |





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अभियान



पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय  
भारत सरकार

महिलाओं को  
मिला सम्मान

स्वच्छ ईंधन.  
बेहतर जीवन.







## 2.3 Promotion of non motorized/public transport (urban)

Marks  
40

Transport is the major cause of air pollution. Being an inseparable part of urban life transportation can't be ignored. But by adopting non motorized transport mode such as cycle and increasing the usage of public transport air pollution can be controlled in urban areas. This indicator highlights the initiatives taken up by the ULB for the promotion of non motorized/public transport .

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Number of initiatives taken up along with event dates, photographs/videos
  - Public awareness activity done
  - Number of cycling events/marathon conducted
  - Cycle track created
  - Usage of E-rickshaw as last mile commute
- Status of ongoing project on public transport

| Evaluation mechanism  | Marks |
|---|-------|
| Assessment will be done based on:   |       |
| Number of initiatives taken up by the ULB for promotion of non motorized/public transport | 20    |
| Proposed or ongoing project on public transport   |       |
| ▪ Under design or tender awarded  | 5     |
| ▪ Construction in progress  | 10    |
| ▪ Implemented   | 20    |



Apni Raahein Apni Azaadi







# माझी वसुंधरा अभियान



## Water - Jal

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Water conservation                              | 100 |
| Rainwater harvesting and percolation            | 150 |
| Cleaning and rejuvenation of water bodies/river | 50  |
| Treatment of wastewater                         | 100 |



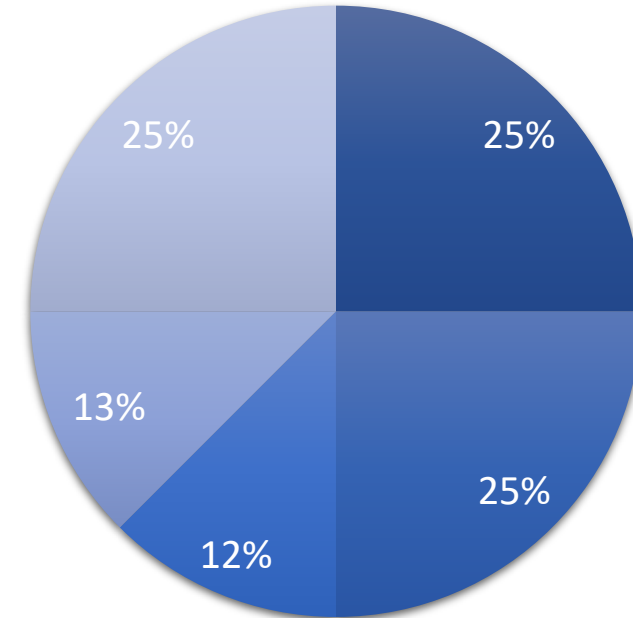
# माझी वसुंधरा अभियान

## 3.1 Water conservation

## 3.2 Rainwater harvesting and percolation

| S.I. | Action points                          | Marks |
|------|--|-------|
| 3.1  | Water conservation activities taken up | 100   |

| S.I.             | Action points                                       | Marks      |
|------------------|---|------------|
| 3.2.1            | Rainwater harvesting activities taken up            | 100        |
| 3.2.2            | Activities taken up to ensure rainwater percolation | 50         |
| <b>Sub Total</b> |   | <b>150</b> |



- Water conservation activities taken up
- Rain water harvesting activities taken up
- Activities taken up to ensure rainwater percolation
- Water body rejuvenation/beautification plans taken up
- Proportion of waste water treated in STP/ Proposed approved projects for implementation of STP

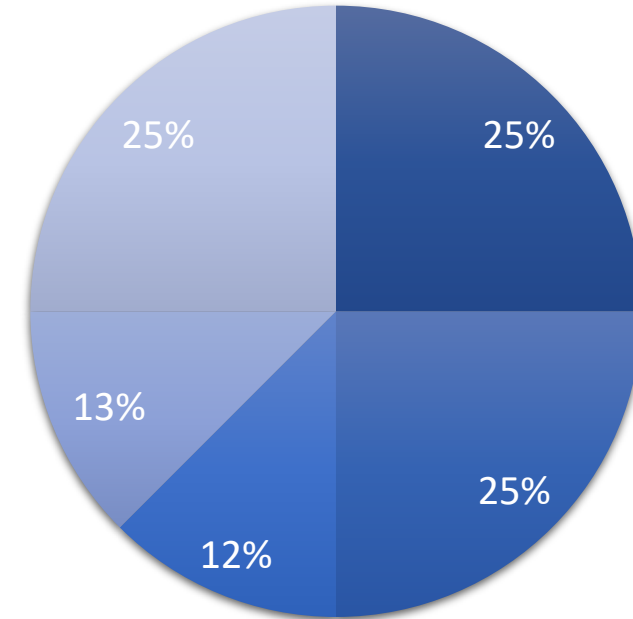


# माझी वसुंधरा अभियान

## 3.3 Cleaning of water bodies/river 3.4 Treatment of wastewater/sewage water

| S.I. | Action points   | Marks |
|------|---|-------|
| 3.3  | Water body rejuvenation/beautification plans taken up | 50    |

| S.I.             | Action points   | Marks      |
|------------------|---|------------|
| 3.4.1            | Proportion of wastewater treated in STP (for local bodies with existing STP)        | 100        |
| 3.4.1            | Proposed approved projects for implementation of STP (for local bodies without STP) | 100        |
| <b>Sub Total</b> |   | <b>100</b> |



- Water conservation activities taken up
- Rain water harvesting activities taken up
- Activities taken up to ensure rainwater percolation
- Water body rejuvenation/beautification plans taken up
- Proportion of waste water treated in STP/ Proposed approved projects for implementation of STP





## 3.1 Water conservation activities taken up

Marks  
100

Conserving water helps to preserve our environment. Conserving the water minimizes the effects of water shortages and helps us to build a better defense against future drought years. This indicator measures how much water and the local water resources (lakes, dams, rivers) is being conserved by the local bodies.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Number of initiatives taken up
- Location of projects on google map. Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available.
- Physical and financial progress brief
- Stage wise photographs/videos

| Evaluation mechanism  | Marks        |
|---|--------------|
| Assessment will be done based on the activities taken up by the local body for the conservation of water. | Total<br>100 |



## 3.2.1 Rainwater harvesting

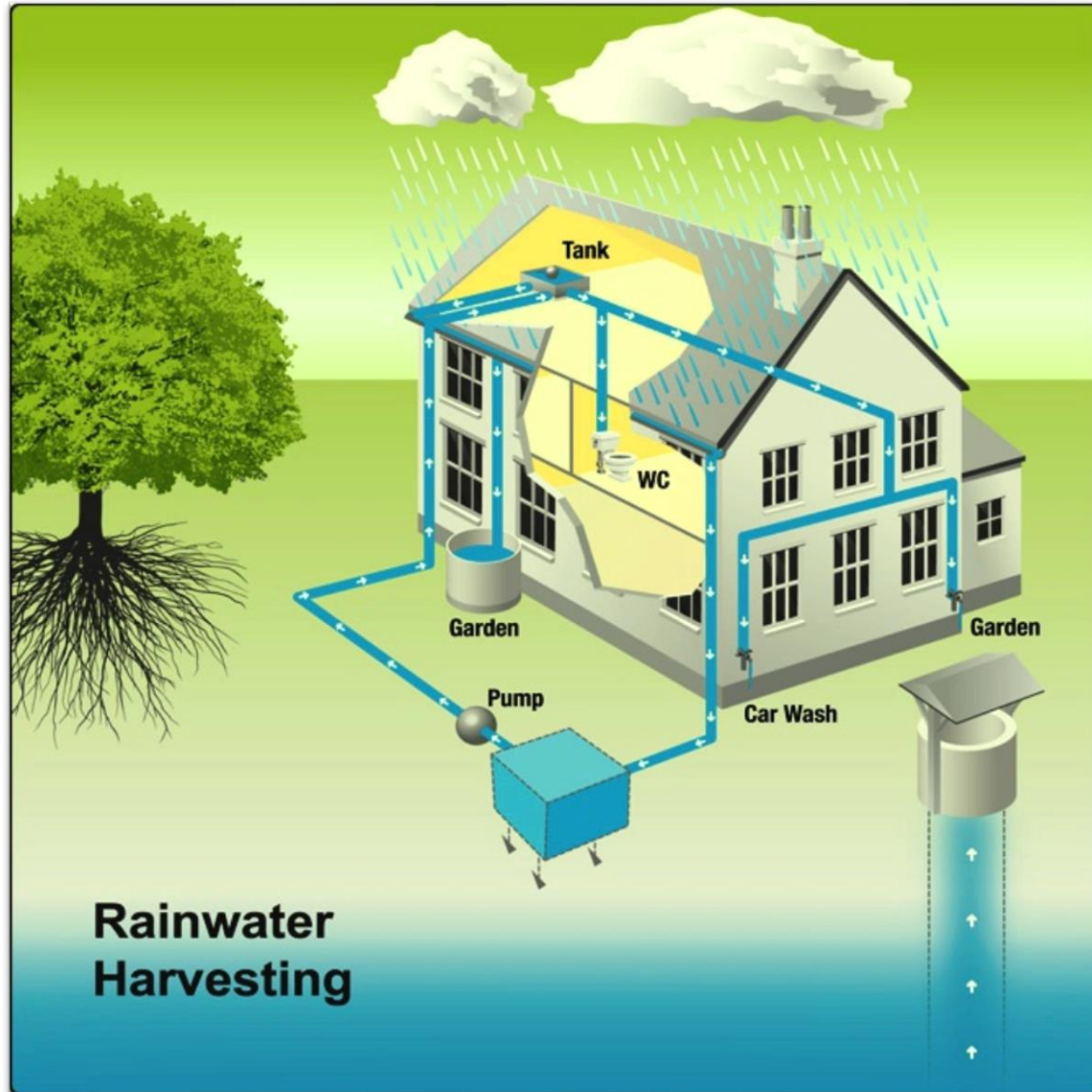
Marks  
100

Rainwater harvesting is the simple process or technology used to conserve Rainwater by collecting, storing, conveying and purifying of Rainwater that runs off from rooftops, parks, roads, open grounds, etc. for later use. This indicator measures the amount of rainwater gets harvested by the local body for future usage.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Location of projects on google map. Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available. (sanctioned buildings with RWH will also be considered)
- list of public / private rooftop rainwater harvesting project
- If city level rainwater harvesting is done , capacity of the project.
- Stage wise photographs/videos

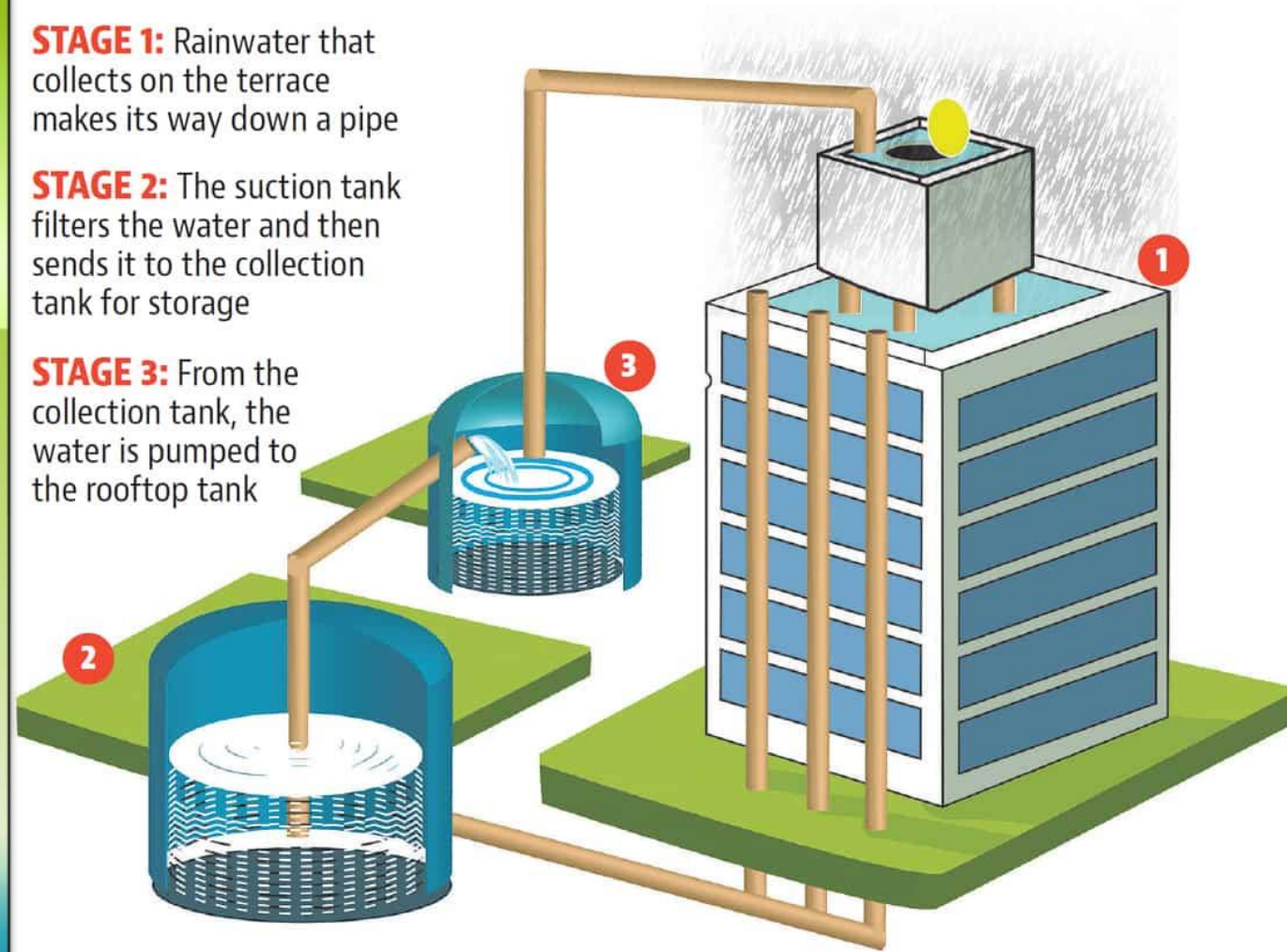
| Evaluation mechanism   | Marks |
|--|-------|
| Assessment will be done based on the activities taken up by the ULB for rainwater harvesting |       |
| Number of buildings/societies have RWH system or started adopting RWH)                       | 50    |
| Number of newly sanctioned building have rainwater harvesting system                         | 50    |



**STAGE 1:** Rainwater that collects on the terrace makes its way down a pipe

**STAGE 2:** The suction tank filters the water and then sends it to the collection tank for storage

**STAGE 3:** From the collection tank, the water is pumped to the rooftop tank





### 3.2.2 Rainwater percolation

Marks  
50

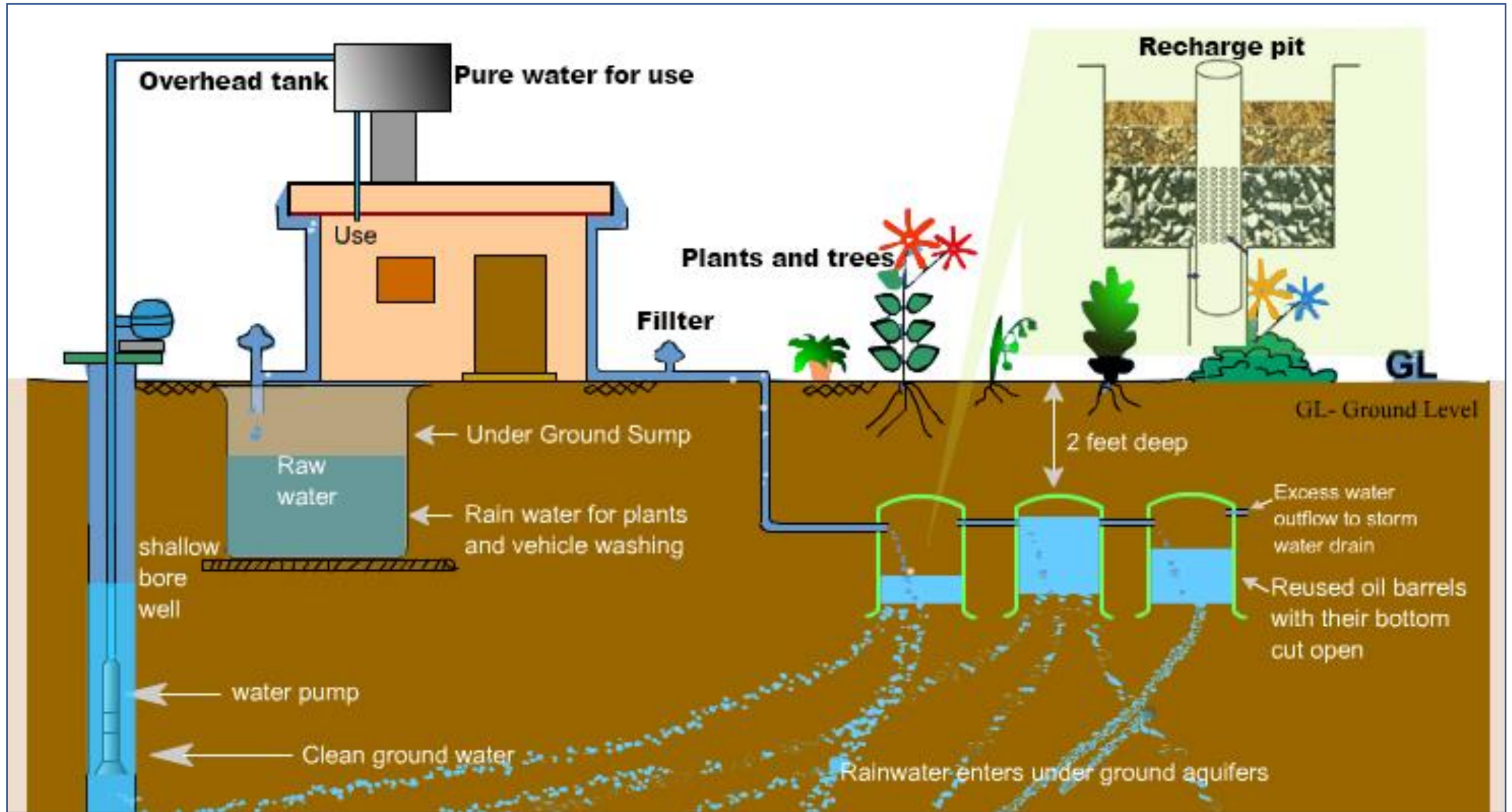
Rainwater percolation is the simple process or technology used to ensure rainwater gets absorbed in the ground to maintain the groundwater table. This indicator highlights the initiatives taken up by the local body to ensure groundwater recharge through rainwater percolation.

#### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Location of the percolation points on google map. Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available.
- Capacity of the project, project brief with stage wise photographs/videos
- Physical and financial progress brief
- Stage wise photographs/videos

| Evaluation mechanism  | Marks       |
|---|-------------|
| Assessment will be done based on the initiatives taken up by the local body to ensure rainwater percolation. Number of percolation point created. | Total<br>50 |





*The images are for illustrative purpose only Source google.com*



## 3.3 Cleaning of water bodies/river

Marks  
50

Cleaning up the water bodies is very important for conserving the water. Sometimes the water bodies/rivers/nallahs/statutory lakes are used for solid waste disposal , untreated effluent disposal which cause serious harm to the environment. Due to disposal of solid waste the capacity of water bodies reduces over time and sometimes they get completely filled. To maintain the balance of natural water cycle in them, the water bodies/rivers need to be cleaned periodically. This indicator focuses on the initiatives taken up by the local body for cleaning of the waterbodies and rivers .

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Number of projects taken up for cleaning.
- Location of the project site on google map. Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available.
- Physical and financial progress brief
- Stage wise photographs/videos

| Evaluation mechanism   | Marks       |
|--|-------------|
| Number of water bodies/rivers/nallahs/statutory lakes were cleaned up. | Total<br>50 |



## Cleaning up the water bodies suggested measures:

1. Identifying point sources of pollution and capturing of the same such as arresting untreated wastewater disposal.
2. Arresting solid waste disposal
3. Installation of dustbins
4. Periodical cleaning drives via community participation
5. Polluter pays principle should be adopted
6. Periodic removal of water hyacinths
7. Removal of encroachments near the water bodies and beautification of the same.
8. Special attention during the religious festivals :
  - i. Restriction on deity submersion
  - ii. Restriction on flower and other organic waste disposal



## 3.4.1 Proportion of wastewater treated in STP (for local bodies with existing STP)

Marks  
100

Untreated sewage is a major cause for water pollution. It needs to be properly treated before it can be disposed of to any natural water source. Sewage treatment is the most important part of the environmental planning. This indicator focuses on how the ULBs/PRIs are treating their sewage.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Location details along with capacity of existing STP and total water received in the STP
- Physical and financial progress brief
- Photographs/videos of the STP in working condition.

It is mandatory that the treated water from STP should match with the CPCB/MPCB latest standards.

| Evaluation mechanism               | Marks |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Assessment will be done based on : |       |
| Is the STP functional              |       |
| Yes                                | 50    |
| No                                 | 0     |
| Capacity usage of STP              |       |
| 100% capacity                      | 50    |
| Below 100%                         | 0     |





## 3.4.1 Proposed approved projects for implementation of STP (for local bodies without STP)

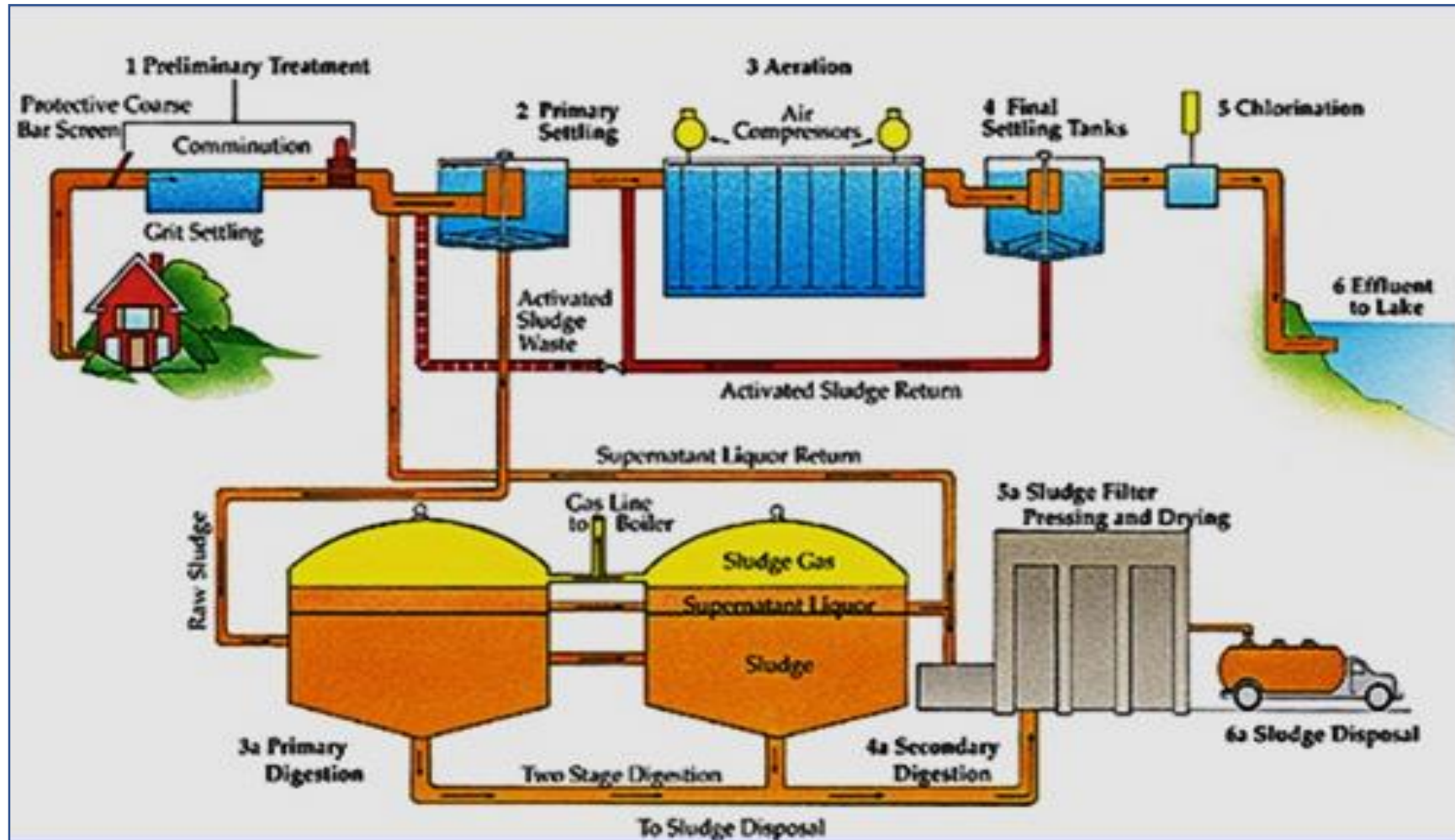
Marks  
100

Many ULBs/PRI's don't have their own STP. But construction of STP is now being accorded importance in cities/villages as aids in pollution prevention and environmental conservation. Considering the above fact this indicator will identify the ULBs/PRI's who don't have STP but they already have proposed new STP in their area.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Location details along with capacity of existing STP and total water received in the STP
- Physical and financial progress brief
- Status of the STP
- Stage wise photographs of the project

| Evaluation mechanism                                       | Marks |
|--|-------|
| Assessment will be done based on the status of the project |       |
| ▪ Tender awarded   | 30    |
| ▪ Construction in progress                                 | 60    |
| ▪ Construction complete                                    | 100   |



The images are for illustrative purpose only Source google.com



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अभियान



Energy - Agni

Renewable energy

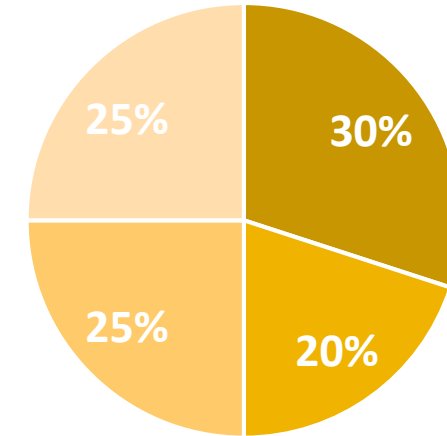
100



# माझी वसुंधरा अभियान

## 4. Renewable energy

| S.I.  | Action points  | Marks |
|-------|--|-------|
| 4.1   | Promotion of use of renewable energy sources           | 30    |
| 4.2   | Total no. of solar/ LED lights                         | 20    |
| 4.3   | Bio-gas plants as a source of renewable energy (Rural) | 25    |
| 4.4   | Total number of solar pumps (Rural)                    | 25    |
| 4.3   | Number of green buildings (Urban)                      | 25    |
| 4.4   | Promotion of electric vehicles (Urban)                 | 25    |
| Total |  | 100   |



- Promotion of use of renewable energy sources
- Total No of solar/ LED lights
- Bio-gas plants as a source of renewable energy (Rural)/Number of green buildings (Urban)
- Total number of solar pumps (Rural)/Promotion of electric vehicles (Urban)





## 4.1 Promotion of use of renewable energy sources

Marks  
30

Considering the depletion in the conventional natural resources it is very important to move to renewable energy such as solar power, hydraulic power./wind power This indicator identifies how the ULBs/PRI are promoting usage of renewable energy.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Copy of documents regarding public awareness activities taken up.
- Photographs /videos of events.
- Citizen participation details in those events.

| Evaluation mechanism  | Marks       |
|---|-------------|
| No. of awareness events organized to promote Renewable energy | Total<br>30 |



## 4.2 Total no. of solar/ LED lights

Marks  
20

Usage of Solar/LED lights is the very basic step towards energy conservation. This indicator identifies how the ULBs/PRIs are promoting usage of solar/LED lights.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Number of solar/LED lights installed
- Energy saving report due to the change in the lights. Such as before and after electricity bills.
- Physical and financial progress brief
- Before & after photographs/videos

| Evaluation mechanism          | Marks |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Total no. of solar/LED lights |       |
| For solar lights              | 10    |
| For LED lights                | 10    |



# माझी वसुंधरा अभियान





## 4.3 Bio-gas plants as a source of renewable energy (Rural)

Marks  
25

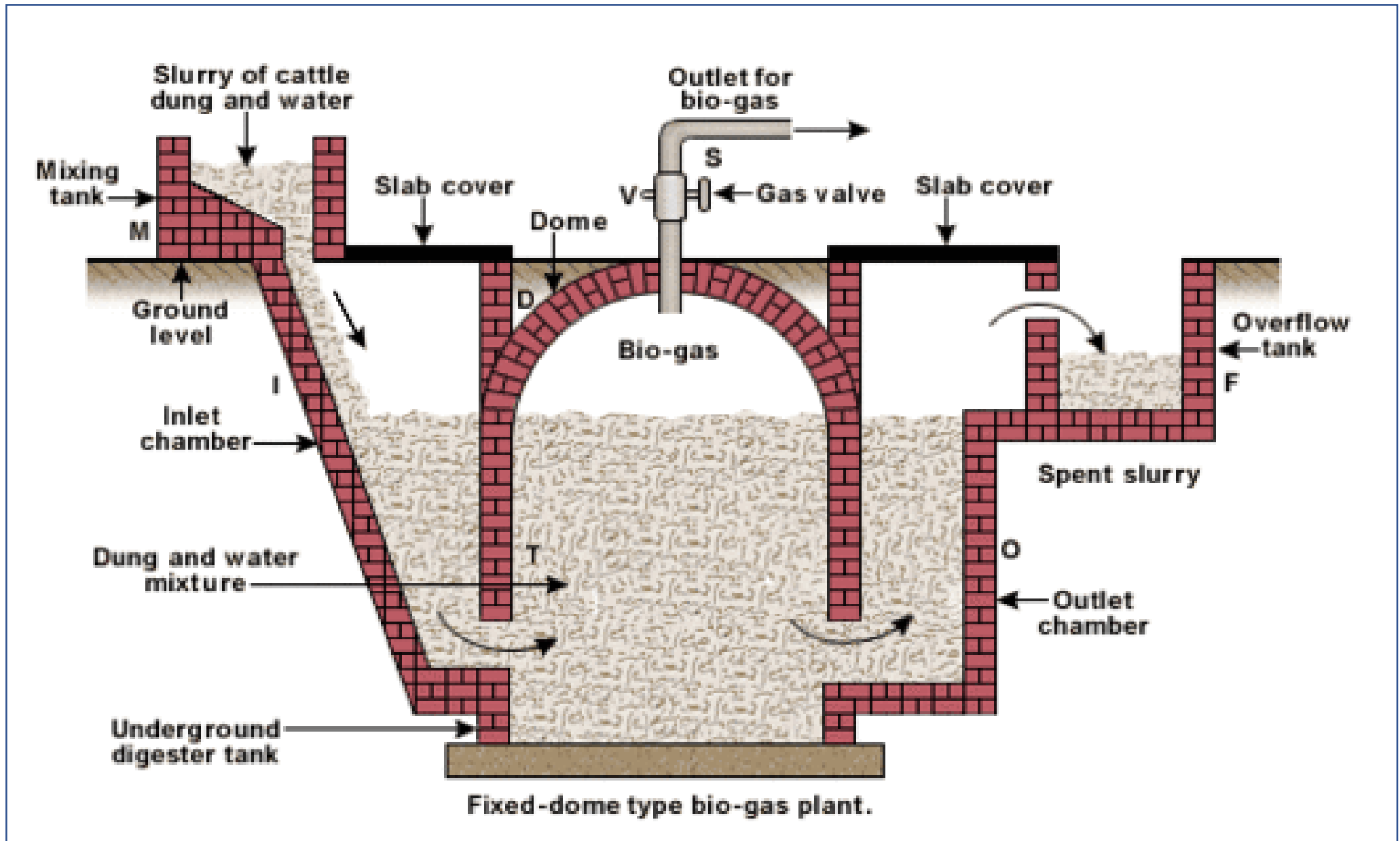
Biogas can be produced from raw materials such as agricultural waste, manure, municipal waste, plant material, sewage, green waste or food waste. Biogas is very good source of renewable energy in rural areas. This indicator highlights how the ULBs/PRIs are using Bio-gas to reduce usage of conventional energy sources.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Location on google maps. Geo-tagged maps can be submitted if available.
- physical and financial progress brief
- Photographs/videos of biogas plants

| Evaluation mechanism   | Marks    |
|--|----------|
| The marks will be given on the number of biogas plants installed and in working condition. | Total 25 |







## 4.4 Total number of solar pumps (Rural)

Marks  
25

The main advantage of a solar water pump is that it uses sunlight with no cost at all. As a solar water pump minimizes the dependence on electricity or diesel, once installed, there is no recurring cost of electricity or fuel. Govt. of India encourages the use of water pump in rural areas through KUSUM scheme/Mukhyamantri Saur Krushi Pump Yojana. This indicator identifies how the villages are using solar pumps in their day to day life.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Details about number of solar pump installed
- Physical and financial progress brief
- Photo graphs/videos of solar pumps in working condition.

Evaluation mechanism

Marks

Total number of solar pumps distributed to individual or community areas (Installed and in working condition)

Total  
25



# माझी वसुंधरा अभियान



सत्यमेव जयते  
Government of India

## **KUSUM SCHEME**

Kisan Urja Suraksha  
Utthaan Maha Abhiyaan



## 4.3 Number of green buildings (Urban)

Marks  
25

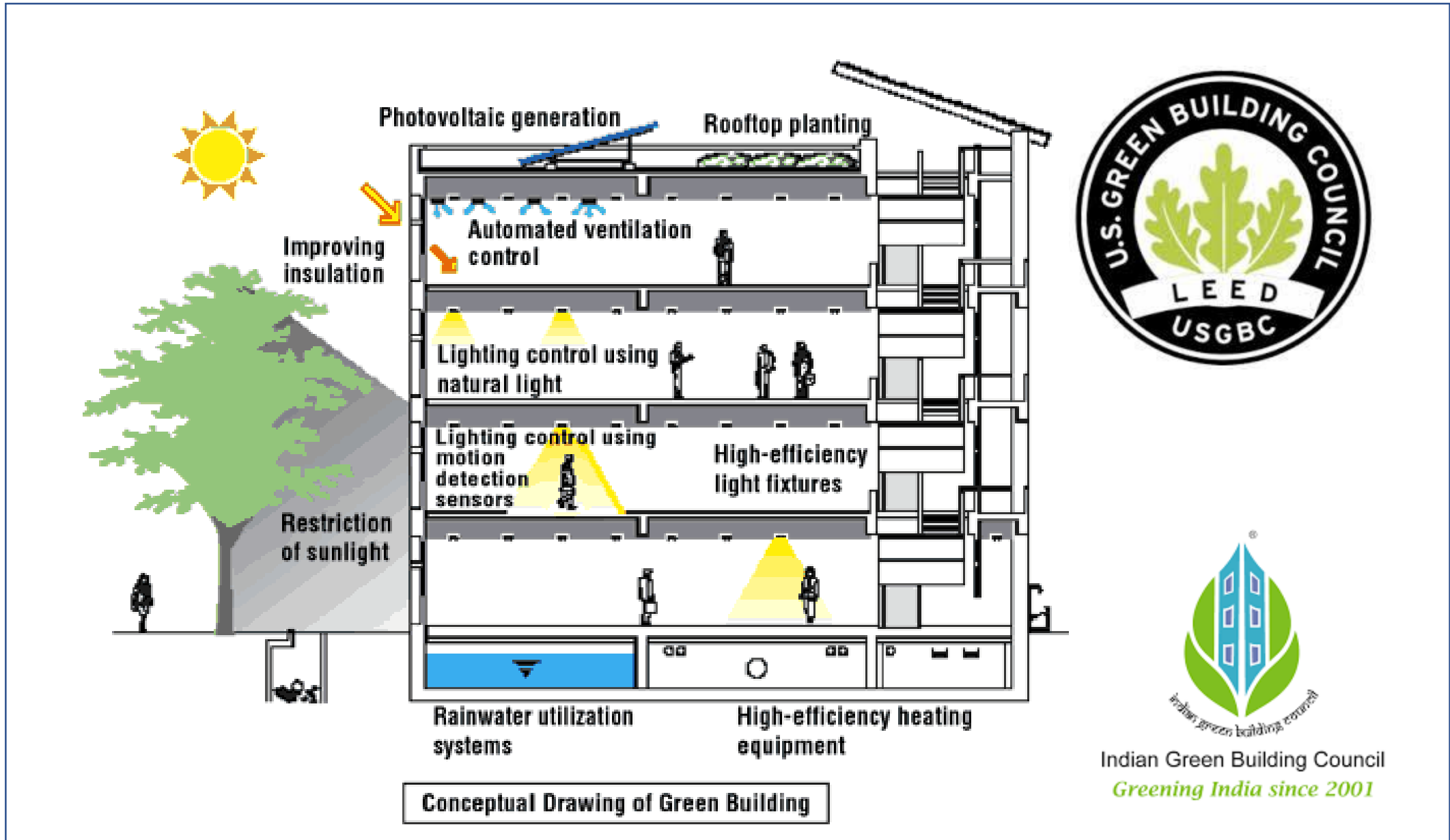
Green buildings are an important way to reduce carbon footprint of the local body. This parameter indicates how many green buildings are existing or proposed within the periphery of the local body.

### Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Number of buildings with LEED/IGBC certification
- Location of the buildings on Google map. Geo tagged maps can be submitted if available.
- OC received from the ULB for the green buildings

| Evaluation mechanism     | Marks       |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Number of green building | Total<br>25 |





Indian Green Building Council  
*Greening India since 2001*



## 4.4 Promotion of electric vehicles (Urban)

Marks  
25

Electric vehicles are a very alternative for traditional vehicles with a lower carbon footprint. Usage of electric vehicles also reduces pressure on conventional carbon based natural resources. This indicator identifies if ULBs/PRI are promoting electric vehicles and if the citizens are actually started using them.

- Details required for supporting progress:**
- Self certification
  - Initiatives taken up
    - Promotional events on electric vehicles: Event details with number of participants
    - Charging point creation: Number of charging points created
  - Location of the charging points on Google map. Geo tagged maps can be submitted if available.
  - Photographs/videos

| Evaluation mechanism                       | Marks |
|--|-------|
| Initiative taken up by ULB                 |       |
| Initiatives to promotion electric vehicles | 20    |
| Charging point created                     | 5     |



# माझी वसुंधरा अभियान



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**Akash-Enhancement  
Awareness and  
participation**

Awareness on environment  
improvement/protection

150

Pledge taken up by the citizens for  
observance of one green Act

150



## 5.1. Awareness on environment improvement/protection

Marks  
150



माझी वसुंधरा  
अभियान

The major focus of this abhiyan is to make people environmentally conscious. And awareness is the most important factor for that. This indicator identifies how much effort the local bodies had given in awareness raising.

### **Details required for supporting progress claimed by the participant:**

#### **Supporting Document**

- No. of activities done to spread awareness on environment improvement/protection and engage the public through use of media and events.  
(Refer to list of suggestive activities)
- Self certified
  - Month wise event details with documentary proof.
  - Photo & video proofs of various activities executed.



| S.I.  | Action points  | Marks |
|-------|--|-------|
| 5.1.  | Awareness on environment improvement/protection in line with #Epledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Events for conducting group pledge ceremony under <b>#Epledge</b></li><li>Events related to follow up activities for <b>#Epledge</b></li></ul> |       |
| 5.1.1 | Number of events conducted by the local body   | 50    |
| 5.1.2 | Number of events conducted by the private companies/NGO's/Corporates   | 25    |
| 5.1.3 | Events organized by the educational institutions (percentage of educational institution in comparison with total number of educational institutions. (recognized schools/colleges))  | 50    |
| 5.1.4 | Number of events organized by the societies/residence welfare associations/citizen groups/citizen clubs  | 25    |

**Note : Virtual events will be considered/ physical events must follow all social distancing rules and safety regulations as prescribed by GOM due to the pandemic situations.**



5.2. Pledge taken up by the citizens for observance of one green Act

Marks  
150

Taking pledge make people conscious about the commitment they are making. This indicator tries to identify how many citizens are becoming committed towards saving the environment.

**Details required for supporting progress claimed by the participant:**

**Supporting Document**

**#Epledge record**

Actions taken up by individual/group to keep up the pledge.

- Photo & video proofs of various activities executed.
- Ten best photos selected by the local body and shared on [@majhivasudndhara](https://www.facebook.com/majhivasudndhara) Facebook page acting on the pledges.



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| S.I.  | Action points  | Marks |
|-------|--|-------|
| 5.2   | Pledge taken up by the citizens for observance of one green Act  |       |
| 5.2.1 | Number of participants in the #Epledge event from the local body.<br>(number of participants should be recorded in the <a href="https://majhivasundhara.in">https://majhivasundhara.in</a> website ) | 100   |
| 5.2.2 | 10 best pictures uploaded by the ULB/PRI in the Facebook page <a href="#">@majhivasudndhara</a> ,<br>acting on the pledges taken up on <b>#Epledge</b> event at the personal/group level             | 50    |





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अभियान

# Evaluation mechanism



| S.I.                                    | Action points  | Assessment criteria   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>Earth</b>                            |  | The ULB/PRI performed the best will get the full marks. Rest will be marked on pro rata basis. Relative marking will be adopted |
| <b>1.1 Green cover and biodiversity</b> |  |   |
| 1.1.1                                   | No. of trees planted   |   |
| 1.1.2                                   | Native/indigenous species tree planted                                     |   |
| 1.1.4                                   | Initiatives towards conservation & maintenance of old & new green area     |   |
| <b>1.2 Solid waste management</b>       |  |   |
| 1.2.1                                   | Percentage of solid waste collected, segregated and scientifically treated |   |
| 1.2.3                                   | Initiatives taken - Composting of kitchen waste                            |   |
| 1.2.5                                   | Plastic waste management   |   |



# माझी वसुंधरा अभियान

| S.I.         | Action points   | Assessment criteria   |
|--------------|---|---|
| <b>Air</b>   |   | The ULB/PRI performed the best will get the full marks. Rest will be marked on pro rata basis. Relative marking will be adopted |
| 2.2          | Greening for the roadside areas                               |   |
| 2.3          | UJJAVALA coverage (rural)                                     |   |
| 2.4          | Promotion of non motorized/public transport (urban) (Partial) |   |
| <b>Water</b> |   |   |
| 3.1          | Water conservation activities taken up                        |   |
| 3.2.1        | Rainwater harvesting activities taken up                      |   |
| 3.2.2        | Activities taken up to ensure rainwater percolation           |   |
| 3.3          | Water body rejuvenation/beautification plans taken up         |   |
| 3.4.1        | Proportion of wastewater treated in STP                       |   |



# माझी वसुंधरा अभियान

| S.I.          | Action points  | Assessment criteria   |
|---------------|--|---|
| <b>Energy</b> |  | The ULB/PRI performed the best will get the full marks. Rest will be marked on pro rata basis. Relative marking will be adopted |
| 4.1           | Promotion of use of renewable energy sources           |   |
| 4.2           | Total No of solar/ LED lights                          |   |
| 4.3(Rural)    | Bio-gas plants as a source of renewable energy (Rural) |   |
| 4.4(Rural)    | Total number of solar pumps (Rural)                    |   |
| 4.3(Urban)    | Number of green buildings (Urban)                      |   |
| 4.4(Urban)    | Promotion of electric vehicles (Urban)                 |   |





| S.I.   | Action points   | Assessment criteria  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>Enhancement</b>   |   |  |
| <b>5.1. Awareness on environment improvement /protection in line with #Epledge</b>   |   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Events for conducting group pledge ceremony under #Epledge</li><li>• Events related to follow up activities for #Epledge</li></ul> |   |  |
| 5.1.1  | Number of events conducted by the local body  | The ULB/PRI performed the best in their vertical will get the full marks. Rest will be marked on pro rata basis.<br>Relative marking will be adopted |
| 5.1.2  | Number of events conducted by the private companies/NGO's/Corporates  |  |
| 5.1.3  | Events organized by the educational institutions (percentage of educational institution in comparison with total number of educational institutions. (recognized schools/colleges)) |  |
| 5.1.4  | Number of events organized by the societies/residence welfare associations/citizen groups/citizen clubs   |  |



| S.I.   | Action points  | Assessment criteria  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Enhancement</b>   |  |  |
| 5. 2 Pledge taken up by the citizens for observance of one green Act |  |  |
| 5.2.1  | Number of participants in the #Epledge event from the local body.<br>(number of participants should be recorded in the <a href="https://majhivasundhara.in">https://majhivasundhara.in</a> website ) | The ULB/PRI performed the best in their vertical will get the full marks. Rest will be marked on pro rata basis.<br>Relative marking will be adopted |
| 5.2.2  | 10 best pictures uploaded by the ULB/PRI in the Facebook page <a href="#">@majhivasudndhara</a> , acting on the pledges taken up on <u>#Epledge</u> event at the personal/group level                | The marking will be given subjectively by the Majhi Vasundhara assessment team   |



**माझी वसुंधरा  
अभियान**

**Schemes to be tie up**



| S.I.                                    | Action points                          | Scheme name  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>1.1 Green cover and biodiversity</b> |  |  |
| 1.1.1                                   | No. of trees planted                   | <b>Vanmahotsav - Mission Plantation</b> by Maharashtra Forest Department, Govt. of Maharashtra<br><b>Green India Mission</b> – Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India                            |
| 1.1.2                                   | Native/indigenous species tree planted |  |
| 1.1.3                                   | No. of newly created green areas       | Amrut Van under <b>Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)</b> scheme in Maharashtra – Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India<br>Urban development Department , Govt. of Maharashtra |



| S.I.                               | Action points  | Scheme name   |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>1.2. Solid waste management</b> |  |   |
| 1.2.1                              | Percentage of solid waste collected, segregated and scientifically treated | <b>Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)</b><br>Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India<br>Urban development Department , Govt. of Maharashtra<br><br><b>Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural)</b><br>Department of drinking water and sanitation, Govt. of India |
| 1.2.2                              | Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste                                 |   |
| 1.2.3                              | Initiatives taken :<br>Composting – process of wet waste                   |   |
| 1.2.4                              | ODF status   |   |
| 1.2.5                              | Plastic waste management   |   |





| S.I.               | Action points                                   | Scheme name   |
|--------------------|---|---|
| <b>Air quality</b> |   |   |
| 2.1                | Air quality monitoring - MoEFCC recognized labs | <b>National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)</b> - Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India |
| 2.2                | Greening for the roadside areas                 | <b>Vanmahotsav</b> - Mission Plantation by Maharashtra Forest Department, Govt. of Maharashtra                |
| 2.3                | UJJAVALA coverage (rural)                       | <b>Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)</b> , Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas                           |



| S.I.  | Action points                                       | Scheme name   |
|-------|---|---|
| Water |   |   |
| 3.1   | Water conservation activities taken up              | <b>National Water Mission</b> , Ministry of Jal Shakti , Govt. of India<br>Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation<br>Ministry of Jal Shakti , Govt. of India<br><b>Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan</b> , Department of Soil and Water Conservation,<br>Govt. of Maharashtra |
| 3.2   | Rainwater harvesting and percolation                |   |
| 3.2.1 | Rainwater harvesting activities taken up            | <b>Jal Shakti Abhiyan</b> , Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation<br>Ministry of Jal Shakti , Govt. of India  |
| 3.2.2 | Activities taken up to ensure rainwater percolation |   |



| S.I.  | Action points   | Scheme name   |
|-------|---|---|
| Water |   |   |
| 3.3   | Water body rejuvenation/beautification plans taken up | <b>Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)</b> scheme in Maharashtra<br>Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India<br>Urban development Department , Govt. of Maharashtra |
| 3.4   | Treatment of wastewater/sewage water                  |   |
| 3.4.1 | Proportion of wastewater treated in STP               | <b>Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)</b> scheme in Maharashtra<br>Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India<br>Urban development Department , Govt. of Maharashtra |
| 3.4.2 | Proposed approved projects for implementation of STP  | <b>National Water Mission</b> , Ministry of Jal Shakti , Govt. of India   |



| S.I.             | Action points  | Scheme name  |
|------------------|--|--|
| Renewable energy |  |  |
| 4.2              | Total no. of solar/ LED lights                         | <b>Off-grid Solar PV Programme</b> , Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India<br><b>Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA)</b> scheme for rural areas,<br>Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India |
| 4.3              | Bio-gas plants as a source of renewable energy (Rural) | <b>National Biogas and Fertilizer Management Program</b><br><b>New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP)</b> ,<br>Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India  |



| S.I.             | Action points                          | Scheme name   |
|------------------|--|---|
| Renewable energy |  |   |
| 4.4              | Total number of solar pumps (Rural)    | <b>Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyaan (PM KUSUM)</b> , Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India<br><b>Mukhyamantri Saur KrushiPump Yojana</b> , Industries, Energy and Labour Department, Govt. of Maharashtra |
| 4.3              | Promotion of electric vehicles (Urban) | <b>National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020 Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric and Hybrid Vehciles in India (FAME India)</b> scheme, The Department of Heavy Industry, Govt. of India  |





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**Thank you**