



सत्यमेव जयते



पर्यावरण व वातावरणीय
बदल विभाग,
महाराष्ट्र शासन

परिशिष्ट ३



Final Toolkit

2021-22



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.**



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Timeline



Timeline

	Activities	Dates
5th June 2021 to 31st March 2022	<input type="checkbox"/> Abhiyaan period	16th April 2021 – 31st March 2022
	<input type="checkbox"/> Work done status	
	Registration of local body	23 rd June to 9 th July 2021 11 th October to 18 th October 2021
	Interim work done status MIS submission	1 st January to 15 th January 2022
	Final cumulative work done status report submission	1 st April to 15 th of April 2022
1st April 2022 to 31st May 2022	Performance evaluation based on	
	Desktop assessment as per the toolkit	6 th to 30 th April 2022
	Direct Observation by Third Party Agency Citizen Feedback	1 st to 20 th May 2022
5th June 2022	Award Distribution on World Environment Day	



Data Collection Mechanism





Timeline

- 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's need to keep all original copies of documents. The department can ask for proof anytime.



Points to remember





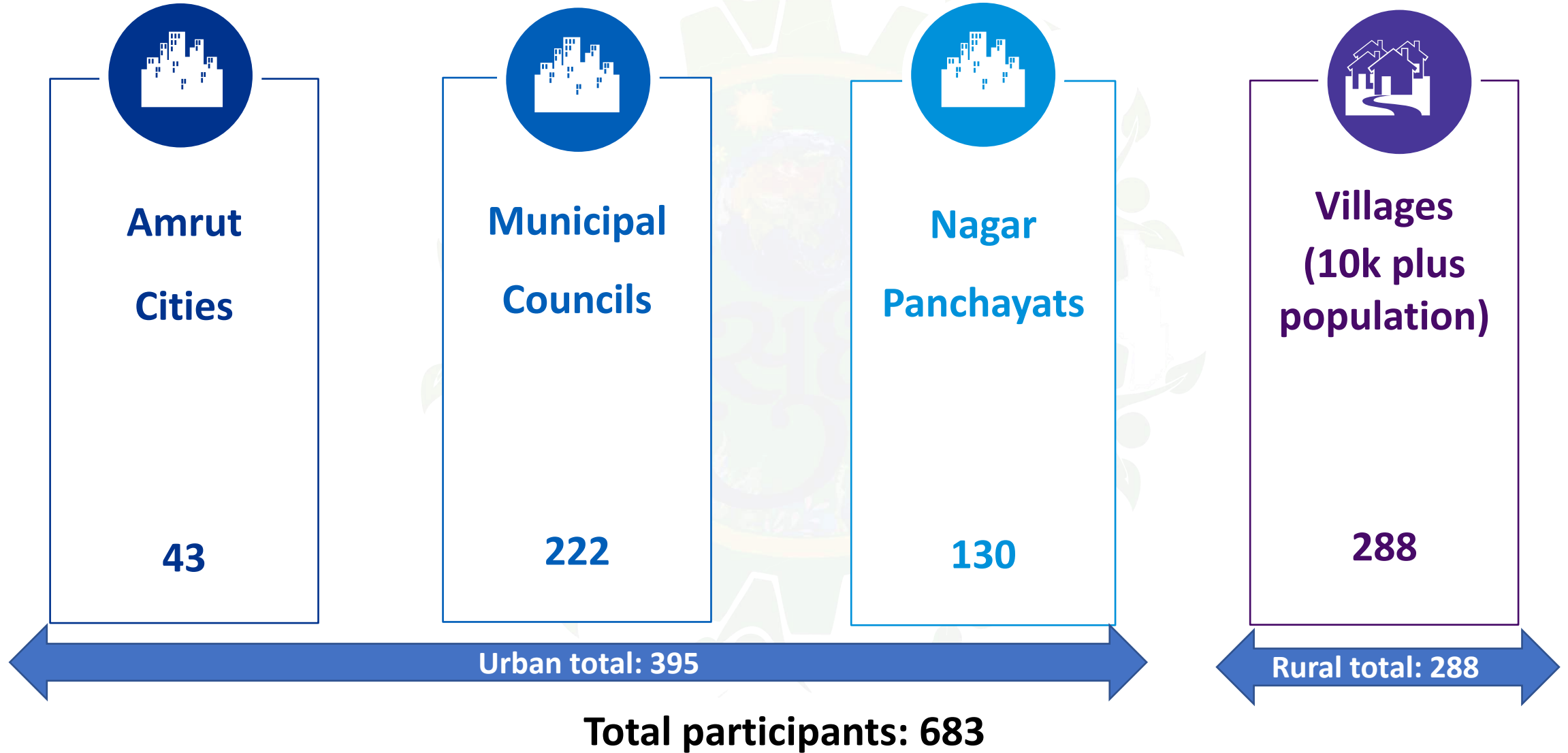
Points to remember



- All measures taken up from **16th April 2021 to 31st March 2022** will be considered for the evaluation.
- Details must be provided in prescribed manner or in given format by the Mission Office. Formats will be available in MIS for downloading.
- All data collected through MIS will be used for desktop and field assessment.
- Methodology for third party actual evaluation will be announced subsequently by the department.



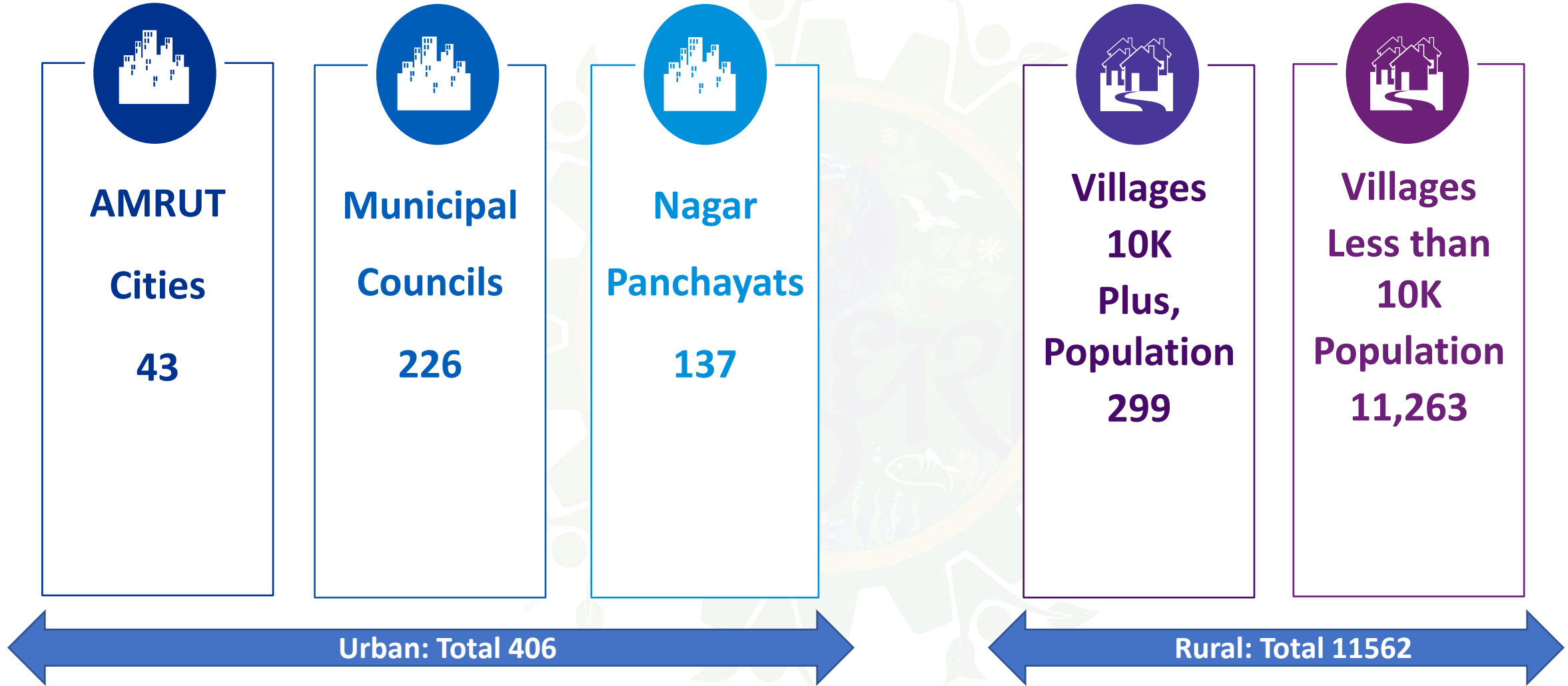
Verticals MV 1.0



Verticals MV 2.0



The ULBs and PRIs will compete in their own vertical



Total registration 11,968 (17x more than MV1.0)



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



Thematic areas





Bhumi
Earth



Vayu
Air



Jala
Water



Agni
Energy



Akash
Enhancement





Indicators



1. Bhumi -1100



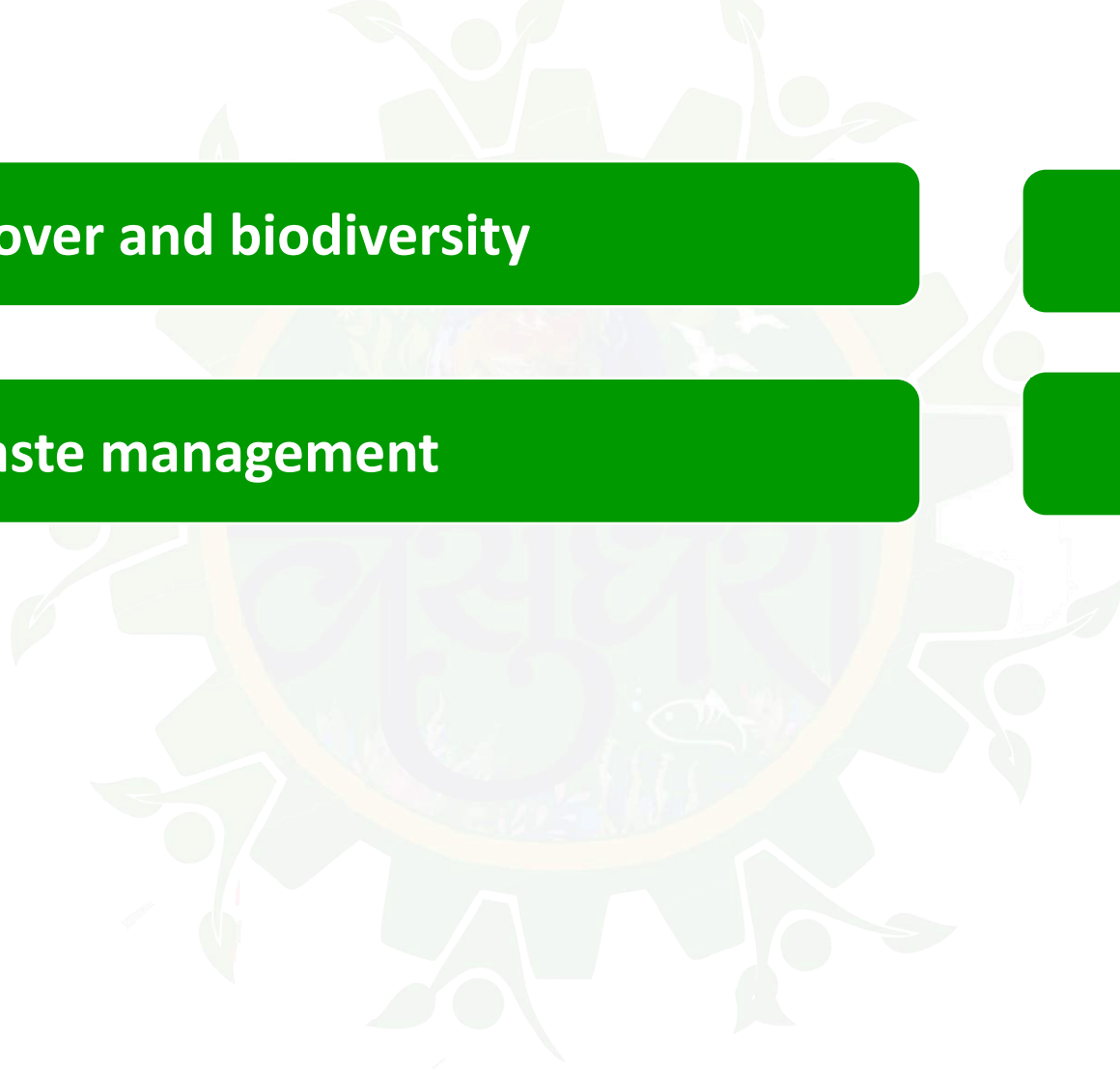
1.1 Green cover and biodiversity

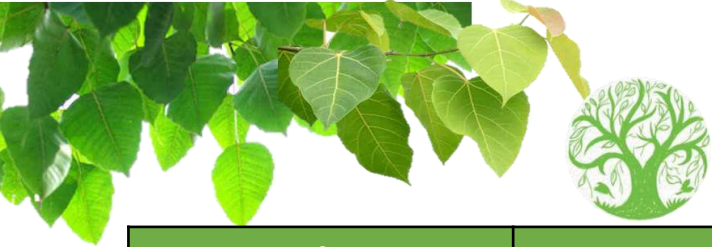
700



1.2 Solid waste management

400





1.1 Green cover and biodiversity



S/N	2021-22 Action points proposed		Marks
	Urban	Rural	
1.1.1	No. of trees planted and survived		100
1.1.2	Native/indigenous species tree planted and survived		50
1.1.3	Heritage tree – Census preparation & it's publications (50) Geo-tagging (50)		100
1.1.4	Tree Census - Census preparation & it's publications (50) Geo-tagging (50)		100
1.1.5	Creation of Nursery (to ensure all trees planted are minimum 6 to 8 feet high)		50
1.1.6	No. of newly created green areas (Amrut Van, Bio-diversity Park, Butterfly Park, Honeybee Park, Bird Parks etc.)		100
1.1.7	Bio-diversity register preparation and documentation		50
1.1.8	Initiatives towards conservation & maintenance of old & new green areas		100
1.1.9	Tree Plan : A plan for achieving 33% green land use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification present green land use and proposed planning for achieving for 33% 		50
Total			700



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
- Total area of the green areas developed in sqm
- Number of tree planted and survived
- Location Details: Full address, Location of the project on google map
- Stage wise geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the plantation drives (Quarterly)

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
No. of trees planted & Survived	100
<i>Relative Marking</i>	

Note: 1. The trees planted during the abhiyan period (year 2021-2022) need to be submitted here
2. Trees planted last year will be considered in upkeep of Majhi Vasundhara 2020-21 part



The images are for illustrative purpose only



1.1.2 Native/indigenous species tree planted & survived

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
- Total area where native and indigenous trees planted & Survived in sqm
- Number of native and indigenous trees planted & Survived
- Location Details: Full address, Location of the project on google map.
- Stage wise geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the plantation drives. (Quarterly – same angle)

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
No. of native and indigenous trees planted & Survived	50
<i>Relative Marking</i>	

Note: 1. The trees planted during the abhiyan period (year 2021-2022) need to be submitted here
2. Trees planted last year will be considered in upkeep of Majhi Vasundhara 2020-21 part

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)

Note: This is for reference only. More names are available in <https://mahaforest.gov.in>



1.1.3 Heritage tree census preparation along with geo-tagging and it's publications

Marks
100

As introduced by Govt. of Maharashtra in Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection & Preservation Of Trees Act 1975 amended in July 2021, a heritage tree is defined as “A tree with an estimated age of 50 years or more”. For the betterment of the environment, it is expected that the rural areas also identify their heritage trees and protect them. This indicator examines whether the participants had given importance to special protection of heritage trees or not.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Location of the heritage trees on google map.
- Species name, age, diameter and tree characteristics as per Local Tree Authority
- Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the heritage trees

Please see “Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection & Preservation Of Trees (Amendment) Act 2021” for assistance.

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Census preparation	25
Census publications	25
Geo-tagging	50



The images are for illustrative purpose only



1.1.4. Tree Census preparation along with geo-tagging and it's publications

Marks
100

According to Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection & Preservation Of Trees Act 1975 amended in July 2021-chapter four section 7 (b) once before December 1996 and thereafter once in every five years, carrying out a census of the existing trees in the land covered within its jurisdiction is mandatory. For the betterment of the environment, it is expected that the Rural bodies also prepare a tree census. This indicator examines whether the participants had given importance to encourage community awareness for tree conservation.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Location of the trees on google map. Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available
- Verified/certified latest document from Local Tree Authority

If the document is submitted for approval/certification, the local body needs to clarify that during submission. Final report submitted for approval to local tree authority will also be accepted.

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Census preparation & it's publications	50
Geo-tagging	50



1.1.5. Creation of Nursery (to ensure all trees planted are minimum 6 feet high)

Marks
50

A tree nursery is a managed site, designed to produce tree seedlings grown under favorable conditions until they are ready for plantation. This indicator examines whether the participants had given importance to support reforestation and community tree plantation programs

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Location and area of the nursery on google map.
- Number of nurseries created
- Capacity of each nursery created
- Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of nursery

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Average capacity of the nursery (Total number of plants available in the nurseries/ Total number of nurseries)	50
<i>Relative Marking</i>	

Guidelines of Nursery as per – Indian Council of Agricultural Research



Time of sowing/initiation of propagules production depend on how long the seedlings will take to have an optimum size of a seedling (with good rooting and about 20 cm tall) and coincidence of its ready availability at the time of initiation of monsoon (July for Southwest monsoon and October for Northeast monsoon areas).

The number of plants required to be produced from a nursery can be calculated as below.

- Number of plants required for the season = W
- Mortality in nursery = X
- Transportation/culling loss = Y
- Seedling required of buffer loss = Z

- **Total seedlings required to be produced from the nursery = W + X + Y + Z**

In case of vegetative propagules, the success percentage also needs to be considered. Generally, it is assumed that

- **The area of nursery should be 0.25% to 2.5% of the area to be planted**
or
- **The area of nursery should be about 1 acre for every 30,000 seedlings.**
- **It also required daily supply of water @ 200 l per 1000 seedlings.**



Physical resources required for Nursery



Physical Resources	Requirements
Land	Porous, and light to medium textured well drained soil, pH range - 6.5 – 7.5, location - should be close to railway station or bus station
Irrigation facility	Sufficient and assured supply of irrigation, Water quality should be within prescribed level by CPCB* - pH between 6.0 to 8.5 Electrical Conductivity at 25 ^o C micro mhos/cm Max.2250 Sodium absorption Ratio Max. 26 Boron Max. 2mg/l
Labour	Manpower for grafting, budding, weeding, irrigation, spraying, dusting, training, pruning, etc., technically sound gardeners
Electricity	Regular supply of electricity for water pumps, spraying, dusting and many other operations
Road and Transport	Good roads and transport facilities



Basic Criteria for Nursery



Physical Resources	Requirements
Mother plants	Pests and diseases are controlled regularly, plants should be selected from Government nurseries or from Agricultural Universities
Hedges and compound	Thorny plants like Chilar (thorny creeper), golden duranta (thorny shrub), and agave can be used as hedges in nurseries.
Space for Hardening of Nursery Plants	Small shade net houses are required
Propagation structures	Propagation structures are essential for production of grafts or seedlings
Store and office	Garden tools, implements, raw materials, insecticides, fungicides, manures, fertilizers, boards, polythene bags etc are stored in store house

Basic Criteria for Nursery



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Land	Porous, and light to medium textured well drained soil, pH range - 6.5 – 7.5, location - should be close to railway station or bus station
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Labour	Manpower for grafting, budding, weeding, irrigation, spraying, dusting, training, pruning, etc., technically sound gardeners
Electricity	Regular supply of electricity for water pumps, spraying, dusting and many other operations
Mother plants	Pests and diseases are controlled regularly, plants should be selected from Government nurseries or from Agricultural Universities
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Propagation structures	Propagation structures are essential for production of grafts or seedlings
Store and office	Garden tools, implements, raw materials, insecticides, fungicides, manures, fertilizers, boards, polythene bags etc are stored in store house



The images are for illustrative purpose only



1.1.6 No. of newly created green areas

Marks
100

Green areas are very important for any society's mental and physical well being. This indicator examines whether the participants had given importance to creation of new green areas such as Amrut Van, Bio-diversity Park, Butterfly Park, Honeybee Park, Bird Parks etc.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Location of the project on google map.
- Implemented park/green area details in terms of
 - Area
 - Usage
- Stagewise geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- Google map's image of before creation of green area

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
No. of green areas created	100
<i><u>The evaluation will be done based on the number of green areas created. Each green area will have 10 marks.</u></i>	

Nashik

Before



After



Kolhapur

Before



After





1.1.7 Bio-diversity register preparation and documentation

Marks
50

People's Bio-diversity Register (PBR) shall contain comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal use or any other traditional knowledge associated with it. This indicator examines whether the participants had given importance to promote conservation, documentation of biological diversity.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Valid document submission as a proof (the PBR is prepared and published – approved by **Biodiversity Management Committee/the Technical Support Group (TSG)/Maharashtra State Biodiversity Board (MSBB)**)

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Valid PBR	
Yes	50
No	0



Process in PBR Preparation

Step 1: Formation of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC)

Step 2: Sensitization of the public about the study, survey and possible management

Step 3: Training of members in identification and collection of data on biological resources and traditional knowledge

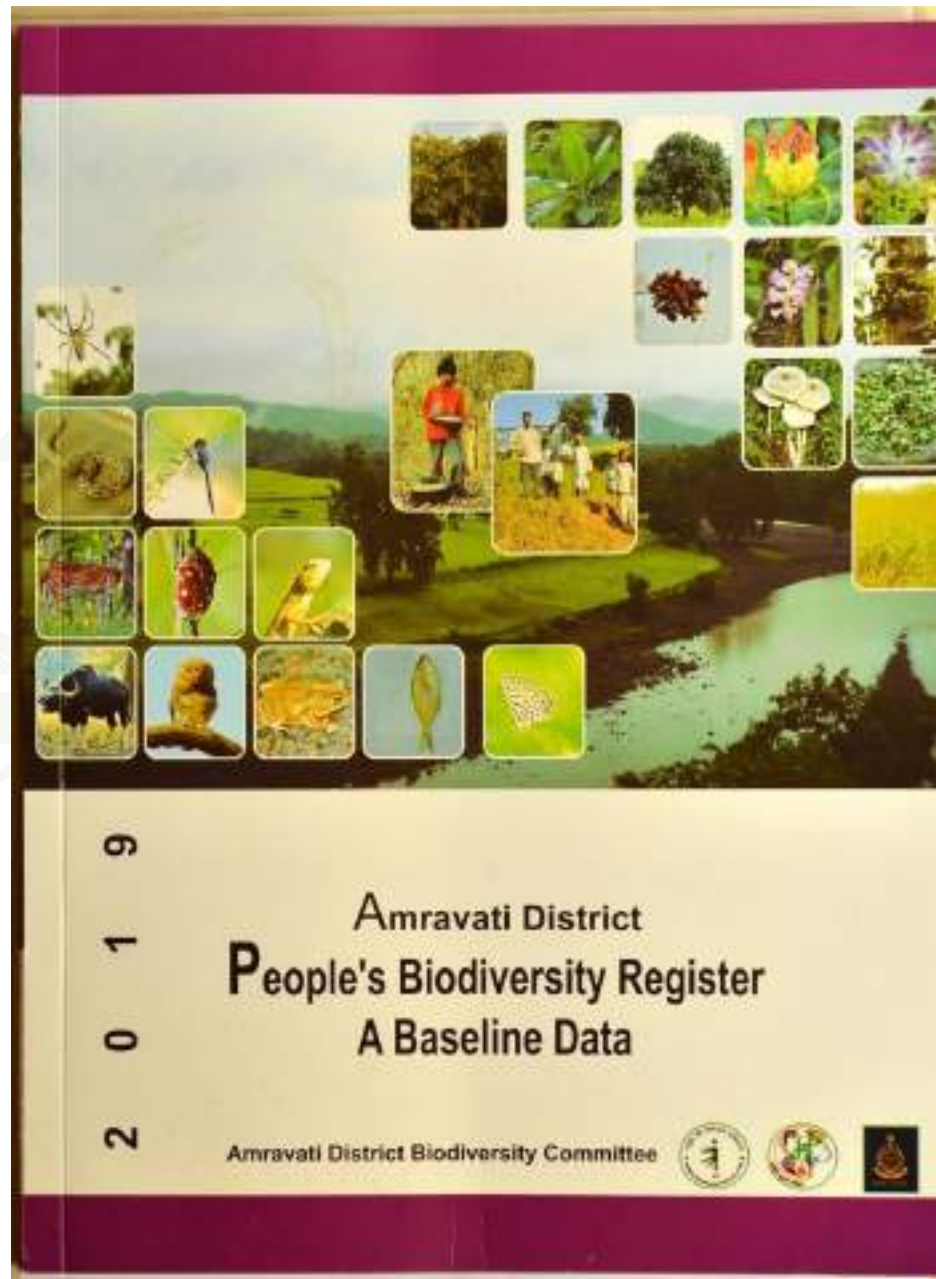
Step 4: Collection of data. Data collections includes review of literature on the natural resources of the area

Step 5: Analysis and validation of data in consultation with technical support group and Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC)

Step 6: Preparation of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)

Step 7: Computerization of information and resources

Note: People's Biodiversity Register– <http://nbaindia.org/uploaded/pdf/PBR%20Format%202013.pdf>



The images are for illustrative purpose only Source google.com



1.1.8 Initiatives towards conservation & maintenance of old & new green areas

Marks
100

Green area 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.
- Implemented park/green area details in terms of area, usage (before and after)
- Stagewise geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) (During Majhi Vasundhara 1 and Majhi Vasundhara 2 in every quarter)
- Documents on mechanism of maintenance (in house maintenance or outsourced)

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
The evaluation will be done based on the number of green areas maintained	100
<u>Relative Marking</u>	



1.1.9 Tree Plan : A plan for achieving 33% green land use

**Marks
50**

As introduced by Govt. of Maharashtra in Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection & Preservation Of Trees Act 1975 amended in July 2021, every urban area should have 33% of green land use. Following the same, the department of Environment and Climate Change has introduced the concept of tree plan under Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan which is applicable to both, urban and rural bodies, and targets to achieve 33% of green land use/green cover within the local body for the betterment of the environment. Under this indicator, the mission examines whether the local bodies are aware of their green land use and what initiatives they are taking to achieve 33% green land-use.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Valid master plan of the local body showing green land use – plan should be authorized by local planning authority
- Tree Plan for achieving 33% green land use

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
1.Valid land use map showing existing green land use (25)	
Yes	25
No	0
2. Status of Tree Plan (25)	
Activity Initiated	5
Work is going on	15
DPR ready	25



1.2 Solid Waste Management



S/N	2021-22 Action points proposed				Marks
	ULB		PRI		
1.2.1	Percentage of solid waste collected, segregated (at source)				50
1.2.2	Wet waste processing				50
1.2.3	Recycling/Treatment/final disposal of Dry Waste				50
1.2.4	Plastic waste Management				
1.2.4.1	Initiative to reduce plastic waste considering the three “R” principles				50
1.2.4.2	Single use plastic ban				25
1.2.5	Bio-medical waste management				25
1.2.6	E-waste management				25
1.2.7	Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste and reuse of legacy waste dump site				75
1.2.8	ODF status				50
	ODF	20	ODF	30	
	ODF+	30	ODF+	50	
	ODF++	50			
Total					400



1.2.1 Percentage of solid waste collected, segregated (at source)

**Marks
50**

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

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Solid waste generated
- Self assessment report on percentage of solid waste collected (door to door) and segregated at source.
- For ULB's:
 - Extracted data from Swachh Bharat Mission Urban MIS
- For PRI's :
 - Solid waste collection, segregation and scientific treatment in percentage
- Logbook submission for the mission period

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Percentage of solid waste collected and segregated (at source). Breakup of marks is given below (50)	
• Collection (25)	
100%	25
80% - 99.99%	15
Less than 80%	0
• Segregation at source (25)	
95%-100%	25
80%-94.99%	15
Less than 80%	0



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1.2.2 Wet waste processing

Marks
50

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 or bio-gas plants to produce chemical free fertilizers and cooking gas.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Logbook entry amount of wet waste generated and processed
- Location on google map. Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available for compost plant/biogas plant
- Details about the compost produced :
 - If they are branded : Such as Harit certified (for urban)
 - Compost quality report complying with the FCO norms from authorized labs (for rural)
 - Usage/sell of the compost
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the compost plants, products, and shops selling locally generated compost

Evaluation mechanism	Marks	
	Urban	Rural
Wet waste processing (50)		
% of wet waste converted to compost or used in biogas plant		
80% and above	40	40
50% to less than 80%	30	30
40% to less than 50%	0	10
Less than 40%	0	0
Harit branded	10	NA
Compost quality report	NA	10






The Director
 Fisheries & Aquaculture Department
 Government of India
 The Director, Central Inland Fisheries Commission
 ANAND KARNATAKA DEPARTMENT OF AQUACULTURE
 ANAND KARNATAKA DEPARTMENT OF AQUACULTURE

No. F.1/2017/15/15/15/15
 Date: 01/05/2018

To:
 CHIEF OFFICER,
 ICAR RAIPUR, RAIPUR, JHARKHAND
 RAIPUR, JHARKHAND

Ref: Your Memo No. RA-2018-001 Dated 01/05/2018

The enclosed report of the field visit is being submitted for your reference.

1. Name of Farmer / Inmate: [Blank] ✓
 2. Date of Sampling: [Blank] ✓
 3. Date of Report: [Blank] ✓
 4. Name of Farmer: [Blank] ✓
 5. Name of Village / District: [Blank] ✓
 6. Laboratory Sample No.: [Blank] ✓
 7. Date of Analysis of Sample: [Blank] ✓
 8. Chemical Analysis of Fish Feed: [Blank] ✓

S.No.	Description of Fish Feed	Chemical Analysis (%)
1	Moisture	70.00 ✓
2	Crude Protein	1.00 ✓
3	Crude Fat	0.00 ✓
4	Crude Fiber	0.00 ✓
5	Crude Ash	0.00 ✓
6	Crude Cellulose	0.00 ✓
7	pH	7.00 ✓
8	Color	Black ✓
9	Water Soluble Nitrogen	4.0 ✓
10	Water Soluble Phosphorus	0.05 ✓
11	Water Soluble Calcium	0.01 ✓
12	Water Soluble Magnesium	0.01 ✓
13	Water Soluble Potassium	0.01 ✓
14	Water Soluble Sodium	0.01 ✓


 Director, Central Inland Fisheries Commission
 ANAND KARNATAKA DEPARTMENT OF AQUACULTURE

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1.2.3 Recycling/treatment/final disposal of Dry Waste

Marks
50

The process of recycling/treatment and disposal of dry waste is very important. As dry solid waste is mostly mixed with waste containing recoverable resources such as plastic, glass, paper, metal, This should follow the route of recycling to reduce pressure on the dumping site and natural resources. This indicator examines how efficiently the local bodies are practicing recycling/treatment/final disposal of dry Waste.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Logbook entry amount of dry waste generated and processed
- Location on google map. Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available for recycling site.
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the recycling units, products, and shops selling locally generated upcycled products.

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Dry waste processing (50)	
% of dry waste recycled/treated/scientifically disposed	
80% and above	50
50% to less than 80%	30
Less than 50%	0



The images are for illustrative purpose only



1.2.4.1 Initiative to reduce plastic waste considering the three “R” principles

Marks
50

Plastic waste management is a critical issue. Over 300 million metric tons of plastic is produced in the world annually and about fifty percent of this volume is discarded within a year of its purchase. This indicator identifies how the ULBs/PRI are managing their plastic waste.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Details about the initiatives taken up by the ULB/PRI for management of plastic waste such as
 - Number of drives conducted on plastic pollution and alternatives of single use plastic (SUP)
 - Upcycling of plastic waste
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the drives/events

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Assessment will be done on: Single use plastic confiscated Breakup of marks given below	
Drives conducted on alternatives of SUP	40
Drive to promote Recycled/ Upcycle product	10

Relative Marking



1.2.4.2 Single use plastic ban

Marks
25

Plastic waste management is a critical issue. A major step taken up by CPCB/MPCB is single use plastic ban. This indicator identifies how the ULBs/PRIs are enforcing the ban in their area.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Logbook entry on penalty collection on usage of single use plastic (SUP)
- Receipt of fine collection as result of SUP ban

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Mechanism of fine collection strictly followed upon usage of SUP	25



The images are for illustrative purpose only Source google.com



1.2.5 Bio-medical waste management

Marks
25

Biomedical waste or **hospital waste** is any kind of waste containing infectious (or potentially infectious) materials. It may also include waste associated with the generation of biomedical waste that visually appears to be of medical or laboratory origin (e.g., packaging, unused bandages, infusion kits etc.), as well as research laboratory waste containing biomolecules or organisms that are mainly restricted from environmental release. This indicator examines how efficiently local bodies are disposing bio-medical waste.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Details of mechanism for segregation of biomedical-waste at segregation site of local body sites- Location on google map.
- Agreement with MPCB authorized Bio-medical waste management vendors for collection, transportation and disposal
- In case in-house management – Declaration from MPCB on the process of collection, transportation and disposal
- Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Assessment criteria-based management done by local body for collection, transportation and disposal <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agreement with MPCB authorized vendor/Declaration from MPCB	
▪ Yes	25
▪ No	0



1.2.6 E-waste management

Marks
25

Informal processing of e-waste in developing countries can lead to adverse human health effects and environmental pollution. It is the duty of the local body to ensure that e-waste if found to be mixed with Municipal Solid Waste is properly segregated, collected and is channelized to authorized dismantler or recycler. This indicator looks after the initiatives taken up by the local body for scientific disposal.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Details of awareness activities on proper segregation of E –waste (For rural minimum 2 and for Urban minimum 10)
- Details of mechanism for segregation of E-waste at segregation site of local body sites within local body- Location on google map.
- Agreement with MPCB authorized dismantler or recycler
- Stagewise photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Assessment criteria based on	
▪ Awareness activities on proper segregation of E –waste	10
▪ Segregation of E-waste (10)	
Yes	10
No	0
▪ Agreement with authorized dismantler or recycler (5)	
Yes	5
No	0



The images are for illustrative purpose only Source google.com



1.2.7 Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste and reuse of legacy waste dump site

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.
- Status of remediation
- Stagewise geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- If land is reclaimed, before and after photographs

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Assessment criteria based on stage of remediation (75)	
▪ Tenders have been called	10
▪ Work going on	25
▪ Work is complete/ no legacy waste	60
▪ Land reclaimed and reused	75



1.2.8 ODF Status

Marks
50

Open-defecation is a major issue in India. GoI had given utmost 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:

- Self certification
- For Urban: Recent valid ODF, ODF+ or ODF++ certification from third party agency appointed by GoI
- For Rural: Recent valid ODF, ODF+ certification from competent authority
- Assessment will be done on the basis of ODF, ODF+ and ODF++ status.

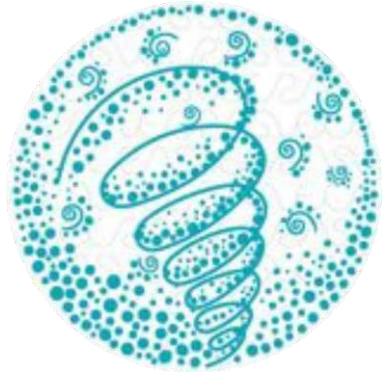
Evaluation mechanism	Marks	Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Urban		Rural	
ODF	20	ODF	30
ODF+	30		
ODF++	50	ODF+	50

Note: SBM(Grameen) Phase II Guidelines:

<https://swachhbharatmission.gov.in/SBMCMS/writereaddata/portal/images/pdf/sbm-ph-II-Guidelines.pdf>



माझी वसुंधरा
अभियान



Air - Vayu

Air quality

900



2. Air – 900 + 500*



2.1 Air quality monitoring

100



2.2 Reduction of Air Pollution

200



2.3 Promotion of good habits in citizen

100



2.4 Effective implementation of EV Policy

500



2.5 Compliance with Race to Zero
(for AMRUT cities only)*

500*



2. Air



S/N	2021-22 Action points proposed				Marks
	Urban	Rural			
2.1	Air quality monitoring – Once a month air quality monitoring report: MoEFCC recognized labs & NABL Accredited Labs/ MPCB air quality monitoring report				100
2.2	Reduction of Air Pollution				
2.2.1	Initiatives towards banning firecrackers				100
2.2.2	C&D waste management	100	2.2.2.1 Agricultural waste management (stubble/open burning of the farm waste)	50	100
			2.2.2.2 UJJAVALA coverage and gas connection	50	
2.3	Promotion of good habits in citizen - Creation of cycling track				100
	Total				400



2. Air



S.I.	2021-22 Action points proposed		Marks
	Urban	Rural	
2.4	Effective implementation of EV Policy		500
2.5	Compliance with Race to Zero (For AMRUT Cities only)		500
	Total		1000



2.1 Air quality monitoring – MoEFCC recognized labs and NABL Accredited Labs

Marks
100

Clean air is a birth right of every citizen on earth. But due to many reasons the earth is suffering from severe air pollution. This indicator focuses on monitoring the average air quality of the cities/villages.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Air quality monitoring (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, SO₂ and NO₂) report from MoEFCC/NABL accredited laboratories – photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) and location details of the same
 - 24 hours continuous monitoring
 - One report should be within a week after festival
 - Monitoring should be taken at the most congested residential area
- Photograph (size 1 to 2 MB) of continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations, and location details of the same.

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Air quality monitoring report from - MoEFCC recognized/NABL accredited labs	
Urban (100)	
▪ 7-9 or more	100
▪ 5-6	50
▪ Less than 5	0
Rural (100)	
▪ 5-7 or more	100
▪ 3-4	50
▪ Less than 3	0



The images are for illustrative purpose only



List of Operating Agencies / Institutes working with MPCB for ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Sr.No	Name of City having AAQM stations	No. of NAMP stations	Regional Office	Operation Agencies / Institutes
1	Amravati	3	Amravati	Govt. College of Engineering, Amravati
2	Akola	3	Amravati	College of Engineering and Technology, Akola
3	NaviMumbai	5	Navimumbai	Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil College, Vashi , Navi Mumbai
4	Panvel	1	Navimumbai	
5	Kolhapur	3	Kolhapur	Walchand Institute of Technology, Sangli.
6	Tarapur	3	Thane	Smt. CHM College, Ulhasnagar
7	Solapur	2	Pune	Walchand Institute Of Technology, Sangli
8	Nashik	4	Nashik	KTHM College, Nashik
9	Ambernath	1	Kalyan	Smt. CHM College
10	Dombivali	1	Kalyan	
11	Aurangabad	4	Aurangabad	SBES College, Aurangabad
12	Chandrapur	6	Chandrapur	Rajiv Gandhi College of Engineering Research and Technology, Chandrapur
13	Nagpur	4	Nagpur	Visvevaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur
14	Pune	4	Pune	Savitribai Phule Pune University
15	Thane	3	Thane	Thane Municipal Corporation
16	Mumbai	1	Mumbai	MPCB
17	Jalna	2	Aurangabad	Badrinath Barwale Mahavidyalaya , Jalna
18	Ulhasnagar	2	Kalyan	Smt. CHM College
19	Badlapur	1	Kalyan	BIWA House , Badlapur
20	Latur	3	Aurangabad	Dayanand Education Society, Latur



List of Operating Agencies / Institutes working with MPCB for ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Sr.No	Name of City having AAQM stations	No. of NAMP stations	Regional Office	Operation Agencies / Institutes
21	Mahad	3	Raigad	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University (INACTIVE)
22	Roha	2	Raigad	Smt. Geeta Tatkare Polytechnic, Roha.
23	Lote - Chiplun	2	Ratnagiri	D B J College, Chiplun
24	Sangli-Miraj	3	Kolhapur	Walchand College Of Engineering, Sangli
25	Jalgaon	3	Nashik	Kaviyatri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon
26	Nanded	3	Aurangabad	Indira Gandhi Sr.College, Nanded
27	Kalyan	1	Kalyan	Bhiwandi Nijampur Municipal Corporation
28	Bhiwandi	2	Kalyan	
29	Wani (Yavatmal)	3	Chandrapur	Rajiv Gandhi College of Engineering Research and Technology, Chandrapur (INACTIVE) Sub-Centre , Mumbai University, Ratnagiri
30	Ratnagiri	2	Kolhapur	
31	Solapur	2	Pune	N .K. Orchid College of Engineering, Research & Technology, Solapur
32	Pandharpur	1	Pune	
33	Barshi	3	Pune	
34	Osmanabad	3	Pune	
35	Gondia	3	Nagpur	Manoharbai Patel Institute of Engineering and Technology, Gondia
36	Wardha	3	Nagpur	Datta Meghe Institue of Engineering & Reseach, Wardha
37	Parbhani	3	Aurangabad	Shri Shivaji College of Arts, Science and Commerce
38	Udgir	3	Aurangabad	Maharashtra Udayagiri Mahavidyalaya, Udgir.
39	Kamptee	1	Nagpur	VNIT, Nagpur
40	Wadi	1	Nagpur	



List Of NABL Accredited Testing Laboratories For Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

List Of NABL Labs Accredited Testing Laboratories For Ambient Air Quality Monitoring can be found from NABL Website (<https://www.nabl-india.org/nabl/index.php?c=search&m=index&Itemid=177>)



2.2.1 Initiative towards banning of firecrackers

Marks
100

People burn firecrackers to celebrate different occasions / festivals. Firecrackers have carbon and sulphur which produce a range of toxic gases. These gases are harmful to plants and animals both. This indicator examines whether participants have given importance to the ban of firecrackers.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Copy of notification for banning sale and use of firecracker by local authorities
- Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) related to banning activity and promotion of green festival

(Continuous air quality monitoring report within a week of festival from indicator 2.1 will be considered to check if firecracker ban was successfully implemented or not during evaluation)

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Copy of notification (25)	
Yes	25
No	0
Initiative towards promoting green festival	
Number of awareness event/initiative taken up by local body (Relative Marking)	75



2.2.2 Urban: C&D waste management

Marks
100

30 percent of air pollution is caused due to dust which emanates from construction sites. Scientific management of Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste plays a key role in reducing air pollution. As per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 local authorities are liable to ensure the C&D waste is collected and disposed properly. This indicator will check if these rules are followed on the ground.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Details of identified land/area for C&D waste storage and dedicated vehicles for collection of waste
- Details of the boundary which will stop the fugitive dust from the identified land
- Classification of segregated C&D waste
- Total C&D waste collected and reused in tones (with logbook)
- Stagewise photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of waste management process

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Identification of land/area for C&D waste storage	20
Dedicated vehicles for collection	20
Segregation of C&D waste	20
Percentage of C&D waste reused	40



2.2.2.1 Rural: Agricultural waste management (stubble/open burning of the farm waste)

Marks
50

A large portion of crop residue is burnt 'on-farm' primarily to clean the field for sowing the next crop. Crop residue burning releases carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of sulphur (SO_x), particulate matter and black carbon. This indicator is to examine whether participants have taken efforts for agricultural waste management.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Initiative taken for agricultural waste management following
 - Banning of crop residue burning – local (banning document)
 - Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) for promotion of collection of crop residue for other works such as feeding to cattle, brick making, etc.
- Copy of notification for banning of crop residue burning by local authority

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Evaluation based on actions taken up by local body for Crop Residue management	
Banning on Crop residue burning (25)	
Yes	25
No	0
Number of Initiatives taken for waste management.	25
<i>Relative Marking</i>	



2.2.2.2 Rural: UJJAWALA coverage and gas connection

Marks
50

Using woods/cow dung cakes for cooking is a major cause of household air pollution in rural areas. Household air pollution causes non-communicable diseases including stroke, ischemic heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and lung cancer. Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana provides access to cleaner fuel for the BPL households. This indicator identifies how the local body is focusing on promotion of Ujjawala Yojana which will also help in reducing 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
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- Percentage of HH having access to Gas

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
% of HH in the PRI with gas connection	
90% and more	50
70% to 90%	25
Less than 70%	0



पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

महिलाओं को मिला सम्मान

स्वच्छ ईंधन.
बेहतर जीवन.



The images are for illustrative purpose only Source google.com



2.3 Promotion of good habits in citizen - Creation of cycling track

Marks
100

Non-motorized transport can reduce air pollution to a high level. Cycle is one of the most affordable non-motorized transport used by Indians since ages. Due to lack of infrastructure i.e. accessible road for cycling demotivates the citizen to use cycle in their day-to-day affairs. This indicator checks how much efforts given by the local authority to ensure creation of cycling track along the main roads to promote cycling.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Location Details: Full address, Location of the project on google map with Length of Cycling Track Created (in KM)
- Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) before and after creation of cycling track

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Length of Cycling Track Created (in KM)	100
<u>Relative Marking</u>	



The images are for illustrative purpose only



2.4 Effective implementation of EV Policy

Marks
500

E-transportation is one of the most promising technologies to alleviate fossil fuel dependency, reduce greenhouse gas emission, and improve energy efficiency. This indicator highlights the initiatives taken up by the local body for the promotion of electrification of public transport.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Detailed information from concerned RTO should include –
 - Numbers of registered EVs (Two-wheeler [2W], Three-wheeler [3W] and Four-wheeler [4W]) , Public transportation (Buses) in local body area
 - Number of EVs purchased by local body

Evaluation mechanism	Marks	
EVs registered in local body area	Urban	Rural
2W EV	100	150
3W EV	100	150
4W EV	100	100
Buses EV	100	50
EVs purchased by Local body	100	50
<u>Relative Marking</u>		



The images are for illustrative purpose only



2.5 Compliance with Race to Zero (for AMRUT Cities only)

Marks
500

Race to Zero is a global campaign to build momentum around the shift to a decarbonized economy ahead of COP26, where governments must strengthen their contributions to the Paris Agreement. It mobilizes a coalition of leading net zero initiatives who commit to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Details of the pledges taken to achieve carbon neutrality under Race to Zero pledge form (shorturl.at/nxLS5)
- A pdf document of the emails sent and received regarding participation in the campaign
- Supporting documents to showcase completion of online registration and form submission.
- A pdf document of the email trail regarding support provided to conduct GHG Inventory.
- Copy of presentation, geo-tagged images of awareness events conducted on Race to Zero.
- Posts on events conducted on Race to Zero on their social media handles with #majhivasundhara.

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Participation in Race to Zero campaign	50
Commitment to achieve carbon neutrality (50 marks per pledge)	250
Completion of online registration and form submission	50
Co-ordination and co-operation for GHG Inventory	50
100% participation in meetings conducted for Race to Zero by Commissioner/CO/Nodal Officers	50
Conduction of awareness events on carbon neutrality, Race to Zero, climate change and impacts	50
Total	500



Water - Jal

Water conservation

1000



3. Water - 1000



3.1 Water Conservation

100



3.2 Fresh water Consumption Monitoring & reduction

50



3.3 Rainwater harvesting & percolation

150



3.4 Water body rejuvenation/beautification

100



3. Water - 1000



3.5 Well Rejuvenation

100



3.6 Sewage treatment/Drip irrigation

150



3.7 Reuse of treated water for non-potable use/Initiative towards watershed development activities

50



3.8 Reduction of water pollution during festivals

100



3.9 Promotion of eco-friendly idols

200



3. Water



S/N	2021-22 Action points proposed		Marks
	Urban	Rural	
3.1	Water conservation activities taken up		100
3.2	Fresh water consumption Monitoring & reduction		
	Water audit report of Government Buildings	Water audit and water budgeting for the Gram Panchayat	50
3.3	Rainwater harvesting & percolation		
3.3.1	Rainwater harvesting in public buildings For Gram panchayat and Nagar Panchayat Vertical (100%) For Amrut cities and Municipal Council (50%)		100
3.3.2	Initiative towards creation of rainwater percolation pits.		50
3.4	Water body rejuvenation and beautification plans taken up		100
	Total		400



3. Water



S/N	2021-22 Action points proposed		Marks
	Urban	Rural	
3.5	Well rejuvenation plans taken up		100
3.6	3.6.1 Proportion of sewage treated in STP(for local bodies with existing STP) Or 3.6.2 Proposed / approved projects for implementation of STP (for local bodies without STP)	Percentage of farmland covered under drip irrigation/micro irrigation projects	150
3.7	Reuse of treated water for non-potable use	Initiative towards watershed development activities	50
3.8	Reduction of water pollution during festivals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternate way of deity immersion Reduction of flower waste disposal in waterbodies/river etc. Promotion of pollution-free celebrations / festivals 		100
3.9	Promotion of eco-friendly idols during festivals		200
	Total		600



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
- Estimation of water conservation potential for each of the activities taken
- Physical and financial progress brief
- Stage wise photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Assessment will be done based on the activities taken up by the local body for the conservation of water.	50
Water conservation potential created (m ³)	50

Relative Marking



3.2.1 Urban: Water audit report of Government Buildings

**Marks
50**

Water auditing is a method of quantifying water flows and quality in simple or complex systems, with a view to reducing water usage and often saving money on otherwise unnecessary water use. It was proven with water audit, minimum 15%-20% water savings is possible. This indicator is introduced to encourage monitoring of potable water usage and reduction of wastage of fresh water.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- List of government buildings
- Location of the govt. buildings on google map where water audit was done. Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available
- Water audit report from an authorized institute/organizations
- Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of ongoing water audit activity

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
% of govt. buildings with water audit report (50)	
80% or More	50
60% - less than 80%	40
40% - less than 60%	25
25% - less than 40%	15
Less than 25%	0



3.2.1 Rural: Water audit and water budgeting for the Gram Panchayat

Marks
50

Water audit and water budgeting is a method of quantifying water flows and quality in simple or complex systems, with a view to reducing water usage and often saving money on otherwise unnecessary water use. It was proven with water audit, minimum 15%-20% water savings is possible. This indicator is introduced to encourage monitoring of potable water usage and reduction of wastage of fresh water.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Water audit & budgeting report from an authorized institute/organizations (Inhouse reports will also be accepted if it is approved by the officials of water and sanitation department, Govt. of Maharashtra).
- Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of Water budget displayed outside the gram panchayat office.

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Based on the submission of report (50)	
Report submitted	
Yes	50
No	0



3.3.1 Rain water harvesting in public buildings

**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 harvested by the local body for future usage.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Number of public building available within the periphery
- List of public buildings with rooftop rainwater harvesting project
- Location of the govt. buildings on google map where R.W.H. was done. Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available
- Stage wise photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)

Evaluation mechanism		Marks
Assessment will be done based on the number of public buildings with RWH system		
Amrut cities and Municipal Council	Gram panchayat and Nagar Panchayat Vertical	
50% or more	100%	100
25% to 49.99%	50% -99.99%	50
Less than 25%	Less than 50%	0

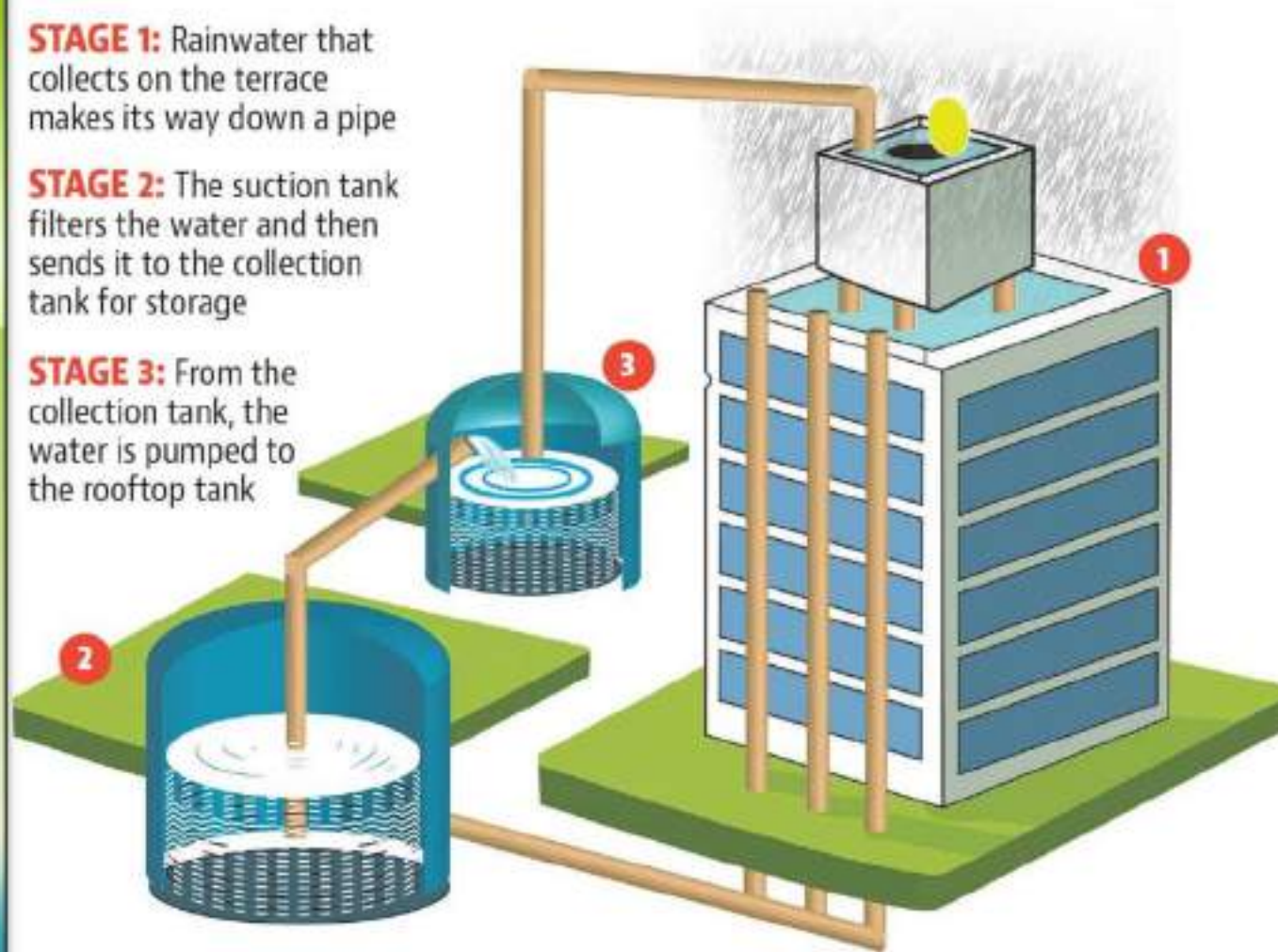
Note: The RWH systems taken up during the abhiyan period need to be submitted here. RWH systems taken up last year will be considered in upkeep of Majhi Vasundhara 2020-21 part.



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



The images are for illustrative purpose only Source google.com



3.3.2 Initiative towards creation of rainwater percolation pits

Marks
50

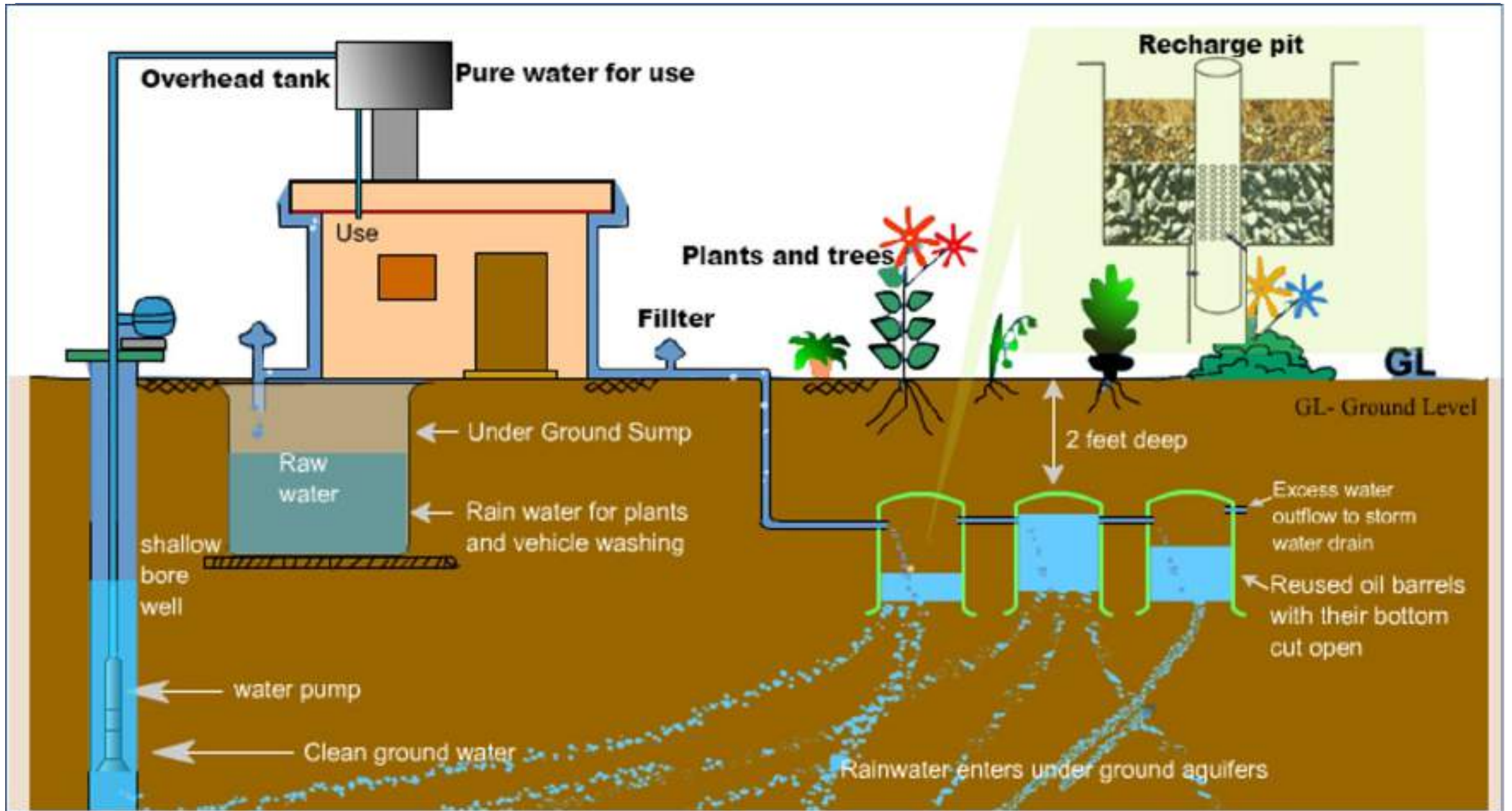
Rainwater percolation is the simple process or technology used to ensure rainwater gets absorbed in the ground to maintain the groundwater table. This indicator highlights the initiatives taken up by the local body to ensure groundwater recharge through rainwater percolation.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Location of the percolation points on google map.
- Capacity of the project, project brief with stage wise photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- Physical and financial progress brief
- Stage wise photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Initiatives taken up by the local body to ensure rainwater percolation	20
Number of percolation point created	30

Relative Marking



The images are for illustrative purpose only Source google.com



3.4 Water body rejuvenation and beautification plans taken up

Marks
100

Water body rejuvenation is very important for conserving the water. Sometimes the water bodies/streams/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 it gets filled. To maintain the balance of natural water cycle in them, the water bodies/streams need to be cleaned/rejuvenated 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 rejuvenation and beautification
- Surface area of water bodies/streams/nallahs/statutory lakes were rejuvenated and beautified (m²)
- Capacity addition / Desilting carried out (m³) at each waterbody
- Location of the project site on google map
- Physical and financial progress brief
- Stage wise photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Surface area of water bodies/streams/nallahs/statutory lakes were rejuvenated and beautified (m ²)	70
Capacity addition / Desilting carried out (m ³)	30

Relative Marking

Note: 1.The water body rejuvenation and beautification plan taken up during the abhiyan period need to be submitted here.
2.Water body rejuvenation and beautification plan taken up last year will be considered in upkeep of Majhi Vasundhara 2020-21 part.



Rejuvenation and beautification the water bodies suggested measures:

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



3.5 Well rejuvenation plans taken up

Marks
100

Wells are very important source of ground water since ages. The wells played a critical role as a source of drinking water as well as for sustaining the Indian agriculture. In urban areas also played an important role as a source of drinking water, absorption of flood water and a conduit for ground water recharge. Due to technology upgradation and urbanization, this traditional system was neglected, and many wells dried up. This indicator encourages the local bodies to revive their traditional wells and examines how efficiently the local bodies are doing it.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Number of old wells within the periphery of the local body
- Number of projects taken up for rejuvenation
- Location of the project site on google map.
- Physical and financial progress brief
- Stage wise photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
% of old wells were rejuvenated	100

Relative Marking



The images are for illustrative purpose only



3.6.1 Urban: Proportion of wastewater treated in STP (for Urban Local Bodies with existing STP)

**Marks
150**

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/PRI/Is 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
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the STP in working condition (size 1 to 2 MB)

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	75
No	0
Capacity usage of STP	
100% capacity	75
Below 100%	0



3.6.2 Urban: Proposed / approved projects for implementation of STP (for local bodies without STP)

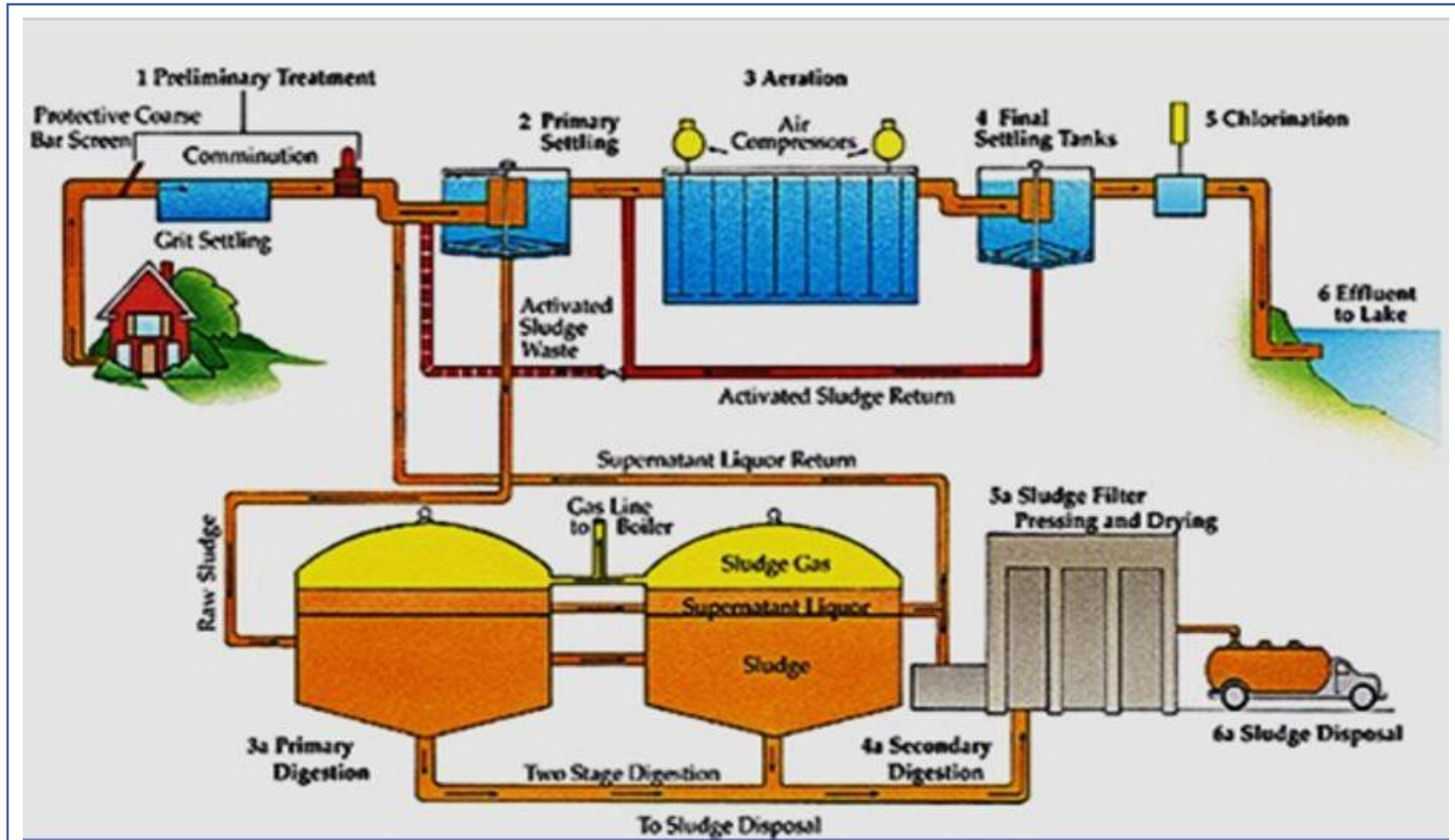
**Marks
150**

Many ULBs/PRIs don't have their own STP. But construction of STP is now being accorded importance in cities/villages as it aids in pollution prevention and environmental conservation. Considering the above fact this indicator will identify the ULBs 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 STP
- Physical and financial progress brief
- Status of the STP
- Stage wise photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the project

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Assessment will be done based on the status of the project	
▪ Tender awarded	30
▪ Construction in progress	50
▪ Construction complete	150



The images are for illustrative purpose only Source google.com



3.6 Rural: Percentage of farmland covered under drip irrigation/micro irrigation projects

Marks
150

Micro irrigation techniques not only help in water saving, but also in reducing fertilizer usage, labour expenses, other inputs and input costs, besides sustaining soil health. Micro-irrigation systems deliver water savings up to 40% over conventional flood irrigation methods, along with appreciable crop productivity and income enhancement. Through this indicator the department wants to understand how much farmland from rural Maharashtra is using micro-irrigation.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Details of beneficiary taken advantage of **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Valid Aadhar details)**
- Total farmland under rural local body
- Total farmland covered under drip irrigation/micro irrigation projects (Acre/hector) with location map.
- Physical and financial project brief

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Percentage of farmland covered under drip irrigation/micro irrigation projects	75
Number of beneficiary under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (Valid Aadhar details)	75
<i>Relative Marking</i>	



3.7 Urban: Reuse of treated water for non-potable use

Marks
50

Reuse of wastewater after its treatment may be a good alternative for regions, which suffer from lack of pure water or have limited access to water resources. Reuse techniques may be applied for municipal and industrial wastewater. This should only consider water that is directly conveyed for recycling or reuse, such as use in gardens and parks, use for irrigation, etc. This indicator examines how efficiently the local bodies are using the sewage management practices.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Treated water in MLD
- Percentage of treated water directly used or recycled for a variety of applications such as Farm Forestry, Horticulture, Toilet flushing, Industrial use as in non-human contact cooling towers, Fish culture, gardens and parks etc.
- Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) and locations of the application activity

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Percentage of treated water directly used for purposes mentioned	
> 95 %	50
80 to < 95 %	40
50 to < 80 %	30
20 to < 50 %	15
< 20 %	0



3.7 Rural: Initiative towards watershed development activities

Marks
50

Watershed is a geo-hydrological unit draining to a common point by a system of drains. Watershed development refers to the conservation; regeneration and the judicious use of all the natural resources particularly land, water, vegetation and animals and human development within the watershed. Rural Maharashtra had adopted watershed development and management to reduce drought. This indicator examines how efficiently the local bodies are using the watershed development activities.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Work order/ Administrative approval
- Location details along with capacity of watershed
- Physical and financial progress brief
- Stage wise photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the project

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Evaluation will be done based on the status of the watershed development project	
▪ Project was conceptualized and approved by district authority	20
▪ Work is going on	30
▪ Project is completed	50



3.8 Reduction of water pollution during festivals

Marks
100

Immersion of idols in water bodies like rivers, lakes, ponds, estuaries, open coastal beaches, wells etc., cause concerns in terms of water pollution. It is therefore important that we celebrate the festival keeping in view the need for environment protection, prevention and control of pollution. This indicator will give idea about the activities of local body to reduce water pollution due to idol immersion.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of eco-friendly immersion promotional activities: street plays, promotion in social media, guideline communicated in different housing societies and festival clubs, ban of idol immersion in traditional immersion water bodies
- Total number and locations of artificial immersion spot
- Detailed report on collection, segregation, transport and processing of worship material before and after the immersion

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Promotion of eco-friendly immersion	20
No. of artificial immersion spots created	50
Collection, segregation transport and processing of worship material pre and post immersion	30
<i>Relative Marking</i>	

Guidelines for idol immersion: https://www.mpcb.gov.in/sites/default/files/focus-area-reports-documents/CPCB_Guidelines_for_Idol_Immersion.pdf



3.9 Promotion of eco-friendly idols during festivals

Marks
200

Traditionally, clay is used to make idols with natural colors. Now a days Plaster of paris, toxic dyes, plastic and thermocol are used which are non-biodegradable and toxic in nature. So eco-friendly idol and its promotion can reduce the water pollution during festivals. This indicator will evaluate the local body about their promotional activity regarding eco-friendly idol.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Total number of promotional activities
- Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of promotional activities
- Total number of idols (Community and individual) worshipped
- Total number of eco-friendly idols worshipped

Evaluation mechanism	Marks	
	Community	Individual
No. of promotional activity done	50	
Percentage of eco-friendly idols worshipped	75	75
Relative Marking		



Suggestions for promotional activities of eco-friendly idols

- **Training or awareness** programs for **idol makers** educating about eco-friendly idol making
- Publication of list of the **idol makers who are licensed/permitted** to manufacture and sell eco-friendly idols
- Campaign/ awareness activity on **toxic effects of artificial components** like dyes, Plaster of Paris, Thermocols used in idol manufacturing



4. Energy - 800



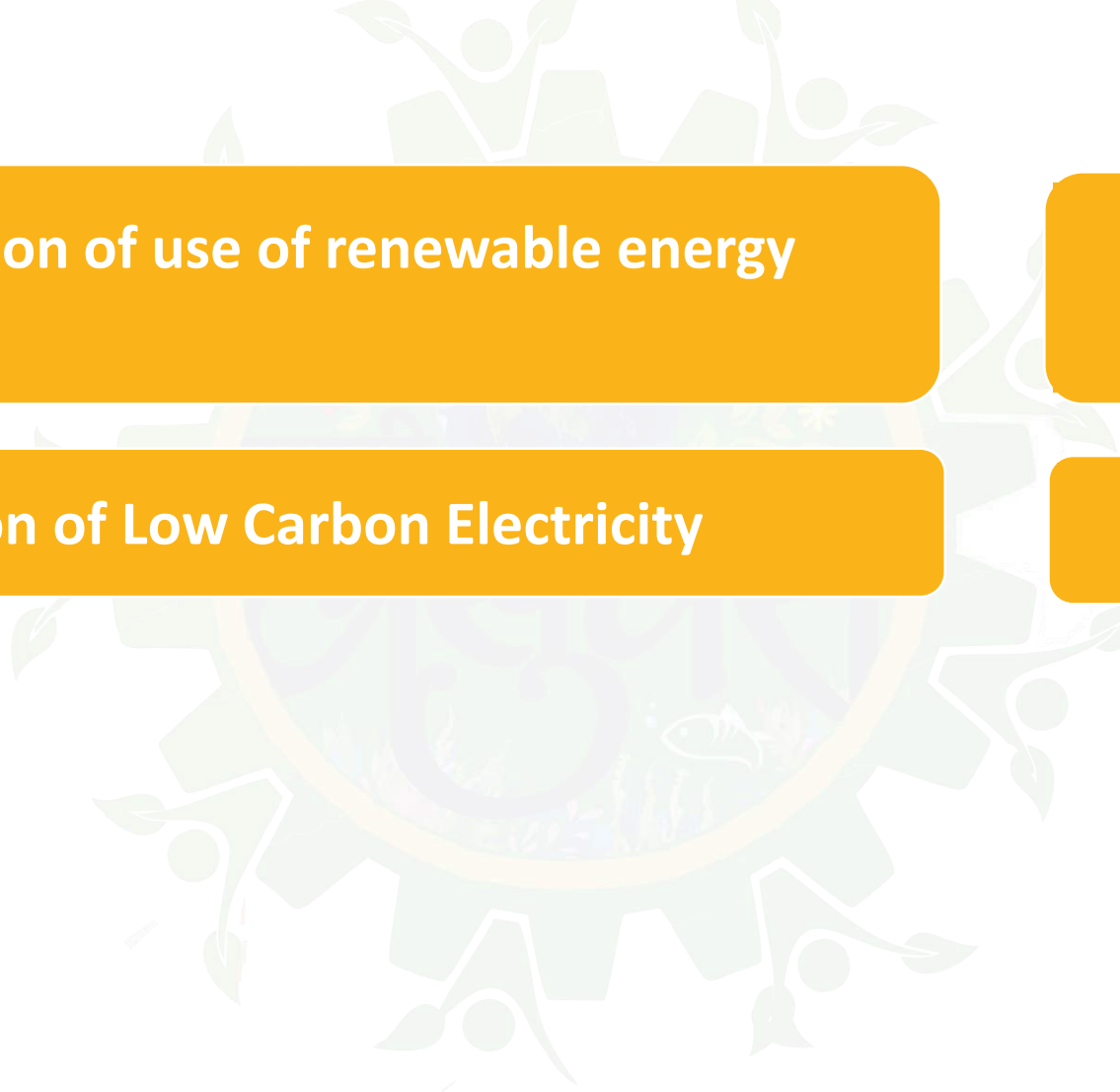
4.1 Promotion of use of renewable energy sources

200



4.2 Adoption of Low Carbon Electricity

600





4. Energy

S/N	2021-22 Action points proposed		Marks
	Urban	Rural	
4.1	Promotional and awareness generation activities to encourage use of renewable energy sources		200
4.2	Adoption of Low Carbon Electricity		
4.2.1	Total no. of solar and/or LED lights installed in the mission period		100
4.2.2	Solar installation on rooftops/in complexes of public buildings		300
4.2.3	Number of green buildings	Bio-gas plants as a source of renewable energy	100
4.2.4	Energy audit of public buildings and energy saving efforts (% of buildings covered through energy audit) and energy saving efforts by using recycled paper, censor-based lights)	Total number of agricultural solar pumps	100
	Total		800



4.1 Promotional and awareness generation activities to encourage use of renewable energy sources

Marks
200

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/PRIs are promoting usage of renewable energy.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Copy of documents regarding public awareness activities taken up
- Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of events
- Citizen participation details in those events

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
No. of awareness events organized to promote Renewable energy	200
<i>Relative Marking</i>	



4.2.1 Total no. of solar/ LED lights in the mission period

Marks
100

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 (size 1 to 2 MB)

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Total no. of solar/LED lights	
For solar lights	50
For LED lights	50

Relative Marking

Note: 1. The solar/led lights installed during the abhiyan period need to be submitted here.
2. Solar/led lights installed last year will be considered in upkeep of Majhi Vasundhara 2020-21 part.



The images are for illustrative purpose only Source google.com



4.2.2 Solar installation on rooftops or in complexes of public buildings

Marks
300

Usage of Solar rooftop is the very basic step towards reduction of conventional energy usage and promotion of renewable energy. This indicator identifies how the ULBs/PRIs are setting an example for citizens and promoting renewable energy by installing solar rooftops on the public buildings.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Total number of public buildings
- Number of public buildings with solar rooftop or in complexes with solar installation
- Total capacity of solar installations (in kW) during Abhiyan period
- Energy saving report due to installation of solar rooftop. Such as before and after electricity bills.
- Physical and financial progress brief
- Before & after photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Total capacity of solar installations (in kW) during Abhiyan period	300

Relative Marking

Note: State Renewable Energy Policy 2020 dated 31st Dec 2020 - <https://www.mahaurja.com/meda/data/other/Policy2020GridAndOffGrid.pdf>



The image is for illustrative purpose only



4.2.3 Urban: Number of green buildings

Marks
100

A green building is one which uses less water, optimizes energy efficiency, conserves natural resources, generates less waste and provides healthier spaces for occupants, as compared to a conventional building. Green building helps 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.

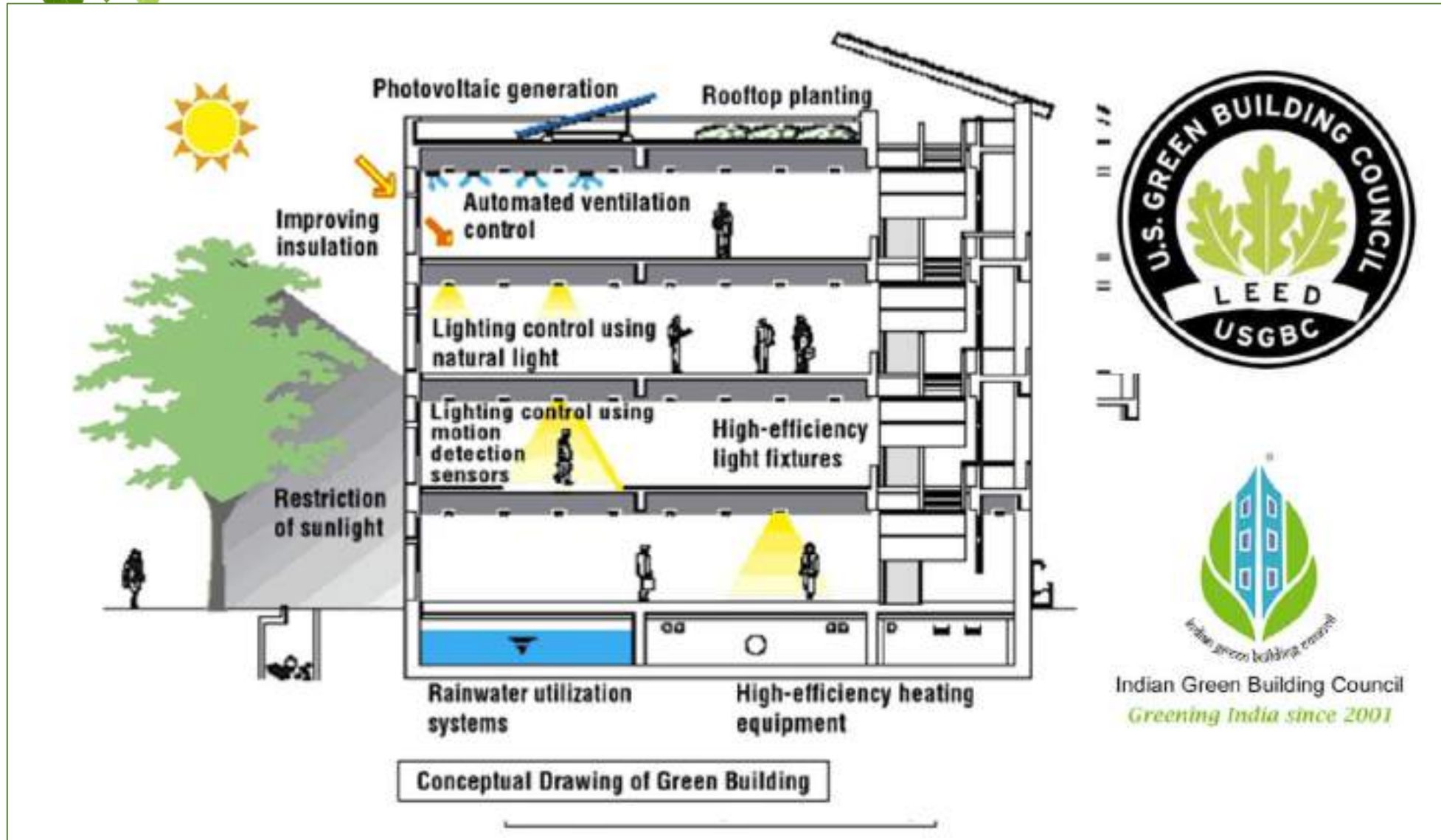
Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Number of buildings with BEE/IGBC/GRIHA 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
- Valid certification from LEED/IGBC or equivalent

Note: Validity period for IGBC rated projects would be 3 yrs (for buildings) and 5 yrs (for large developments like cities, campuses, etc).

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Number of green building	100

Relative Marking



The image is for illustrative purpose only



4.2.3 Rural: Bio-gas plants as a source of renewable energy

Marks
100

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/PRI are using Bio-gas to reduce usage of conventional energy sources.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Number of biogas plant installed and in working condition during Abhiyan period
- Location on google maps. Geo-tagged maps can be submitted if available.
- physical and financial progress brief
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of biogas plants

Evaluation mechanism

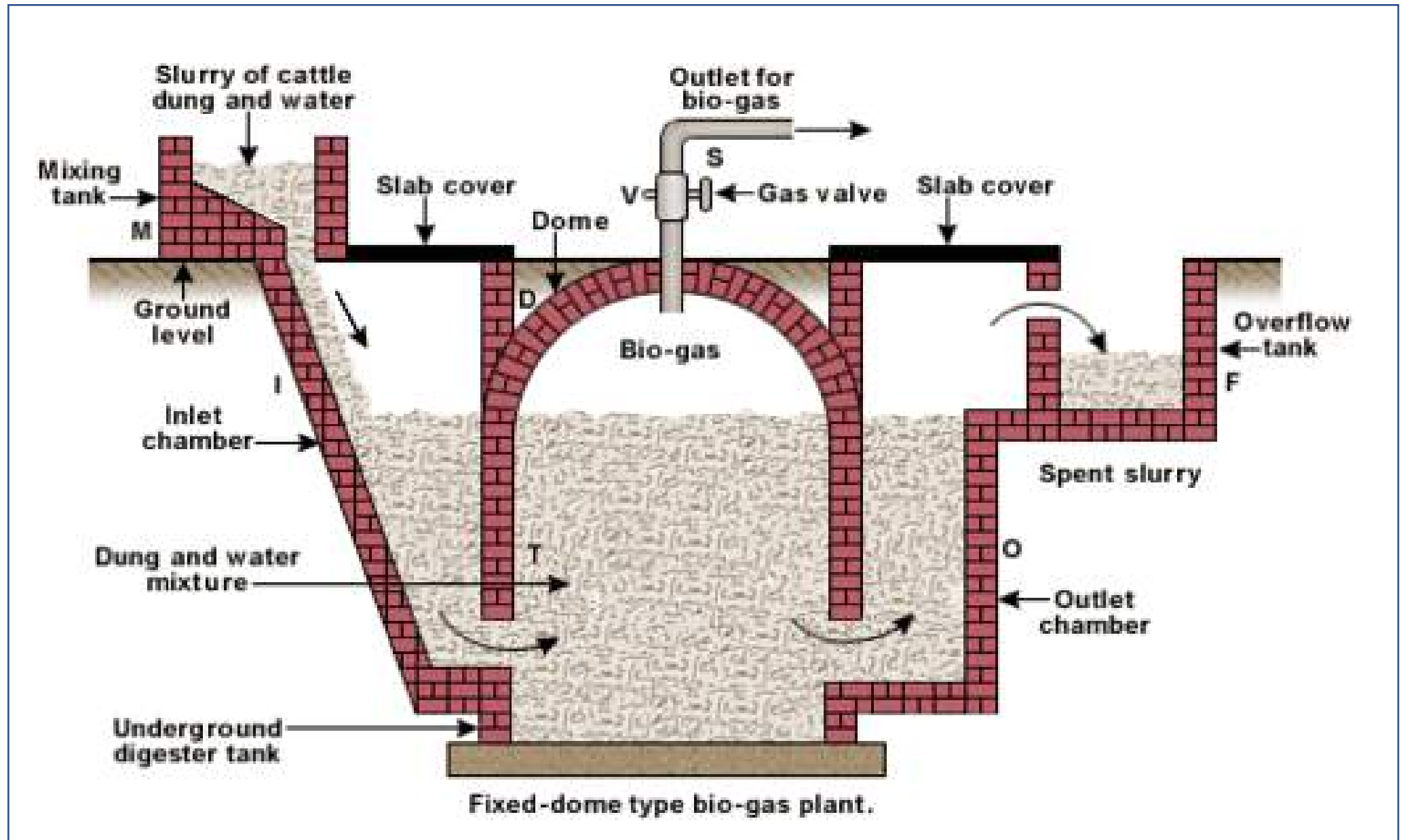
Marks

The marks will be given on the number of biogas plants installed and in working condition during Abhiyan period

100

Relative Marking

Note: the biogas plants installed during the abhiyan period need to be submitted here. Biogas plants installed last year will be considered in upkeep of Majhi Vasundhara 2020-21 part.



The images are for illustrative purpose only Source google.com



4.2.4 Urban: Energy audit of public buildings and energy saving efforts

Marks
100

An energy audit is an inspection survey and an analysis of energy flows for energy conservation in a building. It may include a process or system to reduce the amount of energy input (by using sensor-based light, recycled paper, paperless official work [online], eco-friendly material etc.) into the system without negatively affecting the output. It was proven with energy audit minimum 15%-20% energy savings is possible which not only save electricity but also reduce the electricity bills. This indicator is introduced to encourage monitoring of electricity usage and reduction of energy wastage.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Total numbers of public buildings
- Number of buildings with energy audit report
- Physical and financial progress brief
- Details on implementation of the recommendations made in the energy audit report
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of public buildings where energy audit done

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
% of public buildings with energy audit report	
75% or More	80
50%-74.99%	50
25%-49.99%	20
Implementing the recommendations of energy audit report	20



ENERGY IS LIFE



CONSERVE IT



4.2.4 Rural: Total number of agricultural solar pumps

Marks
100

The main advantage of a solar water pump is, it uses sunlight with no cost at all. As solar water pump minimizes the dependence on electricity or diesel, once installed, there is no recurring cost of electricity or fuel. GoI 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
- Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of solar pumps in working condition.

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Total number of solar pumps installed in individual or community areas (Installed and in working condition)	100

Relative Marking

Note: 1. The solar pumps installed during the abhiyan period need to be submitted here.

2. Solar pumps installed last year will be considered in upkeep of Majhi Vasundhara 2020-21 part.



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

KUSUM SCHEME
Kisan Urja Suraksha
Utthaan Maha Abhiyaan

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5. Akash - 1200



5.1 #Epledge taken

150



5.2 Upkeep of #Epledge

200



5.3 Activities involving awareness generation on environmental conservation and their posts with #Epledgeupdate and #Majhivasundhara on Social Media

100



5. Akash - 1200



5.4 Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara to engage citizens

100



5.5 Organizing local Competition/Spardha to promote Majhi Vasundhara

100



5.6 Creation of success story- Individual/group (Minimum 10 success stories)

50



5.7 Promulgating Majhi Vasundhara principles in public areas

500



5. Akash



S/N	2021-22 Action points proposed	Marks
5.1	#Epledge taken	150
5.2	Upkeep of #Epledge	200
5.3	Activities involving awareness generation on environmental conservation and their posts with #Epledgeupdate and #Majhivasundhara on Social Media.	100
5.4	Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara to engage citizens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events for conducting group pledge ceremony and follow up activities under #Epledge • Celebration of green festivals (as suggested by the mission office time to time) 	100
5.5	Organizing local Spardha to promote Majhi Vasundhara <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification of Paryawaran Doot as an outcome of one of the Spardha 	100
5.6	Creation of success story on adoption of Epledge - Individual/group (Minimum 10) <u>Note: Only the stories which were recognized by Majhi Vasundhara Mission office will be considered.</u>	50
5.7	Promulgating Majhi Vasundhara principles in public areas in the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MV Pathways with solar lights, road-side plantation • MV Fountain to indicate water reuse • MV Greens consisting of native trees, drip irrigation system, land and water reuse 	500
Total		1200



5.1. #Epledge taken: Individual/ Group pledges

Marks
150

Majhi Vasundhara #Epledge is an initiative by the Department of Environment and Climate Change, Govt. Of Maharashtra to connect with every citizen at a personal level. This indicator identifies how many citizens/groups have taken #Epledge .

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Number of #Epledges taken by **individuals and groups** in the respective local body.
- Cumulative number will be considered.

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Number of #Epledges taken by individuals in the respective local body	100
Number of #Epledges taken by groups in the respective local body	50

Relative Marking



5.2. Upkeep of #Epledge: individual/Group pledges

Marks
200

This indicator identifies how many citizen/Groups have implemented #Epledge taken by them. This indicator will motivate the citizens/Groups to upkeep their #Epledge.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Total number of #Epledges taken by individuals and groups in the respective local body
- Total Number of individuals and groups who have upheld on their #Epledge

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
% of individual who have upheld their #Epledge in comparison with the total number of individual taken #Epledge in respective local body	150
% of groups that have upheld their #Epledge in comparison with the total number of groups taken #Epledge in respective local body <i>Relative Marking</i>	50



5.3 Activities involving awareness generation on environmental conservation and their posts with #Epledgeupdate and #Majhivasundhara on Social Media

Marks
100

The mission wants to encourage active citizen participation in different climate change mitigation initiatives in a timely and innovative manner. And considering the present scenario, social media is the best platform to connect with citizen. The mission wants to identify how the local bodies are reaching out to citizen to make them aware of the mission through social media.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Number of posts from local bodies on their social media pages with #majhivasundhara and #Epledge will be counted.
 - Facebook
 - Twitter
 - Instagram
- Number of events conducted
- Number of participants in each event

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Number of posts from local bodies social media page with #majhivasundhara and #Epledge	50
Average number of participants per event <i>(Total number of participants engaged/Number of events)</i> <i>Relative Marking</i>	50



5.4 Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara to engage citizens

Marks
100

Active participation in different climate change mitigation initiatives in a timely and innovative manner is one of the objective of Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan. This indicator will evaluate about promotional activity regarding Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan by local bodies.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Number of events/activities conducted by the local body
- Number of events/activities conducted by the private companies/NGO's/Corporates
- Events/activities organized by the educational institutions (percentage of educational institution in comparison with total number of educational institutions. (recognized schools/colleges)
- Number of events/activities organized by the societies/residence welfare associations/citizen groups/citizen clubs

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Assessment will be done based on number of events/activities conducted by -(100)	
The local body	40
Private companies/NGO's/Corporates	20
The educational institutions	20
The societies/residence welfare associations/citizen groups/citizen clubs	20
<i>Relative Marking</i>	



5.5 Organizing local Competition/Spardha to promote Majhi Vasundhara

Marks
100

The mission wants local bodies to be creative and organise their own Competition/Spardha to encourage active citizen participation in different climate change mitigation initiatives in a timely manner. This department wants to identify how the local bodies organized the Competition/Spardha

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Details of the Competitions/Spardha conducted.
- Number of the participants
- Outcome of the Competition/Spardha
- Identification of Paryawaran Doot as an outcome of one of the Competition/Spardha
- Number of events conducted by Paryawaran doot

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Number of Competitions/Spardha conducted by the local body	50
Number of people connected/participated	20
Number of Paryawaran doot identified	10
Number of events conducted by Paryawaran doot	20
<i>Relative Marking</i>	



Criteria for “Paryawaran doot”

The person should be -

- A citizen of the respective local body
- An active citizen who participates and willing to participate in different climate change mitigation initiatives
- A participant of local Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan competition



5.6 Creation of success story on adoption of #Epledge - Individual/group

Marks
50

As an outcome of the Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan 2021-22, every local body should have their own success story. This indicator will identify how many #Epledge success stories respective ULBs and PRIs have.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- 5 Facebook posts with highest engagement on remarkable/innovative work done by respective ULBs/PRIs.

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Avg. of Facebook post engagement by respective ULBs/PRIs (like and share)	50

Relative Marking



5.7 Promulgating Majhi Vasundhara principles in public areas

Marks
500

Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan focuses on identifying potential action points under the five elements of nature (Panchamahabhuta) for the betterment of the environment. Promulgation of these five principles (Bhoomi, Vayu, Jal, Agni and Akash) in public amenities will aware and encourage citizens to participate in this mission more actively.

Details required for supporting the progress:

- Self certification
- Number and details of each spot (minimum 5) created which promulgate MVA principles. For example
 - MV Pathways with solar lights, road-side plantation
 - MV Fountain to indicate water reuse
 - MV Greens consisting of native trees, drip irrigation system, water reuse, solar lights etc.
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of amenities created.

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Number of spots developed with focus on Majhi Vasundhara Principles	500
100 marks will be allocated for each spot developed. Five or more number of spots developed will get full marks	



The images are for illustrative purpose only



Upkeep of MVA1



6. Upkeep of MVA1

Marks
450

This section is created to make sure the local bodies are taking care of the activities done by them in MVA 1, 2020-21.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Self certification
- Data submission as per prescribed format by the department
- The data submitted during Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan 2020-21 must be submitted again for comparison.
- Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) from MVA 1 and current photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)

6. Upkeep of MVA 1



S/N	2021-22 Action points proposed		Marks
	Comparison will be done based on last years data		
	Urban	Rural	
	Bhumi		
6.1	Number of trees survived from MVA 2020-21		100
6.2	Number of indigenous trees survived from MVA 2020-21		50
	Vayu		
6.3	Number of roadside trees survived from MVA 2020-21		100
	Jala		
6.4	Maintenance of the Rainwater harvesting systems in buildings taken up during MVA 2021		50
6.5	Maintenance of the rejuvenation and beautification plans taken up during MVA 2021		50
	Agni		
6.6	Total no. of solar are in working condition from MVA 2021		25
6.7	LED lights are in working condition from MVA 2021		25
6.8	Number of green buildings rating maintained	Bio-gas plants as a source of renewable energy are in working condition from MVA 2021	25
6.9	Number of charging points are in working condition from MVA 2021	Total number of solar pumps are in working condition from MVA 2021	25
	Total		450



MVA 2021-22 Indicators



1100



900



1000



800



1200

Total 5000

MVA 2020-21 Upkeep

150

100

100

100

Total 450

Early Bird Marks

Final submission of MIS by

April 5th, 2022 = 50 Marks

April 6th, 2022 = 25 Marks

April 7th, 2022 = 15 Marks

April 8th, 2022 = 5 Marks

April 9th to 15th, 2022 = Nil

Total 50

Total potential to score (for non-AMRUT): 5500



MVA 2021-22 Indicators



1100



1400



1000



800



1200

Total 5500

MVA 2020-21 Upkeep

150

100

100

100

Total 450

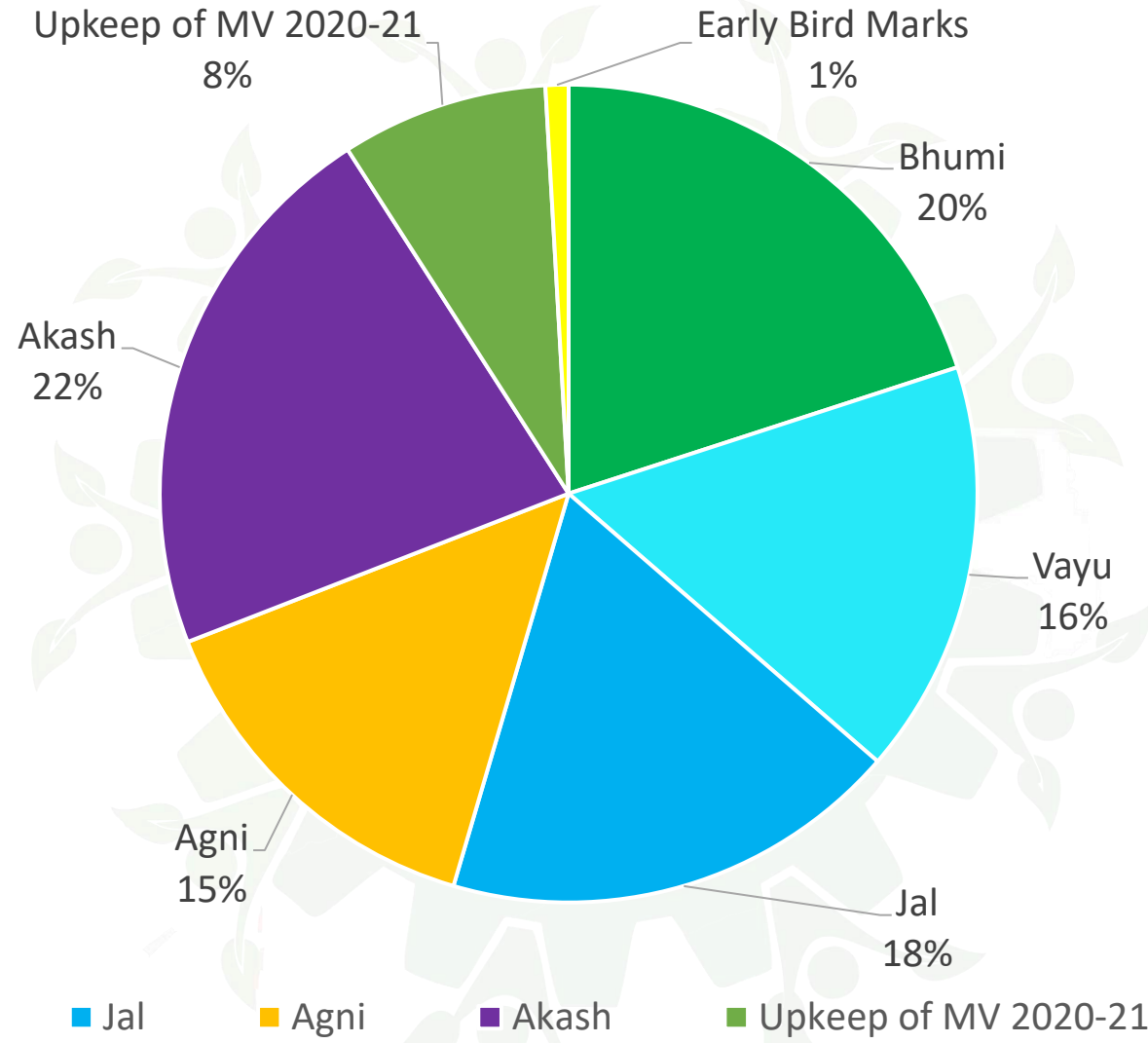
Early Bird Marks

Final submission of MIS by
April 5th, 2022 = 50 Marks
April 6th, 2022 = 25 Marks
April 7th, 2022 = 15 Marks
April 8th, 2022 = 5 Marks
April 9th to 15th, 2022 = Nil

Total 50

Total potential to score (for AMRUT cities): 6000

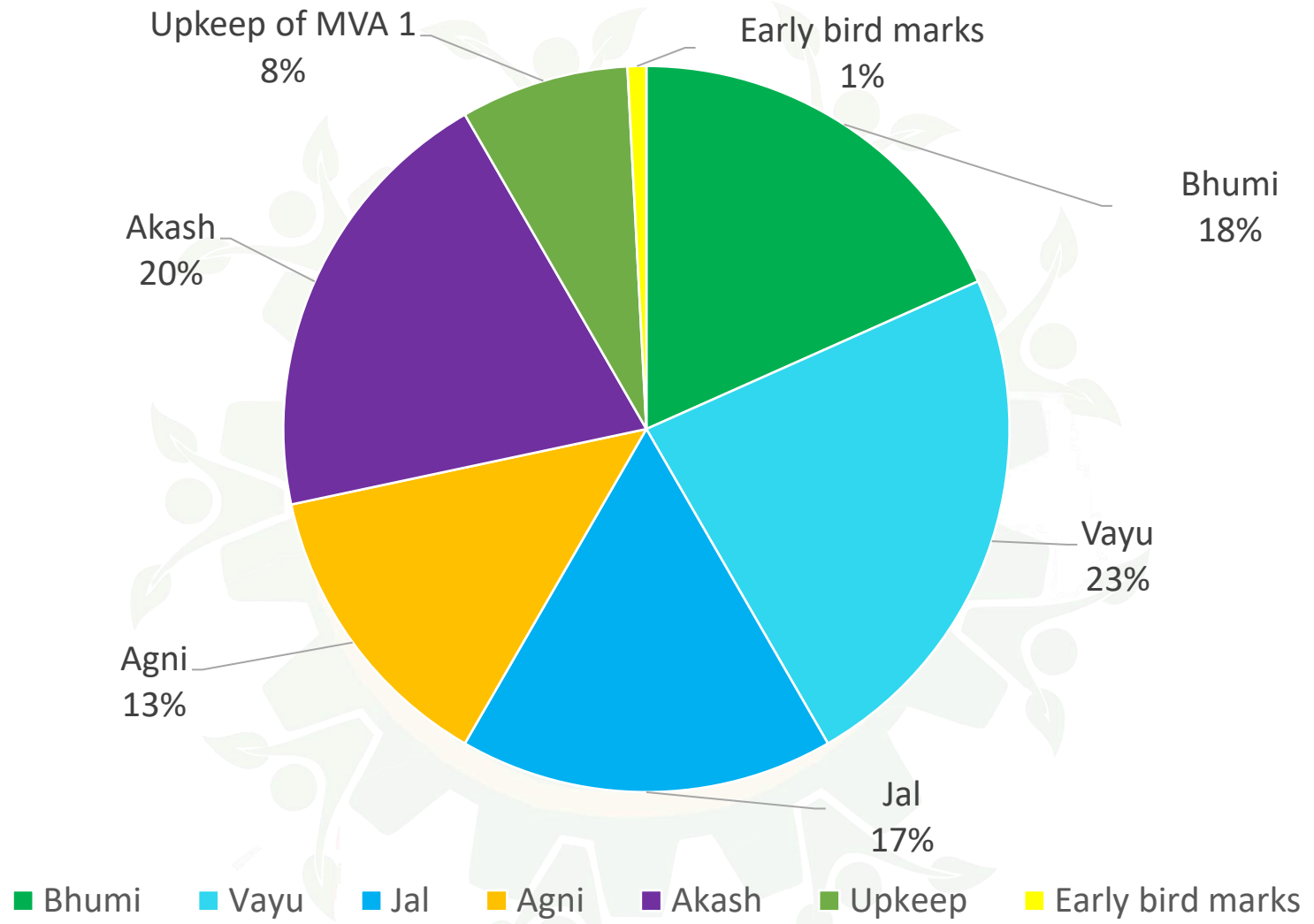
Marks Division



Total (for non-AMRUT): 5500



Marks Division



Total (for AMRUT cities): 6000



Schemes/legislations for assistance





S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name
1.1 Green cover and biodiversity		
1.1.1	No. of trees planted/sqm (Plantation Density)	Vanmahotsav - Mission Plantation by Maharashtra Forest Department, Govt. of Maharashtra Green India Mission – Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India
1.1.2	Native/indigenous species tree planted/sqm (Plantation Density)	
1.1.3	Heritage tree – Census preparation & it's publications (50) Geo-tagging (50)	Amendment to the Protection and Preservation of Trees Act (1975)
1.1.4	Tree Census - Census preparation & it's publications (50) Geo-tagging (50)	
1.1.6	No. of newly created green areas (Amrut Van, Bio-diversity Park, Butterfly Park, Bird Parks etc.)	Amrut Van under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme in Maharashtra – Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Urban development Department , Govt. of Maharashtra
1.1.7	Bio-diversity register preparation and documentation	Biological Diversity Act, 2002



S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name
1.2. Solid waste management		
1.2.1	Percentage of solid waste collected, segregated (at source)	Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Urban development Department , Govt. of Maharashtra
1.2.2	Wet waste processing	
1.2.3	Recycling/Treatment/final disposal of Dry Waste	
1.2.4	Plastic waste Management	Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) Department of drinking water and sanitation, Govt. of India
1.2.4.1	Initiative to reduce plastic waste considering the three “R” principles	
1.2.4.2	Single use plastic ban	
1.2.5	Bio-medical waste management	The biomedical waste management & handling rules (1998).
1.2.6	E-waste management	Amended E-Waste Management Rules (2018)
1.2.7	Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste	Swachh Bharat Mission
1.2.8	ODF status	



S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name
Air quality		
2.1	Air quality monitoring - MoEFCC recognized labs & NABL Accredited Labs once in the month/ MPCB air quality monitoring report will also be accepted	Maharashtra Pollution Control Board – Clean air action plan for Maharashtra State (as of 2020). National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) - Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India
2.2.2	C&D waste management	The Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Management Rules, 2016 by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)
2.2.2.1	Agricultural waste management (stubble/open burning of the farm waste)	National Green Tribunal order
2.2.2.2	UJJAVALA coverage and gas connection	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) , Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
2.2.3	Agricultural waste management (stubble/open burning of the farm waste)	National Green Tribunal order
2.2.4	UJJAVALA coverage and gas connection	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) , Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
2.4	Effective implementation of EV Policy	Maharashtra Electric Vehicle Policy



S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name
Water		
3.1	Water conservation activities taken up	National Water Mission , Ministry of Jal Shakti , Govt. of India Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation Ministry of Jal Shakti , Govt. of India Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan , Department of Soil and Water Conservation, Govt. of Maharashtra
3.2.1	Water audit report of Government Buildings	Central Water Commission – Draft general guidelines for water audit and water conservation (2017)
3.3.1	Rainwater harvesting in public buildings	
3.7	Initiative towards creation of rainwater percolation pits.	Water Supply & Sanitation Department of Government of Maharashtra G.R approving Rainwater Harvesting as a means of improving water supplies



S/N	Action points	Scheme/Legislation name
Water		
3.4	Water body rejuvenation and beautification plans taken up	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme in Maharashtra Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Urban development Department , Govt. of Maharashtra
3.6.1/3.6.2	Proportion of sewage treated in STP(for local bodies with existing STP) (ULB) Or Proposed approved projects for implementation of STP (for local bodies without STP) (ULB)	National Water Mission , Ministry of Jal Shakti , Govt. of India
3.6	Percentage of farmland covered under drip irrigation/micro irrigation projects	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – Central scheme on micro irrigation, National Mission on Micro Irrigation, Department of Agriculture, Govt. of India.
3.7	Initiative towards watershed development activities	Integrated watershed management program (IWMP) , Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.



S/N	Action points	Scheme/ legislation name
Renewable energy		
4.2.1	Total no. of solar/ LED lights	Off-grid Solar PV Programme , Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) scheme for rural areas, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India
4.2.2	Solar rooftop on the public buildings	Grid connected Rooftop Solar Program , Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India.
4.2.3	Bio-gas plants as a source of renewable energy (Rural)	National Biogas and Fertilizer Management Program New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP) , Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India
4.2.4	Energy Audit of public buildings.	National Energy Conservation Act , guidelines by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency.
4.2.4	Total number of solar pumps (Rural)	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyaan (PM KUSUM) , Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India Mukhyamantri Saur KrushiPump Yojana , Industries, Energy and Labour Department, Govt. of Maharashtra



Awards


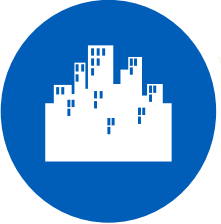
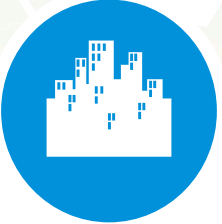




State Level Awards



Awards to Participants Local Bodies (State Level)



 Amrut Cities (3)	 Municipal Councils (3)	 Nagar Panchayats (3)	 Gram Panchayat 10,000 Plus Population (3)	 Gram Panchayat Less than 10,000 (3)
Category	Category	Category	Category	Category
Winner	Winner	Winner	Winner	Winner
1 st Runner Up	1 st Runner Up	1 st Runner Up	1 st Runner Up	1 st Runner Up
2 nd Runner Up	2 nd Runner Up	2 nd Runner Up	2 nd Runner Up	2 nd Runner Up

Total : 15



Awards to Participants Local Bodies (State Level)

New Awards introduced in 2021-22



**High Jump Award:
In each vertical
(3x4 =12)**

Category

Winner

1st Runner Up

2nd Runner Up



**Highest performance in
the thematic area of
Bhumi in each vertical
(5X1 =5)**

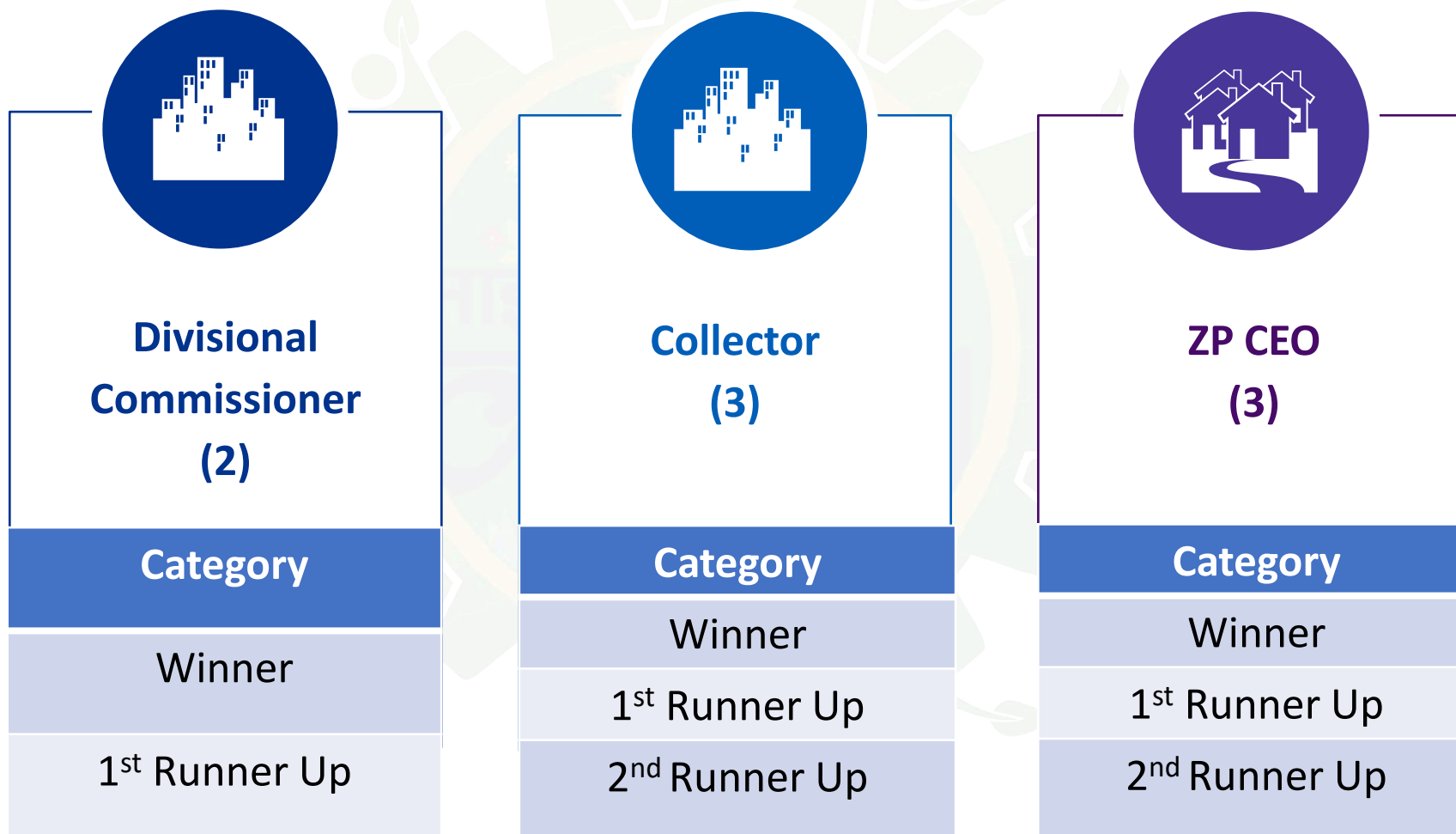
Category

Winner

Total : 17



Awards for promoting local bodies to Divisional & District Level officers (State Level)



Total : 8



Division Level Awards

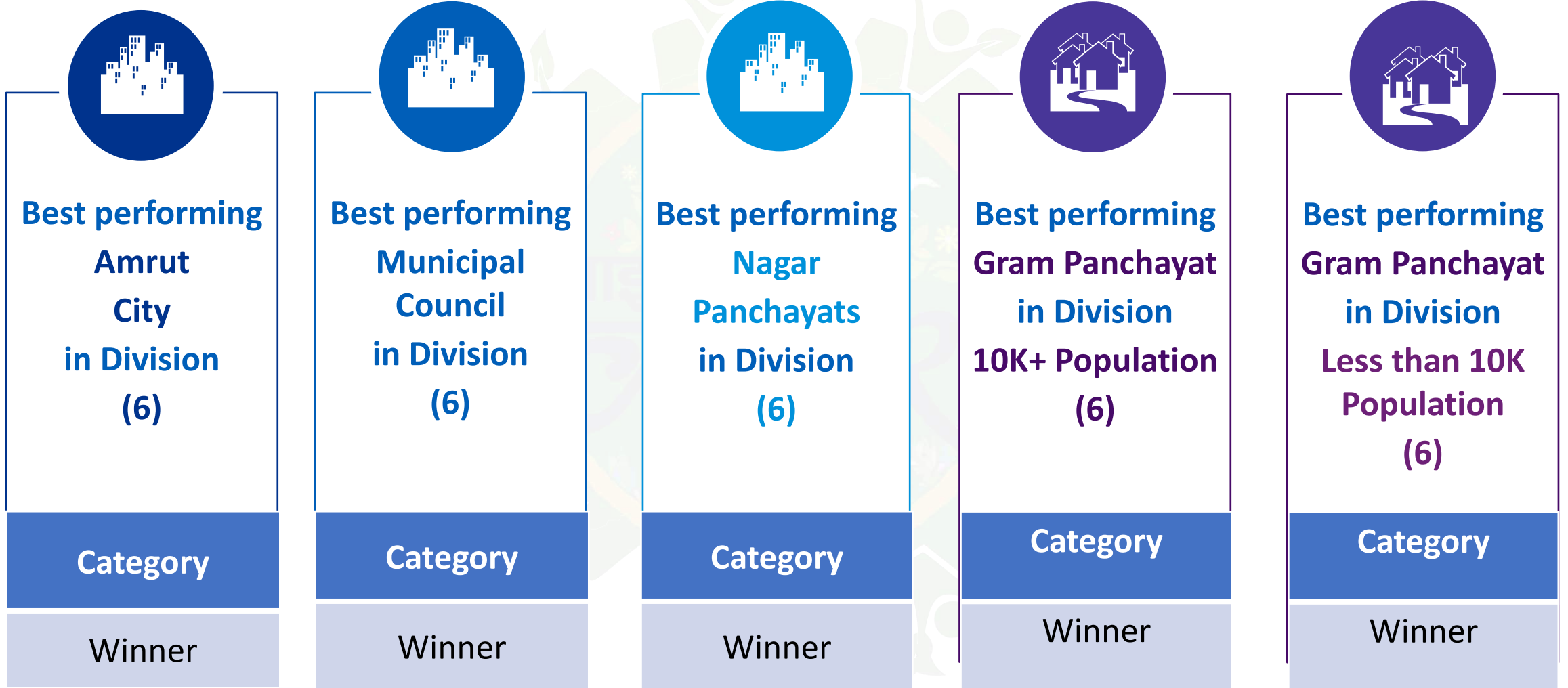


Awards to Participants Local Bodies (Division Level)



New Awards introduced in 2021-22

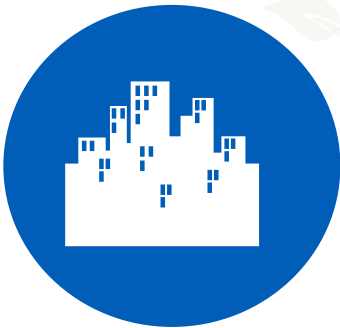
Other than State level winners



Total : 30



New Awards introduced in 2021-22



**Best performing
Collector in each Division
(1X6=6)
*(Other than State level
winners)***

Category

Winner



**Best performing
ZP CEO in each Division
(1X6=6)
*(Other than State level
winners)***

Category

Winner

Total : 12

Awards 2021-22



State Level Awards - Category	Number
Local Bodies (40)	
Amrut	3
Municipal Council	3
Nagar Panchayat	3
Gram Panchayat - 10,000 Plus Population	3
Gram Panchayat – Less than 10,000 Population (New)	3
High Jump Award: In each vertical (New)	12
Highest performance in the thematic area of Bhumi In each vertical (New)	5
Divisional & District Level Officers (8)	
Best Divisional Commissioner (One additional Awards)	2
Best Collector	3
Best ZP CEO	3
Total	40

Awards 2021-22



Division Level Awards - Category	Number
Local Bodies (30)	
Amrut	6
Municipal Council	6
Nagar Panchayat	6
Gram Panchayat - 10,000 Plus Population	6
Gram Panchayat – Less than 10,000 Population (New)	6
Divisional & District level officers (12)	
Best Collector	6
Best ZP CEO	6
Total	42

Grand Total : (40+42= 82)



Thank you