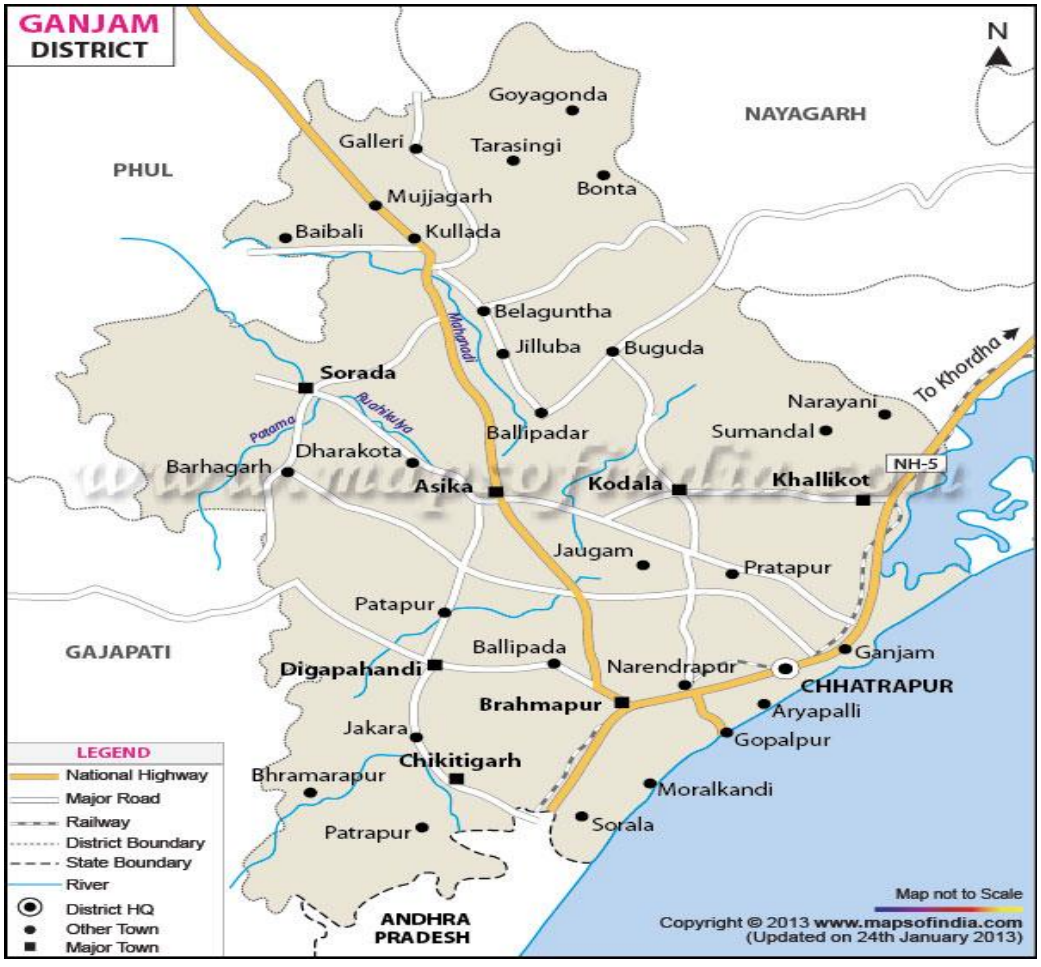
DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT PLAN

OF

GANJAM DISTRICT

ODISHA



OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR & DISTRICT MAGISTRATE GANJAM CHATRAPUR

Office Order No. 27 / /2020
Dated, Chatrapur the 10th. January, 2020.

In supersession to Office Order No. 1964/ DUDA dt. 21.11.2019 of Dist. Urban Development Agency, Ganjam, Chatrapur and in response to the Letter No. Env.-1-54/2019- 22994/ F&E dt 28.11.2019 of Principal Secy. to Govt. Forest & Environment Department Odisha Bhubaneswar and in compliance to the orders of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal Principal Bench passed in O.A. No. 710/2017, 711/2017, 712/2017 & 713/2017 in connection with Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 a District Level Committee (as a part of District Planning Committee under Article 243 ZD) is hereby constituted with the following members.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE TO OPERATE DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT PLANNING

1.	Collector & District Magistrate, Ganjam.	Chairman
2.	Project Director DRDA Ganjam Chatrapur	Member
3.	Project Director DUDA Ganjam Chatrapur	Member
4.	Commissioner BeMC, Brahmapur	Member
5.	Addl. Dist. Magistrate Revenue Ganjam Chatrapur	Member
6.	Regional Officer SPCB, Ganjam	Member
7.	Chief District Medical Officer- PHO Ganjam Brahmapur	Member
8.	Superintendent, MKCG Medical College Hospital Brahmapur	Member
9.	Chief District Vetnary Officer Ganjam Brahmapur	Member
10.	General Manager, RIC, Brahmapur	Member
11.	Executive Engineer, Ganjam (R&B) Division No. I Brahmapur	Member
12.	Executive Engineer, Ganjam (R&B) Division No. II Brahmapur	Member
13.	Executive Engineer, (R&B) Division Bhanjanagar	Member
14.	Executive Engineer, RWSS Division Brahmapur	Member
15.	Executive Engineer, RWSS Division Bhanjanagar	Member
16.	Executive Engineer, RWSS Division Brahmapur	Member
17.	Executive Engineer, PHD Division Brahmapur	Member
18.	Executive Engineer, PHD Division Chatrapur	Member
19.	Executive Engineer, PHD Division Bhanjanagar	Member
20.	Mining Officer, Ganjam Circle, Brahmapur	Member
21.	Project Director Watershed, Ganjam Brahmapur	Member
22.	Regional Transport Officer, Ganjam Chatrapur	Member
23.	Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division Brahmapur	Member
24.	Divisional Forest Officer Ghumsur South Division, Bhanjanagar	Member
25.	Divisional Forest Officer Ghumsur North Division, Bhanjanagar	Member
26.	Divisional Forest Officer Brahmapur Division	Member Convener

This Committee will monitor the preparation of District Environment Plan which will cover the thematic areas such as Solid Waste Management, Bio-medical Waste Management, Plastic Waste Management, Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste, Non-attainment Cities, Polluted River Stretches, Polluted Industrial Clusters, Industrial Pollution Control, Utilization of Treated Sewage, Sand Mining, Conservation of water Bodies and to place the same on the website of the District.

10.1.20

Collector & District Magistrate
Ganjam Chatrapur

Memo No- 28 / Dt. 10.01.2020.

Copy forwarded to Officer's concerned (S) for favour of kind information and necessary action.

Collector & District Magistrate
Ganjam Chatrapur

Memo No- 29 / Dt. 10.01.2020.

Copy submitted to the Addl. Chief Secretary to Govt. Forest & Environment Department Odisha Bhubaneswar for favour of kind information and necessary action.

Collector & District Magistrate
Ganjam Chatrapur

Memo No- 30 / Dt. 10.01.2020.

Copy submitted to Principal Secretary to Govt. H&UD Department Odisha Bhubaneswar for favour of kind information and necessary action.

Collector & District Magistrate
Ganjam Chatrapur

Memo No- 31 / Dt. 10.01.2020.

Copy submitted to the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Odisha Bhubaneswar/ Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, I/C Brahmapur Circle for favour of kind information and necessary action.

Collector & District Magistrate
Ganjam Chatrapur

10-1-20

Contents

District Profile

[Describe location of district not exceeding 500 words – covering the minimum information as below;

Name of the district and historic importance, when founded, etc.

The knowledge of the past history of Ganjam district is limited to the rock edicts and the inscriptions of the earlier kings and the rulers. Following the historical records of Ganjam, the district has derived its name from the word "Ganj-i-am" meaning the "granary of world." Among the 13 rock edicts of Ashoka, one was found in the present Jaugada area of the Ganjam district, which clearly indicates that the present tract of Ganjam was a part of the Kalinga Empire, which was under the jurisdiction of Ashoka. As the history of Gajapati depicts, Ashoka conquered the entire part of Ganjam including the Jaugada Parbat, where the rock edict of Ashoka has been deciphered in 261 B.C. However, after the disappearances of the Mauryan empire and the downfall of their absolute supremacy, the Ganjam region was also disappeared from the political scenario of Odisha and was in a dark oblivion till in 1761. When the French arrived, Ganjam was subdivided into a several parts each owned by a number of federal chiefs. But the French were not destined to be at the helm of the administration of the Ganjam district for long and shortly the English invaded the French settlement in Deccan and finally became victorious. Consequentially the French had to cede all their jurisdictional territory to the British including Ganjam, who annexed it to the English territory in 1759. In 1794 with the establishment of the Collector Office of the English, commenced the historical era of the British imperialism in Ganjam.

Following the historical documents of Ganjam, it has been deciphered that the headquarter of the district of Ganjam has undergone several changes and has been shifted from one place to another. In 1855, the original headquarter of Ganjam was abandoned owing to the eruption of the epidemic fever in the town for which near about 80% of the population of the town was reduced. Temporarily the capital was shifted to Gopalpur and then to the Berhampore and finally to Chatrapur around 1902. However, the English chiefs were not ready to manage the administrative activities of Ganjam as a subdivision of Madras Presidency. The district of Ganjam was far away from the Madras Presidency and the British do not find it easy to control the administrative activities far from Madras. Hence they wanted to merge it with the province of Odisha. The district of Ganjam was separated from the Madras Presidency and was merged with Odisha Province in the year of 1936 as is deciphered from the available historical documents of Ganjam. The reorganized district of Ganjam, which is annexed with the Odisha province is constituted of whole of Ghumusor, Chatrapur and Baliguda divisions, part of old Berhampur taluk, part of old Ichapur taluk, part of Parlakhemundi plains area and the whole of Parlakhemundi agency area in the old Chicacola division. According to the recent available documents and the modified plans of the state Government of Odisha, from the present district of Ganjam is separated 7 blocks of Paralakhemundi Subdivision, which is merged with

the newly formed district of Gajapati. Hence the present district of Ganjam is constituted with 3 subdivisions, 22 blocks, 23 Tahasils.

- Size of district and its rank in State (give geographical areas , % of the State or rank size wise…)

The Ganjam District's geographical area of 8205.48 Sq. Kms. It is the 5th largest district in Odisha and 93th largest in India in terms of total area. Ganjam is most populous district of Odisha state and it is 83 rd most populous district in India. The population density of Ganjam is 429 persons per square Km. It is 9th most densely populated district of Odisha and 291th most densely populated district in India.

- Lies between [coordinates] and [coordinates] north latitude and [coordinates] and [coordinates] east latitude

Ganjam district is one of the south-east located districts in Odisha. It is extending from 19.4-degree north latitude to 20.17-degree north latitude and 84.7-degree east longitude to 85.12-degree east longitude spreading over a geographical area of 8205.48 Sq. Kms.

- Name of the regions if any 9such as hill range , desert, forest coverage, reserved forests, Gats, eco sensitive areas, coastal area, etc..)

Ganjam district is broadly divided into two geographical divisions: (1) the coastal plains in the east and (2) hill & tablelands in the west. The Eastern Ghats run along the western side of the district. The plain area lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. Since the hills are close to the sea, the rivers flowing from hills are not very long and are subject to sudden floods. The plains are narrow because of the absence of big rivers. The coastal plains in the east contain more fertile and irrigated lands. Towards the centre and south it is hilly interspersed with beautiful well-watered valleys. The south-eastern portion is fertile. A portion of the famous Chilika Lake occupies the extreme northeast. The Bay of Bengal touches the eastern frontier of Ganjam district and its coast extends over 60 Kms. It provides unique opportunity for fishing and port facility at Gopalpur for international trade.

The district has alluvial soil in its eastern part (coastal region) and laterite soil in the west (hilly table land) with small patches of black cotton soil at the center and in the northeast close to Chilika. The forest of Ganjam district comes under the mix moist peninsular high and low level Sal forests, tropical moist and dry deciduous and tropical deciduous forest types. It provides a wide range of raw materials and quite famous for wild life diversity.

- District boundaries [mention names of adjoining districts / regions / states]

The district of Ganjam is bound by the district of Gajapati and Andhra Pradesh State in the south. The district of Phulbani bounds the district in the west. The districts of Nayagarh and Khurda lies in the north of Ganjam. The coastline of the Bay of Bengal borders the district on the east.

- Any information relevant to location….

a. District Administrative Set-up

The Ganjam district is constituted of 3 sub-divisions, 22 blocks, 23 Tahasils and 17 NACs & a Municipal Corporation. It has a population of 35,29,031 (2011 census)

b. Local institutions

Gram Panchayat	503
No. of Villages	3250
No of R.I Circle	211
Medical College	1
No. of C.H.C	30
Primary Health Centre	7
PHC (N)	90
Primary Health Sub-Centre	460
No. of Homeopathic dispensary	38
No. of Ayurvedic dispensary	42

Sub-Division	Tahasil	No. of GPs	No. of Village	Urban Local Bodies
CHATRAPUR	1. Chatrapur	17	88	1. Chatrapur NAC
	2. Ganjam	15	113	2. Ganjam NAC
				3. Rambha NAC
	3 .Khalikote	29	238	4.Khalikote NAC
	4. Kodala	23	175	5. Kodala NAC
	5. Purushottampur	26	100	6. Purusottampur NAC
	7. Polasara	26	126	7. Polasara NAC
	6. Kabisuryanagar	21	81	8. Kabisuryanagar NAC
	8. Hinjilcut	21	56	9.Hinjili NAC
	Total	**178**	**977**	
BERHAMPUR	1. Konisi	32	92	1. Gopalpur NAC
	2. Kukudakhandi	22	96	-
	3. Digapahandi	25	239	2. Digapahandi NAC
	4. Sanakhemundi	26	162	-
	5. Chikiti	17	142	3. Chikiti NAC
	6. Patrapur	23	352	-
	7. Berhampur	-	34	4. Berhampur MC
	Total	**145**	**1117**	
BHANJANAGAR	1. Bhanjanagar	22	143	1. Bhanjanagar NAC
	2. Bellaguntha	17	93	2. Belaguntha NAC
	3. Jagannathprasad	25	148	-
	4. Aska	27	109	3. Aska NAC
	5. Dharakote	18	181	-
	6. Sorada	26	270	4. Sorada NAC
	7. Sheragada	24	114	-
	8. Buguda	21	102	5. Buguda NAC
	Total	**180**	**1160**	
GRAND TOTAL		**503**	**3254**	

C Natural Resources

- Water bodies

Main rivers of this district are Rushikulya, Badanadi, Baghua, Dhanei, Bahuda and Ghodahada. These rivers govern the agriculture sector of the district. The vast river basin of Rushikulya provides grand potential for exploration of ground water. The rivers are navigable during the rainy season only. Rushikulya and Badanadi are the major rivers of the district, where as Bahuda, Harabhangi, Ghodahada, Dhanei, Loharkhandi & Baghua, Kharakhari, Ghadaka Nala, Jagata Nala, Nandini Nala, Kubei Nala, Nuani Nala, Bahana Nala and Sapua Nala are some minor rivers/nala existing in the area.

River Carrying Capacity:

Sl. No.	Name of the River	Gauge Station	Zero level (In Mtr.)	Danger Level (In Mtr.)
1	RUSHIKULYA	Sorada	79.250	81.990
		Aska	32.45	34.750
		Janivili	48.920	53.180
		Hiradharabati	18.590	23.160
		Purushottampur	12.000	16.840
2	BADANADI	Sorisamuli	98.600	102.11
		Aska	32.060	35.420
		Nuagam	68.030	70.930
		Madha Borida	55.780	60.650
3	BAGHUA	Kabisuryanagar road bridge	31.010	34.060
4	LOHARKHANDI	Bhanjanagar	68.650	72.310

Reservoir Details: Availability of water resources

Sl. No.	NAME OF THE RESERVOIR	Frl. in Mtr.	Live Storage Capacity in Ham.
1	Bhanjanagar	96.000	5766.000
2	Sorada	92.300	4975.000
3	Daha	118.600	2195.000
4	Ghodahada	117.800	3052.000
5	Dhanei	88.700	1313.000
6	Harabhangi	387.500	8625.000
7	BaghuaState-II	113.850	3100.000
8	Baghalati	106.000	3891.000

- Forest coverage

(Figure in Sq Km)

Total Geographical Area	Very Dense Forest	Moderates Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total	Percentage of GA	Change	Scrub
8206	162	1089	849	2100	25.59	107	665

8 Geography & Demography

The district has an area of 8206 Sq.kms and 35.29 lakhs of population as per 2011 census. The district accounts for 5.27 percent of the state's territory and shares 8.41 percent of the state's population. The density of population of the district is 430 per sq.km as against 270 persons per sq.km of the State. It has 3250 villages covering 22 blocks and 23 Tahasils and 3 Sub-Divisions.

Households and its distribution:

Total Number of Families / HH	Category		Category				Category	
	Rural	Urban	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	BPL	APL
758267	594275	163992	147862	25553	584852		253558	229532

Population and its composition (Census 2011):

Population density of the district and decadal growth of population-In the last decade (from the year 2001 to 2011), there has been 11.68 percent growth in population of the district in comparison to 2001 census i.e. 385 persons per sq.km in 2001 as against 430 persons per sq.km in 2011.

Population			SC		ST		OBC	
T	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
3529031	1779218	1749813	342111	346124	59172	59756		

Religion wise distribution of Population (Census 2011):

Total Population	Category				
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others
3529031	3486059	13315	23975	590	5092

Age Group (Census 2011):

Total Population	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-59 years	60 years and above
3529031	355007	662224	2160546	351254

Sex Ratio (Census 2011):

Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males):	F 983/ M 1000
Sex Ration(0-6 Years):	F 908/ M 1000

Literacy Rate (Census 2011):

	Total	Male	Female
Literacy Rate	71.09 %	70.97 %	54.14 %

9 Land-use patter

Cultivated Area	406000 Hectare
Cultivated Area Paddy	208420 Hectare
Cultivated Non-Paddy Area	225580 Hectare
High land Paddy	19400 Hectare
Medium Land Paddy	103300 Hectare
Low Land Paddy	100800 Hectare
High Land	170315 Hectare
Medium Land	10160 Hectare
Low Land	2025 Hectare
Landless household	122471
Share croppers	79688
Small farmers	42941
Marginal farmers	233069
Semi medium farmers	16550
Medium Farmer	2577
Large farmers & above	252
Total Farmers	295389

10 Climate

The district is characterized by an equable temperature all through the year, particularly in the coastal regions and by high humidity. The cold season from December to February is followed by hot season from March to May. The period from June to September marks the South West Monsoon and 70% of annual precipitation is received during this period. The normal rain fall of this district is 1276.20 m.m. May is the hottest month. With the arrival of the monsoon by about the second week of June the day temperature decreases slightly while the night temperature continues as usual in the summer. Towards the end of September, after the withdrawal of south west monsoon, temperature decreases progressively. December is the coldest month. The relative humidity is high throughout the year especially in coastal areas. Winds are fairly strong particularly in coastal regions in summer and monsoon months.

Annual Normal Rainfall of district : 1276.20 mm.

No. of Rain Recording Station : 22

Temperature Data: 2020-21

Month	Monthly temperature in °C		Monthly mean relative humidity in %	
	Max	Min	8.30 AM	5.30 PM
January	28.4	17.7	89	77
February	30.5	18.7	81	74
March	33.2	23.2	91	85
April	32.4	25.3	81	83
May	32.3	27.0	82	84
June	32.5	27.1	87	89
July	31.3	26.5	86	87
August	32.2	26.8	85	85
September	33.1	25.9	88	86
October	32.8	24.4	87	81
November	33.2	18.9	95	66
December	32.4	16.1	98	67
Annual	34.0	17.9	98	89

Rain Fall Records of Last Two Decades:

Sl. No.	Year	Average Rainfall (in mm)
1	1993	954.17
2	1994	1221.89
3	1995	1939.54
4	1996	869.43
5	1997	1215.69
6	1998	1374.25
7	1999	1230.08
8	2000	998.35
9	2001	1248.01
10	2002	804.69
11	2003	1421.70
12	2004	981.19
13	2005	1318.01
14	2006	1486.57
15	2007	1321.20
16	2008	1162.92
17	2009	1221.51
18	2010	1484.04
9	2011	914.37
20	2012	1224.44
21	2013	1972.17
22	2014	1400.38
23	2015	1169.78
24	2016	1150.82
25	2017	1362.77
26	2018	1574.31
27	2019	1373.15
28	2020	1451.81

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

(i) Solid Waste Management

a. Current status related to solid Waste management

Sl No.	Urban Local bodies	No of Wards	No of Households	Population	Solid Waste Generated per day
1	Municipal corporations (Nagar Nigam or Mahanagar Palika)	40	70760	356598	143 TPD
2	Municipalities (Nagar Palikas)				
3	Nagar Panchayats (Town area Councils)				

Sl No.	Local Bodies	No of Village Panchayats / Blocks	No of House holds	Population	Solid Waste Generated per day
1	Block /Taluk / Mandal Tehsils	22 Blocks			
2	Village/Gram Panchayats	Village- 2750 G.P. - 503	735341	3352273	257.3694 ton

b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

Sl. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	**Segregation**				
(i)	Segregation of waste at source	Whether segregation at source practiced by households and other waste generators- Yes	Action plan to achieve segregation at source. Awareness programs, incentives, etc. maybe Considered (Yes) Action is being taken as stated above	**Urban** In BeMC 2 Agencies are engaged for D2D waste collection in all 40wards. i.e M/s Pratyush and Safai Abhiyan **Rural** GPs & ULBs of the District.	Awareness being done through Swachh Sathi and Swachh Supervisor Regularly for 100% Segregation Continuing
2.	**Sweeping**				
(i)	Manual Sweeping	Example: -% or length of road not covered for regular sweeping - Gaps in man power - Gap in availability of sweeping tools/ equipment availability of suitable PPEs Daily/ Weekly sweeping is continuing	Action plan for reducing gap including method cleaning, frequency of sweeping etc. Awareness programme is continuing	**Urban** M/s Pratyush Safai Abhiyan K. Gopi Maa Bhubaneswari **Rural** GP, Block & DRDA	100% Night Sweeping being done in all Residential and Commercial Areas. Once in Residential and twice in Commercial Area Continuing

Sl. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
(ii)	Mechanical Road Sweeping & Collection	Gaps if any in achieving targeted area or length of road identified for Mechanical Road Sweeping. No mechanical device is followed	Projected growth / intended action plan with timelines. No such proposal for mechanical road sweeping	M/s Pratyush Safai Abhiyan K. Gopi Maa Bhubaneswari	Manually sweeping done in all area
3	**Waste Collection**				
(i)	100% collection of solid waste	Whether 100% collection Achieved. 25 % of blocks/ wards covered	Action plan to improve existing Collection Action is being taken for balance achievement	M/s Pratyush Safai Abhiyan GP, Block & DRDA	100% waste are collected from all 40 wards through LCV 25% of blocks/ GP & Villages
(ii)	Arrangement for door to door collection	Arrangement for door to door provided: .	If there is gap, action plan for door to door collection across the district 25 % covered in GP level rest covered by March 2024	M/s Pratyush Safai Abhiyan GP, Block & DRDA	100% waste are collected from all 40 wards through LCV In GPs within March, 2024
(iii)	Waste Collection trolleys with separate compartments	Check availability and adequacy and if it needs up gradation In Urban area 42 TATA ACE with 6 blue and 6 green bins for 40 wards. In rural area (98 E-cart vehicles are provided to 98 GPs for Waste collection and transportation through DMF Funds)	Action plan for procurement if required (There is provision for procurement of vehicles from CFC , SFC & DMF funds)	M/s Pratyush Safai Abhiyan GP, Block & DRDA	42 TATA ACE with 6 blue and 6 green bins for 40 wards.
(iv)	Mini Collection Trucks with separate compartments	Check if adequate or needs Up gradation or not required In Urban area Compactor vehicles and Hook loader Vehicle engaged for lifting waste from Transfer stations and Under Ground Bins (In rural area presently not in practices)	[Action plan for procurement if required]	MGS Enviro Pvt. Ltd. Zanta Pvt. Ltd.	Compactor vehicles and Hook loader Vehicle engaged for lifting waste from Transfer stations and Under Ground Bins

Sl. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
(v)	Waste Deposition centers (for domestic hazardous wastes)	Number of deposition Centers required and nos available Or Any alternate arrangement. In rural area above 60% GPs out of 503 GPs are tagged to 86 nos of Rural MMCC at GP level and other GPs are tagged to ULBs & BeMC	Details of existing practice and scope for improvement or implement adequate system In rural area above 60% GPs out of 503 GPs are tagged to 86 nos of Rural MMCC at GP level and other GPs are tagged to ULBs & BeMC	MGS Enviro Pvt.Ltd. (SWM Plant, Mahuda) GP, Block & DRDA	After Fully Operational of SWM plant the DHW will be processed.
4.	**Waste Transport**				
(i)	Review existing infrastructure for waste Transport.	[Check (i) whether existing fleet is adequate (ii) check whether segregated waste transport possible, etc.] Presently not adequte	Action plan for short-comings identified. In urban area MGS Enviro Pvt. Ltd.Zanta Pvt. Ltd. In rural area to be decided	MGS Enviro Pvt. Ltd. Zanta Pvt. Ltd. GP, Block & DRDA	Segregated Compactor available for waste Transport to the plant
(ii)	Bulk Waste Trucks	In Urban area MGS Enviro Pvt. Ltd. In Rural area:- Not available	In urban area MGS Enviro Pvt. Ltd.Zanta Pvt. Ltd. In rural area to be decided	MGS Enviro Pvt. Ltd. GP, Block & DRDA	yes
(iii)	Waste Transfer points	In urban aria 4 Transfer Stations are operational and 82 UGB are operational as Secondary Storage In rural aria Non-biodegradable waste is transported to nearest ULBs and degradable waste is decoposed at MMCC points	[action plan for installation if required] Not decided yet	MGS Enviro Pvt. Ltd. Zanta Pvt. Ltd. GP, Block & DRDA	4 Transfer Stations are operational and 82 UGB are operational as Secondary Storage

5	**Waste Treatment and Disposal**				
Sl. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
(i)	Wet-waste Management: On-site composting by bulk waste generators (Authority may decide on requirement a s per Rules)	Whether number of bulk waste generators identified for installation (In rural aria Soak Pits are constructed at HH level and Community level for wet waste management/groun d water recharge)	Action for getting onsite composting plants commissioned (In rural aria Soak Pits are constructed at HH level and Community level for wet waste management/ground water recharge)	Agrata CLF for Onsite Composting at Binayak Acharya College GP, Block & DRDA	Yes
(ii)	Wet-waste Management: Facility(ies) for central Bio methanation / Composting of wets waste.	Whether facility exists / functional / needs up gradation? (No such facility in Rural area)	If not action plan for developing / up gradation of bio-methanation or composting facility In rural area not decided yet	In urban area MGS Environ Pvt. Ltd.	Centralized SWM Plant operational for waste processing
(iii)	Dry-Waste Management: Material Recovery for dry-waste fraction	Whether MRF facility exists? / is there any arrangement to sending the dry-waste to any common MRF or sent to Waste to energy plant or % dry-waste converted as RDF or Need to set-up own Waste to Energy plant?	In urban area Centralised SWM Plant operational for Recyclable and RDF waste processing, Additional to this 4 Dry waste Collection centers are functional through Gem Enviro Pvt. Ltd In Rural area facilities are available for storage and transportation of waste to nearest ULBs for disposal	MGS Environ Pvt. Ltd. Gem Enviro Pvt. Ltd. GP, Block & DRDA	Centralised SWM Plant operational for Recyclable and RDF waste processing, Additional to this 4 Dry waste Collection centers are functional through Gem Enviro Pvt. Ltd
(iv)	Disposal of inert and non- recyclable wastes: Sanitary Land fill	Does the agency still disposing waste in dumpsites? Whether sanitary landfill available ? / Plan for constructing sanitary landfill or arrangement with ULBs	In Urban area Sanitary Landfill at Mahuda to be operational in Nov - 2021 In Rural area yet to be decided.	MGS Enviro Pvt. Ltd GP, Block & DRDA	(iv)
(v)	Remediation of historic / legacy dumpsite	Whether existing old dumpsite if any required Remediation as per rules?	In Urban area After fully operational of SWM plant the Chandania Dump site will be remediated. In Rural area yet to be decided.	MGS Environ Pvt. Ltd. GP, Block & DRDA	(v)

Sl. No.	Action points For villages / blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of gap	Action Plan	Responsible agencies	Timeline for completion of action plan
(vi)	Involvement of NGOs	Whether involvement of NGOs envisaged	NGOs can be involved for management of solid waste campaign	Yet to be decided	
(vii)	EPR of Producers: Linkage with Producers / Brand Owners	As per rules, producers and brand-owners should facilitate in collection of packaging waste	In Urban area MGS Environ Pvt. Ltd. has been tagged with 3 PRO. Not yet developed in Rural area.	MGS Environ Pvt. Ltd. has been tagged with 3 PRO GP, Block & DRDA	yes
(viii)	Authorisation of Waste Pickers	Yes/No	List of authorised waste pickers should be available	In Urban area SHG Rag Pickers engaged through Gem Enviro Pvt.Ltd.	yes
(ix)	Preparation of own by-laws to comply with SWM Rules 2016	Yes/No	If not prepared action plan for preparation of by-laws which may be applicable in cantonment Board jurisdiction	Notified and Implemented	Yes

[Action plan should cover all village panchayats/ blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations. Actionplanneednotbepreparedin Tabularformasabove.Actionplanmaydwelluponotherrelevant action points not mentioned in above table. If required budgetary requirement and provisions may also be mentioned]

(ii) Plastic waste Management

(a) Current status related to Plastic waste management

Sl . No.	Urban Local bodies	Estimated quantity of Plastic Waste Generated per day
1	Municipal corporations (Nagar Nigam or Mahanagar Palika)	16 TPD
2	Municipalities (Nagar Palikas)	
3	Nagar panchayats (Town area Councils)	

Sl . No.	Local Bodies	Plastic Waste Generated per day
1	Block /Taluk / Mandal Tehsils	0.735 TDP
2	Village/Gram Panchayats	

(b) Identification of gaps and Action plan:

Sl . No.	Action points For village Panchayats/ blocks/ municipalities / corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
1.	Door to Door collection of dry waste including PW	[100%] / [partial %] / [not initiated]	If not 100 %, action plan for door to door collection of SW	In Urban area M/s Pratyush Safai Abhiyan In Rural area GP,Block/DRDA	100%
2.	Facilitate organised collection of PW at Waste transfer point or Material Recovery Facility	This infrastructure is linked to SW management. May check gaps with respect to: • Availability of transfer points and material recovery facility • Involvement of informal sector / NGO. • Registering wastepickers • Linkage with PW recyclers Involvement of producers and brand-owners	Within the district outline specific plans for Each village panchayat/block / municipality/ Nagar Panchayat / Corporations for plastic waste collection	All kind of Plastic waste are separated in SWM plant, mahuda and transported to local Agency for recycling, along with that through Gem Environ Pvt. Ltd. plastic waste also transported for recycling. Informal Rag picker groups are converted in SHG rag picker groups and involved in Plastic waste management. Also involved PRO in SWM plant.	

Sl . No.	Action points For village Panchayats/ blocks/ municipalities / corporations	Identification of gap	Action plan	Agencies Responsible	Target time for Compliance
3.	PW collection Centers	Local Bodies may set-up own centers and also involve producers and brand-owners or their PROs to facilitate setting up of collection centers.	Plastic waste collection centre should be established in adequate numbers. Coordination with State Urban Department may be necessary	MGS Environ Pvt. Ltd. Gem Enviro Pvt. Ltd.	SWM Plant tagged with PRO and Local Recycling Agency for smoothly processing of all kind PW.
4.	Awareness and education programs implementation	Review existing gaps in creating awareness among public for minimizing and recycling PW	Education through mass media, schools, Producer / brand owner campaigns and other channels	ULB/NGO/School/SHG	Various awareness activities organized through Rally, Ward wise meeting, Leaflet distribution, Social media, hoarding, Wall painting, jingle, D2D campaign etc.
5.	Access to Plastic Waste Disposal Facilities	Check if District has access to PW recycling / utilization or disposal facilities.	Check if PW recycling facilities available at reasonable distance; Channel for sending PW Collected to cement plants for processing; Availability of waste plastic oil producing facilities; Linkage with PWD for usage of PW in road making. Action plan at district should involve Urban and Rural Local bodies	MGS Environ Pvt. Ltd. tagged with Local Recycling Agency MGS Enviro Pvt. Ltd	For Recycling of plastic waste A Local Agency available for process of PW 3 PRO indentified for processing of PDF from SWM plant

[Action plan should cover all village panchayats/ blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations.
Actionplanneednotbepreparedin Tabularformasabove.Actionplanmaydwelluponotherrelevant action points not mentioned in above template. If required budgetary requirement and

provisions may also be mentioned]

(iii) C & D Waste Management

- a. Current status related to C & D Waste

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Total C & D waste generation in MT per day (As per data from Municipal Corporations / Municipalities)	2 TPD
Does the District has access to C&D waste recycling facility?	yes

b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

Sl. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Arrangement for separate collection of C&D waste to C&D waste deposition point.	Check gaps w.r.t: - Separate collection point of C&D Waste - Identification of common C&D waste deposition points -	Action plan for every local body in district. District may identify common C&D waste deposition points.	C&D Recycling facility, Mahuda maintained by Agrata CLF	All C& D waste material are transported to C&D recycling plant for processing and beside that city high school ground one separate collection point indentified for disposal
2.	Whether local authority have fixed user fee on C&D waste and introduced permission system for bulk waste generators who generate more than 20 tons or more in one day or 300 tons per project in a month?	Check gaps with respectto: - Local by-laws to pay user fee - Implementation of a system to permit bulk generators (>20 tons in one day or 300 tons per project)	Common by-laws may be implemented in District. Local C&D waste management plans can be integrated to develop common collection and recycling facilities	ULB and Agrata CLF	Notified and implemented the C&D waste collection and transportation system and enforced for collection of user fee/fine for C&D waste.
3.	C&D recycling Facility	Check whether district has any C&D waste recycling facility	Action plan for setting up C&D recycling facility in the District or tie-up with any other district or ULB for setting up common facilities. Plan should ensure viable operation of C&D plant including assuredmarket for C&D products.	Agrata CLF maintained the C&D waste Plant	Already Set up and operational of C&D waste Recycling plant, mahuda by Agrata CLF. The processed materials like dust and chips are used in ULB construction work.

Sl. No.	Action points for blocks / town municipalities / City corporations	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
4.	Usage of recycled C&D waste in non-structural concrete, paving blocks, lower layers of road pavements, colony and rural roads	Is there any policy on usage or promotion on usage of C&D waste?	Local authority may make give appropriate incentives on usage of C & D waste. A % of usage in public works may be specified /any Other scheme.	Agrata CLF	The processing C& D materials like dust and chips are used in ULB Construction work
5.	ICE on C & D waste management	Is there any sustained system of creating awareness created among local communities.	Action plan for awareness and education	By ULB	For C&D waste IEC activities Wall painting, Hoarding have been displayed in prominent places and Jingle and campaign also conducted for smoothly collection and its disposal. Weekly enforcement also continued for C&D waste lifting

[Action plan for C&D waste management should cover all village Panchayats/ blocks/ town municipalities / City corporations. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form as above, however all the components mentioned should be addressed for overall C&D waste management.

Action plan may dwell upon the relevant action points not mentioned in above template. If required budgetary requirement and provisions may also be mentioned]

(iv) Biomedical Waste Management

a. Current Status related to biomedical waste

Inventory of BMW in the District	Quantity
Total no. of Bedded Healthcare Facilities Govt. HCFs= 44+ Pvt. HCF=85	129 (Govt. HCFs= 44+ Pvt. HCF=85)
Total no. of non-bedded HCF	128 (Health & FW Deptt.= 90 and Veterinary Deptt.= 38 total= 128)
No. of HCFs authorized by SPCBs/PCCs	222 (Health & FW Deptt.= 219 and Veterinary Deptt.= 3 total= 222)
No of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (CBWTFs)	5 (2 nos at CBWTF, Sheragada & CBWTF, MKCG, Brahmapur of Health & FW Deptt. and Veterinary Deptt.=3 total= 5)
Capacity of CBWTFs	7007.5 KG/ Day (Health & FW Deptt.= 7000 KG/Day and Veterinary Deptt.= 7.5 KG/Day total= 707.5 KG/ Day)
No. of Deep burials for BMW if any	421 Nos. (Health & FW Deptt.= 418 and Veterinary Deptt.= 3 total= 421)
Quantity of biomedical waste generated per day	351.2 KG / Day (Health & FW Deptt.= 350 KG/ Day and Veterinary Deptt.= 1.2 KG/ Day total= 4351.2 KG / Day)
Quantity of biomedical waste treated per day	351.2 KG / Day (Health & FW Deptt.= 350 KG/ Day and Veterinary Deptt.= 1.2 KG/ Day total= 4351.2 KG / Day)

b. Identification of gaps and Action plan:

Sl. No.	Action points	Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Inventory and Identification of Healthcare Facilities	Check all HCFs are generating biomedical waste are identified by SPCB/ PCC	Completion of updating of Inventory and authorization of HCFs by SPCBs/ PCCs	Concern facility in charge The Veterinary Hospital Brahmapur, Chatrapur & Bhanjanagar have been authorized by SPCB	Renewal of authorization may be applied by the concern facility I/C 3 month before due date.
2.	Adequacy of facilities to treat biomedical waste	Per day Aprox. 350 KG Bio Medical Waste are being generated in the district however there is 2CBWTF in the district having 7000 KG/ Day disposable capacity	All HCFs in the district should attached with the CBWTF functioning in the district. As regards Veterinary Deptt. there is no gap between quantity of BMW generated per day & treated per day	CDM & PHO Ganjam. & CDVO Ganjam	Continuing

Sl. No.	Action points	Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
3.	Tracking of BMW	Bar code system is implemented by all HCFs and CBWTFs	Plan for Implementation of bar code system by all HCFs and CBWTFs in the district. As regards Veterinary Deptt. Bar code system of tracking BMW is not available	H& WF Department Govt. of Odisha, Veterinary Department	By 31st April, 2022
4.	Awareness and education of healthcare providers	Training has been organized for all Healthcare service providers	Training for HCFs staffs is being conducted once in a year. As regards Veterinary Deptt Training provided to workers at 3 hospitals. But more training & awareness is needed for entire staffs	CDM & PHO Ganjam. & CDVO Ganjam	Continuing Activity annually once.
5.	Adequacy of funds	Whether adequacy of funds is allocated to the Government health facility for bio- medical waste management by State Govt.?	Action plan for funds requirement & funds are being allocated by State Govt. periodically as per requirement. As regards Veterinary Deptt. Fund is not adequate. Funds/ contingency are required for BMW.	Director Public Health, Odisha & Veterinary Department	Periodically
6.	Compliance to Rules by HCFs and CBWTFs	There is a district level mechanism to monitor HCFs	Action plan has been prepared at the district level to monitor the compliance of HCFs & CBWTFs through SPCB.	CDM & PHO Ganjam & Veterinary Department	Continuous process.
7.	District Level Monitoring Committee	District Level Monitoring Committee has been constituted and meetings are being conducted.	Periodic review and follow- up by DLMC.& monitor compliance.	CDM & PHO Ganjam & Veterinary Department	Regularly
8.	Waste water Treatment	As City Hospital Brahmapur is required STP for Waste Water Treatment. As regards Veterinary Deptt. ETP is not established for treatment	Action Plan has been prepared and necessary steps has been taken by H&FW Deptt. Govt. of Odisha for installation of STP at City Hospital Brahmapur	H&FW Deptt. Govt. of Odisha & Veterinary Department	31st April, 2022

(v) Hazardous Waste Management

a. Current Status related to Hazardous Waste Management

[Major source of hazardous waste (HW) is industries and facilities located in the districts, who are required to be regulated under Water (P&CP) Act 174, Air (P&CP) Act 1981 and E(P) Act, 1986 and the Rules notified thereof. Many commercial establishments like automobile repair shops, paint workshops, stores, etc. may also generate small quantities of hazardous waste. The district administration should be aware of the type of hazardous waste generation in their district and adequacy of facilities for safe handling and disposal within or outside District. Linkage of district administration with common TSDFs in the State is necessary to establish system for safe disposal of domestic hazardous waste]

Details of Data Requirement	**Present Status**
No of Industries generating HW	13 Nos.
Quantity of HW in the district	443 MT/Annum
(i) Quantity of Incinerable HW	29 MT/Annum
(ii) Quantity of land-fillable HW	136 MT/Annum
(iii) Quantity of Recyclable / utilizable HW	278 MT/Annum
No of captive/common TSDF	Nos. of integrated TSDF- Nil, Nos. of SLF- Nil . No of Standalone incinerators- Nil
Contaminated Sites or probable contaminated sites	03 Nos.

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

Sl. No.	Action points	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Regulation of industries and facilities generating Hazardous Waste	Check whether all hazardous waste industries are identified and authorized by SPCBs/PCCs	SPCB/PCC should ensure that all hazardous waste industries System	SPCB, Odisha	• Delegation power for grant of authorization to the Regional Offices of the Board in respect of Industries having investment less than Rs. 50 Crores and minor mineral mines with an objective to identity hazardous waste generating units operating in their jurisdiction and for better regulation/safe disposal of Hazardous Waste. • Timeline to be decided.

Sl. No.	Action points	Identification of Gaps	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
2.	Establishment	Check district has collection centers for hazardous wastes with linkage to common TSDFs / recyclers	Local authority should ensure that adequate number of collection centers should be established and are linked to Common TSDFs.	H & UD Dept. & SPCB, Odisha	• Collection Centers are being provided by H & UD Dept. for collection, treatment and disposal of Municipal Solid Wastes. • Provisions for collection and storage of Hazardous Wastes generated from the domestic sources shall be made in the collection centers of ULBs prior to disposal through recyclers and / in the common TSDF. • Timeline to be decided.
3.	Training of workers involved in handling / recycling / disposal of HW	Identify facilities / Industries engaged in recycling / pre-processing / disposal of hazardous waste in the district.	Action plan to train the workers on safety aspects through Department	Labour and ESI Dept. & SPCB, Odisha	• SPCB, Odisha has identified all the actual users who are engaged in recycling/ pre-processing/ disposal of Hazardous Wastes in the State. • Timeline to be decided.
4.	Availability / Linkage with common TSDF or disposal facility	Check if the generators of HW have access to common TSDF in the State?	Action plan to ensure all generators are linked to TSDF / Action plan in case there is no TSDF in the district or State – in such case evaluate existing storage and captive facilities SPCBs/PCCs	SPCB, Odisha.	• One common TSDF is operating in the district of Jajpur for collection, treatment, storage and disposal of Hazardous Wastes. • Capacity of TSDF is 75,000 TPA and has been operating since 2010-11. The TSDF has access to all generators of the state for disposal of hazardous wastes. • Timeline to be decided.
5.	Contaminated Sites	Are there any sites where soils/ sediments/ groundwater contaminated due to dumping of industrial wastes	Action plan identification probable for contaminated incidents of HW dumping, responsible parties contaminated etc. and to remediate contaminated sites.	SPCB, Odisha.	• Sites under remediation – 03 Contaminated Sites.

[SPCBs/PCCs is the prescribed authority to ensure implementation of Hazardous and Other (Management, Handling and Tran boundary Movement) Rules, 2016. Rules also mandates department of industries to ensure training to workers involved in recycling and handling of hazardous wastes. Action plan for HW waste management should cover HW inventory in the district, check whether rules are implemented effectively, a systems for monitoring compliance needs to be in place.

Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form. SPCBs/PCC should be part of action plan. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points not mentioned in above template.]

(vi) E-Waste Management

a. Current Status related to E-Waste Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Inventory of E-Waste in MT/year	0.765 Ton/Annum
Collection centers established by ULBs in the District	**Nil**
Collection centers established by Producers or their PROs	[Nos]
No authorized E-Waste recyclers / Dismantler	**01 No.**

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

Sl. No.	Action points	Gaps in implementation	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1	Inventory / Generation of E-Waste / Bulk-waste generators	Check whether SPCB/PCC has completed inventory of E-Waste in the District. Inventory of bulk waste generators	Completion of inventory	SPCB	Inventorization of E-waste is under process. Timeline to be decided.
2	E-Waste collection points	Availability of E-Waste collection points / call centers / kiosks in villages - Blocks / /towns / cities	Identification / registering E-Waste collection centers in association with Producers - their PROs or Recyclers	ULBs/SPCB	Timeline to be decided.
3	Linkage among Stakeholders to channelize E-Waste	Check whether District administration has information on collection centers established by Producers / PROs? Administration should also identify authorized E-Waste recyclers in the district or in State to channelize E-waste collected in District.	Action plan to establish linkages between ULBs / Collection Centers of Producers and PROs / SPCBs / Bulk waste generators / Recyclers / SPCBs / District Administration / Public	District Administration, Ganjam & ULBs	Timeline to be decided.

Sl. No.	Action points	Gaps in implementation	Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
4	Regulation of Illegal E-Waste recycling / dismantling	Prevalence of informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of E-waste is in District	Action plan in coordination with SPCBs/PCCs and District Administration to check this activity.	District Administration, Ganjam / SPCB	Timeline to be decided.
5	Integration of informal sector	Whether mechanism exists for bringing informal sector into main stream in collection and recycling of E-Waste	Evolve mechanism by involving producers / PROs.	District Administration, Ganjam/SPCB	All ULBs will collect from door to door and submit to authorized collection centre/ recycler. Timeline to be decided.
6	Awar eness and Educ ation	Are there any programs at district level for awareness about E-waste management ?	Plan special workshops and awareness campaigns through Producers / PROs	District Administration, Ganjam/SPCB	Timeline to be decided.

[CPCB is the prescribed authority to grant Extended Producer Authorisation to various Producers of Electrical and Electronic Equipment being placed on market. Targets for collection of their E-Waste is given to each Producers. Every Producers should have installed a network of collection centres pan India, accordingly, every district should be covered. SPCBs/PCCS are given mandate to ensure implementation of EPR authorisation. Therefore district administration should have all information about collection centres / call centres established by various producers in the District. Such information should be disseminated to public and local administration. Action plan for E-Waste management should cover the aspects of inventory, collection centres for e-waste channelization, linkage with Producers of their PROS, linkage with recyclers, information of bulk waste generators and effective EPR verification by SPCBs. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form. SPCBs/PCC should be part of action plan. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points not mentioned in above template.]

Air Quality Management

a. Current Status related to Air Quality Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Number of Automatic Air Quality monitoring stations in the district. - Operated by SPCB / State Govt / Central govt./ PSU agency : - Operated by Industry:	Nil 01 No.
Number of manual monitoring States operated by SPCBs	02 Nos.
Name of towns / cities which are failing to comply with national ambient air quality stations	Nil
No of air pollution industries	1004 nos.
Prominent air polluting sources [Large Industry] / [Small Industry] / [Unpaved Roads] / [Burning of Waste Stubble] / [Brick Kiln] / [Industrial Estate] / [Others] (Multiple selection)	Large Industry/Small Industry/ Brick Kiln/ Industrial Estate/Others

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

Sl. No.	Action points	Indicative Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Identification of prominent air polluting sources?	Carry out inventory of air pollution sources in District including hotspots or areas of concern pertaining to air pollution in association with SPCBs/PCCs may	District Administration, Ganjam and RO, SPCB	To be decided.
2.	Ambient Air quality data?	Plan to get access to available air quality monitoring stations in the District operated by both Public and private agencies.	SPCB	To be decided.
3.	Setting up of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station	Like weather station, District may also have ambient air quality monitoring at major urban settlements or populated areas. Action plan may propose setting up at least one CAAQMS in District. Also access data generated by CAAQM stations installed by other pvt/ public agencies. District authority in association with local office of SPCB/PCC should also ensure that at least one manual Air Quality monitoring station is available in each city. [District admin may set-up its own network of CAAQMS or manual stations]	District Administration, Ganjam and RO, SPCB	• 01 no.of manual Air Quality Monitoring station is available in Chatrapur Town and one 24 hr, AAQ monitoring is being done by SPCB once in a month & AAQ monitoring of Berhampur Town is being carried out under the project National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring programme on the roof of Regional Office Building, Berhampur. • To be decided.

Sl. No.	Action points	Indicative Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
4.	District Level Action Plan for Air Pollution	Action plan should be prepared for both improvement of existing air quality as well as for non-attainment days to national ambient air quality standards. [Measures may include multi sectoral approach for air pollution control such as promotion of public transport, use of green fuels, E- mobility, LPG based cooking, carpeting open areas/ kerbs, etc. Action plans envisaged in NCAP project initiated by MoEF&CC may be referred]	District Administration, Ganjam and RO, SPCB	• To be decided.
5.	Hotspots of air pollution in District	hotspot with respect to air pollution (such as stubble burning, illegal waste burning, unauthorized operations, cluster activities, forest fires etc.) should be identified and localized action plan for mitigation of the same should be prepared	District Administration, Ganjam	• To be decided.
6.	Awareness on Air Quality	Plan for dissemination of information on local air quality in towns and cities located in District. May consider developing Mobile App / Online portal for dissemination of air quality as well as to take complaints on local air pollution.	District Administration, Ganjam	• To be decided.

[The district administration is expected know the air quality in the district, identify air polluting sources both industrial and urban area sources and shall monitor mitigation measures and compliance of air polluting sources. District level air quality management plan is necessary to monitor and implement programs for improving air quality in the district. Action plans prepared for 100+ non-attainment cities under NCAP project initiated by MoEF&CC may be referred for drawing district action plan. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form. SPCBs/PCC may be part of action plan for control of industrial air pollution. Action plan may dwell upon other relevant action points which are not mentioned in above template.]

Water Quality Management

Water Quality Monitoring

a. Current Status related to Water Quality Management

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
Rivers	Rushikulya= 165 KM Ghodahada = 59.20 KM Ramanadi = 11.23 KM Bahuda = 72.56 KM Badanadi= Baghua = Padma = Mahendrataneya= 90 KM [Names and Length of each river in Km]
Length of Coastline (if any)	51.2. KM
Nalas/ Drains/Creeks meeting Rivers	Ghadaka Nalla, Panapalli Nalla, Kayna nalla, Nua nai, Kanteijodi Nalla, Konteikoli Nalla, Poichanda Nalla, Bogi Nalla, Padmatola Nalla, Daha nalla, Kalinga Nalla, Baranga Nalla.
Lakes / Ponds	103 Nos = 3816.30 ha.
Total Quantity of sewage from towns and cities in District	[MLD]
Quantity of industrial wastewater	[MLD]
Percentage of untreated sewage	[%]
Details of bore wells and number of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	Nos of bore wells by Lift Irrigation Division Brahmapur= 1977 Nos (Operable DBW= 1888 and Defunct= 89)
Groundwater polluted areas if any	1. Ganjam NAC Area due to Grasim Industries Pvt. Ltd. 2. Brahmapur Urban Area due to Bahanala. 3. Hinjilicut NAC Area due to Ghodahada River. 4. Aska NAC Area due to Rushikulya River. 5. Bhanjanagar NAC Area due to Loharakhandi River.
Polluted river stretches if any	5 KM

b. Identification of gaps and action plan for water quality monitoring:

Sl. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Inventory of water bodies	An environmental monitoring cell shall maintain data of all water bodies (rivers / canals / natural drains / creeks / estuaries / groundwater / ponds / lakes / etc.) in district including its water quality	Department of Water Resources, SPCB, Department of Industry, RWSS, PHD, Lift Irrigation Deptt. Ground Water Department, ULBs, DUDA	

Sl. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
2.	Quality of water bodies in the district	Check availability of data on water bodies. Create a district level monitoring cell for periodic monitoring of water bodies for specific parameters in association with SPCBs. It is also necessary to disseminate information pertaining to water quality in the form of hoardings on river banks, official websites, etc.	Department of Water Resources, SPCB, Department of Industry, RWSS, PHD, Lift Irrigation Deptt. Ground Water Department, DUDA, ULBs	
3.	Hotspots of	Check trends of water quality and identify hotspot of surface water and ground water. Establish a system or separate cell to monitor water quality. Implement action points for restoration of water quality in association with SPCBs and department of environment.		
4.	Protection of river / lake water front	Action plan should be prepared for control river side open defecation, dumping of Solid waste on river banks, for idol immersion etc.	Department of Water Resources, SPCB, Department of Industry, Ground Water Department, DUDA, ULBs	
5.	Inventory of sources of water pollution	Check whether inventory of all sewage and wastewater discharge points into water bodies in the district. Action plan to complete inventory.	Department of Water Resources, SPCB, Department of Industry, RWSS, PHD, Lift Irrigation Deptt. Ground Water Department, DUDA, ULBs	
6.	Oil spill disaster management (for coastal districts)	Whether district oil spill crisis management group and District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan has been created? If not, create District Oil Spill Crisis Management Group and District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan for the district.	SPCB, Gopalpur Port Authority	
7.	Protection of flood plains	Check whether there is regulation for protection of flood plain encroachment? Action plan should be prepared for protection flood plain and prevention of encroachment.		

Sl. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
8.	Rejuvenation	Check availability of ground water and if required prepare action plan to rejuvenate ground water in selected areas. Action plan should be prepared for Rain water harvesting Availability:- Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting Structure:- 1. Brahmapur Urban area Private Building= 1874 Nos. Govt. Building = 97 Nos. Rain Water Harvesting due to recharge Shaft in Tanks/ Ponds: 1. Hinjilicut Block= 34 Nos. 2. Ganjam Block =10 Nos. Aska Block = 5 Nos.	Ground Water Development Division Brahmapur	To be decided at District Level review meeting
9.	Complaints redressal system	Check whether there is any complaint redressing system based on Mobile App / Online, is available? If not, a complaint redressing system based on Mobile App / Online should be available at district level	SPCB, Department of Water Resources	

Domestic Sewage

a. Identification of gaps and action plan for treatment of domestic sewage

Details of Data Requirement	Present Status
No of Class-II towns and above	[18 Nos]
No of Class-I towns and above	[0]
No of Towns STPs installed	[0]
No of Towns needing STPs	[0]
No of ULBs having partial underground sewerage network	[0]
No of towns not having sewerage network	[0]
Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II cities and above	[78 MLD]
Quantity of treated sewage flowing into Rivers (directly or indirectly)	[0]
Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly)	[66 MLD]
Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	[12 MLD]
Total available Treatment Capacity	[0]

b. Identification of gaps and action plan for treatment of domestic sewage:

Sl. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs)	Check whether Existing capacity of STPs is adequate for treatment of sewage? If no, action plan for additional treatment capacity required should be prepared in association with ULBs / department of UD,	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2.	Underground sewerage network	Check available sewerage network and prepare Action plan for laying of sewerage network in town and cities. The project may be executed through ULBs and Department of UD.	Concerned ULBs, DUDA	

[Action plan for installing new /up-grading sewage treatment and laying of sewerage network is the mandate of local bodies, being cost intensive action points, the district administration may draw action points in consultation with ULBs and Urban development department. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form. ULBs, SPCBs/PCC and UDD may be part of action plan for collection and treatment of sewage. Action plan may also dwell upon other relevant action points which are not mentioned in above template.]

Industrial wastewater management

a. Current Status related to Industrial Wastewater Management

Number of Red, Orange, Green and White industries in the District	Red Categories Industries- 19 Nos. Orange Categories Industries- 320 Nos. Green Categories Industries- 33 Nos. White Categories Industries- Exempted.
No of Industries discharging wastewater	372 Nos.
Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	1.1 MLD
Quantity of treated industrial wastewater discharged into Nalas / Rivers	Nil
Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	Nil
No of Industries meeting Standards	325 Nos.
No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	47 Nos.

b. Identification of gaps and action plan for industrial wastewater:

Sl. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Compliance to discharge norms by Industries	Identify gaps w.r.t industries not Meeting the standards. Necessary action be initiated through SPCBs against the industries not meeting the standards.	SPCB, Odisha	Regular process.
2.	Complaint redressal system	Check if there is any complaint redressing system based on Mobile App / Online, is available? If not, a complaint redressing system based on Mobile App / Online portal may be prepared at district level.	Complaint redressal system is available at SPCB website. Mobile app and portal may be developed by District Administration, Ganjam.	—

Mining Activity Management plan

a. Current Status related to Mining Activity Management

Details of Data Requirement	Existing Mining operations
Type of Mining Activity	1) Beach sand minerals (Major Minerals) 2) Decorative stone (Specified Minor Minerals) (detail enclosed separately)
No of licensed Mining operations in the District	1) 1 (one) Major mineral 2) 14 (Fourteen) Specified Minor Minerals.
% Area covered under mining in the District	2642.650 Hects out of 8071000 i.e. 0.033%
Area of Sand Mining	-
Area of sand Mining	-

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

Sl. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Monitoring of Mining activity	A district level task team may be identified to identify mining activity and to monitor status wither respect to environmental compliance	1) Department of Forest 2) Regional Officer, State Pollution control Board 3) Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Brahmapur	Dec 2022
2.	Inventory of illegal mining if any mining	Action plan to identify illegal sand and other mining activity in the District through surveillance, patrolling and enforcement. District Level task Force may be constituted for control of illegal mining activity	1) Department of Forest 2) Concerned Tahasildar 3) Mining Officer 4) Police Personal 5) Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Brahmapur	Dec 2022
3.	Environment compliance by Mining industry	Action plan for periodic verification of compliance to environmental conditions stipulated by SPCBs / PCC, MoEF & CC Department of mines etc. SPCBs/ PCC may be involved in this activity .	1) Department of Forest 2) Concerned Tahasildar 3) Mining Officer 4) Police Personal 5) Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Brahmapur	Dec 2022

Noise Pollution Management plan

a. Current Status related to Noise Pollution Management

Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
No. of noise measuring devices available with various agencies in district	R.O., SPCB, Berhampur- 01 no.

b. Identification of gaps and action plan:

Sl. No.	Action points	Gaps and Action Plan	Responsible agency	Timeline for completion of action plan
1.	Availability of Sound/Noise Level Meters.	Need to check whether a concerned agency that is ULBs, SHOs, Traffic police and SPCB/PCC have noise level meters. District administration may ensure through an action plan that concerned agencies and environmental cell under district administration have adequate number of portable noise level meters.	SPCB/ District Police Administration, Ganjam	R.O., SPCB, Berhampur has 01 no. and also District Police Administration , Ganjam having noise measuring devices. Time line to be decided
2.	Ambient Noise Level monitoring.	ULBs shall ensure that ambient sound levels comply with notified standards for residential, sensitive zones. An action. Apart from portable analyzers, fixed ambient noise level monitoring stations may be installed in major cities and towns, such stations may be installed by ULBs and SPCB/PCC,	District Police Administration, Ganjam	The Board has conducting noise level monitoring in the festival occasions in all Office Head Quarters Brahmapur. Time line to be decided
3.	Signboards in Noise zones	District administration may ensure that adequate number of sign boards installed at sensitive zones in towns / cities in towns and cities. An action plan may be prepared by district authority.	District Administration, Ganjam/ ULBs	Time line to be decided
4.	Complaint redressing system	Action plan may envisage implementing a public complaint redressal system for noise pollution. Such application may be used by SHOs, Traffic police ULBs and SPCBs in the district.	District Administration, Ganjam	Power empowered to Superintendent of Police of the concerned District. Time line to be decided

[District administration may ensure that concerned agencies responsible for control of noise pollution are equipped with adequate number of noise level meters. There should be a system to monitor ambient sound levels to ensure that national ambient noise standards are complied with. Action plan may be implemented through responsible agencies namely SHOs, Traffic police ULBs and SPCBs. Action plan need not be prepared in Tabular form. Action plan may also dwell upon other relevant action points which are not mentioned in above template.]