



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN



SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN 2019

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT, JAIPUR,
RAJASTHAN, 2019

Action Plan for Solid Waste Management

Introduction

Rajasthan is one of the largest state of India in terms of area, with a population of 6.85 Crores. There are 33 districts, 193 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), 295 Panchayat Samitis and 9,892 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in Rajasthan State. The total solid waste¹ generation in the state is about 6,500 TPD. With growing urbanization and changing lifestyle, generation of waste and its appropriate disposal has become a challenge for the state. Hence the need of effective and efficient Solid Waste Management (SWM) system is mandatory in Rajasthan.

Management of solid waste is essential to maintain quality of life and for ensuring better standards of health and hygiene. Drawing of time-targeted action plan for management of solid waste by each ULB and PRIs² is essential for the people and sustainable development, else, the increasing quantity of waste will lead to un-healthy environmental conditions.

The state aims to reduce adverse environmental impacts caused due to improper management of solid waste and control operational costs through a strategy of reducing waste going to landfill. The state's commitment towards continuous improvement guides the action plan through planning, implementing practices and systems, IEC/ BCC, capacity building, monitoring and review the aspects of solid waste management.

All ULBs and Gram Panchayats will have to prepare city/ village specific SWM action plans which shall be prepared in the format prescribed in the SWM Rules, 2016 and The Rajasthan Solid Waste Management Policy and Strategy, 2019. The suggested action plan is in accordance with the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and State Policy to derive the needs for tools, equipment and indicative technologies.

Applicability of Action Plan

The action plan shall be applicable within the limits of all ULBs (Municipal Corporation/ Council/ Municipal Board) and PRIs (Zila Parishad/ Panchayat Samiti/ Gram Panchayat) of Rajasthan State and to every public place within the jurisdiction of the state, to every generator of solid waste and to every premise under the ownership or occupation of any person within the limits of the ULBs and PRIs of Rajasthan State.

Enforcing Authorities

According to the Rule 16 (a) of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 prescribed by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board (RSPCB) will be the enforcing authority of these rules in the State through local bodies in their respective jurisdiction and review implementation of these rules at least twice a year in close coordination with

¹ Solid Waste means solid or semi-solid domestic waste, sanitary waste, commercial waste, institutional waste, catering and market waste and other non-residential wastes, street sweepings, silt removed or collected from the surface drains, horticulture waste, agriculture and dairy waste, treated bio-medical waste excluding industrial waste, bio-medical waste and e-waste, battery waste, radio-active waste generated in the area under the local authorities and other entities as mentioned in Rule 2. (SWM Rules, 2016)

² PRI - Panchayati Raj Institutions (Zila Parishad/ Panchayat Samiti/ Gram Panchayat)

concerned Department of Local Self Government (LSG) or Secretary-in-charge (LSG). The implementation of these rules will be performed by the ULBs in urban areas and GPs in rural areas.

Duties of Various Stakeholders

The various stakeholders involved for Solid Waste Management are:

1. Government Departments
2. Waste Generators (Residential and Bulk Waste Generators)
3. Producers Manufacturers & Brand Owners
4. Industrial Units

1. Duties of Government Departments

According to Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 the duties of various stakeholders are as follows:

- A. Duties of Ministry of Urban Development
- B. Duties of Department of Fertilisers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers
- C. Duties of Ministry of Agriculture
- D. Duties of the Ministry of Power
- E. Duties of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources
- F. Duties of the Secretary-in-charge, LSG and Duties of the Secretary-in-charge of PRIs or Rural Development Department in the State
- G. Duties of District Magistrate or District Collector
- H. Duties and Responsibilities of Local Bodies and Gram Panchayats
- I. Duties of State Pollution Control Board

A. Duties of Ministry of Urban Development

1. The Ministry of Urban Development shall coordinate with State Government Administrations to-
 - a. take periodic review of the measures taken by the states and local bodies for improving solid waste management practices and execution of solid waste management projects funded by the Ministry and external agencies at least once in a year and give advice on taking corrective measures;
 - b. formulate national policy and strategy on solid waste management including policy on waste to energy in consultation with stakeholders within six months from the date of notification of these rules;
 - c. facilitate States and Union Territories in formulation of state policy and strategy on solid management based on national solid waste management policy and national urban sanitation policy;
 - d. promote research and development in solid waste management sector and disseminate information to States and local bodies;
 - e. undertake training and capacity building of local bodies and other stakeholders; and
 - f. provide technical guidelines and project finance to states and local bodies on solid waste management to facilitate meeting timelines and standards.

B. Duties of Department of Fertilisers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers

1. The Department of Fertilisers through appropriate mechanisms shall,

- a. provide market development assistance on city compost; and
- b. ensure promotion of co-marketing of compost with chemical fertilisers in the ratio of 3 to 4 bags: 6 to 7 bags by the fertiliser companies to the extent compost is made available for marketing to the companies.

C. Duties of Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture through appropriate mechanisms shall,

- a. provide flexibility in Fertiliser Control Order for manufacturing and sale of compost;
- b. propagate utilisation of compost on farm land;
- c. set up laboratories to test quality of compost produced by local authorities or their authorised agencies; and
- d. issue suitable guidelines for maintaining the quality of compost and ratio of use of compost vis-a-vis chemical fertilizers while applying compost to farmland.

D. Duties of the Ministry of Power

The Ministry of Power through appropriate mechanisms shall,

- a. decide tariff or charges for the power generated from the waste to energy plants based on solid waste.
- b. compulsory purchase power generated from such waste to energy plants by distribution company.

E. Duties of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources

The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources through appropriate mechanisms shall,

- a. facilitate infrastructure creation for waste to energy plants; and
- b. provide appropriate subsidy or incentives for such waste to energy plants.

F. Duties of the Secretary-in-charge, LSG or LSG Department and the Secretary-in-charge of Gram Panchayats or Rural Development Department

1. The Secretary, LSG in the State through the Commissioner or Director of Municipal Administration or Director of local bodies or the Secretary-in-charge of Gram Panchayats or Rural Development Department in the state shall,
 - a. prepare a state policy and solid waste management strategy for the state or the union territory in consultation with stakeholders including representative of waste pickers, self-help group and similar groups working in the field of waste management consistent with these rules, national policy on solid waste management and national urban sanitation policy of the ministry of urban development, in a period not later than one year from the date of notification of these rules;
 - b. while preparing State policy and strategy to solid waste management, lay emphasis to waste reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste to ensure minimisation of waste going to the landfill and minimise impact of solid waste on human health and environment;
 - c. state policies and strategies should acknowledge the primary role played by the informal sector of waste pickers, waste collectors and recycling industry in reducing

waste and provide broad guidelines regarding integration of waste picker or informal waste collectors in the waste management system.

- d. ensure implementation of provisions of these rules by all local authorities;
- e. direct the town planning department of the State to ensure that master plan of every city in the State or Union territory provisions for setting up of solid waste processing and disposal facilities except for the cities who are members of common waste processing facility or regional sanitary landfill for a group of cities; and
- f. ensure identification and allocation of suitable land to the local bodies within one year for setting up of processing and disposal facilities for solid wastes and incorporate them in the master plans (land use plan) of the State or as the case may be, cities through metropolitan and district planning communities or town and country planning department;
- g. direct the town planning department of the State and local bodies to ensure that a separate space for segregation, storage, decentralised processing of solid waste is demarcated in the development plan for group housing or commercial, institutional or any other non-residential complex exceeding 200 dwelling or having a plot area exceeding 5,000 square meters;
- h. direct the developers of Special Economic Zone, Industrial Estate, Industrial Park to earmark at least five percent of the total area of the plot or minimum five plots or sheds for recovery and recycling facility.
- i. facilitate establishment of common regional sanitary land fill for a group of cities and towns falling within a distance of 50 km (or more) from the regional facility on a cost sharing basis and ensure professional management of such sanitary landfills;
- j. arrange for capacity building of local bodies in managing solid waste, segregation and transportation or processing of such waste at source;
- k. notify buffer zone for the solid waste processing and disposal facilities of more than five tons per day in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board; and
- l. start a scheme to registration of waste pickers and waste dealers.
- m. To conduct regular meetings of State Level Advisory Body (SLAB), as constituted through Administrative Reforms Department through Environment Department.

G. Duties of District Magistrate or District Collector

The District Magistrate or District Collector shall,

- a. facilitate identification and allocation of suitable land as per clause (f) of rules 11 for setting up solid waste processing and disposal facilities to local authorities in his district in close coordination with the Secretary-in-charge of State Urban Development Department within one year from the date of notification of these rules;
- b. review the performance of local bodies, at least once in a quarter on waste segregation, processing, treatment and disposal and take corrective measures in consultation with the Commissioner or Director of Municipal Administration or Director of local bodies and secretary-in-charge of the State Urban Development.
- c. Constitution of District Level Committee and Special Task Force for SWM, as per NGT Order

H. Duties and Responsibilities of Local Bodies and Gram Panchayats

The local bodies and gram panchayats shall,

- a. prepare a solid waste management plan as per state policy and strategy on solid waste management within six months from the date of notification of state policy and strategy and submit a copy to respective departments of State Government or Union territory Administration or agency authorised by the State Government or Union territory Administration;
- b. arrange for door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises. From multi-storage buildings, large commercial complexes, malls, housing complexes, etc., this may be collected from the entry gate or any other designated location;
- c. establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
- d. facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;
- e. frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules within one year from the date of notification of these rules and ensure timely implementation;
- f. prescribe from time to time user fee as deemed appropriate and collect the fee from the waste generators on its own or through authorised agency;
- g. direct waste generators not to litter i.e. throw or dispose of any waste such as paper, water bottles, liquor bottles, soft drink cans, tetra packs, fruit peel, wrappers, etc., or burn or hurry waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, waste bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under these rules and hand over the segregated waste to authorised the waste pickers or waste collectors authorised by the local body;
- h. setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities; Bins for storage of bio-degradable wastes shall be painted green, those for storage of recyclable wastes shall be printed white and those for storage of other wastes shall be printed black;
- i. establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal. Such facility shall be established in a city or town in a manner that one centre is set up for the area of twenty square kilometers or part thereof and notify the timings of receiving domestic hazardous waste at such centres;
- j. ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility or as may be directed by the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee;
- k. direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and handover to the waste collectors or agency authorised by local body;

- l. provide training on solid waste management to waste-pickers and waste collectors;
- m. collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets ensuring hygienic conditions;
- n. collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation;
- o. set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transport vehicles is not convenient. Waste so collected shall be collected and disposed of at regular intervals as decided by the local body;
- p. collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible;
- q. transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility. Preference shall be given for onsite processing of such waste;
- r. transport non-bio-degradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility;
- s. transport construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste management Rules, 2016;
- t. involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility;
- u. phase out the use of chemical fertilizer in two years and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the local body and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction. Incentives may be provided to recycling initiatives by informal waste recycling sector.
- v. facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technology including the following technologies and adhering to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development from time to time and standards prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board. Preference shall be given to decentralised processing to minimize transportation cost and environmental impacts such as-
 - i. bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilisation of biodegradable wastes;
 - ii. waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste based power plants or cement kilns;
- w. undertake on their own or through any other agency construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure as per Schedule 1 for disposal of residual wastes in a manner prescribed under these rules;

- x. make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget ensuring that funds for discretionary functions of the local body have been allocated only after meeting the requirement of necessary funds for solid waste management and other obligatory functions of the local body as per these rules;
- y. make an application in Form-I for grant of authorisation for setting up waste processing, treatment or disposal facility, if the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tons per day including sanitary landfills from the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be;
- z. submit application for renewal of authorisation at least sixty days before the expiry of the validity of authorisation;
- aa. prepare and submit annual report in Form IV³ on or before the 30th April of the succeeding year to the Commissioner or Director, Municipal Administration or designated Officer;
- bb. the annual report shall then be sent to the Secretary -in-Charge of the State Urban Development Department or village panchayat or rural development department and to the respective State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee by the 31st May of every year;
- cc. educate workers including contract workers and supervisors for door to door collection of segregated waste and transporting the unmixed waste during primary and secondary transportation to processing or disposal facility;
- dd. ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment including uniform, fluorescent jacket, band gloves, raincoats, appropriate foot wear and masks to all workers handling solid waste and the same are used by the workforce;
- ee. ensure that provisions for setting up of centers for collection, segregation and storage of segregated wastes, are incorporated in building plan while granting approval of building plan of a group housing society or market complex; and
- ff. frame bye-laws and prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the bye laws framed; and
- gg. create public awareness through information, education and communication campaign and educate the waste generators on the following; namely:-
 - i. not to litter;
 - ii. minimise generation of waste;
 - iii. reuse the waste to the extent possible;
 - iv. practice segregation of waste into bio-degradable, non-biodegradable (recyclable and combustible), sanitary waste and domestic hazardous wastes at source;
 - v. practice home composting, vermi-composting, bio-gas generation or community level composting;
 - vi. wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in the pouches provided by the brand owners or a suitable wrapping as prescribed by the local body and place the same in the bin meant for non- biodegradable waste;
 - vii. storage of segregated waste at source in different bins;

³ As provided in SWM Rules, 2016

- viii. handover segregated waste to waste pickers, waste collectors, recyclers or waste collection agencies; and
- ix. pay monthly user fee or charges to waste collectors or local bodies or any other person authorised by the local body for sustainability of solid waste management.
- hh. stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste soon after the timeline as specified in rule 23 for setting up and operationalisation of sanitary landfill is over;
- ii. allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill and the sanitary landfill sites shall meet the specifications as given in Schedule-I, however, every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse the rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill;
- jj. investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation and wheresoever feasible, take necessary actions to bio-mine or bio-remediate the sites;
- kk. in absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment.

I. Duties of State Pollution Control Board

1. The State Pollution Control Board shall,
 - a. enforce these rules in their State through local bodies in their respective jurisdiction and review implementation of these rules at least twice a year in close coordination with concerned Directorate of Municipal Administration or Secretary-in-charge of LSG;
 - b. monitor environmental standards and adherence to conditions as specified under the Schedule I and Schedule II for waste processing and disposal sites;
 - c. examine the proposal for authorisation and make such inquiries as deemed fit, after the receipt of the application for the same in Form I⁴ from the local body or any other agency authorised by the local body;
 - d. while examining the proposal for authorisation, the requirement of consents under respective enactments and views of other agencies like the State Urban Development Department, the Town and Country Planning Department, District Planning Committee or Metropolitan Area Planning Committee, as may be applicable, Airport or Airbase Authority, the Ground Water Board, Railways, power distribution companies, highway department and other relevant agencies shall be taken into consideration and they shall be given four weeks' time to give their views, if any;
 - e. issue authorisation within a period of sixty days in Form II⁵ to the local body or an operator of a facility or any other agency authorised by local body stipulating compliance criteria and environmental standards as specified in Schedules I and II including other conditions, as may be necessary;
 - f. synchronise the validity of said authorisation with the validity of the consents;

⁴ As provided in SWM Rules, 2016

⁵ *ibid*

- g. suspend or cancel the authorization issued under clause (a) any time, if the local body or operator of the facility fails to operate the facility as per the conditions stipulated: provided that no such authorization shall be suspended or cancelled without giving notice to the local body or operator, as the case may be; and
 - h. on receipt of application for renewal, renew the authorisation for next five years, after examining every application on merit and subject to the condition that the operator of the facility has fulfilled all the provisions of the rules, standards or conditions specified in the authorisation, consents or environment clearance.
2. The State Pollution Control Board shall, after giving reasonable opportunity of being heard to the applicant and for reasons thereof to be recorded in writing, refuse to grant or renew an authorisation.
 3. In case of new technologies, where no standards have been prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Board, shall approach Central Pollution Control Board for getting standards specified.
 4. The State Pollution Control Board, shall monitor the compliance of the standards as prescribed or laid down and treatment technology as approved and the conditions stipulated in the authorisation and the standards specified in Schedules I and II under these rules as and when deemed appropriate but not less than once in a year.
 5. The State Pollution Control Board may give directions to local bodies for safe handling and disposal of domestic hazardous waste deposited by the waste generators at hazardous waste deposition facilities.
 6. The State Pollution Control Board shall regulate Inter-State movement of waste.
 7. Preparation of IEC/ BCC plan and its implementation in various districts involving ULBs/ GPs & other stake-holders.

2. Duties of Waste Generators (Residential and Bulk Waste Generators)

1. Every waste generator shall-
 - a. segregate and store the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely bio-degradable, non-biodegradable and domestic hazardous wastes in suitable bins and handover segregated wastes to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors as per the direction or notification by the local authorities from time to time;
 - b. wrap securely the used sanitary waste like diapers, sanitary pads etc., in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a suitable wrapping material as instructed by the local authorities and shall place the same in the bin meant for dry waste or non- bio-degradable waste;
 - c. store separately construction and demolition waste, as and when generated, in his own premises and shall dispose off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016; and
 - d. store horticulture waste and garden waste generated from his premises separately in his own premises and dispose of as per the directions of the local body from time to time.
2. No waste generator shall throw, bum or hurry the solid waste generated by him, on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies.

3. All waste generators shall pay such user fee for solid waste management, as specified in the bye-laws of the local bodies.
4. No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the local body, at least three working days in advance and such person or the organiser of such event shall ensure segregation of waste at source and handing over of segregated waste to waste collector or agency as specified by the local body.
5. Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for storage of waste generated during the course of his activity such as food waste, disposable plates, cups, cans, wrappers, coconut shells, leftover food, vegetables, fruits, etc., and shall deposit such waste at waste storage depot or container or vehicle as notified by the local body.
6. All resident welfare and market associations shall, within one year from the date of notification of these rules and in partnership with the local body ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the local body.
7. All gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 sq. m. area shall, within one year from the date of notification of these rules and in partnership with the local body, ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the local body.
8. All hotels and restaurants shall, within one year from the date of notification of these rules and in partnership with the local body ensure segregation of waste at source as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. The bio-degradable waste shall be processed, treated and disposed off through composting or bio-methanation within the premises as far as possible. The residual waste shall be given to the waste collectors or agency as directed by the local body.

3. Duties of Manufacturers or Brand Owners

1. All manufacturers of disposable products such as tin, glass, plastics packaging, etc., or brand owners who introduce such products in the market shall provide necessary financial assistance to local authorities for establishment of waste management system.
2. All such brand owners who sell or market their products in such packaging material which are non- biodegradable shall put in place a system to collect back the packaging waste generated due to their production.
3. Manufacturers or brand owners or marketing companies of sanitary napkins and diapers shall explore the possibility of using all recyclable materials in their products or they shall provide a pouch or wrapper for disposal of each napkin or diapers along with the packet of their sanitary products.

4. All such manufacturers, brand owners or marketing companies shall educate the masses for wrapping and disposal of their products.

4. Duties of the Industrial Units

1. All industrial units using fuel and located within one hundred km from a solid waste based refused derived fuel plant shall make arrangements within six months from the date of notification of these rules to replace at least five percent of their fuel requirement by refused derived fuel so produced.

Action Plan for Solid Waste Management (Based on Duties and Responsibilities)

S. No.	Action Points	Responsibility	Timeline
Actionable Points for Government Departments			
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To provide market development assistance on city compost; and b) To ensure promotion of co-marketing of compost with chemical fertilisers 	Department of Fertilisers	Within 3 months from the date of notification
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To provide flexibility in Fertiliser Control Order for manufacturing and sale of compost; b) To propagate utilisation of compost on farm land; c) To set up laboratories to test quality of compost produced by local authorities or their authorised agencies; and d) To issue suitable guidelines for maintaining the quality of compost and ratio of use of compost vis-a-vis chemical fertilizers while applying compost to farmland. 	Department of Agriculture	Within 3 months from the date of notification
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To decide tariff or charges for the power generated from the waste to energy plants based on solid waste. b) To compulsorily purchase power generated from such waste to energy plants by Distribution Company. 	RERC/ Department of Energy/ ULBs/ GPs	Within 3 months from the date of notification
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To facilitate infrastructure creation for waste to energy plants; and b) To provide appropriate subsidy or incentives for such waste to energy plants. 	RERC/ Department of Energy/ ULBs/ GPs	Within 3 months from the date of notification
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To prepare the state policy on SWM⁶ b) To lay emphasis to waste reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste c) state policies and strategies should acknowledge the primary role played by the informal sector of waste pickers, waste collectors and recycling industry in reducing waste d) ensure implementation of provisions of these rules by all local authorities e) direct the town planning department of the State to ensure that master plan of every city f) ensure identification and allocation of suitable land to the local bodies within one year for setting up of processing and disposal facilities for solid wastes g) direct the town planning department of the State and local bodies to ensure that a separate space for 	Secretary, LSG/ Secretary PRIs/ ULBs/ GPs	Within 3 months from the date of notification

⁶ The Draft Rajasthan Solid Waste Management Policy & Strategy, 2019 is in approval stage.

S. No.	Action Points	Responsibility	Timeline
	<p>segregation, storage, decentralised processing of solid waste is demarcated in the development plan</p> <p>h) direct the developers of Special Economic Zone, Industrial Estate, Industrial Park to earmark at least five percent of the total area of the plot or minimum five plots or sheds for recovery and recycling facility</p> <p>i) facilitate establishment of common regional sanitary land fill for a group of cities and towns falling within a distance of 50 km (or more)</p> <p>j) arrange for capacity building of local bodies in managing solid waste</p> <p>k) notify buffer zone for the solid waste processing and disposal facilities of more than five tons per day in consultation with the State Pollution Control Board</p> <p>l) start a scheme to registration of waste pickers and waste dealers</p> <p>m) To conduct regular meetings of State Level Advisory Body (SLAB), as constituted through Administrative Reforms Department through Environment Department.</p>		
6.	<p>a) facilitate identification and allocation of suitable land for setting up solid waste processing and disposal facilities</p> <p>b) review the performance of local bodies on SWM</p> <p>c) constitution of District Level Committee and Special Task Force for SWM, as per NGT Order</p>	District Magistrate or District Collector	Within 3 months from the date of notification
Actionable Points for ULBs/ GPs			
1.	Every ULB/ GP shall prepare its solid waste management implementation plan as per state policy and strategy on solid waste management	ULBs/ GPs	Within 3 months from the date of notification
2.	To arrange for door to door collection of segregated solid waste from all households including slums and informal settlements, commercial, institutional and other non-residential premises	ULBs/ GPs	Within 6 months from the date of notification
3.	To establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors	ULBs/ GPs	Within 6 months from the date of notification
4.	To facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management	ULBs/ GPs	Within 6 months from the date of notification

S. No.	Action Points	Responsibility	Timeline
5.	Enforcement of the bye-laws incorporating the provisions of these rules	ULBs/ GPs	Compliance Done
6.	To prescribe from time to time user fee as deemed appropriate and collect the fee from the waste generators	ULBs/ GPs	Within 6 months from the date of notification
7.	To direct waste generators not to litter i.e. throw or dispose of any waste or burn or hurry waste on streets, open public spaces, drains, waste bodies and to segregate the waste at source as prescribed under SWM Rules, 2016	ULBs/ GPs	Compliance Done & Regular Activity
8.	To setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste	ULBs/ GPs	Within 9 months from the date of notification
9.	To establish waste deposition centres for domestic hazardous waste and give direction for waste generators to deposit domestic hazardous wastes at this centre for its safe disposal	ULBs/ GPs	Within 9 months from the date of notification
10.	To ensure safe storage and transportation of the domestic hazardous waste to the hazardous waste disposal facility	ULBs/ GPs	Within 3 months from the date of notification
11.	To direct street sweepers not to burn tree leaves collected from street sweeping and store them separately and handover to the waste collectors or agency authorised by local body	ULBs/ GPs	Compliance Done & Regular Activity
12.	To provide training on solid waste management to waste-pickers and waste collectors	ULBs/ GPs	Compliance Done & Regular Activity
13.	To collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market on day to day basis and promote setting up of decentralised compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations in the markets or in the vicinity of markets	ULBs/ GPs	Within 6 months from the date of notification
14.	To collect separately waste from sweeping of streets, lanes and by-lanes daily, or on alternate days or twice a week depending on the density of population, commercial activity and local situation	ULBs/ GPs	Within 6 months from the date of notification
15.	To set up covered secondary storage facility for temporary storage of street sweepings and silt removed from surface drains in cases where direct collection of such waste into transport vehicles is not convenient	ULBs/ GPs	Within 6 months from the date of notification

S. No.	Action Points	Responsibility	Timeline
16.	To collect horticulture, parks and garden waste separately and process in the parks and gardens, as far as possible	ULBs/ GPs	Compliance Done & Regular Activity
17.	To transport segregated bio-degradable waste to the processing facilities like compost plant, bio-methanation plant or any such facility	ULBs/ GPs	Within 6 months from the date of notification
18.	To transport non-biodegradable waste to the respective processing facility or material recovery facilities or secondary storage facility	ULBs/ GPs	Within 6 months from the date of notification
19.	To transport construction and demolition waste as per the provisions of the Construction and Demolition Waste management Rules, 2016	ULBs/ GPs	Within 9 months from the date of notification
20.	To involve communities in waste management and promotion of home composting, bio-gas generation, decentralised processing of waste at community level subject to control of odour and maintenance of hygienic conditions around the facility	ULBs/ GPs	Within 3 months from the date of notification
21.	To phase out the use of chemical fertilizer and use compost in all parks, gardens maintained by the local body and wherever possible in other places under its jurisdiction	ULBs/ GPs	Within 3 months from the date of notification
22.	To facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure on their own or with private sector participation or through any agency for optimum utilisation of various components of solid waste adopting suitable technologies	ULBs/ GPs	Within 9 months from the date of notification
23.	To undertake on their own or through any other agency construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill and associated infrastructure	ULBs/ GPs	Within 9 months from the date of notification
24.	Make adequate provision of funds for capital investments as well as operation and maintenance of solid waste management services in the annual budget	ULBs/ GPs	Within 3 months from the date of notification
25.	Make an application in Form-I for grant of authorisation for setting up waste processing, treatment or disposal facility, if the volume of waste is exceeding five metric tons per day including sanitary landfills from the SPCB	ULBs/ GPs	Within 3 months from the date of notification

S. No.	Action Points	Responsibility	Timeline
26.	Submit application for renewal of authorisation	ULBs/ GPs	At least sixty days before the expiry of the validity of authorisation
27.	To prepare and submit annual report in Form IV ⁷ to the Commissioner or Director, Municipal Administration or designated Officer	ULBs/ GPs	On or before the 30 th April of the succeeding year
28.	The annual report shall then be sent to the Secretary -in-Charge of the State Urban Development Department or village panchayat or rural development department and to the respective SPCB	ULBs/ GPs	By 31 st May of every year
29.	To educate workers including contract workers and supervisors for door to door collection of segregated waste and transportation	ULBs/ GPs	Within 3 months from the date of notification
30.	To ensure that the operator of a facility provides personal protection equipment	ULBs/ GPs	Complied & Regular Activity
31.	To ensure that provisions for setting up of centers for collection, segregation and storage of segregated wastes, are incorporated in building plan while granting approval of building plan of a group housing society or market complex	ULBs/ GPs	Within 3 months from the date of notification
32.	To enforce SWM bye-laws and prescribe criteria for levying of spot fine for persons who litters or fails to comply with the provisions of these rules and delegate powers to officers or local bodies to levy spot fines as per the bye laws framed	ULBs/ GPs	within 3 months from the date of notification
33.	To create awareness and sensitisation among waste generators through IEC/ BCC: not to litter; a) minimise generation of waste; b) reuse the waste to the extent possible; c) practice segregation of waste into bio-degradable, non-biodegradable (recyclable and combustible), sanitary waste and domestic hazardous wastes at source; d) practice home composting, vermi-composting, bio-gas generation or community level composting; e) wrap securely used sanitary waste as and when generated in the pouches provided by the brand owners or a suitable wrapping as prescribed by the local body and place the same in the bin meant for non-biodegradable waste; f) storage of segregated waste at source in different	ULBs/ GPs	Within 3 months from the date of notification

⁷ As provided in SWM Rules, 2016

S. No.	Action Points	Responsibility	Timeline
	bins; g) handover segregated waste to waste pickers, waste collectors, recyclers or waste collection agencies; and h) pay monthly user fee or charges to waste collectors or local bodies or any other person authorised by the local body for sustainability of solid waste management.		
34.	To stop land filling or dumping of mixed waste	ULBs/ GPs	Within 9 months from the date of notification
35.	To allow only the non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities to go to sanitary landfill	ULBs/ GPs	Within 9 months from the date of notification
36.	To investigate and analyse all old open dumpsites and existing operational dumpsites for their potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation	ULBs/ GPs	Within 3 months from the date of notification
37.	In absence of the potential of bio-mining and bio-remediation of dumpsite, it shall be scientifically capped as per landfill capping norms to prevent further damage to the environment	ULBs/ GPs	Within 1 year from the date of notification
Actionable Points for State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)			
1.	To enforce these rules in the State through local bodies in their respective jurisdiction and review implementation of these rules	SPCB	At least twice a year
2.	To monitor environmental standards and adherence to conditions as specified under the Schedule I and Schedule II for waste processing and disposal sites	SPCB	Regular Activity
3.	To examine the proposal for authorisation and make such inquiries as deemed fit, after the receipt of the application from the local body or any other agency authorised by the local body	SPCB	Regular Activity
4.	While examining the proposal for authorisation, the requirement of consents under respective enactments and views of other agencies, if any	SPCB	Regular Activity
5.	To issue authorisation to the local body or an operator of a facility or any other agency authorised by local body stipulating compliance criteria and environmental standards	SPCB	within a period of sixty days in Form II ⁸
6.	To suspend or cancel the authorization issued if the local body or operator of the facility fails to operate the facility as per the conditions stipulated	SPCB	Within 3 months from the date of notification

⁸ As provided in SWM Rules, 2016

S. No.	Action Points	Responsibility	Timeline
7.	On receipt of application for renewal, renew the authorisation for next five years, after examining every application on merit	SPCB	Every five years
8.	The SPCB shall, after giving reasonable opportunity of being heard to the applicant and for reasons thereof to be recorded in writing, refuse to grant or renew an authorization	SPCB	Within 3 months from the date of notification
9.	In case of new technologies, shall approach Central Pollution Control Board for getting standards specified	SPCB	Within 3 months from the date of notification
10.	The SPCB, shall monitor the compliance of the standards as prescribed or laid down and treatment technology as approved	SPCB	Complied & Regular Activity
11.	The SPCB may give directions to local bodies for safe handling and disposal of domestic hazardous waste deposited by the waste generators at hazardous waste deposition facilities	SPCB	Complied & Regular Activity
12.	The SPCB shall regulate Inter-State movement of waste	SPCB	Complied & Regular Activity
13.	Preparation of IEC/ BCC plan and its implementation in various districts involving ULBs/ GPs & other stakeholders.	SPCB	Within 3 months from the date of notification
Actionable Points for Waste Generators (Residential and Bulk Waste Generators)			
1.	To segregate and store the waste generated by them in three separate streams namely bio-degradable, non-biodegradable and domestic hazardous wastes in suitable bins and handover segregated wastes to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors as per the direction or notification by the local authorities from time to time	Waste Generators	Within 3 months from the date of notification
2.	To wrap securely the used sanitary waste like diapers, sanitary pads etc., in the pouches provided by the manufacturers or brand owners of these products or in a suitable wrapping material as instructed by the local authorities and shall place the same in the bin meant for dry waste or non- bio-degradable waste	Waste Generators	Within 3 months from the date of notification
3.	To store separately construction and demolition waste, as and when generated, in his own premises and shall dispose off as per the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016	Waste Generators	Within 3 months from the date of notification
4.	To store horticulture waste and garden waste generated from his premises separately in his own premises and dispose of as per the directions of the local body from time to time	Waste Generators	Within 3 months from the date of notification

S. No.	Action Points	Responsibility	Timeline
5.	No waste generator shall throw, bum or hurry the solid waste generated by him, on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies	Waste Generators	Within 3 months from the date of notification
6.	All waste generators shall pay such user fee for solid waste management, as specified in the bye-laws of the local bodies	Waste Generators	Within 3 months from the date of notification
7.	No person shall organise an event or gathering of more than one hundred persons at any unlicensed place without intimating the local body	Waste Generators/ Bulk Waste Generators	Regular Activity
8.	Every street vendor shall keep suitable containers for storage of waste generated during the course of his activity	Street Vendors	Regular Activity
9.	All resident welfare and market associations shall, in partnership with the local body ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers.	Resident Welfare Associations/ Market Associations	Regular Activity
10.	All gated communities and institutions with more than 5,000 sq. m. area shall, in partnership with the local body, ensure segregation of waste at source by the generators as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers.	Gated Communities/ Institutional Waste Generators	Regular Activity
11.	All hotels and restaurants shall, in partnership with the local body ensure segregation of waste at source as prescribed in these rules, facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers.	Hotels/ Restaurants/ Bulk Waste Generators	Regular Activity
Actionable Points for Manufacturers or Brand Owners			
1.	All manufacturers of disposable products such as tin, glass, plastics packaging, etc., or brand owners who introduce such products in the market shall provide necessary financial assistance to local authorities for establishment of waste management system.	Manufacturers/ Brand Owners/ Marketing Companies	Within 3 months from the date of notification
2.	All such brand owners who sell or market their products in such packaging material which are non- biodegradable shall put in place a system to collect back the packaging waste generated due to their production.	Manufacturers/ Brand Owners/ Marketing Companies	Within 3 months from the date of notification
3.	Manufacturers or brand owners or marketing companies of sanitary napkins and diapers shall explore the possibility of using all recyclable materials in their products or they shall provide a pouch or wrapper for disposal of each napkin or diapers along with the packet of their sanitary products.	Manufacturers/ Brand Owners/ Marketing Companies	Within 3 months from the date of notification

S. No.	Action Points	Responsibility	Timeline
4.	All such manufacturers, brand owners or marketing companies shall educate the masses for wrapping and disposal of their products.	Manufacturers/ Brand Owners/ Marketing Companies	Within 3 months from the date of notification
Actionable Points for Industrial Units			
1.	All industrial units using fuel and located within one hundred km from a solid waste based refused derived fuel plant shall make arrangements to replace at least five percent of their fuel requirement by refused derived fuel so produced.	Industrial Units	Within 3 months from the date of notification

Action Plan for Solid Waste Management (Based on Rule 22 of SWM Rules 2016)

The action plan for the ULBs and GPs as per Rule 22 of SWM Rules, 2016 is as given below,

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs): According to the Rule 22 of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, necessary infrastructure shall be created by the ULBs, by directly or engaging agencies within the timeframe suggested below:

#	Actionable Points	TimeLine			
		Time limit * from the date of notification	ULBs with population >5,00,000 (6 ULBs)	ULBs with population >1,00,000 (23 ULBs)	ULBs with population <1,00,000 (164 ULBs)
1.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facilities	1 year	Compliance Done	Compliance Done	December 2019
2.	Identification of suitable sites for setting up common regional sanitary landfill facilities for suitable clusters of local authorities under 5,00,000 population	1 year	Compliance Done	Compliance Done	December 2019
3.	Procurement of suitable sites for setting up solid waste processing facility and sanitary landfill facilities	2 years	Compliance Done	Compliance Done	December 2020
4.	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio degradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste domestic hazardous and inert solid wastes at source	2 years	December 2019	December 2019	December 2019
5.	Ensure door to door collection of segregated waste and its transportation in covered vehicles to processing or disposal facilities	2 years	December 2019	December 2019	December 2019
6.	Ensure separate storage, collection and transportation of construction and demolition wastes	2 years	December 2019	December 2019	December 2019
7.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by all local bodies having 1,00,000 or more population	2 years	December 2019	December 2020	December 2020
8.	Setting up solid waste processing facilities by local bodies and census towns below 1,00,000 population	3 years	NA	NA	December 2020
9.	Setting up common or stand-alone sanitary landfills by or for all local bodies having 5,00,000 or more population for the disposal of only such residual wastes from the processing facilities as well as untreatable inert wastes as permitted	3 years	December 2020	NA	NA

#	Actionable Points	TimeLine			
		Time limit * from the date of notification	ULBs with population >5,00,000 (6 ULBs)	ULBs with population >1,00,000 (23 ULBs)	ULBs with population <1,00,000 (164 ULBs)
	under the rules				
10.	Setting up common regional sanitary landfills by all local bodies and census towns under 5,00,000 population for the disposal of permitted waste under the rules	3 years	NA	December 2021	December 2022
11.	Bio remediation or capping of old and abandoned dump sites	5 years	December 2020	December 2021	December 2022

*As per Rule 22, SWM Rules, 2016; NA- Not Applicable

Gram Panchayats (GPs): According to the Rule 22 of Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, necessary infrastructure shall be created by the GPs, either directly or engaging agencies within the timeframe suggested in table below or as decided by Panchayati Raj Department, Rajasthan.

#	Activities	Timeline (from the date of notification)
1.	Preparation of DPRs	6 months
2.	Identification of suitable sites for RRCs	1 year
3.	Construction of Resource Recovery Centres (RRCs)	2 years
4.	Landfill sites	1 year
5.	Procurement of community dustbins, tricycles, push carts, safety equipment, etc.	2 years
6.	Training and engaging Swachhata <i>Sakhis</i> and labours	1 year
7.	Construction of compost pits	1 year
8.	Construction of community leach pits	1 year
9.	Construction of soak pits near hand-pumps	1 year
10.	Engaging labours to collect and transport and segregate waste from door to door	2 years
11.	Enforcing waste generators to practice segregation of bio degradable, recyclable, combustible, sanitary waste, domestic hazardous waste and inert solid waste at source	2 years

The timelines will be applicable with effect from the date of notification and are in accordance with the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT) judgments and rulings.