<u>माझी वसुंधरा अभियान-३.०</u> राज्यातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये राबविण्याबाबत.

महाराष्ट्र शासन पर्यावरण व वातावरणीय बदल विभाग शासन निर्णय क्रमांक : क्र – मावअ २०२२/ प्र.क्र. १०८/ तां.क.१ मादाम कामा मार्ग, हुतात्मा राजगुरू चौक मंत्रालय, मुंबई ४०००३२ दिनांक : ७ नोव्हेंबर, २०२२

<u>वाचा</u> : (१) शासन निर्णय, पर्यावरण व वातावरणीय बदल विभाग क्रमांक अभियान-२०२०/ प्र.क्र.१३४/ तां.क.-१, दिनांक १४ ऑक्टोबर, २०२० (२) शासन निर्णय, पर्यावरण व वातावरणीय बदल विभाग क्रमांक अभियान-२०२१/ प्र.क्र.१६/ तां.क.-१, दिनांक २१ जानेवारी, २०२१ (३) शासन निर्णय, पर्यावरण व वातावरणीय बदल विभाग क्रमांक मावआ-२०२१/

प्र.क्र.७५/ तां.क.-१, दिनांक २२ डिसेंबर, २०२१

<u>प्रस्तावनाः</u>

पर्यावरणातील वातावरणीय बदलाचे महत्व लक्षात घेता, पर्यावरण विभागाचा **"पर्यावरण व** वातावरणीय बदल विभाग" असा नामबदल करण्यात आला आहे. निसर्गाशी असलेली कटिबद्धता निश्चित करण्यासाठी पृथ्वी, वायू, जल, अग्नी, आणि आकाश या निसर्गाशी संबंधित पंचतत्चावर पर्यावरण व वातावरणीय बदल विभाग कार्य करीत आहे.

२. पर्यावरणाचे जतन, संवर्धन व संरक्षण करण्यासाठी "माझी वसुंधरा (माय अर्थ)" हा अभिनव उपक्रम विभागाने हाती घेतला आहे. जो निसर्गाच्या "पंचमहाभूते" नावाच्या पाचही घटकांवर लक्ष केंद्रित करतो. त्यात भूमी (जमीन), जल (पाणी), वायू (हवा), अग्नी (ऊर्जा), आकाश (संवर्धन) यांचा समावेश आहे. या उपक्रमातून वातावरणीय बदल आणि पर्यावरणाच्या समस्यांबद्दल नागरिकांना जागरूक करून त्यांना पर्यावरणाच्या सुधारणेप्रती प्रयत्न करण्यात येतात.

३. पृथ्वी, वायू, जल, अग्नी, आणि आकाश या निसर्गाशी संबंधित पंचतत्त्वावर आधारित "माझी वसुंधरा अभियान" राज्यामध्ये दिनांक २ ऑक्टोबर, २०२० पासून राबविण्यात येत आहे. या अभियानांतर्गत नागरी स्थानिक संस्था व ग्राम पंचायती या स्थानिक संस्थांची पर्यावरणाचे संरक्षण व संवर्धन करणाऱ्या योजना प्रभावीपणे व मिशन मोड पध्दतीने राबविण्याची स्पर्धा घेण्यात येते. 8. माझी वसुंधरा अभियानाच्या पहिल्या वर्षात राज्यामधील ६८६ स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांनी (अमृत शहरे ४३, नगरपरिषदा २२२, नगरपंचायती १३० व ग्रामपंचायती २९१) नोंदणी करून हे अभियान दिनांक २ ऑक्टोबर, २०२० ते दिनांक १५ एप्रिल, २०२१ या कालावधीत राबविण्यात आले आहे. या अभियानात निसर्गाशी संबंधित पंचतत्वांवर स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांनी केलेल्या कामांचे मुल्यमापन करण्यासाठी १५०० गुण ठेवण्यात आले होते.

4. माझी वसुंधरा अभियानात स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांनी अभियान कालावधीत केलेल्या कामाचे मुल्यमापन (डेस्कटॉप मुल्यमापन) दिनांक १६ एप्रिल, २०२१ ते ३१ मे, २०२१ या कालावधीत त्रसस्त यंत्रणे मार्फत करण्यात आले. कोरोनाच्या प्रादुर्भावामुळे संबंधित स्थानिक संस्थेमध्ये प्रत्यक्ष जावून मुल्यमापन करणे शक्य नसल्याने या डेस्कटॉप मुल्यमापनामध्ये ज्या स्थानिक संस्था सर्वोत्तम ठरल्या त्या स्थानिक संस्थांचे आभासी मुल्यमापन (Virtual Assessment) विभागांतर्गत गठित समिती मार्फत करण्यात आले. या मुल्यमापनातील एकूण गुणांच्या आधारे विजेते घोषीत करून सर्व विजेत्यांसोबत विभागीय व जिल्हास्तरावरील अधिकाऱ्यांचा पर्यावरण दिनी म्हणजे, दिनांक ५ जून, २०२१ रोजी आयोजित माझी वसुंधरा अभियान सन्मान ऑनलाईन सोहळयात सन्मानित करण्यात आले आहे.

६. माझी वसुंधरा अभियान २.० ची सुरवात पर्यावरण दिना दिवशी म्हणजे दिनांक ५ जून, २०२१ रोजी करण्यात आली. या अभियानात दुसऱ्या वर्षात नोंदणी करण्यासाठी (१) अमृत, (२) नगर परिषद, (३) नगर पंचायत, (४) ग्राम पंचायत ०१ व (५) ग्राम पंचायत ०२ असे ०५ गट ठेवण्यात आले होते. माझी वसुंधरा अभियान २.० मध्ये ४०६ नागरी स्थानिक संस्था व ११,५६२ ग्राम पंचायतीनी नोंदणी झाली होती.

७. माझी वसुंधरा अभियान २.० अंतर्गत स्थानिक संस्थांना काम करण्यासाठी दिनांक १६ एप्रिल, २०२१ ते दिनांक ३१ मार्च, २०२२ एवढा कालावधीत देण्यात आला होता. दिनांक १ एप्रिल ते ३० एप्रिल, २०२२ या कालावधीत स्थानिक संस्थांनी केलेल्या कामाचे डेस्क्टॉप असेसमेंट त्रयस्त यंत्रणे मार्फत करण्यात आले. तर, दिनांक १ मे, ते ३१ मे २०२२ या कालावधीत फिल्ड असेसमेंट त्रयस्त यंत्रणे मार्फत करण्यात आले. तर, दिनांक १ मे, ते ३१ मे २०२२ या कालावधीत फिल्ड असेसमेंट त्रयस्त यंत्रणे मार्फत करण्यात आले. या मुल्यमापनातील एकूण गुणांच्या आधारे राज्यस्तरावरील व विभागस्तरावरील विजेते घोषीत करून सर्व विजेत्यांसोबत विभागीय व जिल्हास्तरावरील अधिकाऱ्यांचा पर्यावरण दिनी म्हणजे, दिनांक ५ जून, २०२२ रोजी आयोजित माझी वसुंधरा अभियान सन्मान सोहळयात सन्मानित करण्यात आले आहे.

८. माझी वसुंधरा अभियानांतर्गत स्थानिक संस्थांनी पर्यावरणाचे संरक्षण व संवर्धन करणाऱ्या विविध योजनांची मागील दोन वर्षात प्रभावीपणे अंमलबजावणी केल्यामुळे झालेली फलनिष्पती विचारात घेवून **"माझी वसुंधरा अभियान ३.०" ची** अंमलबजावणी करण्यास मान्यता देण्याची व माझी वसुंधरा अभियान ३.० ची टूलकीट निर्गमित करण्याची बाब शासनाच्या विचाराधीन होती. त्यानुसार शासन खालीलप्रमाणे निर्णय घेत आहे.

<u> शासन निर्णय :</u>

प्रस्तावनेत नमूद केलेल्या बाबींचा विचार करून पृथ्वी, वायू, जल, अग्नी, आणि आकाश या सर्गाशी संबंधित पंचतत्वांवर आधारित **माझी वसुंधरा अभियान-३.०** हे राज्यातील माझी वसुंधरा अभियानांतर्गत नोंदणी केलेल्या **१६,८२४** स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये राबविण्यास शासन मान्यता देत आहे. तसेच, माझी वसुंधरा अभियान ३.० करिता स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांचे लोकसंख्या निहाय खालील प्रमाणे गट करून त्यानुसार स्पर्धेची अंमलबजावणी करण्यासही शासन मान्यता देत आहे.

अ.क्र.		लोकसंख्या निहाय गट	समाविष्ट स्थानिक
			संस्थांची संख्या
(अ)	नागरी स्थानिक	स्वराज्य संस्था : ४११	
(09)	अमृत शहरे	१० लक्ष पेक्षा अधिक लोकसंख्या	90
(૦૨)	(४३)	३ लक्ष पेक्षा अधिक परंतु १० लक्ष पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या	90
(03)		१ लक्ष पेक्षा अक्षिक परंतु ३ लक्ष पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या	ዓ६
(୦୪)	नगरपरिषद व	५० हजार पेक्षा अधिक परंतु १ लक्ष पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या	80
(૦૬)	नगर पंचायत	२५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक परंतु ५० हजार पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या	992
(૦૬)	(३६८)	१५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक परंतु २५ हजार पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या	९४
(09)		१५ हजार पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या	१०९
(ब)	ग्रामीण स्थानिव	क स्वराज्य संस्था : १६,४१३	
(०८)	ग्राम पंचायती	१० हजार पेक्षा अधिक लोकसंख्या	३६६
(०९)		५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक व १० हजार पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या	ঀ,৹६७
(१०)		२.५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक व ५ हजार पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या	३,३५९
(99)		२.५ हजार पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या	99,६२१
		एकूण (अ) + (ब)	१६,८२४

२. या अभियानांतर्गत स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांनी पृथ्वी, वायू, जल, अग्नी, आणि आकाश या निसर्गाशी संबंधित पंचतत्वांवर केलेल्या कामांचे मुल्यमापन करण्यासाठी खाली दिलेल्या विगतवारीनुसार अमृत गटासाठी ७६०० व अमृत गट वगळून इतर गटांसाठी ७५०० गुण ठेवण्यात येत आहेत:-

विषय /	भूमी /	वायू /	जल /	अग्नी /	आकाश /	माझी वसुंधरा	माझी वसुंधरा ३.०
गुण	Earth	Air	water	Energy	Enhancement	२.० मधील	चा एमआयएस
						कामाचे	दिनांक १ ते ५
						सातत्य	एप्रिल मध्ये
						राखण्यासाठी	दाखल
							करण्यासाठी
							(Early Bird)
नागरी	१९००	9200	११५०	9000	१९५०	२००	२००
स्थानिक							
संस्था							
(अमृत)							
(७६००)							
नागरी	१९००	9900	११५०	9000	१९५०	२००	२००
स्थानिक							
संस्था							
(अमृत							
वगळून)							
(૭५૦૦)							
ग्राम	१५५०	9900	१३००	9200	१९५०	२००	200
पंचायती							
(૭५૦૦)							

३. माझी वसुंधरा अभियानांतर्गत नागरी व ग्रामीण स्थानिक संस्थांमध्ये राबवावयाच्या उपरोक्त पंचतत्वांतर्गत उपक्रमांचा विस्तृत तपशील खालील तक्त्यात नमूद केला आहे:-

अ.क्र.	अभियान काळातील कार्यवाहीसाठीच्या बाबी	া	र् ण
		नागरी	ग्रामीण
I	भूमी		
٩	हरित अच्छादन आणि जैवविविधता	૧,૧૬૦	٢٥٥
(٩)	लावलेल्या व जगलेल्या झाडांची एकूण संख्या	300	300
(२)	वृक्ष गणना व जिओ टॅगींग	900	900
(३)	महाराष्ट्र (नागरी क्षेत्र) झाडांचे संरक्षण व जतन अधिनियम, १९७५ ची अंमलबजावणी	૧५૦	-
(४)	रोपवाटिकांची निर्मिती	900	900
(૬)	नव्याने निर्माण केलेल्या हरित क्षेत्रांचा विकास (संख्या) (उदा. अमृत वने, सार्वजनिक उद्याने)	900	900
(६)	वृक्ष आराखडा: किमान ३३% वृक्ष आच्छादनाचे ध्येय साध्य करण्या करिता आराखडा	२००	_
(७)	जैवविविधता नोंदवही तयार करणे. (बायोडायव्हरसिटी रजिस्टर)	900	900
(८)	माती च्या माध्यमातून कार्बन सिंक करणे	900	900
	एकूण	૧,૧५૦	٢٥٥
ર	घनकचरा व्यवस्थापन	હપુ૦	હિત્વ૦
(٩)	घनकचऱ्याचे संकलन, निर्मितीच्या जागी विलगीकरण याची टक्केवारी	900	цо
(२)	ओल्या कचऱ्यावरील प्रक्रीया	цо	цо
(३)	सुका कचऱ्याची अंत्तीम विल्हेवाट	цо	900
(४)	जुन्या साठलेल्या कचऱ्यावर (Legacy Waste) शास्त्रोक्त प्रक्रिया	900	900
(५)	प्लास्टिक कचरा व्यवस्थापन	300	300
(६)	जैव वैद्यकीय (बायोमेडिकल) कचरा व्यवस्थापन	цо	цо

अ.क्र.	अभियान काळातील कार्यवाहीसाठीच्या बाबी	1 \	प् रण
		नागरी	ग्रामीण
(७)	ई कचरा व्यवस्थापन	цо	цо
(८)	स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेचा हागणदारीमुक्तीचा दर्जा	цо	цо
	एकूण	હિપ૦	હિલ૦
	भूमी –एकूण	१,९००	૧,५५૦
II	वायू (गुण : अमृत गटासाठी १२०० व इतर गटांसाठी ११००)		
(٩)	पर्यावरण, वने आणि वातावरणीय बदल मंत्रालयाने मान्यता दिलेल्या प्रयोगशाळांमार्फत परिक्षण करण्यात आलेली वायू गुणवत्ता	ရၒ၀	۹५०
	वायू प्रदूषण कमी करणे		
(२)	फटाक्यांवर बंदी घालण्याकरिता पुढाकार	940	૧५૦
(३)	नागरिकांमध्ये चांगल्या सवयींना प्रोत्साहन- सायकलिंग ट्रॅकची निर्मिती आणि पादचारी मार्ग / कृषी कचरा व्यवस्थापन	900	900
(४)	बांधकाम व पाडकाम कचऱ्याचे व्यवस्थापन / गॅस कनेक्शन	900	900
	इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन धोरणाची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी		
(૬)	इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन धोरणाची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी : इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनांची संख्या	400	цоо
(દ્વ)	इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन चार्जिंग स्टेशनची संख्या	900	900
(७)	रेस टू झिरो च्या निकषांची पूर्तता (फक्त अमृत गटासाठी)	900	_

पृष्ठ **१३** पैकी **६**

अ.क्र.	अभियान काळातील कार्यवाहीसाठीच्या बाबी	ग्	រ ुण
		नागरी	ग्रामीण
	वायु- एकूण अमृत गटासाठी	٩,२००	-
	वायु- एकूण अमृत गट वगळून इतर गटांसाठी	9,900	9,900
	जल	१,१५०	9,३००
(٩)	जल संसाधन संवर्धन आणि पुनरुज्जीवन	904	300
	पिण्याच्या पाण्याच्या वापराचे निरीक्षण व त्यामध्ये कपात		
(२)	पाण्याचे लेखापरीक्षण / पाण्याचे लेखापरीक्षण व अंदाजपत्र करणे	૧५૦	900
	रेन वॉटर हारवेस्टिंग व परकोलेशन		
(३)	सार्वजनिक इमारतीवर रेन वॉटर हारवेस्टिंग	୨५୦	૧५૦
(४)	रेन वॉटर परकोलेशन पिट	રપ	રપ
(૬)	विहिरींचे पुनरुज्जीवन	900	900
(६)	सांडपाणी प्रक्रिया व प्रक्रिया करण्यात आलेल्या पाण्याचा पुनर्वापर / ठिबक सिंचनाची सुविधा उपलब्ध असलेली शेती	२००	૨૦૦
(ಅ)	जल जीवन मिशन	_	હપ
(८)	सण / उत्सवांच्या वेळी होणारे जलप्रदूषण कमी करणे	900	900
(१)	पर्यावरणपूरक मूर्तींचा प्रचार व प्रसार	१५०	૧૬૦
(90)	पाणथळ जागांचे संवर्धन	900	900
	जल -एकूण	१,१५०	9,300
IV	अग्नी	9,000	9,२००
(٩)	नूतनीकरणयोग्य उर्जा स्रोतांच्या वापरास प्रोत्साहन	२००	२००

अ.क्र.	अभियान काळातील कार्यवाहीसाठीच्या बाबी	Ţ	र् ण
		नागरी	ग्रामीण
	कार्बन उत्सर्जन कमी असलेल्या उर्जा स्रोतांचा अवलंब		
(२)	एलईडी दिवे लावणे	900	900
(३)	सार्वजनिक इमारतींच्या छतावर/कॉम्प्लेक्समध्ये सौर उर्जा प्रकल्प	300	300
(୪)	हरीत इमारतींची संख्या / नुतनीकरणयोग्य उर्जेचा स्रोत म्हणून बायोगॅसचा वापर	900	२००
(૬)	सार्वजनिक इमारती व सुविधांचे ऊर्जा ऑडिट आणि ऊर्जा बचत प्रयत्न / एकूण सौर पंपांची संख्या	900	२००
(દ્વ)	सोलर वॉटर हीटर	૨૦૦	२००
	अग्नी -एकूण	9,000	9,२००
V	आकाश (१,९५०)		
(٩)	घेतलेल्या #ई प्लेज व त्या #ई प्लेज ची पूर्तता (Upkeep)	800	800
(२)	जनजागृती कार्यक्रम आयोजित करून माझी वसुंधराची प्रचार पसिद्धी	900	900
(३)	माझी वसुंधराला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी स्थानिक स्पर्धा/स्पर्धेचे आयोजन	900	900
(४)	पर्यावरण दूत	900	900
(૬)	पर्यावरण सुधारणा / संरक्षणाबाबत सोशल मीडियाच्या माध्यमातून माझी वसुंधराच्या अनुषंगाने जनजागृती	200	500
(६)	सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी माझी वसुंधरा तत्त्वे दर्शवणाऱ्या बाबी रस्ते, कारंजे, हरित क्षेत्र इत्यादीच्या माध्यमातून प्रचार प्रसिध्दी	400	400

अ.क्र.	अभियान काळातील कार्यवाहीसाठीच्या बाबी	ı v	ग ुण
		नागरी	ग्रामीण
(७)	माझी वसुंधराच्या उपक्रमांमध्ये तरुण पिढीचा समावेश	900	900
(८)	पर्यायी निधी मिळवण्याचे मार्ग : CSR, सामुदायिक सहभाग व इतर	૨૦૦	૨૦૦
(९)	माझी वसुंधरा च्या तत्वांशी एकात्मता	२००	२००
(१०)	माझी वसुंधरा- नाविण्यपूर्णता	цо	цо
	आकाश– एकूण	१,९५०	१,९५०
	भूमी, वायू, जल, अग्नी, आकाश एकूण (अमृत गटाकरिता)	(9,5	200
	भूमी, वायू, जल, अग्नी, आकाश एकूण (अमृत गट वगळता)	6,	900
	माझी वसुंधरा १.० व २.० मध्ये केलेल्या कामांची	पूर्तता (Upl	(eep)
(٩)	माझी वसुंधरा १.० व २.० च्या अंतर्गत जागवलेल्या वृक्षांची संख्या	૨૦૦	૨૦૦
	माझी वसुंधरा १.० व २.० – पूर्तता एकूण	<u>م</u>	00
	माझी वसुंधरा ३.० चा एमआयएस दिनांक १ ते ५ एप्रिल मध्ये दाखल करण्यासाठी (Early Bird)	ર	00
	एकंदरीत एकूण (अमृत गटासाठी)	0,	ξoo
	एकंदरीत एकूण (अमृत गट वगळता)	(0,	цоо

४. उपरोक्त विगतवारीनुसार गुणांचे सविस्तर वितरण व मुल्यांकन या बाबतची कार्यपध्दती दर्शविणारी माझी वसुंधरा अभियान ३.० ची नागरी व ग्रामीण स्थानिक संस्थांसाठीची टुलकिट अनुक्रमे <u>परिशिष्ट-१ व परिशिष्ट-२</u> म्हणून या शासन निर्णया सोबत जोडली आहे.

५. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये सदर अभियान प्रभावीपणे राबविण्याची जबाबदारी संबंधित आयुक्त, महानगरपालिका, मुख्याधिकारी, नगरपरिषद/ नगरपंचायत व ग्रामसेवक, ग्राम पंचायत यांची राहील. तर,जिल्हयाच्या नागरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांचे प्रमुख म्हणून संबंधित जिल्हयाचे जिल्हाधिकारी, जिल्हयाच्या ग्रामीण संस्थांचे प्रमुख म्हणून संबंधित जिल्हा परिषदांचे मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी व संबंधित महसूली विभागाचे प्रमुख म्हणून विभागीय आयुक्त यांनी त्यांचे विभागातील / जिल्हयातील स्थानिक संस्थांना प्रोत्साहन देवून त्यांच्याकडून सदर अभियानात उच्चत्तम कामगिरी करून घेण्याची जबाबदारी सोपविण्यात येत आहे.

६. सदर अभियानाचा कालावधी दिनांक १ एप्रिल, २०२२ ते दिनांक ३१ मार्च, २०२३ असा राहिल. या अभियानांतर्गत स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेने केलेल्या कामाचे डेस्कटॉप मुल्यमापन दिनांक ६ एप्रिल, २०२३ ते दिनांक ३१ एप्रिल, २०२३ या कालावधीत करण्यात येईल व डेस्कटॉप मुल्यमापनात यशस्वी ठरलेल्या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांचे फिल्ड असेसेमेंट दिनांक २ मे, २०२३ ते २५ मे, २०२३ या कालावधीत त्रसस्त यंत्रणां मार्फत करण्यात येईल व त्याचा निकाल जागतिक पर्यावरण दिनी म्हणजे दिनांक ५ जून, २०२३ रोजी जाहिर करून बक्षिस वितरण करण्यात येईल.

७. माझी वसुंधरा अभियान ३.० अंतर्गत स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना पुढे दर्शविल्या प्रमाणे बक्षिसे देण्यात येतील:

राज्यस्तर (State level):

(अ) स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांसाठी :

अ.क्र.		लोकसंख्या निहाय गट	गटामधील	भूमी या थीमॅटिक
			गुणानुक्रमानुसार	क्षेत्रात सर्वोत्तम
			उच्चत्तम कामगिरी	कामगिरी
			करणारी	
(अ)	नागरी स्थानिव	न् स्वराज्य संस्था : ४११		
(09)	अमृत शहरे	१० लक्ष पेक्षा अधिक लोकसंख्या : १०	३ शहरे	१ शहर
(୦၃)	(४३)	३ लक्ष पेक्षा अधिक परंतु १० लक्ष पेक्षा कमी	३ शहरे	१ शहर
		लोकसंख्या : १७		
(०३)		१ लक्ष पेक्षा अक्षिक परंतु ३ लक्ष पेक्षा कमी	३ शहरे	१ शहर
		लोकसंख्या : १६		
(୦୪)	नगरपरिषद	५१ हजार पेक्षा अधिक परंतु १ लक्ष	३ शहरे	१ शहर
	व नगर	पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या : ४७		
(૦૬)	पंचायत	२५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक परंतु ५० हजार	३ शहरे	१ शहर
	(३६८)	पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या : १९८		

पृष्ठ **१३** पैकी **१०**

(૦દ્વ)		१५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक परंतु २५ हजार	३ शहरे	१ शहर
		पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या : ९४		
(00)		१५ हजार पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या : १०९	३ शहरे	१ शहर
(ब)	ग्रामीण स्थानिव	p स्वराज्य संस्था : १६,३९८		
(०८)	ग्राम संसर्भ भी	१० हजार पेक्षा अधिक लोकसंख्या: ३६६	३ ग्राम पंचायती	१ ग्राम पंचायत
(०९)	पंचायता	५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक व १० हजार पेक्षा	३ ग्राम पंचायती	१ ग्राम पंचायत
		कमी लोकसंख्या : १,०७०		
(१०)		२.५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक व ५ हजार पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या: ३,३७५	३ ग्राम पंचायती	१ ग्राम पंचायत
(99)		२.५ हजार पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या: ११,५८७	३ ग्राम पंचायती	१ ग्राम पंचायत

(ब) विभागीय व जिल्हास्तरावरील अधिकाऱ्यांसाठी:

(٩)	सर्वोत्तम कामगिरी करणाऱ्या विभागाचे विभागीय आयुक्त	ર
(२)	राज्यात सर्वोत्तम कामगिरी करणारे जिल्हाधिकारी	ş
(३)	राज्यात सर्वोत्तम कामगिरी करणारे मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद	ş

विभागीयस्तर (Division Level):

(अ) स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांसाठीः (राज्यस्तरावरील विजेते सोडून)

अ.क्र.	गट	लोकसंख्या निहाय गट	विभागीय सर्वोत्तम
			कामगिरी
			प्रत्येक
			विभागासाठी
			खालील प्रमाणे
(अ)	नागरी स्थानिक	त्र स्वराज्य संस्था : ४११	
(09)	अमृत शहरे	१० लक्ष पेक्षा अधिक लोकसंख्या : १०	संपूर्ण अमृत
(୦၃)	(४३)	३ लक्ष पेक्षा अधिक परंतु १० लक्ष पेक्षा कमी	गटासाठी १
		लोकसंख्या : १७	

(03)		१ लक्ष पेक्षा अक्षिक परंतु ३ लक्ष पेक्षा कमी	
		लोकसंख्या : १६	
(୦୪)	नगरपरिषद	५० हजार पेक्षा अधिक परंतु १ लक्ष	٩
	व नगर	पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या : ४७	
(૦૬)	पंचायत	२५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक परंतु ५० हजार	٩
	(३६८)	पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या : ११८	
(૦૬)		१५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक परंतु २५ हजार	٩
		पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या : ९४	
(0)		१५ हजार पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या : १०९	٩
(
(q)	ग्रामीण स्थानिव	क स्वराज्य संस्था : १६,३९८	
(ब) (०८)	ग्रामीण स्थानि व ग्राम संचारकी	क स्वराज्य संस्था : १६,३९८ १० हजार पेक्षा अधिक लोकसंख्या: ३६६	٩
(ब) (०८) (०९)	ग्रामीण स्थानि व ग्राम पंचायती	क स्वराज्य संस्था : १६,३९८ १० हजार पेक्षा अधिक लोकसंख्या: ३६६ ५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक व १० हजार पेक्षा	9
(q) (oC) (oQ)	ग्रामीण स्थानि व ग्राम पंचायती	क स्वराज्य संस्था : १६,३९८ १० हजार पेक्षा अधिक लोकसंख्या: ३६६ ५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक व १० हजार पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या : १,०७०	9 9
(q) (oζ) (oζ) (90)	ग्रामीण स्थानिव ग्राम पंचायती	क स्वराज्य संस्था : १६,३९८ १० हजार पेक्षा अधिक लोकसंख्या: ३६६ ५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक व १० हजार पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या : १,०७० २.५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक व ५ हजार पेक्षा	9 9 9
(q) (oζ) (o <u>§</u>) (<u>9</u> 0)	ग्रामीण स्थानिव ग्राम पंचायती	क स्वराज्य संस्था : १६,३९८ १० हजार पेक्षा अधिक लोकसंख्या: ३६६ ५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक व १० हजार पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या : १,०७० २.५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक व ५ हजार पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या: ३,३७५	9 9 9
(व) (०८) (०९) (१०) (११)	ग्रामीण स्थानिव ग्राम पंचायती	 म स्वराज्य संस्था : १६,३९८ १० हजार पेक्षा अधिक लोकसंख्या: ३६६ ५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक व १० हजार पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या : १,०७० २.५ हजार पेक्षा अधिक व ५ हजार पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या: ३,३७५ २.५ हजार पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या: 	9 9 9 9 9

(ब) विभागीय व जिल्हास्तरावरील अधिकाऱ्यांसाठी: (राज्यस्तरावरील विजेते सोडून)

(٩)	विभागात सर्वोत्तम कामगिरी करणारे जिल्हाधिकारी (प्रत्येक विभागातून एक)	દ્દ
(२)	विभागात सर्वोत्तम कामगिरी करणारे मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद	દ્વ
	विभागातून एक)	

८. सदर शासन निर्णय महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या <u>www.maharashtra.gov.in</u> या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध करण्यात आला असून त्याचा सांकेतांक २०२२११०९१३३८१४३७०४ असा आहे. हा आदेश डिजीटल स्वाक्षरीने साक्षांकित करुन काढण्यात येत आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने. SANDIP S KAMBLE Digitally signed by SANDIP S KAMBLE DN: CN = SANDIP S KAMBLE, C = IN, S = Maharashtra, O = GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, OU = ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE DEPARTMENT Date: 2022.11.09 15:14:15 +05'30'

(संदिप कांबळे)

उप सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

प्रति :

9) मा. मुख्यमंत्री, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, यांचे अपर मुख्य सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई

- २) मा. उप मुख्यमंत्री, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, यांचे सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ३) मा. मंत्री, ग्राम विकास, यांचे खाजगी सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ४) मा.मुख्य सचिव, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ५) अपर मुख्य सचिव / प्रधान सचिव / सचिव, सर्व मंत्रालयीन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ६) अपर मुख्य सचिव, ग्राम विकास व पंचायत राज विभाग विभाग, मुंबई
- ७) प्रधान सचिव, (नवि-२) नगर विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई-३२
- ८) सचिव, पर्यावरण व वातावरणीय बदल विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई-३२
- ९) अध्यक्ष, महाराष्ट्र प्रदुषण नियंत्रण मंडळ, मुंबई
- १०) विभागीय आयुक्त (सर्व)
- ११) आयुक्त, तथा संचालक, नगरपरिषद प्रशासन संचालनालय, मुंबई
- १२) जिल्हाधिकारी (सर्व)
- १३) आयुक्त, सर्व महानगरपालिका
- १४) सदस्य सचिव, महाराष्ट्र प्रदुषण नियंत्रण मंडळ, मुंबई
- १५) मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद (सर्व)
- १६) राज्य अभियान संचालक, स्वच्छ महाराष्ट्र अभियान (नागरी) मुंबई
- १७) सह आयुक्त / उप आयुक्त, नगरपालिका शाखा, विभागीय आयुक्त कार्यालय (सर्व)
- १८) सह आयुक्त / उप आयुक्त, नगरपालिका शाखा, जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय (सर्व)
- १९) गट विकास अधिकारी, पंचायत समिती (सर्व)
- २०) मुख्याधिकारी, नगरपरिषदा / नगरपंचायती (सर्व)
- २१) ग्रामसेवक, ग्रामपंचायत (माझी वसुंधरा अभियानात समाविष्ठ सर्व)
- २२) निवडनस्ती.



माझी वसुंधरा अभियान

पर्यावरण व वातावरणीय बदल विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन

Annexure 1

Majhi Vasundhara 3.0

Toolkit-Urban 2022-23





- A unique integrated first ever exercise by Environment and Climate Change
 Department, Government of Maharashtra for urban and rural areas- to identify
 and implement focused and scalable measures towards preservation and
 restoration of natural ecosystems and to encourage active citizen participation in
 different Climate Action initiatives.
- The campaign is structured to focus on three important pillars of Climate Action Carbon Sequestration, Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and promoting Green
 Lifestyle among citizens.





3

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Timeline





Timeline

	Activities	Dates
1 st April 2022 - 31 st March 2023	Abhiyaan period	1 st April 2022 – 31 st March 2023
	Work done status	
	Registration of local body	15 th June - 15 th August 2022
	Final cumulative work done MIS submission	1 st April - 15 th April 2023
1st April 2023 - 31 st	Performance evaluation based on	
May 2023	Desktop assessment as per the toolkit	6 th - 30 th April 2023
	Direct Observation by Third Party Agency Citizen Feedback	1 st - 20 th May 2023
5 th June 2023	Award Distribution	



Data Collection Mechanism





Data Collection Mechanism

- □ The ULB/PRI will register to participate in the Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan 3.0 through the Majhi Vasundhara MIS portal : <u>https://abhiyanmis.majhivasundhara.in/</u>
- The ULB / PRI shall carry out various activities during the Abhiyan period and keep all the necessary details for submission on the MIS Portal.
- The ULB/PRI will submit their performance/activity details in the MIS as prescribed in the toolkit.
- MIS link will be uploaded on Majhi Vasundhara Website: <u>https://majhivasundhara.in</u>
- The responsibility of accurate, reliable and verifiable information on MV portal shall be that of the administrative head of the local body.

<u>Note:</u> The ULB/PRI should preserve original copies of all the documents. Department can ask for resubmission of relevant documents.



Points to remember





Points to remember

- All measures taken up during the Majhi Vasundhara 3.0 Abhiyan period (<u>1st April</u> <u>2022 - 31st March 2023</u>) will be considered for evaluation.
- Details must be provided in format/templates prescribed by the Majhi Vasundhara Mission Directorate. Formats/Templates will be available on MIS for download.
- □ For any indicator, if the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google links are invalid, no marks will be allotted for the same.
- Data reported on MIS will be evaluated by third party for desktop assessment and subsequently during field assessment.
- Methodology for third party evaluation will be announced in due course by the Majhi Vasundhara Mission Directorate.

Proposed Verticals MV 3.0

The ULBs will compete in their own vertical









Initial Data Collection

ULB Profile

Name & Type of the Local Body (Urban Local Body)

Area of the local body

Population

Number of household in the ULB

Details of the Administrative head (Name, Contact Details)

Details of BDO (Name, Contact Details)

Details of the Nodal officer (Name, Designation, Contact Details)

Note: The population reported should be as per 2011 census.



Thematic areas





Indicators





1.1 Green cover and biodiversity (Urban)



S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed	Marks
1.1.1	Trees planted and survived during MV 3.0	300
1.1.2	Tree Census with geo-tagging – Preparation and Publication	100
1.1.3	The Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees Act 1975 - Implementation	150
1.1.4	Creation of Nursery (to ensure all trees planted are minimum 6 feet high)	100
1.1.5	Newly created green areas and their maintenance	100
1.1.6	Tree Plan : A plan to achieve minimum 33% green cover	200
1.1.7	People's Bio-diversity Register preparation and documentation	100
1.1.8	Soil as Carbon sink	100
	Total	1,150

TRIR

1.1.1 Trees planted & survived during MV 3.0

Marks 300

Tree Plantation is crucial for conservation and restoration of the natural ecosystem. This indicator analyses the number of trees planted and cared for by the participant during MV 3.0.

Details required for supporting progress:			aluation mechanism	Marks	
	Location Details: Complete address, location of the project on google map in prescribed excel workbook. <u>For plantations on plot</u> : Green areas developed in sqm. <u>For roadside plantation</u> : Length of roadside plantation in m. Work order of the plantation activity. Financial brief of the plantation activity: all payments including final payment receipts.	1.	Total number of trees planted and survived during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	200	
	 In case, the plantation activity was supported under CSR- copy of acknowledgement slip Maintenance plan for next 1-2 years. Stage wise geo-tagged photographs. More details are attached in guidelines. Before plantation drive (size 1 to 2 MB) During the plantation drive (size 1 to 2 MB) During last two months of MV 3.0. (size 1 to 2 MB)- If the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google link is invalid, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 	2.	Out of total trees planted and survived during MV 3.0- number of indigenous trees planted and survived (Relative Marking)	100	

Indicative list of indigenous trees



Southern Tropical Semi-Evergreen

trees

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

Southern Tropical Moist

Deciduous tress

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

Southern Tropical Thorn

trees

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

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

Guidelines for Geotagging of Trees



- Guidelines to geotag photos of trees planted and survived during MV 3.0:
 - Open play store, search for geo-tagging apps, download and install any geo-tagging app from the list.
 - Open the google app and click photos (1-2 MB) of trees planted before/during/after plantation from the same angle.
 - Save the clicked geo-tagged photographs in a folder.
- Stage-wise geotagged pictures of every location should be uploaded in a .pdf format. A snippet of sample report is attached on the next page for your reference.
- All Geotagged photographs should have the following components, for it be considered valid:
 - □ Latitude & Longitude
 - Date
 - Name of the local body
 - Address
- The template can also be downloaded from the Majhi Vasundhara Website/MIS.







The sample PDF file to showcase trees planted is shown below. The following details need to be present on the geotagged photograph for it to be considered valid:

- 1) ULB/GP's name and code; 2) Location of the plot(s); 3) Longitude and Latitude;
- 4) Date, Day, and Time; 5) Photo clicked at the same angle



Snippet of sample Report for Indicator: 1.1.1: Trees planted and survived during MV 3.0



The images are for illustrative purpose only

Malangi

Longitude 75.00340 Elevation 567,000 mi Accuracy 14.970 Time, 0911.002508.47 Note tames and polyment

Malangi

attrude 19.303003 originade 24.308n56 lovation 662.9457 m locance 2.8 m lone 28-10-8023 14.57 kere talget sterandhing Fa



1.1.2 Urban: Tree Census with geo-tagging – Preparation and Publication



Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees Act, 1975 Chapter 4, section 7 (b) mandates "carrying out tree census of all the existing trees in all lands within it's jurisdiction, once before December 1996 and thereafter once in every five years." The act was amended in July 2021 to introduce the concept of **Heritage trees** and to mandate tree census every five years "by using **new technological means such as GIS based tree census** or any other modern technology". Tree Census provides a baseline for tree cover and species diversity. The information can be used to plan and develop mitigation measures for tree maintenance and various conservation related activities.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Link of the Updated Tree Census Report (inclusive of Heritage Tree census report) authorized by the Local Tree Authority on the local body's website.
- □ Link of the Updated list of Heritage Trees- with geotagging published on the Local Body's website.
- Census will be considered published, only if it is published on the official website of the ULB.
- □ Copy of Tree Census Report duly stamped and signed by the Local Tree Authority.
- Geotagging of trees is compulsory for all trees, including Heritage Trees. No marks will be allotted if geotagging is not done.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluation mechanism		Marks	
1.	Tree Census with Geotagging – Report Prepared and Published before MV 3.0		
Yes 50			
	No	0	
1(a)If Yes, Tree Census with geotagging, reportupdatedand published during MV 3.0			25
1(b) If <i>No</i> , Status during MV 3.0			75
	Tree Census with geotagging –100% report prepared and published	75	
	Tree Census with geotagging –50% report prepared and published	30	
	Tree Census with geotagging –Less than 50% report prepared and published	0	
2.	List of Heritage Tree- published		25



1.1.3 Urban: The Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees Act 1975 - Implementation

Marks 150

Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection & Preservation Of Trees Act 1975, amended in July 2021, introduced provision to regulate felling of trees in urban areas by planting adequate number of trees according to the cumulative age of the trees being cut. This indicator analyses the implementation status of this provision in urban areas of Maharashtra.

Details required for supporting progress:	Ev	valuation mechanism		Marks
 Summary report with details of total number proposal received from 16th July 2021- 31st March 2023- prescribed Excel workbook. Copy of the NOCs granted by Tree Authority/ Planning Authority- compiled pdf. 		Percentage of projects for was processed in equal to 60 days	which NOC /less than	50
Copy of annual compliance report – authorized by competent authority.		100% projects	50	
NOCs granted by both- Local Tree Authority (LTA) and Maharashtra State Tree Authority (MSTA)		Less than 100% projects	0	
 will be considered for evaluation. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be awarded for this indicator. 	2.	Percentage of Compensatory plantation done as per NOCs granted by the local body		50
		100%	50	
Percentage of compensatory plantation :		Less than 100%	0	
=(No. of trees planted / Cumulative age of the trees to be cut or transplanted as per the NOC)*100		% survival of compensator	ry plantation	50
Percentage survival of compensatory plantation:		95% or more	50	
= (Number of trees survived -of those planted under compensatory plantation/ Number of trees planted-under compensatory plantation)*100		More than 75%-Less than 95%	25	
		Less than 75%	0	
1.1.4 Creation of Nursery (to ensure all trees planted are minimum 6 feet tall)

A nursery is a managed site, designed to produce tree seedlings grown under favorable conditions until they are ready for plantation. This indicator examines the efforts taken by local bodies to support reforestation and community tree plantation programs in their area.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Number of nurseries created- including private nurseries.
- Capacity of each nursery created.
- Location and area of the nursery on google map.
- Geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of nursery.
- Detailed layout of the nursery (species segregation, maintained etc.)
- Number of saplings present and / or sold by the nursery with the following details: name, species, number sold, height etc.- in prescribed Excel workbook.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google link is incorrect, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

uation mechanism	Marks
Cumulative capacity of the nursery (Relative Marking)	20
Cumulative nursery capacity to Area of the local body (CNCA) [=Cumulative capacity of the nursery/Total area of the local body (in sq km)] (Relative Marking)	20
Number of saplings present and/or sold by the nursery, during MV 3.0, at the given height	60

20

40

Evalua

1.

2.

3.

(Relative Marking)

4ft-5ft height

5ft- 6ft height



Marks 100





1.1.5 Newly created green areas and their maintenance



Green areas are important for the physical and mental well being of the society. They also help in mitigating the effects of pollution. This indicator examines whether the participants have given importance to the creation and maintenance of new green areas such as Amrut Van, Smriti Van, Bio-diversity Park, Bird Parks etc.

De ^r	tails required for supporting progress: Location of the project on google map. Newly created green area details in terms of: Area and Usage	Eva	luation mechanism	Marks
	 Stagewise geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB). Google maps image of the location before creating the green area. Work Order and Work Completion Certificate of newly created green areas. Financial Brief of the newly created green areas. Maintenance Plan for the next 1-2 years. For this indicator, green area refers to 70% area with trees, shrubs etc. For this indicator, minimum area requirement for green area development: for AMRUT cities = area not less than 10,000 sq feet. for non- AMRUT cities = area not less than 5,000 sq feet. 	1.	No. of new green areas created <u>The evaluation will</u> <u>be done based on</u> <u>the number of</u> <u>green areas</u> <u>created. Each green</u> <u>area created will</u> <u>get 10 marks.</u>	100
	If the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google link is incorrect, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.			







Marks

200

1.1.6 Urban: Tree Plan : A plan to achieve minimum 33% green cover

Achievement of 33% green cover is a part of Government of India's long –term goal. Gol has taken several initiatives to track progress on increasing the green cover. One such initiative- The Green India Mission aims to increase the forest/tree cover to the extent of 5 million hectares and improve the forest/tree cover on another 5 million hectares. The Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection & Preservation Of Trees Act 1975 (amended in July 2021), mandates local bodies to earmark "green cover of the area, to the extent of not less than 33 per cent." on land owned by the urban local authority or by government. This indicator examines the initiatives taken by the local body to achieve minimum 33% green land-use.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Copy of Land Use map using GIS/Remote Sensing showing green land use plan should be authorized by Local planning authority.
- Tree Plan to achieve minimum 33% green land use.
- Plan should have existing number of trees and existing canopy cover.
- Tree Plan will be considered published, if it is published on the official website of the local body.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Note: Green cover doesn't include agricultural land.

Evaluation mechanism Marks 1. GIS/Remote Sensing based land use 50 map 2. Does the ULB have 33% green cover 75 If Yes, Tree plan to increase green cover beyond 33%- published on website If No, Tree Plan to achieve minimum 33% green cover-published on website 3. Implementation of the Tree Plan 75 Achieved milestone for the 75 current year (FY 2022-23) Haven't achieved 0 milestone for the current year (FY 2022-23)

1.1.7 People's Biodiversity Register preparation and documentation

People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) contains comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal use or any other traditional knowledge associated with it. This indicator

examines whether the participants have given importance to promote conservation and documentation of biological resources including landscape and demography of a particular area. The register forms a baseline for future management of resources in sustainable manner.

Details required for supporting progress: Evaluation mechanism Marks Copy of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) formation letter and members list. Notices of the four meetings conducted by BMC annually. The meetings should be conducted once Formation of BMC 1. 20 every three (3) months during the Abhiyan period- submitted along with copy of meeting registers. Number of meetings A copy of agenda and Minutes of the Meeting of BMC during which PBR was approved by the BMC. Certificate from BMC- stating PBR has been prepared and approved by the BMC. conducted by BMC 20 2. Submission of PBR (the PBR is prepared and published – to Maharashtra State Biodiversity Board (5 marks for each meeting) (MSBB). **PBR:** Prepared and Copy of BMC Action Plan as per the guidelines issued by the National Biodiversity Authority.: 3. 20 approved by BMC Action Plan may include steps outlined for the conservation of bio-resources, training needs identified for the personnel of the BMC and the list of the potential items for consideration for registration of Geographic Submission of PBR to MSBB 4. 20 Indicators (G.I.) http://nbaindia.org/uploaded/pdf/Guidelines%20for%20BMC.pdf □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 5. **BMC** Action Plan 20



Marks

100

1.1.8 Urban : Soil as Carbon sink

Composting is beneficial to the environment as it reduces the amount of waste thrown away. The indicator analyses if the participants have given importance to treatment of wet waste by the process of composting .

Details required for supporting progress: Evaluation mechanism Marks Compost details: HARIT Brand certified during MV 3.0. Harit Brand Certified Data updated on HARIT App: Amount of wet waste generated, and compost 20 1. during MV 3.0 period generated after processing. Location on google map: Compost plants. Usage of compost- % Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the compost plants, products, and of Compost sold/ self 80 2. shops selling locally generated compost utilized If the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google link is incorrect, Above 70% 80 no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 60-70% 60 50-60% 40 40% -50% 20 Below 40% 0







1.2 Solid Waste Management (Urban)



S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed		Marks
1.2.1	Solid waste Management-segregation at	source and collection	100
1.2.2	SWM: Wet waste processing		50
1.2.3	SWM: Dry Waste Processing/Disposal		50
1.2.4	Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste		100
1.2.5	Plastic Waste Management (Ban on Single Use Plastic)		300
1.2.6	Bio-medical waste management		50
1.2.7	E-waste management		50
	ODF status		
	ODF	20	
1.2.8	ODF+	30	50
	ODF++	40	
	Water+	50	
Total			750

1.2.1 Urban: Solid waste Management-segregation at source and

Marks 100

Proper solid waste management is very important for public health and environment. Solid waste, if not treated properly, ends up in landfill polluting soil and groundwater. The Solid Waste Management Rules (2016), directs local bodies to "arrange for door-to-door collection of segregated solid waste from all households." This indicator examines whether participants have given importance to collection of waste, segregated at source.

Details required for supporting progress:

collection

- □ Amount of Solid waste generated by the local body monthly reports.
- Amount of solid waste segregated at source and collected door to door- self assessment report.
- □ Logbook submission for the Abhiyan period.
- Extracted data from Swachh Bharat Mission Urban- MIS.
- Geotagged pictures- Door-to door collection of solid waste in the ULB.
- □ Star Rating : Copy of certification- valid during MV 3.0 period.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evalu	Evaluation mechanism			
1.	1. Percentage of solid waste segregated at source and collected			
1(a)	Segregation at source		25	
	95%-100%	25		
	80% or more-Less than 95% 15			
	Less than 80% 0			
1(b)	1(b) Collection		25	
	95%-100% 25			
	80% or more-Less than 95%	15		
	Less than 80%	0		
2.	2. GFC Rating of the cities		50	
	7 star 50			
	5 star 35			
	3 star 25			
	Less than 3 star 0			

1.2.2 Urban: SWM-Wet waste processing



Marks 50

Wet waste is a major component of domestic waste in the local body. It includes vegetable/kitchen waste, garden waste and other easily biodegradable waste that is generally composted or used in biogas plants. This indicator examines whether the participants have given importance to the treatment of wet waste by the process of composting or by treatment in bio-gas plants to produce chemical free fertilizers and cooking gas, respectively.

 Details required for supporting progress: Amount of wet waste generated: monthly reports Processing of wet waste in Compost plants/Biogas plants: monthly reports 	Evaluation mechanism		
 Location of Compost plant/Biogas plants: Google map/Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available 	% of wet waste process	ed	50
 Details of the compost produced: Harit certified 	90% and above	50	
 Usage/sell of the compost Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the compost plants. 	75% to less than 90%	40	
If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.	50% to less than 75%	30	
mulcator.	Less than 50%	0	





1.2.3 Urban: SWM-Dry Waste Processing/Disposal

The process of recycling and disposal of dry waste is very important. Dry solid waste consists of waste containing recoverable resources such as plastic, glass, paper, metal, rubber, food-packaging material. This waste has immense value and should follow the route of recycling as it can reduce pressure on the dumping site and natural resources be a source of revenue. This indicator examines how efficiently the local and bodies are recycling/treating/disposing dry waste.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Amount of dry waste generated and processed -monthly reports.
- Location of recycling site/ MRF: Google map/ Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the recycling units.
- Mechanism of dry waste processing/disposal by the local body.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evalu	Marks		
1.	1. Presence of functional MRF center		10
	Yes	10	
	No	0	
2.	Secondary Segregation of dry waste collected		10
	90% or above 10 Less than 90% 0		
3.	Dry waste processing /disposa	I	30
	 % of dry waste processed/ disposal by the authorized parties 80% and above 	30	
• 50% to less than 80% 15			
Less than 50% 10			



Marks 50





1.2.4 Urban: Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste

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

- Details of remediation sites within local body– Location on google map.
- Status of remediation- Authorized certificate : Work Completion Certificate/Tender Awarded Certificate/No legacy waste certificate
- □ Stagewise geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- □ If land is reclaimed, before and after photographs
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evalu	ation mechanism	Marks
1.	No legacy waste & daily segregation, collection and processing 95% and above waste.	100
2.	 95% and above legacy waste is processed, and land is reclaimed 	
3.	75% to less than 95% of legacy waste is processed	60
4.	50% to less than 75% of legacy waste is processed	50
5.	Less than 50% of legacy waste is processed	40
6.	Tender has been called in	15





ground for patho







Marks

1.2.5 Urban: Plastic Waste Management (Ban on Single Use Plastic)

tric tons of plastic is produced in the world annually, . To curb plastic menace, the Government of India has

Plastic waste management is a critical issue. Over 300 million metric tons of plastic is produced in the world annually, however, only 9% is recycled and the rest accumulates in landfills. To curb plastic menace, the Government of India has announced a total ban on manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of Single Use plastic, including polystyrene and expanded polystyrene, from 1st July 2022. This indicator aims to analyze how the local bodies are managing their plastic waste.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Details about the number of initiatives taken up by the local body for management of plastic waste: Number of drives conducted on single use plastic (SUP) ban and alternatives of plastics.
- Number of complaints registered on CPCB's grievance app in a local body and subsequently resolved.
- □ Number of reports daily updated on CPCB's compliance module.
- Data extracted from the CPCB Monitoring Module for Compliance of SUP http://cpcbplastic.in/sup/
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluation mechanism		Marks	
1.	1. Awareness campaigns for Single Use Plastic ban.(Relative Marking)		
2.	Awareness campaign on alternatives of plastic (Relative Marking)		
3.	% of complaints registered on grievance app , redressed by th body.	100	
4.	Number of reports updated (daily) on compliance module of CPCB portal		100
	250-more than 250 reports 100		
	200-249 reports	70	
	150-199 reports 50		
	Less than 150 reports 0		







Bhausingji Rd, Kavlapur, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416002, India

Latitude 16.70111406°

Local 10:02:37 AM GMT 04:32:37 AM Longitude 74.22534486°

Altitude 481.53 meters Sunday, 08-15-2021

1.2.6 Bio-medical waste management



Marks

50

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

Details required for supporting progress:

- Details of mechanism for segregation of biomedical waste at segregation site of local body sites- Location on google map.
- Agreement with MPCB authorized Bio-medical waste management vendors for collection, transportation and disposal
- Logbook of Biomedical Waste disposal.
- Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- □ If the local body has no hospital/dispensary etc., a certificate from Taluka Health Officer to be attached.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eval	Evaluation mechanism		
1.	100% hospitals and doctors are member of common facility		25
	Yes		
	No O		
2.	Percentage of Biomedical waste disposed (Relative Marking)		25

41

1.2.7 Urban: E-waste management



Informal processing of e-waste can lead to adverse human health effects and environmental pollution. It is the duty of the local body to ensure that e-waste is properly segregated, collected and is channelized to authorized dismantler or recycler. This indicator analyses the initiatives taken up by the local body for scientific disposal of e-waste.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Details of awareness activities on proper segregation of E –waste
- □ Agreement with MPCB authorized dismantler or recycler
- Mechanism of e-waste collection established in the local body area. (such as Establishment of waste collection center, mobile e-waste collection etc.)
- Details of mechanism for collection of e-waste in the local body by authorized dismantler/recycler.
- □ Stagewise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of e-waste collection and processing.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.
- List of authorized E-waste recycler: https://www.mpcb.gov.in/sites/default/files/electronicwaste/authorized/ListofEWaste20082021.pdf

S/N Evaluation mechanism		Marks
1Awareness activities on proper segregation of E-waste (Relative Marking)		25
2 Mechanism for e-waste collection		15
3	Amount of E-waste processed scientifically/ responsibly (in kg) by authorized dismantler or recycler (Relative Marking)	10

1.2.8 Urban: ODF Status



Marks 50

Open-defecation causes soil and water pollution. GoI has given utmost importance to make a behavioral change in the citizens/villagers and make India open-defecation free. This indicator examines whether the participants have given importance to make their area Open-defecation free.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Recent valid ODF, ODF+ , ODF++ or Water+ certification from third party agency appointed by Gol
- □ Valid certificate during MV 3.0 will be considered for evaluation.
- Assessment will be done based on ODF, ODF+ , ODF++ and Water+ status.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evalua	tion mechanism	Marks
1	ODF	20
2	ODF+	30
3	ODF++	40
4	Water +	50





Air quality (Urban)

1,200*



2. Air (Urban)



S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed	
2.1	Air quality monitoring – Air quality monitoring – MoEF&CC recognized labs and NABL Accredited Labs	150
2.2	Reduction of Air Pollution	
2.2.1	Initiatives towards banning firecrackers	150
2.2.2	Promotion of good habits in citizen - Creation of cycling track and pedestrian path	100
2.2.3	C&D waste management	100
2.3	Effective implementation of EV Policy	
2.3.1	Effective implementation of EV Policy: Electric Vehicles	500
2.3.2	Number of EV Charging stations	100
2.4	Compliance with Race to Zero (For AMRUT Cities only)*	100*
	Total	1,200*

2.1 Urban : Air quality monitoring

Breathing clean air is fundamental to live a healthy life. However due to many reasons, the quality of air has been continuously deteriorating , impacting millions of people. This indicator aims to encourage local bodies to monitor the air quality of their own area and take initiatives to improve the same.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Air quality monitoring (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, SO₂ and NO_x) report from MoEF&CC/NABL accredited laboratories for every month.
 - <u>24 hours continuous monitoring</u>
 - Air Quality Index
 - Monitoring should be taken at the most congested area
- □ Minimum gap of 1 month between two reports.
- Geotagged Photograph (size 1 to 2 MB) of continuous Ambient Air Quality
 - Monitoring Stations, and their location details.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluation mechanism		Marks	
1.	 Air quality monitoring report from - MoEFCC recognized/NABL accredited labs (Monthly) 		100
	 9-12 Reports or more 	100	
	 7-8 Reports 	75	
	 6 Reports 	50	
	 Less than 6 Reports 	0	
2.	Number of Air Quality Monitoring stations, including visible public display (Relative Marking)		50



Marks 150

2.2.1 Initiative towards banning of firecrackers



Firecrackers are burnt to commemorate different occasions / festivals. However, they have high quantity of carbon and sulphur, and release a range of toxic gases which are harmful to plants and animals both. This indicator aims to encourage local bodies to curb the use of firecrackers for the betterment of the environment.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Copy of notification -banning sale and use of firecracker by local authorities.
- Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of events indicating promotion of green festivals.
- Air Quality Monitoring Report- On the evening of the festival/ Next morning of the festival - from MoEF&CC/NABL accredited laboratories.
- □ National Air Quality Index: <u>https://app.cpcbccr.com/AQI India/</u>
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

	Evaluation mechanism			Marks
	1.	Copy of notification – ban o and use of firecrackers	25	
		Yes	25	
	-	No	0	
		Number of awareness		
7	2.	event/initiative taken up by	local	25
	body (Relative Marking)			
		Air Quality Monitoring Repo	ort on	
	3.	the evening of the festival-	50	
		AQI		
	4.	AQI as per the National Air Quality Index		50
		0-100 (Good/Satisfactory) 50		
		101- Above (Moderate/ Poor/Very Poor/Severe)	0	

Marks

2.2.2 Urban: Promotion of good habits in citizen - Creation of cycling track

authority to ensure creation of cycling track along the main roads to promote cycling.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Location Details: Full address, Location of the project on google map with length of newly created Cycling Track (in KM)
- All newly created cycling tracks should be obstruction free, i.e., free of parking etc.
- Geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) before and after creation of cycling track.
- Copy of work order and completion certificate.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eval	uation mechanism	Marks
1.	Length of newly created obstruction free Cycling Track (in KM) (Relative Marking)	100









2.2.3 Urban: C&D waste management

30 percent of air pollution is caused due to dust which emanates from construction sites. Scientific management of Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste plays a key role in reducing air pollution. The Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 recommends local bodies to "ensure proper management of construction and demolition waste within it's jurisdiction." This indicator will analyze the efforts taken by the local bodies to manage their C&D waste.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Details of identified land/area for C&D waste storage and dedicated vehicles for collection of waste
- Details of the boundary which will stop the fugitive dust from the identified land
- □ Classification of segregated C&D waste
- □ Total C&D waste collected and reused in tones (with logbook)
- □ Stagewise photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of waste management process
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eva	Marks	
1.	Identification of land/area for C&D waste storage	20
2.	Dedicated vehicles for collection	20
3.	Segregation of C&D waste	20
4.	Percentage of C&D waste reused (Relative Marking)	40



Marks 100



2.3.1 Urban: Effective implementation of EV Policy



E-transportation is one of the most promising technologies to alleviate fossil fuel dependency, reduce greenhouse gas emission, and improve energy efficiency. The Maharashtra State Electric Vehicle Policy, 2021 was introduced with an objective to " accelerate adoption of Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) in the state so that they contribute to 10% of new vehicle registrations by 2025". This indicator highlights the initiatives taken up by the local body for the promotion of electrification of vehicles on road.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Detailed information from concerned RTO should include
 - Numbers of registered EVs (Two-wheeler [2W], Three-wheeler [3W] and Fourwheeler [4W]), Public transportation (Buses) in local body area.
 - Number of EVs purchased by local body.
 - As two wheelers with a capacity of 250 watts do not require registration with the RTO, details of EV purchased from system selling such EVs will be considered.
- □ Number of vehicles in local body used for public transport.
- □ Number of EV vehicles used for public transport- Buses, Cabs, Taxis.
- Number of EV vehicles used for last mile delivery/logistics- e-commerce/food delivery etc.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evalu	Evaluation mechanism EVs registered in local body area during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)		Marks
1.			300
	2W EV	50	
	3W EV	50	
[4W EV	100	
	Buses EV	100	
2.	EVs purchased/hired by local body during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)		100
3.	% of EV Public Transport (Relative Marking)		50
	4-5% or more	50	
	3-Less than 4%	40	
	2-Less than 3%	25	
	Less than 2%	0	
4.	% of EV last mile delivery (Relative Marking)		50
	4-5% or more 50 3-Less than 4% 40		
1 [
	2-Less than 3%	25	
Less than 2% 0		0	



2.3.2 EV Charging Stations



Marks 100

Transport is the major cause of air pollution. Being an inseparable part of the urban life, it can not be avoided. However, adoption of Electric Vehicles can curb the pollution level in the cities. One of the constraints in the adoption of EVs is the non-availability of the EV infrastructure. Therefore, it is important to converge efforts towards provisioning EV infrastructure. This indicator aims to analyze the efforts taken by local bodies to develop EV infrastructure by creating EV charging stations.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Location Details: Full address, Location of the EV Charging station on google map- in prescribed Excel Workbook.
- Geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) before and after creation of EV charging stations.
- □ Maharashtra EV Policy:

https://maitri.mahaonline.gov.in/PDF/EV%20Policy%20GR%202021 .pdf

If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluation mechanism			Marks
1.	Number of EV charging stations (Relative Marking)		50
	Two Wheelers 25		
	Four Wheelers	25	
2.	% of charging stations with renewable energy (Relative Marking)		50





2.4 Compliance with Race to Zero (for AMRUT Cities only)*

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

Details required for supporting progress:

- Copy of email received for successful registration of #RaceToZero commitment.
- □ Reporting on CDP platform –annually

CDP is the global reporting platform for the Race to Zero campaign. Existing members of the campaign have to report their progress annually to CDP through the 2022 States and Regions Questionnaire: <u>https://www.cdp.net/en/india</u>

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
1. Reporting on CDP Portal	100









Water conservation(Urban)

1,150

Water - Jal



3. Water(Urban)- 1,150





3.1 Water Source Conservation and Rejuvenation	175
3.2 Fresh water Consumption Monitoring & reduction	150
3.3 Rainwater harvesting & percolation	175
3.4 Well Rejuvenation	100
3.5 Sewage treatment and Reuse of treated water for non-potable use	200



3. Water(Urban) – 1,150





3.6 Reduction of water pollution during100festivals150



3.8 Wetland Conservation

100


3. Water (Urban)



5/N	2022-23 Action points proposed	IVIa
3.1	Water Resource Conservation and Rejuvenation	17
3.2	Fresh water consumption Monitoring & reduction	
	Water Audit	15
3.3	Rainwater harvesting & percolation	
3.3.1	Rainwater harvesting in public buildings	15
3.3.2	Rainwater percolation pits.	2
3.4	Well rejuvenation	10
3.5	Sewage Treatment and reuse of treated water	20
3.6	Reduction of water pollution during festivals	10
3.7	Promotion of eco-friendly idols during festivals	15
3.8	Wetland Conservation	10
	Total	1.1

3.1 Urban: Water Resource Conservation and Rejuvenation



Water is a precious resource that sustains life on earth. However, in the past few years, injudicious water consumption has put relenting stress on our water bodies. Therefore, it is crucial to take steps towards their conservation to minimize the effects of water shortages and build a better defense against future drought. This indicator analyses how the local water resources (lakes, dams, rivers) are being conserved by the local bodies.

- Number of waterbodies rejuvenated by removing silt or through repair workdetails in prescribed in Excel workbook.
- Location of waterbodies which were rejuvenated during MV 3.0 on google map.
- Estimation of water storage capacity added through rejuvenation of existing waterbodies.
- D Physical and financial progress brief- Work Order and Completion Certificate
- Copy of Measurement Book- for all works undertaken during MV 3.0
- □ Stage wise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

-	Eva	Evaluation mechanism		
	1.	Number of waterbodies rejuvenated by removing silt or through repair work (Relative Marking)	100	
	2.	Water storage capacity added through rejuvenation of existing waterbodies (<i>in m3</i>) (Relative Marking)	75	

3.2 Urban: Water Audit



Water auditing is an effective tool for water management. It is a process of quantifying water flows in simple or complex systems, with the purpose to improve efficiency and to reduce water loss. This indicator encourages local bodies to monitor their potable water usage and take initiatives to reduce the wastage of fresh water.

- List of government buildings in the local body- details in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Location of the govt. buildings on google map where water audit was done.
- Executive water audit report from authorized institute/ organizationsconducted during MV 2.0 or MV 3.0
- Executive summary of the water supply system audit of the local body.
- Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of ongoing water audit activity.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

	Evaluation mechanism		Marks
1.	 % of govt. buildings with water audit conducted during MV 2.0 and MV 3.0 		
	100%	50	
	75% - less than 100%	40	
	50% - less than 75%	25	
	25% - less than 50%	15	
	Less than 25%	0	
2.	 Percentage of buildings where water audit recommendations are implemented (Relative Marking) 		
3.	Water supply system audit- latest		50
	Audit Report	25	
	 Implementing recommendation of water supply system audit report during MV 3.0 	25	





Organisations involved with Water Auditing:

- Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) CII Triveni Water Institute: <u>https://knowledgeplatform.cii-twi.in/water-audit</u>
- National Productivity Council (NPC) <u>https://www.npcindia.gov.in/NPC/User/water_audit</u>
- PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry <u>https://www.phdcci.in/preliminary-water-audit-form/</u>
- Groundwater Surveys & Development Agency-

https://gsda.maharashtra.gov.in/english/#:~:text=As%20per%20the%20agreement%2C%20the,the%20State%20t

hrough%20various%20schemes.



3.3.1 Rainwater harvesting in public buildings

Marks

150

Rainwater harvesting is simple technique to collect and store rainwater that runs off from rooftops, parks, roads, open grounds etc. for groundwater recharge or later use. This indicator will analyze the initiatives by the local body to harvest rainwater.

Details required for supporting progress:		Εv	Evaluation mechanism		Marks
	List of public buildings with rooftop rainwater harvesting projects in prescribed Excel worksheet. Location of the public buildings on google map where R.W.H. was done. Stage wise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) For this indicator, public buildings will refer to any commercial or non-commercial establishment except residential buildings. It will include- government buildings, educational buildings, shopping complexes, hospitals etc. Rainwater Harvested should be reported in m^3; 1m^3 = 1000L A Rainwater Harvesting system comprises of: (as defined by Jal Shakti Abhiyan)	1.	Percentage of Public Build with functioning Rainwate harvesting projects installe during MV 2.0 and MV 3.0	ings r ed	100
	 A system or catchment from where water is captured for storage; 		100%	100	
	 A system of pipes/ducts to carry the harvested water to the storage facility; Filter unit for removal of dirt that comes with rainwater; and 		75% - less than 100%	75	
	• Storage tank or ground water recharging structures.		50% - less than 75%	50	
	ensure:		25% - less than 50%	25	
	 Functional Status of the RWH systems. Catchment area/ rooftop of the RWH systems. 		Less than 25%	0	
	 Leaking/Broken pipes should be avoided Availability of Percolation Points. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 	2.	Rainwater harvested durir Abhiyan period in m3 (Rel Marking)	ng the ative	50

How to calculate Rainwater Harvested



The formula for calculating the amount of rainwater harvested annually is given as follows:

- If, Q = Amount of Rainwater which can be harvested in cubic meters,
 - M = Mean Annual Rainfall in mm,
 - A = Catchment area in square meters,

R = Runoff coefficient, losses due to unavoidable small leakages in the gutter downpipe system, or rainfalls that are too light to produce sufficient runoff, or a possible overflow of gutters in the case of an extreme downpour. Then,

Q (Amount of Rainwater which can be harvested in cubic meters) = M*A*R,

The Runoff coefficient varies with the type of rooftop material, the type of materials and their runoff coefficient are given below.

Туре	Runoff Coefficient	
Galvanized iron sheet	>0.9	
Corrugated Metal sheets	0.7-0.9	
Tiles	0.8-0.9	
Concrete	0.6-0.8	
Brick Pavement	0.5-0.6	
Rocky Natural Catchment	0.2-0.5	
Soil with slope	0-0.3	
Green Areas	0.05-0.1	



The images are for illustrative purpose only

Rainwater percolation is a simple technique to facilitate groundwater recharge through infiltration of the surface run off. This indicator evaluates the initiatives taken by the local bodies to ensure groundwater recharge though rainwater percolation pits.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Location of the percolation pits on google map.
- Percolation pits not connected to rainwater harvesting projects will be considered for evaluation.
- □ Work order/ MOU with NGO/Corporates for creation of percolation pits.
- □ Capacity of the project and project brief .(size 1 to 2 MB).
- Stage wise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB).
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.



Evaluation mechanism Marks Number of new 1. 25 percolation points created during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)



3.4 Well Rejuvenation



Marks

100

Wells have been a very important source of ground water since historic time. They played a critical role as a source of drinking water as well as a source of water for agricultural purposes. In urban areas, wells played a crucial role as a source of drinking water and a conduit for ground water recharge. Due to technology upgradation and urbanization, this traditional system got neglected, and many wells have dried up or have become a garbage dumping site. This indicator encourages the local bodies to revive their traditional wells and examines how efficiently the local bodies are doing it.

- □ Number of all wells in the local body: mapped and geotagged.
- □ Number of dysfunctional wells in the local body periphery.
- Number of projects taken up for rejuvenation/recharge
- □ Location of the project site on google map.
- □ Physical and financial progress brief
- Work order for the rejuvenation of wells and maintenance report to check the monthly water level changes.
- □ Stage wise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

	Eva	Marks	
	1.	Mapping of all wells in the local body with geotagging.	20
	2.	Identification of dysfunctional wells.	20
3. Rejuvenation/Recharge dysfunctional wells.		Rejuvenation/Recharge of dysfunctional wells.	50
	4.	Monthly water level measurement	10



Well Rejuvenation



An unused or dysfunctional well is a well which is taken out of service for a variety of reasons:

- 1) The well may no longer provide enough water because of low water level.
- 2) The well may not have been properly maintained leading to water being stagnated (breeding ground of disease carrying vectors), littered and polluted.
- 3) The water is unfit for drinking and non-drinking purposes.

Some measures that are to be taken for rejuvenation of the wells:

1) Test the water quality of the wells for presence of harmful bacteria and virus every season.

2) Place a sieve or a mesh covering over the well to prevent litter from falling into the well.

- 3) Installation of fountains/ pumps/aerators to keep the water flowing and maintained.
- 4) For dirty wells, cleaning process like removing garbage and water treatment should be carried out.

3.5 Urban: Sewage Treatment and reuse of treated water



Marks

200

Improper disposal of wastewater in waterbodies is the major source of water pollution in India. This harms the waterbody and damages it's entire ecosystem. This indicator examines how efficiently the local bodies are managing their sewage.

- □ Capacity of existing STP/FSTP .
- Details of total water received and treated at the STP/FSTP- Copy of logbook.
- Copy of consent to operate for STP/FSTP.
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the STP/FSTP in working condition (size 1 to 2 MB)
- Mechanism to ensure zero discharge of untreated wastewater in the waterbodies.
- Percentage of treated water directly used or recycled for a variety of applications such as Farm Forestry, Horticulture, Toilet flushing, Industrial use as in nonhuman contact cooling towers, Fish culture, gardens and parks etc.
- Geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) and locations of the application activity
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

	Marks				
1.	1. Presence of functional STP/FSTP in the local body				
2.	Presence of mechanism to zero discharge of untreate wastewater in waterbodie	100			
3.	Percentage of treated wat STP/FSTP reused	50			
	More than 95 %	50			
	80 to < 95 %				
50 to < 80 % 30					
	20 to < 50 %	15			
	Less than 20 %	0			



3.6 Reduction of water pollution during festivals



Immersion of idols in water bodies like rivers, lakes, ponds, estuaries, open coastal beaches, wells etc., causes water pollution. It is therefore important that we celebrate festivals in environment-friendly manner viz. by protecting the environment and preventing pollution. This indicator will give an idea about the activities that have been taken by the local bodies to reduce water pollution due to idol immersion.

Det	Details required for supporting progress:		Evaluation mechanism		
	activities: street plays, promotion on social media, communication of guidelines to different housing societies and festival clubs, implementing a ban of idol immersion in traditional immersion water bodies.	1.	Promotion of eco-friendly immersion (Relative Marking)	20	
	Total number and locations of artificial immersion spots created- in prescribed Excel format. Link to Social Media posts- promotion of eco-friendly activities.	2.	No. of artificial immersion spots created (Relative Marking)	50	
 Detailed report on collection, segregation, transport and processing of worship material before and after the immersion. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 	3.	Collection, segregation transport and processing of worship material pre and post immersion	30		





Guidelines for Photographs submitted for IEC/Promotional Activities:

- 1. All Photographs submitted for IEC/Awareness activities should be geotagged with the date on which the activity took place.
- 2. For every event, at least one photograph should be clicked with an angle that clearly showcases the backdrop/banner of the event.
- 3. The backdrop should have Event title . For example , for an awareness activity to encourage ecofriendly immersion, the backdrop should read –" Promotion of Eco-friendly immersion of idols"
- 4. The backdrop must have Majhi Vasundhara logo/name.
- 5. The picture must showcase participants of the event.







The images are for illustrative purpose only



3.7 Promotion of eco-friendly idols during festivals



Traditionally, clay was used to make idols with natural colors. However, now a days, Plaster of Paris, toxic dyes, plastic and thermocol is used. These materials are not only non-biodegradable but also toxic in nature. For this indicator local bodies will be evaluated based on the number of activities they conducted for the promotion of eco-friendly idols.

- **D** Total number of promotional activities- details in prescribed Excel format.
- Link to Social Media posts- promotion of eco-friendly activities.
- Details of Ecofriendly idols worshiped in the prescribed Excel format.
- Total number of idols (Community and individual) worshiped.
- □ Total number of eco-friendly idols worshiped.
- Geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of promotional activities.
- Promotional activities in the form of drives must have backdrop of Majhi
 Vasundhara with date and place of the event.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

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







The images are for illustrative purpose only

3.8 Wetland Conservation



Wetlands are vital part of the hydrological cycle. They provide diverse ecosystem services, from habitat provision to pollutant removal, floodwater storage, and microclimate regulation. This indicator determines the initiatives taken up by local bodies to conserve wetlands.

- Geotagged photos of the wetland.
- Copy of the Brief document of wetland as per NCPA (National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems) guidelines- verified by the State Wetland Authority.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.
- For more info: https://moef.gov.in/wpcontent/uploads/2020/01/final-version-and-printed-wetlandguidelines-rules-2017-03.01.20

Eva	aluation mechanism	Marks
1.	Preparation of Brief Document	100



4. Energy(Urban) – 1,000







4.1 Promotion of use of renewable energy sources

4.2 Adoption of Low Carbon Electricity

200

800

4. Energy (Urban)



S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed	Marks
4.1	Promotional and awareness generation activities to encourage use of renewable energy sources	200
4.2	Adoption of Low Carbon Electricity	
4.2.1	LED Streetlights	100
4.2.2	Solar installation on public and private buildings/facilities	300
4.2.3	Number of green buildings	100
4.2.4	Energy audit of public buildings, facilities and energy saving efforts	100
4.2.5	Solar Water Heater	200
	Total	1,000

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

Conventional sources of energy like coal, fossil fuels etc. are non-replenishable and cause pollution on combustion. On the other hand, renewable energy is derived from natural sources and causes less harm to the environment. Therefore, use of renewable energy should be promoted for the environmental betterment. Through this indicator, local bodies will be evaluated based on the awareness activities organized by them to promote the use of renewable energy.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Number of public awareness activities taken up- quarter wise details in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Quarterly Citizen participation details in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Awareness activities organized, as per the guidelines issued by the MV Directorate will be considered for evaluation.
 - (Guidelines are attached on the next slide for reference)
- Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of events- quarter-wise
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eva	luation mechanism	Marks
1.	Number of awareness events organized to promote Renewable energy during:	200
	First Quarter of the Abhiyan Period (Relative Marking)	50
	Second Quarter of the Abhiyan Period (Relative Marking)	50
	Third Quarter of the Abhiyan Period (Relative Marking)	50
	Fourth Quarter of the Abhiyan Period (Relative Marking)	50



Marks

200





Guidelines for Photographs submitted for IEC/Promotional Activities:

- 1. All Photographs submitted for IEC/Awareness activities should be geotagged along with the date on which the activity took place.
- 2. For every event, at least one photograph should be clicked with an angle that clearly showcases the backdrop/banner of the event.
- 3. The backdrop should have Event title . For example , for an awareness activity to encourage the use of renewable energy, the backdrop should read –" Promotion of use of renewable energy sources"
- 4. The backdrop must have Majhi Vasundhara logo/name.
- 5. The picture must showcase participants of the event.

4.2.1 LED Streetlights



Marks 100

Installing LED bulb streetlights instead of HPS bulbs/similar counterparts, will not only conserve energy but also lower the carbon footprint of the local body. In this indicator, local bodies will be evaluated based on their initiative to convert all streetlights into LED lights.

Details required for supporting progress: Evaluation mechanism Marks Number of streetlights in the local body. Number of LED streetlights in the local body Energy saving report due to the change in the lights; such as before and after electricity bills. Physical and financial progress brief Percentage of LED Before & after photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) Streetlights in the local 100 1. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be body. allotted for this indicator.



4.2.2 Solar installation on public and private buildings

Marks 300_

Increasing usage of solar energy results in significant energy conservation and protects the user from fluctuations in the electricity cost. Through this indicator, the local bodies will be evaluated based on the cumulative capacity of solar installations during MV 3.0

Deta	ails required for supporting progress: Number of public and private buildings • with solar rooftop • solar installation in building complexes	Evalı	uation mechanism	Marks
	For this indicator, private buildings will refer to any residential and commercial building whereas public building refers to government buildings, educational establishments etc. Total capacity of solar installations (in kW) during MV 3.0. Energy saving report due to installation of solar rooftop/ solar installation in building complexes, such as before and after electricity bills. Copy of Commissioning Certificate for all solar installations. Physical and financial progress brief Before & after geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.	1.	Total capacity of solar installations (in kW) during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	300







The images are for illustrative purpose only

4.2.3 Urban: Number of green buildings

Green Building refers to both, the process and the structure, which utilizes less water, optimizes energy efficiency, conserves natural resources, generates less waste and provides healthier space for occupants, as compared to a conventional building. This indicator will evaluate the local bodies based on the number of green buildings in their jurisdiction.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Number of certified Green Buildings in the local body.
- □ Copy of valid certificate during MV 3.0 IGBC/GRIHA/LEED.
- Location of the buildings on Google map. Geo tagged maps can be submitted if available.
- Occupancy Certificate for all green buildings
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

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

Evalu	Marks	
1.	Number of new green buildings (Relative Marking)	50
2.	Number of existing buildings converted to green buildings during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	50



Marks 100







The images are for illustrative purpose only

4.2.4 Urban: Energy audit of public buildings



Energy Audit is an analysis of energy flows in a building. The audit report may include energy conservation strategies viz. a process or system to reduce the amount of energy input (by using sensor-based light, recycled paper, paperless official work [online], eco-friendly material etc.) into the system without negatively affecting the output. This indicator aims to encourage local bodies to monitor their usage of electricity and take steps to reduce their energy wastage.

Details required for supporting progress:		Evaluation mechanism	
 Total numbers of public buildings in the local body. Number of buildings with energy audit conducted during MV 2.0 and MV 3.0. Copy of executive summary of energy audit report. 	1.	% of public buildings with energy audit conducted during MV 2.0 and MV 3.0	50
Physical and financial progress brief.	-	100%	50
Details on implementation of the recommendations made in the energy audit report in prescribed Excel workbook.		75% - less than 100%	40
Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of public buildings where energy audit is		50% - less than 75%	25
done		25% - less than 50%	15
If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this		Less than 25%	0
indicator. ☐ List of authorized energy auditors can be found here: <u>https://beeindia.gov.in/sites/default/files/Energy%20Auditors%201st-20th%20Exam.pdf</u>	2.	% of buildings in which recommendations of energy audit were implemented during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	50









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4.2.5: Solar Water Heaters

R.



Solar Water Heaters have immense potential to reduce electricity consumption and consequently, emissions reduction. It is being increasingly recognized as an appliance that can help in reducing dependence on grid and reducing diesel/gas consumption. Through this indicator, we will assess the capacity of water heaters installed in the local body.

- Total number of solar water heaters installed in the local body- in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Total capacity Total Liters per day (LPD) of all solar water heaters installed in public/private buildings.
- □ Location of installation on google map.
- □ Physical and Financial Brief.
- Geotagged photograph of buildings where solar water heaters are installed.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.





5. Akash – 1,950





5.1 #E-Pledge Registration and Compliance	400
5.2 Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara by conducting awareness events	100
5.3 Organizing local Competition/Spardha to promote Majhi Vasundhara	100
5.4 Paryawaran Doot	100
5.5 Social Media posts for Majhi Vasundhara awareness campaigns	200

	5. Akash – 1,950		CERT .
	5.6 Promulgating Majhi Vasundhara principles in public areas	500	
No. Contraction of the second se	5.7 Youth Participation in Majhi Vasundhara initiatives	100	
	5.8Alternate Funding Channels – through CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) , community	200	
	5.9 Integration of Majhi Vasundhara's Principles	200	
	5.10 Majhi Vasundhara initiatives	50	





Sr. no.	2022-23 Action points proposed	Marks
5.1	E-Pledge Registration and Compliance	400
5.2	Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara by conducting awareness events	100
5.3	Organizing local Competition/Spardha to promote Majhi Vasundhara	100
5.4	Paryawaran Doot	100
5.5	Social Media posts for Majhi Vasundhara awareness campaigns	200
5.6	 Promulgating Majhi Vasundhara principles in public areas in the form of: MV Pathways with solar lights, road-side plantation MV Fountain to indicate water reuse 	500
5.7	Youth Participation in Majhi Vasundhara initiatives	100
5.8	Alternate Funding Channels – through CSR(Corporate Social Responsibility), community participation etc.	200
5.9	Integration with Majhi Vasundhara's Principles	200
5.10	Majhi Vasundhara Innovation initiatives	50
	Total	1,950

5.1. E-Pledge Registration and Compliance

Majhi Vasundhara #E-Pledge is an initiative of Environment and Climate Change Department, GoM, to motivate every citizen to uptake environment friendly pledges towards adopting a sustainable lifestyle. This indicator will evaluate the local body based on the number of #E-pledges registered and complied by their citizens during MV 3.0.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Number of #Epledges taken by individuals and groups in the respective local body -along with #E-Pledge compliance as on MV #E-Pledge portal: <u>https://majhivasundhara.in/en/majhi-</u> vasundhara-pledge
- Additional 100 marks will be given to top 3 performers for all quarters- basis the number of e-pledge taken and upkeep during that quarter.





Marks 400

5.2 Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara by conducting awareness events

Marks 100

Active participation in different climate change mitigation initiatives in a timely and innovative manner is one of the objectives of Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan. The local bodies will be evaluated based on the promotional events conducted by them to increase citizen awareness about the objectives of Majhi Vasundhara.

Evaluation mechanism Marks **Details required for supporting progress:** □ Number of events/activities conducted by the local body (along with participant Number of events/activities conducted by the 100 1. local body and number of participants with details) with Private companies /NGO's/ Corporates Private companies /NGO's/ Corporates ٠ **Educational institutions** Educational institutions The societies/residence welfare The societies/residence welfare associations/citizen groups/citizen clubs associations/citizen groups/citizen clubs Every month at least one event/activity should be conducted on Environment During first quarter MV 3.0 (Relative 25 Day-list of environment days attached in succeeding slides. Marking) Details of the awareness events conducted by the local body in prescribed Excel During second quarter MV 3.0 25 workbook- quarterly. (Relative Marking) Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the awareness events During third guarter MV 3.0(Relative 25 Link of social media post of the awareness events in Excel Worksheet. . Marking) If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for During fourth quarter MV 3.0 25 (Relative Marking) this indicator.

List of Environment Days



Date	Environment Day		
February			
February 2	World Wetlands Day		
February 27	International Polar Bear Day		
February 28	National Science Day		
March			
March 3	World Wildlife Day		
March 14	International Day of Action for Rivers		
March 20	World Sparrow Day		
March 21	World Forestry Day, World Planting Day, World Wood Day		
March 22	World Water & Sanitation Day		
March 23	World Meteorological Day, World Resources Day		
April			
April 7	World Health Day		
April 10	World Atmosphere Day		
April 18	World Heritage Day		
April 22	World Earth Day		
Мау			
May 3	International Energy Day		
May 8	World Migratory Bird Day		
May 11	National Technology Day		
May 14	Endemic Bird Day		
May 22	World Biodiversity Day		
May 23	World Turtle Day		
June			
June 5	World Environment Day		
June 8	World Ocean Day		
June 9	Coral Triangle Day		
June 15	Global Wind Day		
June 17	World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought		

List of Environment Day



Date	Environment Day
July	
July 1 – July 7	Van Mahotsav Saptah
S ylut	World Seabird Day
July 11	World Population Day
July 26	International Mangrove Day
July 29	International Tiger Day
August	
August 10	World Lion Day
August 12	World Elephant Day
August 22	Honeybee Day
September	
September 8	World Cleanup Day
September 16	World Ozone Day
September 18	World Water Monitoring Day
September 21	Zero Emissions Day
September 26	World Environmental Health Day
October	
October 1 – Oct 7	Wildlife Week
October 3	World Nature Day, World Habitat Day
October 4	World Animal Day
October 6	World Wildlife Day
October 24	International Day of Climate Action
November	
November 6	International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict
November 12	World Birds Day
November 14	World Energy Conservation Day
December	
December 5	World Soil Day
December 11	International Mountain Day
December 14	National Energy Conservation Day
5.3 Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara by organising local competitions/Spardha



To encourage active citizen participation in different climate change mitigation initiatives in a timely manner, local bodies should organize competitions / Spardha that focuses on participation from all citizen groups. The indicator will analyze the number of Competition/Spardha organized by the local body to promote Majhi Vasundhara.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ The following details in prescribed Excel workbook:
 - Details of the Competitions/Spardha conducted.
 - Number of the participants
 - Outcome of the Competition/Spardha
 - Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of Competition/Spardha
- □ Link-social media post of MV Competitions/Spardha.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eva	Marks		
1.	Number of Competitions/Spa conducted by the local body o (Relative Marking)	100	
	First Quarter	25	
	Second Quarter	25	
	Third Quarter	25	
	Fourth Quarter	25	





The images are for illustrative purpose only

5.4 Paryawaran Doot



Paryawaran Doot are people doing exemplary work towards environment conservation. To achieve the broader objectives of Majhi Vasundhara, local bodies should conduct events in collaboration with Paryawaran Doot. The indicator analyzes the performance of the local body basis the number of Paryawaran Doot identified by them and their quarterly performance to promote Majhi Vasundhara.

Details required for supporting progress:		Evaluation mechanism		
 The following details in prescribed Excel workbook: Identification of Paryawaran Doot as an outcome of the 		Number of Paryawaran I (Relative Marking)	Doot identified	40
 Competition/Spardha Number of events conducted by Paryawaran doot Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of Competition/Spardha 	2.	Number of events condu body with Paryawaran d Marking)	icted by the local oot (Relative	60
If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.		First Quarter	15	
		Second Quarter	15	
		Third Quarter	15	
		Fourth Quarter	15	

5.5 Social Media posts for Majhi Vasundhara awareness campaigns

The power of Social Media can be leveraged to connect the citizens with Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan. In this indicator, local bodies will be analyzed basis the number and the overall engagement of #MajhiVasundhara, #E-Pledge posts on their social media page.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Number of posts on local bodies social media pages (posts could be about MV success stories, Competitions, MV events etc.) with #majhivasundhara and #Epledge on the following platforms:
 - Facebook
 - Twitter
 - Instagram
- □ Link of the social media post in the prescribed Excel workbook with the following details (data should be submitted as on 31st March 2023):
 - Like
 - Share
 - Comments

Eval	Marks	
1.	Number of posts on social media page of local body with #majhivasundhara and #Epledge (Relative Marking)	100
2.	Number of Like, Comment & Share on the Social media post (Relative Marking)	100



Marks

200

5.6 Promulgating Majhi Vasundhara principles in public areas

Marks 500

Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan focuses on identifying potential action points under the five elements of nature (Panchamahabhuta) for the betterment of the environment. Promulgation of these five principles (Bhoomi, Vayu, Jal, Agni and Akash) in public amenities will generate awareness amongst citizens and encourage active citizen participation in the Abhiyan.

 Details required for supporting the progress: Number and details of each spot (minimum 5) created which promulgate MV principles. For example 	Evaluation mechanism	Marks
 MV Pathways with solar lights, road-side plantation MV Fountain to indicate water reuse Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the spots created. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 	 Number of spots developed with focus on Majhi Vasundhara Principles during MV 3.0 100 marks will be allocated for each spot developed. If five or more spots are developed, full marks will be awarded. 	500







The images are for illustrative purpose only

5.7 Youth Participation in Majhi Vasundhara initiatives

Active youth participation in environment conservation and restoration activities is necessary as it instills a fundamental understanding of importance of such initiatives in their young minds. This indicator will evaluate local bodies basis the Majhi Vasundhara related initiatives undertaken with young participants.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Total number of youth volunteers who participated in MV related initiatives in the respective local body.
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the activity.
- □ Link of social media post for activities undertaken.
- Youth groups should comprise of 50% representation of girls from the age group between 15-29 .The group can have minimum 5 members and maximum 20 members only.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.



E١	valuation mechanism	Marks
1.	Number of events conducted by local body which involved participation of youth /youth groups (Relative Marking)	100



5.8 Alternate Funding Channels – through CSR (Corporate Social **Responsibility)**, community participation etc.

Initiatives under Majhi Vasundhara utilize funds converged from various sources. This indicator identifies the number of Majhi Vasundhara initiatives that have been funded through Alternate Funding Channels like community participation, Corporate Social Responsibility etc.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Total number of projects funded through alternate funding channels in the respective local body.
- Projects that follow the lines of Majhi Vasundhara principles will be considered for evaluation.
- Copy of Fund transfer, receipts, financial proof of CSR amount allocated.
- Copy of workorder.
- Certification from CSR implementation body regarding work completion.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eval	Marks	
1.	Number of Majhi Vasundhara initiatives funded through alternate funding channels. (Relative Marking)	100
2.	Amount of money leveraged through Alternative Funding channels (Relative Marking)	100



Marks

200

Eva	luation mechanism	Marks
1.	Number of Majhi Vasundhara initiatives funded through alternate funding channels. (Relative Marking)	100
2.	Amount of money leveraged through Alternative Funding channels	100

5.9 Integration with Majhi Vasundhara's Principles

Every local body has its own environmental challenges as a result of its geographical location, availability of resources, demographic profile and socio-economic conditions. This indicator aims to encourage the local bodies to identify the environmental issue faced by them like challenges pertaining to water treatment, waste management, reclamation of legacy waste, etc. and create a roadmap to resolve it.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Time –bound public commitment made by local body, based on the principles of Majhi Vasundhara like:
 - Zero Discharge of Wastewater by 2025
 - Achieving 33% Green land cover by 2030
- □ The commitment should be made on a public platform and should be published on the local body's website.
- □ Local Body will attach implementation plan and framework to achieve the public commitment.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.



200

Evaluation mechanism Marks Assessment will be based on the public commitment made by the 1. 100 local body for any Majhi Vasundhara related initiative Status of Implementation Plan/ Framework to achieve the 100 2. commitment Preparation of DPR 50 **DPR** Prepared and approved by competent 100 authority



Indicative list of Pledges for integration of Majhi Vasundhara Principles



- 1) The local body will achieve 33% green/tree cover by the year
- 2) The local body will ensure there is 100% gas connection in all the households by the year......
- 3) 10% new vehicle purchased by the local body will be an Electric vehicle by 2025 or earlier.
- 4) The local body will achieve 100% water metering by the year....
- 5) The local body will achieve 100% rainwater harvesting in all public buildings by the year.....
- 6) The local body will replace all streetlights with LED/Solar lights by the year......
- 7) The local body will ensure zero discharge of wastewater by the year....
- 8) The local body will ensure 100% waste segregation by the year
- 9) The local body will create its GHG inventory by the year
- 10) The local body will reclaim all legacy waste dumpsites by the year
- 11) The local body will have 100% functional tap connections by the year.....
- 12) The local body will have 100% farmland under drip irrigation by the year.....

5.10 Majhi Vasundhara Innovation initiatives

Marks 50

This indicator aims to understand if the local bodies have implemented any innovative ideas to better implement the indicators mentioned in the toolkit or apart from the toolkit, to tackle any challenges related to environment. For this indicator, the local bodies will be evaluated on the basis of the innovation submitted via MV innovation form on the MV portal.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Screenshot of the acknowledgement after submission of the Majhi Vasundhara-innovation form.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

<u>Note</u>: The innovation could be of any nature and not just technical. Social Innovations that support the overall objectives of Majhi Vasundhara can also be submitted.

Eva	Marks	
1.	Submission of MV- Innovation form on the MV portal	50



Upkeep of MV1 and MV2



Marks

200

6. Upkeep of Majhi Vasundhara 1.0 and Majhi Vasundhara 2.0

Upkeep will evaluate local bodies for the efforts taken by them to upkeep their efforts towards sustenance of work done during MV 1.0 and MV 2.0 cumulatively.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Data submission as per prescribed format by the department (Excel Workbook)
- □ The data submitted during MV 1.0 and MV 2.0 must be submitted again for comparison.
- □ Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) from MV 1.0 , MV2.0 and current photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)



Upkeep: Number of trees survived from MV 1.0 and MV 2.0 cumulatively

Marks 200

Ensuring tree survival after plantation is crucial to restore and protect nature. In this indicator, the local body will be evaluated basis the efforts taken by them to take care of the trees planted during MV 1.0 and MV 2.0.

 Details for supporting progress: Number of trees planted and survived during MV 1.0 and MV 2.0. Location Details: Full address, Location of the project on google map on 	Evaluation mechanism	Marks
 Decation betails. Full address, Eocation of the project on google map on prescribed excel format. Geotagged photographs of now and before. 	Percentage of trees survived from MV 1.0 and 2.0	200
Only trees planted and survived from MV1.0 and MV 2.0 will be considered here.	80% or more	200
If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.	50% to less than 80%	100
	Less than 50%	0



Marks Distribution



Total potential to score (for AMRUT):7600



Total potential to score (for non-AMRUT):7500



Schemes/legislations for assistance

1. Bhumi (Urban)



			a jos
S/N	Action points		Scheme/legislation name
1.1 Gree	n cover and biodiversity		
1.1.1	Trees planted and survived during MV 3.0	• I [• \	National Mission for Green India /Green India Mission– Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India Vanmahotsav - Plantation by Maharashtra Forest Department, Govt. of Maharashtra
1.1.2	1.1.2 Urban: Tree Census with geo tagging Preparation and Publication	• [Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Act, 2021
1.1.3	The Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees Act 1975 – Implementation	• [Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Act, 2021
1.1.4	Creation of Nursery (to ensure all trees planted are minimum 6 to 8 feet high)		
1.1.5	Newly created green areas and their maintenance	•	AMRUT- 2.0, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation scheme in Maharashtra – Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India
1.1.6	Tree Plan : A plan to achieve minimum 33% green cover	1 •]])	National Mission for Green India /Green India Mission— Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Act, 2021
1.1.7	People's Bio-diversity Register preparation and documentation	• E • I	Biological Diversity Act, 2002 Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 NGT Order: Chandra Bhal Singh vs the Union of India
1.1.8	Soil as Carbon sink		

1. Bhumi (Urban)



		a set des
S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name
1.2. Solid	waste management	
1.2.1	Solid waste Management- segregation at source and collection	 Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Urban Development Department , Govt. of Maharashtra
1.2.2	SWM: Wet waste processing	 Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Urban Development Department , Govt. of Maharashtra
1.2.3	SWM: Dry Waste Processing/Disposal	 Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Urban Development Department , Govt. of Maharashtra
1.2.4	Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste	 Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste, CPCB Clause 'J' of Schedule–I of the SWM Rules, 2016.
1.2.5	Plastic Waste Management (Ban on Single Use Plastic)	 Notification on Ban on identified Single Use Plastic Items from 1st July 2022, Govt. of India: G.S.R. 571 (E) dated 12th August 2021 Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Urban Development Department, Govt. of Maharashtra
1.2.6	Bio-medical waste management	Biomedical Waste Management Rules (2016).
1.2.7	E-waste management	E-Waste (Management) Amendment Rules (2018)
1.2.8	ODF Status	 Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Urban Development Department , Govt. of Maharashtra

2. Air (Urban)



S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name
2.1	Air quality monitoring MoEF&CC recognized labs and NABL Accredited Labs	 National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) - Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India Maharashtra Pollution Control Board – Graded Response Action Plan
2.2.1	Initiatives towards banning of firecrackers	
2.2.2	Promotion of good habits in citizen Creation of cycling Track	
2.2.3	C&D Waste Management	 Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India C&D Waste Rules , 2016 and amendments
2.3.1	Effective implementation of EV Policy: Number of EV vehicles	 Maharashtra EV Policy, 2021, Govt. of Maharashtra Government Resolution No.: MSEVP-2021/CR 25/TC 4, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Maharashtra Government Resolution has been made available on the website of the Government of Maharashtra www.maharashtra.gov.in and its code is as 202107231413587504.
2.3.2	EV Charging stations	 Maharashtra EV Policy, 2021, Govt. of Maharashtra Government Resolution No.: MSEVP-2021/CR 25/TC 4, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Maharashtra
2.4	Compliance with Race to Zero (For AMRUT Cities only)	

3. Water (Urban)



		. a Sile Aleo
S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name
3.1	Water Sources conservation and Rejuvenation	 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme under Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. AMRUT 2.0, launched in October, 2021. Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water bodies under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Har Khet ko Pani, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. Jal Yukt Shivar Abhiyan AMRUT Sarovar, Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Catch the Rain, 2022
3.2	Water audit	 Government of Maharashtra, Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Circular no. RWS 1004/ CR 24/WS-07 Date: 25 May 2004 Central Water Commission – Draft general guidelines for water audit and water conservation (2017)
3.3.1	Rainwater harvesting in public buildings	 Catch the Rain: Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Ministry of Jal shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme in Maharashtra
3.3.2	Rainwater percolation pits.	
3.4	Well rejuvenation	
3.5	Sewage Treatment and reuse of treated water	 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme in Maharashtra Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Urban Development Department , Govt. of Maharashtra
3.7	Reduction of water pollution during festivals	Revised guidelines for idol immersion, CPCB (2020)
3.8	Promotion of eco-friendly idols during festivals	Revised guidelines for idol immersion, CPCB (2020)
3.9	Preparation and publishing of Brief documents for wetlands	 Wetlands conservation and management rules 2017, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) Guidelines for implementing Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)



4. Energy (Urban)



			10(- R.
S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name	
4.1	Promotional and awareness generation activities to encourage use of renewable energy sources	e	
4.2.1	LED Streetlights	• Street Lighting National Program, Energy Efficiency Services Limited, JV of PSUs under Ministry of Power, Govt. of India	
4.2.2	Solar installation on public and private buildings	• Grid connected Rooftop Solar Program , Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India.	
4.2.3	Number of green buildings		
4.2.4	Energy audit of public buildings	 Save Energy Program, Maharashtra Energy Development Agend National Energy Conservation Act, guidelines by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency. 	cy :
4.2.5	Solar Water Heater		



Awards



State Level Awards















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











Division Level Awards

Awards to Participants Local Bodies (Division Level)





Awards to Participants Local Bodies (Division Level)



Other than State level winners





Awards to Collectors and ZP CEOs





Awards 2022-23



State Level Awards - Category	Number
Local Bodies (40)	
Amrut Cities: 10 Lakh+ population	3
Amrut Cities: 3-10 Lakh population	3
Amrut Cities: 3 Lakh population	3
Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat: 1lakh-50K population	3
Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat: 50K-25K population	3
Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat: 25K-15K population	3
Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat: Less than 15K population	3
Gram Panchayat: 10K+ population	3
Gram Panchayat: 10K-5K population	3
Gram Panchayat: 5K-2.5K population	3
Gram Panchayat: Less than 2.5K population	3
Highest Performance in Bhoomi Thematic Area	11
Divisional & District level officers (12)	
Divisional Commissioner	2
District Collector	3
ZP CEO	3
Total	52



Awards 2022-23



Division Level Awards - Category	Number
Local Bodies (30)	
Amrut	6
Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat: 1 lakh-50K population	6
Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat: 50K-25K population	6
Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat: 25K-15K population	6
Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat: Less than 15K population	6
Gram Panchayat: 10K+ Population	6
Gram Panchayat: 10K-5K Population	6
Gram Panchayat: 5K-2.5K Population	6
Gram Panchayat: Less than 2.5K Population	6
Divisional & District level officers (12)	
Best Collector	6
Best ZP CEO	6
Total	66




Thank you



Annexure



Guidelines on Geotagged Photos



The following details need to be present on the geotagged photograph for the photo to be considered valid:

- 1. ULB/GP's name.
- 2. District's name.
- 3. Longitude and Latitude.
- 4. Date, Day and Time.





Guidelines on how to put a google link in MIS









माझी वसुंधरा अभियान

पर्यावरण व वातावरणीय बदल विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन

Annexure 2

Majhi Vasundhara 3.0

Toolkit-Rural 2022-23





- A unique integrated first ever exercise by Environment and Climate Change
 Department, Government of Maharashtra for urban and rural areas- to identify
 and implement focused and scalable measures towards preservation and
 restoration of natural ecosystems and to encourage active citizen participation in
 different Climate Action initiatives.
- The campaign is structured to focus on three important pillars of Climate Action Carbon Sequestration, Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and promoting Green
 Lifestyle among citizens.





3

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Timeline





Timeline

	Activities	Dates
1 st April 2022 - 31 st March 2023	Abhiyaan period	1 st April 2022 – 31 st March 2023
	Work done status	
	Registration of local body	15 th June - 15 th August 2022
	Interim work done status MIS submission	1 st December - 15 th December 2022
1st April 2023 - 31 st	Performance evaluation based on	
May 2023	Desktop assessment as per the toolkit	6 th - 30 th April 2023
	Direct Observation by Third Party Agency Citizen Feedback	1 st - 20 th May 2023
5 th June 2023	Award Distribution	



Data Collection Mechanism





Data Collection Mechanism

- □ The ULB/PRI will register to participate in the Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan 3.0 through the Majhi Vasundhara MIS portal : <u>https://abhiyanmis.majhivasundhara.in/</u>
- The ULB / PRI shall carry out various activities during the Abhiyan period and keep all the necessary details for submission on the MIS Portal.
- The ULB/PRI will submit their performance/activity details in the MIS as prescribed in the toolkit.
- MIS link will be uploaded on Majhi Vasundhara Website: <u>https://majhivasundhara.in</u>
- The responsibility of accurate, reliable and verifiable information on MV portal shall be that of the administrative head of the local body.

<u>Note:</u> The ULB/PRI should preserve original copies of all the documents. Department can ask for resubmission of relevant documents.



Points to remember





Points to remember

- All measures taken up during the Majhi Vasundhara 3.0 Abhiyan period (<u>1st April</u> <u>2022 - 31st March 2023</u>) will be considered for evaluation.
- Details must be provided in format/templates prescribed by the Majhi Vasundhara Mission Directorate. Formats/Templates will be available on MIS for download.
- □ For any indicator, if the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google links are invalid, no marks will be allotted for the same.
- Data reported on MIS will be evaluated by third party for desktop assessment and subsequently during field assessment.
- Methodology for third party evaluation will be announced in due course by the Majhi Vasundhara Mission Directorate.



Proposed Verticals MV 3.0

The PRIs will compete in their own vertical









Initial Data Collection

PRI Profile

Name & Type of the Local Body (Panchayati Raj Institution)

Area of the local body

Population

Number of household in the PRI

Details of the Administrative head (Name, Contact Details)

Details of BDO (Name, Contact Details)

Details of the Nodal officer (Name, Designation, Contact Details)

Note: The population reported should be as per 2011 census.



Thematic areas





Indicators





1.1 Green cover and biodiversity (Rural)



S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed	Marks
1.1.1	Trees planted and survived during MV 3.0	300
1.1.2	Tree Census with geo-tagging – Preparation and Publication	100
1.1.3	Creation of Nursery (to ensure all trees planted are minimum 6 feet high)	100
1.1.4	Newly created green areas and their maintenance	100
1.1.5	People's Bio-diversity Register preparation and documentation	100
1.1.6	Soil as Carbon sink	100
	Total	800

REAL

1.1.1 Trees planted & survived during MV 3.0

Marks 300

Tree Plantation is crucial for conservation and restoration of the natural ecosystem. This indicator analyses the number of trees planted and cared for by the participant during MV 3.0.

De D	tails required for supporting progress: Number of trees planted and survived (inclusive of indigenous trees).	Ev	aluation mechanism	Marks	
	Location Details: Complete address, location of the project on google map in prescribed excel workbook. <u>For plantations on plot</u> : Green areas developed in sqm. <u>For roadside plantation</u> : Length of roadside plantation in m. Work order of the plantation activity. Financial brief of the plantation activity: all payments including final payment receipts.	1.	Total number of trees planted and survived during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	200	
	 In case, the plantation activity was supported under CSR- copy of acknowledgement slip Maintenance plan for next 1-2 years. Stage wise geo-tagged photographs. More details are attached in guidelines. Before plantation drive (size 1 to 2 MB) During the plantation drive (size 1 to 2 MB) During last two months of MV 3.0. (size 1 to 2 MB)- If the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google link is invalid, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 	2.	Out of total trees planted and survived during MV 3.0- number of indigenous trees planted and survived (Relative Marking)	100	

Indicative list of indigenous trees



Southern Tropical Semi-Evergreen

trees

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

Southern Tropical Moist

Deciduous tress

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

Southern Tropical Thorn

trees

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

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

Guidelines for Geotagging of Trees



- Guidelines to geotag photos of trees planted and survived during MV 3.0:
 - Open play store, search for geo-tagging apps, download and install any geo-tagging app from the list.
 - Open the google app and click photos (1-2 MB) of trees planted before/during/after plantation from the same angle.
 - Save the clicked geo-tagged photographs in a folder.
- Stage-wise geotagged pictures of every location should be uploaded in a .pdf format. A snippet of sample report is attached on the next page for your reference.
- All Geotagged photographs should have the following components, for it be considered valid:
 - □ Latitude & Longitude
 - Date
 - Name of the local body
 - Address
- The template can also be downloaded from the Majhi Vasundhara Website/MIS.







The sample PDF file to showcase trees planted is shown below. The following details need to be present on the geotagged photograph for it to be considered valid:

- 1) ULB/GP's name and code; 2) Location of the plot(s); 3) Longitude and Latitude;
- 4) Date, Day, and Time; 5) Photo clicked at the same angle



Snippet of sample Report for Indicator: 1.1.1: Trees planted and survived during MV 3.0



The images are for illustrative purpose only

Malangi

Longitude 75.00340 Elevation 567,000 mi Accuracy 14.970 Time, 0911.002508.47 Note tames and polyment

Malangi

attrude 19.303003 originade 24.308n56 lovation 662.9457 m locance 2.8 m lone 28-10-8023 14.57 kere talget sterandhing Fa

1.1.2 Rural: Tree Census with geo-tagging – Preparation and Publication

Tree Census is an important scientific and technical tool that provides information on tree cover and species diversity. It serves as a strategic tool to make informed decisions about how to protect and conserve the green cover within the local body. This indicator will analyze the initiatives taken up by rural local bodies to conserve and protect their green cover.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Copy of Tree Census Report (inclusive of Heritage Tree census report) authorized by Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC).
- □ List of Heritage Trees with geotagging- authorized by Biodiversity Management Committee.
- Geotagging is compulsory for all trees, inclusive of Heritage Trees. No marks will be allotted if geotagging is not done.
- □ The census will be considered published, if it is:
 - published on the website of the Gram Panchayat and/or,
 - put up on the notice board of the Gram Panchayat Office.
- Publishing of census report should be announced in the Gram Sabha and on the official social media channels of the local body.
- □ A screenshot of the announcement of tree census report on official social media account.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Marks 100

Eva	Marks		
1.	1. Tree Census with geotagging- Status during MV 3.0		75
	100% report prepared and published	75	
	75% report prepared and published	50	
	50% report prepared and published	35	
	25% report prepared and published	15	
	Less than 25% report prepared and published	0	
2.	List of Heritage Tree- pub	lished	25









The images are for illustrative purpose only

1.1.3 Creation of Nursery (to ensure all trees planted are minimum 6 feet tall)

A nursery is a managed site, designed to produce tree seedlings grown under favorable conditions until they are ready for plantation. This indicator examines the efforts taken by local bodies to support reforestation and community tree plantation programs in their area.

- Number of nurseries created- including private nurseries.
- Capacity of each nursery created.
- Location and area of the nursery on google map.
- Geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of nursery.
- Detailed layout of the nursery (species segregation, maintained etc.)
- Number of saplings present and / or sold by the nursery with the following details: name, species, number sold, height etc.- in prescribed Excel workbook.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google link is incorrect, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluation mechanism Marks Cumulative capacity of the nursery 20 (Relative Marking) Cumulative nursery capacity to Area of the local body (CNCA) [=Cumulative capacity of the 20 nursery/Total area of the local body (in sq km)] (Relative Marking)



1.

2.



Marks 100



The images are for illustrative purpose only



1.1.4 Newly created green areas and their maintenance



Green areas are important for the physical and mental well being of the society. They also help in mitigating the effects of pollution. This indicator examines whether the participants have given importance to the creation and maintenance of new green areas such as Amrut Van, Smriti Van, Bio-diversity Park, Bird Parks etc.

De ^r	tails required for supporting progress: Location of the project on google map. Newly created green area details in terms of: Area and Usage	Eva	luation mechanism	Marks
	 Stagewise geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB). Google maps image of the location before creating the green area. Work Order and Work Completion Certificate of newly created green areas. Financial Brief of the newly created green areas. Maintenance Plan for the next 1-2 years. For this indicator, green area refers to 70% area with trees, shrubs etc. For this indicator, minimum area requirement for green area development: for AMRUT cities = area not less than 10,000 sq feet. for non- AMRUT cities = area not less than 5,000 sq feet. for Gram Panchayat = area not less than 2,500 sq feet. 	1.	No. of new green areas created <u>The evaluation will</u> <u>be done based on</u> <u>the number of</u> <u>green areas</u> <u>created. Each green</u> <u>area created will</u> <u>get 10 marks.</u>	100
	If the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google link is incorrect, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.			





The images are for illustrative purpose only

1.1.5 People's Biodiversity Register preparation and documentation

People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) contains comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal use or any other traditional knowledge associated with it. This indicator examines whether the participants have given importance to promote conservation and documentation of biological resources including landscape and demography of a particular area. The register forms a baseline for future management of resources in sustainable manner.

Details required for supporting progress:		Evaluation mechanism	Mar
 Copy of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) formation letter and members list. Notices of the four meetings conducted by BMC annually. The meetings should be conducted once 	1.	Formation of BMC	20
 every three (3) months during the Abhiyan period- submitted along with copy of meeting registers. A copy of agenda and Minutes of the Meeting of BMC during which PBR was approved by the BMC. Certificate from BMC- stating PBR has been prepared and approved by the BMC. Submission of PBR (the PBR is prepared and published – to Maharashtra State Biodiversity Board (MSBR) 	2.	Number of meetings conducted by BMC (5 marks for each meeting)	20
 Copy of BMC Action Plan as per the guidelines issued by the National Biodiversity Authority.: Action Plan may include steps outlined for the conservation of bio-resources, training needs identified for 	3.	PBR: Prepared and approved by BMC	20
the personnel of the BMC and the list of the potential items for consideration for registration of Geographic Indicators (G.I.) <u>http://nbaindia.org/uploaded/pdf/Guidelines%20for%20BMC.pdf</u>	4.	Submission of PBR to MSBB	20
If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.	5.	BMC Action Plan	20

Marks

100

Composting is beneficial to the environment as it reduces the amount of waste thrown away. The indicator analyses if the participants have given importance to treatment of wet waste by the process of composting .

of compost produced in the local body during MV 3.0. Compost produced (quantity) and usage details: logbook. Compost quality report complying with the ECO parms from auth

Compost quality report complying with the FCO norms from authorized labsonce during MV 3.0.

U Wet waste processing logbook : Amount of wet waste processed, and amount

□ Location of Compost plants: on google map

Details required for supporting progress:

1.1.6 Rural : Soil as Carbon sink

- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the compost plants.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google link is incorrect, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

TENRO

Evalu	Marks		
1.	Compost quality report complying with FCO norms		20
2.	Usage of compo Compost sold/ se	80	
	Above 70%	80	
	60-70%	60	
	50-60% 40		
	40% -50%	20	
	Below 40%	0	



100





S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed		
1.2.1	1.2.1 Solid waste Management- segregation at source and collection		50
1.2.2	SWM: Wet waste processing		50
1.2.3	SWM: Dry Waste Processing/Disposal		100
1.2.4	Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste		100
1.2.5 Plastic Waste Management (Ban on Single Use Plastic)		300	
1.2.6	.2.6 Bio-medical waste management		50
1.2.7	7 E-waste management		50
	ODF status		
1.2.8	ODF	30	50
	ODF+	50	
Total			

1.2.1 Rural: Solid waste management-segregation at source and collection

Proper solid waste management is very important for public health and environment. Solid waste, if not treated properly, ends up in landfill polluting soil and groundwater. The Solid Waste Management Rules (2016), directs local bodies to "arrange for door-to-door collection of segregated solid waste from all households." This indicator examines whether participants have given importance to collection of waste, segregated at source.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Amount of Solid waste generated by the local body monthly reports.
- Amount of solid waste segregated at source and collected door to door- self assessment report.
- Geotagged pictures- Door-to door collection of solid waste rural body.
- □ Logbook submission for the mission period.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.



Evalı	uation mechanism		Marks
1.	1. Percentage of solid waste segregated at source and collected		
1(a)	Segregation at source		25
	75%-100%	25	
	50%-Less than 75%	15	
	25%-Less than 50%	10	
	Less than 25%	0	
1(b)	Collection		25
	75%-100%	25	
	50%-Less than 75%	15	
	25%-Less than 50%	10	
	Less than 25%	0	

Marks 50
1.2.2 Rural: SWM-Wet waste processing



Marks 50

Wet waste is a major component of domestic waste in the local body. It includes vegetable/kitchen waste, garden waste and other easily biodegradable waste that is generally composted or used in biogas plants. This indicator examines whether the participants have given importance to the treatment of wet waste by the process of composting or by treatment in bio-gas plants to produce chemical free fertilizers and cooking gas, respectively.

Det	ails required for supporting progress:		Evaluation mechanism		Marks
	Amount of wet waste generated: monthly reports Processing of wet waste in Compost plants/Biogas plants: monthly reports		% of wet waste processed		50
	Location of Compost plant/Biogas plants: Google map/Geo-tagged maps can be		90% and above	50	
	 rovided if available etails about the compost produced: Compost quality report complying with the FCO norms from authorized labs 		75% to less than 90%	40	
		50% to less than 75%	30		
 Usage/s Geo-tagged p If the docum this indicator 	Usage/sell of the compost		40% to less than 50%	25	
	Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the compost plants. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for	ſ	25% to less than 40%	15	
	this indicator.		Less than 25%	0	





TRIPRI

1.2.3 Rural: SWM-Dry Waste Processing/Disposal



The process of recycling and disposal of dry waste is very important. Dry solid waste consists of waste containing recoverable resources such as plastic, glass, paper, metal, rubber, food-packaging material. The waste has immense value and should follow the route of recycling as it can reduce pressure on the dumping site and natural resources and be a source of revenue. This indicator examines how efficiently the local bodies are recycling/treating/disposing dry waste.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Amount of dry waste generated and processed-monthly reports.
- Location of recycling site/ MRF: Google map/ Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the recycling units.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

	Evaluation mechanism			Marks	
	1.	Presence of functional MRF	50		
		Yes			
		No	0		
	2.	Secondary Segregation of d	ry waste	20	
		90% or above 20			
		Less than 90% 0			
	3.	Dry waste processing /dispo	sal	30	
		% of dry waste processed/			
		disposal by the authorized			
1		parties			
		• 80% and above 30			
٦		• 50% to less than 80%	20		
		• 25% to less than 50%	15		
		Less than 25%	0		





1.2.4 Rural: Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste

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

Details required for supporting progress:

- Details of remediation sites within local body– Location on google map.
- Status of remediation- Authorized certificate : Work Completion Certificate/Tender Awarded Certificate/No legacy waste certificate
- □ Stagewise geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- □ If land is reclaimed, before and after photographs
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evalı	uation mechanism	Marks
1	Stage of Remediation	
	Land reclaimed and reused	100
1.	100% Work is complete/ no legacy waste	75
	50% Work is complete	50
	Work Started	25
	Tenders have been called	15



Marks 100







Marks

300

collection

1.2.5 Rural: Plastic Waste Management (Ban on Single Use Plastic)

Plastic waste management is a critical issue. Over 300 million metric tons of plastic is produced in the world annually, however, only 9% is recycled and the rest accumulates in landfills. To curb plastic menace, the Government of India has announced a total ban on manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of Single Use plastic, including polystyrene and expanded polystyrene, from 1st July 2022. This indicator aims to analyze how the local bodies are managing their plastic waste.

De ^r	tails required for supporting progress: Number of initiatives taken up by the local body for management of plastic	Evaluation mechanism M		Marks
	waste- details in prescribed Excel workbook Number of drives conducted on single use plastic and alternatives of plastic-details in prescribed Excel workbook	1.	Awareness campaigns for Single Use Plastic ban.(Relative Marking)	50
	Geotagged photographs of the awareness campaigns (1-2 MB) Logbook entry on penalty collection on usage of single use plastic (SUP). If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.	2.	Awareness campaigns on alternatives of plastic (Relative Marking)	100
		3.	Action taken on SUP elimination with fine	150







Bhausingji Rd, Kavlapur, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416002, India

Latitude 16.70111406°

Local 10:02:37 AM GMT 04:32:37 AM Longitude 74.22534486°

Altitude 481.53 meters Sunday, 08-15-2021

1.2.6 Bio-medical waste management



Marks

50

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

Details required for supporting progress:

- Details of mechanism for segregation of biomedical waste at segregation site of local body sites- Location on google map.
- Agreement with MPCB authorized Bio-medical waste management vendors for collection, transportation and disposal
- Logbook of Biomedical Waste disposal.
- Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- □ If the local body has no hospital/dispensary etc., a certificate from Taluka Health Officer to be attached.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eval	Evaluation mechanism				
1.	100% hospitals member of com	25			
	Yes				
	No				
2.	Percentage of Bi disposed (Relative Markin	25			

40

1.2.7 Rural: E-waste management



Informal processing of e-waste can lead to adverse human health effects and environmental pollution. It is the duty of the local body to ensure that e-waste is properly segregated, collected and is channelized to authorized dismantler or recycler. This indicator analyses the initiatives taken up by the local body for scientific disposal of e-waste.

Details required for supporting progress: Evaluation mechanism Marks Details of awareness activities on proper segregation of E –waste Awareness activities should be conducted regularly-preferably every month. Awareness activities on Stagewise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of e-waste collection proper segregation of E-1 25 and processing. waste If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be (Relative Marking) allotted for this indicator. Mechanism for Proper 2 25 Segregation of E-Waste

1.2.8 Rural: ODF Status



Open-defecation causes soil and water pollution. GoI has given utmost importance to make a behavioral change in the citizens/villagers and make India open-defecation free. This indicator examines whether the participants have given importance to make their area Open-defecation free.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Recent valid ODF, ODF+ certification from competent authority
- □ Valid certificate during MV 3.0 will be considered for evaluation.
- □ Assessment will be done based on ODF or ODF+ status.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluat	tion mechanism	Marks
1	ODF	30
2	ODF+	50





Air quality (Rural)

1,100



2. Air (Rural)



S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed	Marks
2.1	Air quality monitoring – Air quality monitoring – MoEF&CC recognized labs and NABL Accredited Labs	150
2.2	Reduction of Air Pollution	
2.2.1	Initiatives towards banning firecrackers	150
2.2.2	Agricultural waste management (stubble/open burning of the farm waste)	100
2.2.3	Gas connection	100
2.3	Effective implementation of EV Policy	
2.3.1	Effective implementation of EV Policy: Electric Vehicles	500
2.3.2	Number of EV Charging stations	100
	Total	1,100

2.1 GP more than 10,000 population : Air quality monitoring

Marks 150

Breathing clean air is fundamental to live a healthy life. However due to many reasons, the quality of air has been continuously deteriorating , impacting millions of people. This indicator aims to encourage local bodies to monitor the air quality of their own area and take initiatives to improve the same.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Air quality monitoring (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, SO₂ and NO_x) report from MoEF&CC/NABL accredited laboratories – for every month.
 - <u>24 hours continuous monitoring</u>
 - <u>Air Quality Index</u>
 - Monitoring should be taken at the most congested area
- □ Minimum gap of 1 month between two reports.
- Geotagged Photograph (size 1 to 2 MB) of continuous Ambient Air Quality
 - Monitoring Stations, and their location details.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

om	Eva	luation mechanism		Mark
	1.	Air quality monitoring repor MoEFCC recognized/NABL accredited labs (Monthly)	t from -	100
		 9-12 Reports or more 	100	
		 7-8 Reports 	75	
1:4		 6 Reports 	50	
lity		Less than 6 Reports	0	
for	2.	Number of Air Quality Moni stations, including visible pu display	toring Iblic	50

(Relative Marking)

2.1 GP less than 10,000 population : Air quality monitoring

Breathing clean air is fundamental to live a healthy life. However due to many reasons, the quality of air has been continuously deteriorating , impacting millions of people. This indicator aims to encourage local bodies to monitor the air quality of their own area and take initiatives to improve the same.

	_				
Details required for supporting progress: Air quality monitoring (PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , SO ₂ and NO _x) report from			Evaluation mechanism		Marks
 MoEF&CC/NABL accredited laboratories – <u>24 hours continuous monitoring</u> <u>Air Quality Index</u> Monitoring should be taken at the most congested area 		1.	Air quality monitoring report from - MoEFCC recognized/NABL accredited labs		150
 Minimum gap of 1 month is to be taken between two reports. Geotagged Photograph (size 1 to 2 MB) of continuous Ambient Air Quality 		-	 6 Reports during MV 3.0 	150	
Monitoring Stations, and location details of the same.		_	 4 Reports during MV 3.0¹ 	100	
this indicator.			 Below 4 Reports 	0	



Marks 150

2.2.1 Initiative towards banning of firecrackers



Firecrackers are burnt to commemorate different occasions / festivals. However, they have high quantity of carbon and sulphur, and release a range of toxic gases which are harmful to plants and animals both. This indicator aims to encourage local bodies to curb the use of firecrackers for the betterment of the environment.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Copy of notification -banning sale and use of firecracker by local authorities.
- Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of events indicating promotion of green festivals.
- Air Quality Monitoring Report- On the evening of the festival/ Next morning of the festival - from MoEF&CC/NABL accredited laboratories.
- □ National Air Quality Index: <u>https://app.cpcbccr.com/AQI India/</u>
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Εν	Marks		
1.	25		
	Yes	25	
-	No	0	
	Number of awareness		
2.	event/initiative taken up by	25	
3.	the evening of the festival-	50	
4.	50		
	0-100 (Good/Satisfactory)		

2.2.2 Rural: Agricultural waste management (stubble/open burning of the agricultural waste)

A large portion of crop residue is burnt 'on-farm' primarily to clean the field for sowing the next crop. Crop residue burning releases harmful gases such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of sulphur (SO_X), particulate matter and black carbon. This indicator aims to examine whether participants have taken efforts for agricultural waste management.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Copy of notification for banning of crop residue burning.
- Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) for awareness initiatives taken for agricultural waste management
- Formation of FPOs in Biomass collection, aggregation and pellet manufacturing
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eva	Marks				
1.	Ban on Crop resi	25			
	Yes 25				
$\left \right\rangle$	No				
2.	Number of awar taken for agricul management. (Relative Markin	50			
3.	Formation of FP collection, aggree manufacturing	25			



Marks 100

Using wood/cow dung cakes for cooking is a major cause of household air pollution in rural areas. Household air pollution causes non-communicable diseases such as stroke, ischemic heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and lung cancer. This indicator examines how the local body is focusing on increasing the number of gas connections (LPG and Biogas plants) in rural households.

			_		
De	Details required for supporting progress:		Evaluation mechanism		Marks
	Number of Households in the Local Body.			50	
	Percentage of Households having access to Gas- either LPG and/or Biogas (used for cooking purposes)-details in prescribed Excel workbook		% of Households with gas 1. connection before MV 3.		50
	Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of biogas/ LPG cylinders in use.			(Relative Marking)	
	If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.		2.	% of Households with new gas connection installed during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	50





2.2.3 Rural: Gas connection

2.3.1 Rural: Effective implementation of EV Policy

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

Details required for supporting progress:

- Detailed information from RTO
 - Numbers of registered EVs (Two-wheeler [2W], Three-wheeler [3W] and Four-wheeler [4W]), Public transportation (Buses) in local body area.
 - Number of EVs purchased by local body.
 - As two wheelers with a capacity of 250 watts do not require registration with the RTO, details of EV purchased from system selling such EVs will be considered.
- □ Number of vehicles in local body used for public transport.
- □ Number of EV vehicles used for public transport- Buses, Cabs, Taxis.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eva	Evaluation mechanism			
1.	EVs registered in local b MV 3.0 (Relative Markin	400		
	2W EV			
	3W EV	100		
	4W EV	100		
2.	% of EV Public Transport (Relative Marking)	100		
	4-5% or more	100		
	3-Less than 4%	75		
	2-Less than 3%	50		
	1-Less than 2%	25		
	Less than 1%	0		



Marks 500



2.3.2 EV Charging Stations



Marks 100

Transport is the major cause of air pollution. Being an inseparable part of the urban life, it can not be avoided. However, adoption of Electric Vehicles can curb the pollution level in the cities. One of the constraints in the adoption of EVs is the non-availability of the EV infrastructure. Therefore, it is important to converge efforts towards provisioning EV infrastructure. This indicator aims to analyze the efforts taken by local bodies to develop EV infrastructure by creating EV charging stations.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Location Details: Full address, Location of the EV Charging station on google map- in prescribed Excel Workbook.
- Geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) before and after creation of EV charging stations.
- □ Maharashtra EV Policy:

https://maitri.mahaonline.gov.in/PDF/EV%20Policy%20GR%202021 .pdf

If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluation mechanism			
1.	Number of EV cl stations (Relative Markin	50	
	Two Wheelers	25	
	Four Wheelers	25	
2.	% of charging sta renewable energ (Relative Markin	50	









Water - Jal

Water conservation(Rural)

1,300



3. Water(Rural)- 1,300





3.1 Water Source Conservation and Rejuvenation	300
3.2 Fresh water Consumption Monitoring & reduction	100
3.3 Rainwater harvesting & percolation	175
3.4 Well Rejuvenation	100
3.5 Drip Irrigation	200



3. Water(Rural) – 1,300





3. Water (Rural)



S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed	Marks
3.1	Water Resource Conservation and Rejuvenation	300
3.2	Fresh water consumption Monitoring & reduction	
	Water Budgeting and Auditing	100
3.3	Rainwater harvesting & percolation	
3.3.1	Rainwater harvesting in public buildings	150
3.3.2	Rainwater Percolation Pits	25
3.4	Well rejuvenation	100
3.5	Farmland under drip irrigation projects	200
3.6	Jal Jivan Mission	75
3.7	Reduction of water pollution during festivals	100
3.8	Promotion of eco-friendly idols during festivals	150
3.9	Wetland Conservation	100
	Total	1,300

3.1 Rural: Water Resource Conservation and Rejuvenation

Marks 300

Water is a precious resource that sustains life on earth. However, in the past few years, injudicious water consumption has put relenting stress on our water bodies. To mitigate this situation, Govt. of Maharashtra undertook water conservation through the flagship Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan. This indicator analyses how the local water resources (lakes, dams, rivers) are being conserved by the local bodies.

Details required for supporting progress:			Evaluation mechanism	
	Number of waterbodies rejuvenated by removing silt or through repair work during MV 3.0- details in prescribed Excel workbook. Number of new waterbodies created during MV 3.0.	1.	Number of waterbodies rejuvenated by removing silt or through repair work (Relative marking)	50
	on google map. Estimation of water storage capacity added for every project.	2.	Water storage capacity added through rejuvenation of existing waterbodies (<i>in m3</i>) (Relative Marking)	50
	 Details of CCT and Deep CCT projects- length of the projects (in Km) Copy of Measurement Book- for all works undertaken during MV 3.0 Details of catchment area treated (in Hectares) Physical and financial progress brief- Work Order and Completion Certificate for all activities undertaken during MV 3.0. Stage wise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this 	3	Number of new waterbodies created during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	50
		4	Water storage capacity added through creation of new waterbodies in MV 3.0 <i>(in m3)</i> (Relative Marking)	50
		5	CCT / Deep CCT projects implemented in MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	50
	indicator.	6	Catchment Area Treated (<i>in Ha</i>) through CCT/ Deep CCT projects implemented in MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	50



61

3.2 Rural: Water Budgeting and Auditing

Water budgeting is a method of quantifying the requirement and availability of water in a Gram Panchayat. It is prepared as part of the Village Action Plan for dissemination among the local community to improve the agriculture water-use efficiency by adopting micro-irrigation and/ or adopt cropping pattern suiting the agro-climatic zone. This enables local body to take steps towards water conservation in their area.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Amount of rainfall recorded by rainwater gauge: monthly logbook.
- □ Copy of Water budgeting report approved by the Gram Sabha.
- Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of Water budget displayed outside the gram panchayat office.
- Copy of Local Body's water supply system audit report- authorized by competent authority.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

	Eval	Marks	
	1.	20	
	2.	20	
	3.	20	
	4. Local Body's water supply system audit		20
5. Percer water		Percentage of recommendations implemented as per local body's water supply system audit	20



Marks 100



Rainwater Gauge Guideline :-

- हवामान खात्याने ठरविलेल्या विशिष्ट आकारमानाचे भांडे पावसात ठेवावे (आपण 1 लीटरच्या प्लॅस्टीक बाटलीच्या तोंडाकडील निमूळता भाग कापून बाटलीतच उलटा ठेवला तर असे भांडे तयार होईल).
- हे भांडे गावात कुठेही ठेवले तरी चालू शकते कारण गावामध्ये सर्वत्र साधारण तेवढाच पाऊस पडतो.
- त्या भांड्यामध्ये 24 तासामध्ये (किंवा काही ठराविक कालावधी वर) साचलेले पावसाचे पाणी मोजणे (आपण प्लास्टिकची बाटली वापरात असाल तर त्या बाटलीवर मोजपट्टीने ठराविक अंतरावर खुणा करणे आवश्यक आहे तसेच बाटलीच्या तळाला काही लहान दगड टाकून बाटली वजनदार होऊन स्थिर उभी राहू शकेल व बाटलीचा तळसुद्धा समान होऊ शकतो).
- या 24 तासामध्ये (किंवा ठराविक कालावधी नंतर) समजा 10 मिली मीटर उंची इतके पाणी भांड्यामध्ये (किंवा बाटलीमध्ये) साचले असेल तर गावात 10 मिली मीटर पाऊस पडला असे म्हणतात.
- जमिनीवर पडलेले पाणी इकडे तिकडे जाऊ न देता व जमिनीत मुरू न देता जसेच्या तसे पसरवले तर 10 मिली मीटर जाडीचा थर तयार होईल.



Rain gauge Images



PARTS OF A RAIN GAUGE

- FUNNEL
- CYLINDER
- COLLECTING BOTTLE
- OUTER CYLINDER







Rain gauge apparatus

Recycled rain gauge

Source: Google

3.3.1 Rainwater harvesting in public buildings

Marks

150

Rainwater harvesting is simple technique to collect and store rainwater that runs off from rooftops, parks, roads, open grounds etc. for groundwater recharge or later use. This indicator will analyze the initiatives by the local body to harvest rainwater.

Details required for supporting progress:			Εv	Evaluation mechanism		Marks
	List of public buildings with roottop rainwater harvesting projects in prescribed Excel worksheet. Location of the public buildings on google map where R.W.H. was done. Stage wise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) For this indicator, public buildings will refer to any commercial or non-commercial establishment except residential buildings. It will include- government buildings, educational buildings, shopping complexes, hospitals etc. Rainwater Harvested should be reported in m^3; 1m^3 = 1000L A Bainwater Harvesting system comprises of: (as defined by Jal Shakti Abhiyan)		1.	Percentage of Public Build with functioning Rainwate harvesting projects install during MV 2.0 and MV 3.0	lings er ed D	100
	 A system or catchment from where water is captured for storage; 			100%	100	
	 A system of pipes/ducts to carry the harvested water to the storage facility; Filter unit for removal of dirt that comes with rainwater; and 			75% - less than 100%	75	
	 Storage tank or ground water recharging structures. Rainwater Systems verified and certified by the local bodies will be considered for evaluation. Local Bodies to ensure: 	Π		50% - less than 75%	50	
				25% - less than 50%	25	
	 Functional Status of the RWH systems. Catchment area/ rooftop of the RWH systems. 			Less than 25%	0	
	 Leaking/Broken pipes should be avoided Availability of Percolation Points. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 		2.	Rainwater harvested duri Abhiyan period in m3 (Re Marking)	ng the lative	50

How to calculate Rainwater Harvested



The formula for calculating the amount of rainwater harvested annually is given as follows:

- If, Q = Amount of Rainwater which can be harvested in cubic meters,
 - M = Mean Annual Rainfall in mm,
 - A = Catchment area in square meters,

R = Runoff coefficient, losses due to unavoidable small leakages in the gutter downpipe system, or rainfalls that are too light to produce sufficient runoff, or a possible overflow of gutters in the case of an extreme downpour. Then,

Q (Amount of Rainwater which can be harvested in cubic meters) = M*A*R,

The Runoff coefficient varies with the type of rooftop material, the type of materials and their runoff coefficient are given below.

Туре	Runoff Coefficient
Galvanized iron sheet	>0.9
Corrugated Metal sheets	0.7-0.9
Tiles	0.8-0.9
Concrete	0.6-0.8
Brick Pavement	0.5-0.6
Rocky Natural Catchment	0.2-0.5
Soil with slope	0-0.3
Green Areas	0.05-0.1



Rainwater percolation is a simple technique to facilitate groundwater recharge through infiltration of the surface run off. This indicator evaluates the initiatives taken by the local bodies to ensure groundwater recharge though rainwater percolation pits.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Location of the percolation pits on google map.
- Percolation pits not connected to rainwater harvesting projects will be considered for evaluation.
- □ Work order/ MOU with NGO/Corporates for creation of percolation pits.
- □ Capacity of the project and project brief .(size 1 to 2 MB).
- Stage wise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB).
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.



Evaluation mechanism Marks Number of new 1. 25 percolation points created during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)


3.4 Well Rejuvenation



Marks

100

Wells have been a very important source of ground water since historic time. They played a critical role as a source of drinking water as well as a source of water for agricultural purposes. In urban areas, wells played a crucial role as a source of drinking water and a conduit for ground water recharge. Due to technology upgradation and urbanization, this traditional system got neglected, and many wells have dried up or have become a garbage dumping site. This indicator encourages the local bodies to revive their traditional wells and examines how efficiently the local bodies are doing it.

- □ Number of all wells in the local body: mapped and geotagged.
- □ Number of dysfunctional wells in the local body periphery.
- Number of projects taken up for rejuvenation/recharge
- □ Location of the project site on google map.
- □ Physical and financial progress brief
- Work order for the rejuvenation of wells and maintenance report to check the monthly water level changes.
- □ Stage wise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

	Eva	aluation mechanism	Marks
	1.	Mapping of all wells in the local body with geotagging.	20
	2.	Identification of dysfunctional wells.	20
	3.	Rejuvenation/Recharge of dysfunctional wells.	50
	4.	Monthly water level measurement	10



Well Rejuvenation



An unused or dysfunctional well is a well which is taken out of service for a variety of reasons:

- 1) The well may no longer provide enough water because of low water level.
- 2) The well may not have been properly maintained leading to water being stagnated (breeding ground of disease carrying vectors), littered and polluted.
- 3) The water is unfit for drinking and non-drinking purposes.

Some measures that are to be taken for rejuvenation of the wells:

1) Test the water quality of the wells for presence of harmful bacteria and virus every season.

2) Place a sieve or a mesh covering over the well to prevent litter from falling into the well.

- 3) Installation of fountains/ pumps/aerators to keep the water flowing and maintained.
- 4) For dirty wells, cleaning process like removing garbage and water treatment should be carried out.

3.5 Rural: Farmland under drip irrigation



Marks 200

Micro irrigation techniques not only help in water saving, but also in reducing fertilizer usage, labour expenses, other inputs and input costs, besides sustaining soil health. Micro- irrigation systems deliver water savings up to 40% over conventional flood irrigation methods, along with appreciable crop productivity and income enhancement. This indicator encourages the local bodies to bring more farmland under drip irrigation.

- □ Total farmland in the local body.
- Total farmland covered under drip irrigation/micro irrigation projects (in Hector) as certified by Taluka Krishi Adhikari.
- □ Physical and financial project brief.
- Details of beneficiary taken advantage of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana in prescribed Excel worksheet.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eval	Marks	
1.	Percentage of farmland covered under drip irrigation/micro irrigation projects. (Relative Marking)	100
2.	Percentage of farmland brought under drip irrigation during MV 3.0. (Relative Marking)	100

3.6 Rural: Jal Jivan Mission



75

Safe drinking water is essential to life and is a fundamental right of every citizen of the nation. However, many households lack access to piped water supply which may result in many health issues. This indicator examines the number of households that have access to piped water supply.

- □ Total number of households-details in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Number of households that have access to piped water supply
- Total number of schools and anganwadi centers-details in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Number of schools and anganwadi centers with piped water supply-details in prescribed Excel workbook
- □ Copy of JJM portal for the local body depicting the % of HH, schools and anganwadi centers with piped water supply.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evalua	Evaluation mechanism			
1.	 Percentage of households with piped water supply (Relative Marking) 			
2.	Percentage of schools and anganwadi centers with piped water supply (Relative Marking)	25		



3.7 Reduction of water pollution during festivals



Immersion of idols in water bodies like rivers, lakes, ponds, estuaries, open coastal beaches, wells etc., causes water pollution. It is therefore important that we celebrate festivals in environment-friendly manner viz. by protecting the environment and preventing pollution. This indicator will give an idea about the activities that have been taken by the local bodies to reduce water pollution due to idol immersion.

Details required for supporting progress:		Ev	Evaluation mechanism Ma		
	activities: street plays, promotion on social media, communication of guidelines to different housing societies and festival clubs, implementing a ban of idol immersion in traditional immersion water bodies.	1.	Promotion of eco-friendly immersion (Relative Marking)	20	
	Total number and locations of artificial immersion spots created- in prescribed Excel format. Link to Social Media posts- promotion of eco-friendly activities.	2.	No. of artificial immersion spots created (Relative Marking)	50	
 Detailed report on collection, segregation, transport and processing of worship material before and after the immersion. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 	3.	Collection, segregation transport and processing of worship material pre and post immersion	30		





Guidelines for Photographs submitted for IEC/Promotional Activities:

- 1. All Photographs submitted for IEC/Awareness activities should be geotagged with the date on which the activity took place.
- 2. For every event, at least one photograph should be clicked with an angle that clearly showcases the backdrop/banner of the event.
- 3. The backdrop should have Event title . For example , for an awareness activity to encourage ecofriendly immersion, the backdrop should read –" Promotion of Eco-friendly immersion of idols"
- 4. The backdrop must have Majhi Vasundhara logo/name.
- 5. The picture must showcase participants of the event.









3.8 Promotion of eco-friendly idols during festivals



Traditionally, clay was used to make idols with natural colors. However, now a days, Plaster of Paris, toxic dyes, plastic and thermocol is used. These materials are not only non-biodegradable but also toxic in nature. For this indicator local bodies will be evaluated based on the number of activities they conducted for the promotion of eco-friendly idols.

- **D** Total number of promotional activities- details in prescribed Excel format.
- Link to Social Media posts- promotion of eco-friendly activities.
- Details of Ecofriendly idols worshiped in the prescribed Excel format.
- Total number of idols (Community and individual) worshiped.
- □ Total number of eco-friendly idols worshiped.
- Geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of promotional activities.
- Promotional activities in the form of drives must have backdrop of Majhi Vasundhara with date and place of the event.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluation mechanism		Marks	
		Community	Individual
1.	No. of promotional activity done (Relative Marking)	5	0
2.	Percentage of eco-friendly idols worshipped (Relative Marking)	50	50







3.9 Wetland Conservation



Wetlands are vital part of the hydrological cycle. They provide diverse ecosystem services, from habitat provision to pollutant removal, floodwater storage, and microclimate regulation. This indicator determines the initiatives taken up by local bodies to conserve wetlands.

- Geotagged photos of the wetland.
- Copy of the Brief document of wetland as per NCPA (National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems) guidelines- verified by the State Wetland Authority.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.
- For more info: https://moef.gov.in/wpcontent/uploads/2020/01/final-version-and-printed-wetlandguidelines-rules-2017-03.01.20

Eva	aluation mechanism	Marks
1.	Preparation of Brief Document	100



4. Energy(Rural) – 1,200







4.1 Promotion of use of renewable energy sources

200

4.2 Adoption of Low Carbon Electricity

1,000

4. Energy (Rural)



S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed	Marks
4.1	Promotional and awareness generation activities to encourage use of renewable energy sources	200
4.2	Adoption of Low Carbon Electricity	
4.2.1	LED Streetlights	100
4.2.2	Solar installation on public and private buildings/facilities	300
4.2.3	Bio-gas plants as a source of renewable energy	200
4.2.4	Solar Pumps	200
4.2.5	Solar Water Heater	200
	Total	1,200



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

Conventional sources of energy like coal, fossil fuels etc. are non-replenishable and cause pollution on combustion. On the other hand, renewable energy is derived from natural sources and causes less harm to the environment. Therefore, use of renewable energy should be promoted for the environmental betterment. Through this indicator, local bodies will be evaluated based on the awareness activities organized by them to promote the use of renewable energy.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Number of public awareness activities taken up- quarter wise details in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Quarterly Citizen participation details in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Awareness activities organized, as per the guidelines issued by the MV Directorate will be considered for evaluation.
 - (Guidelines are attached on the next slide for reference)
- Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of events- quarter-wise
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluation mechanism		Marks
1.	Number of awareness events organized to promote Renewable energy during:	200
	First Quarter of the Abhiyan Period (Relative Marking)	50
	Second Quarter of the Abhiyan Period (Relative Marking)	50
	Third Quarter of the Abhiyan Period (Relative Marking)	50
	Fourth Quarter of the Abhiyan Period (Relative Marking)	50



Marks

200





Guidelines for Photographs submitted for IEC/Promotional Activities:

- 1. All Photographs submitted for IEC/Awareness activities should be geotagged along with the date on which the activity took place.
- 2. For every event, at least one photograph should be clicked with an angle that clearly showcases the backdrop/banner of the event.
- 3. The backdrop should have Event title . For example , for an awareness activity to encourage the use of renewable energy, the backdrop should read –" Promotion of use of renewable energy sources"
- 4. The backdrop must have Majhi Vasundhara logo/name.
- 5. The picture must showcase participants of the event.

4.2.1 LED Streetlights



Marks 100

Installing LED bulb streetlights instead of HPS bulbs/similar counterparts, will not only conserve energy but also lower the carbon footprint of the local body. In this indicator, local bodies will be evaluated based on their initiative to convert all streetlights into LED lights.

Details required for supporting progress: Evaluation mechanism Marks Number of streetlights in the local body. Number of LED streetlights in the local body Energy saving report due to the change in the lights; such as before and after electricity bills. Physical and financial progress brief Percentage of LED Before & after photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) Streetlights in the local 100 1. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be body. allotted for this indicator.



4.2.2 Solar installation on public and private buildings

Marks 300_

Increasing usage of solar energy results in significant energy conservation and protects the user from fluctuations in the electricity cost. Through this indicator, the local bodies will be evaluated based on the cumulative capacity of solar installations during MV 3.0

Deta	ils required for supporting progress: Number of public and private buildings • with solar rooftop • solar installation in building complexes	Evalı	uation mechanism	Marks
	For this indicator, private buildings will refer to any residential and commercial building whereas public building refers to government buildings, educational establishments etc. Total capacity of solar installations (in kW) during MV 3.0. Energy saving report due to installation of solar rooftop/ solar installation in building complexes, such as before and after electricity bills. Copy of Commissioning Certificate for all solar installations. Physical and financial progress brief Before & after geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.	1.	Total capacity of solar installations (in kW) during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	300







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

gas utility to reduce their dependence on conventional energy sources.

(- inclusive of biogas plants installed plants in prescribed Excel workbook.

- Location of biogas plants on goog submitted if available.
- Physical and financial progress bi

Details required for supporting progress:

- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1
- If the documents provided are no for this indicator.

Biogas is a clean energy source mostly used in rural areas. It improves the ambient air quality and avoids green

house gas emissions, all while utilizing waste as fuel. In this indicator, local bodies will be evaluated basis their Bio-

(Relative iviarking)

Number of biogas plant installed and in working condition during MV 3.0. Total capacity of functional biogas plants installed in the local body inclusive of biogas plants installed before MV 3.0)- breakdown for all biogas ints in prescribed Excel workbook. Location of biogas plants on google maps. Geo-tagged maps can be submitted if available. Physical and financial progress brief Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of biogas plants. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.		Evaluation mechanism		
		Number of biogas plants in working condition installed during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	100	
		Total capacity of the biogas plant installed in the Local body (m3/day)- including biogas plants installed before MV 3.0	100	



Marks 200







4.2.4 Rural: Solar Pumps

Solar pump minimizes the dependence on electricity or diesel, with no recurring cost of electricity or fuel. This indicator encourages rural local bodies to increase use of solar pumps in their area.

Details required for supporting progress: Evaluation mechanism Marks Number of solar pump installed – before MV 3.0 and during the MV 3.0 period- details in prescribed Excel workbook. Physical and financial progress brief. number Total of solar Only the pumps in working condition will be considered for pumps installed in individual 100 1. evaluation. or community areas before MV 3.0 (Relative Marking) Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of solar pumps in working condition. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be Number of new solar pump installed in individual and allotted for this indicator. 2. 100 community areas during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)



Marks 200









4.2.5: Solar Water Heaters

R.



Solar Water Heaters have immense potential to reduce electricity consumption and consequently, emissions reduction. It is being increasingly recognized as an appliance that can help in reducing dependence on grid and reducing diesel/gas consumption. Through this indicator, we will assess the capacity of water heaters installed in the local body.

- Total number of solar water heaters installed in the local body- in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Total capacity Total Liters per day (LPD) of all solar water heaters installed in public/private buildings.
- □ Location of installation on google map.
- □ Physical and Financial Brief.
- Geotagged photograph of buildings where solar water heaters are installed.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.





5. Akash – 1,950





	5.1 #E-Pledge Registration and Compliance	400
	5.2 Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara by conducting awareness events	100
	5.3 Organizing local Competition/Spardha to promote Majhi Vasundhara	100
)	5.4 Paryawaran Doot	100
	5.5 Social Media posts for Majhi Vasundhara awareness campaigns	200

	5. Akash – 1,950	
SOL:	5.6 Promulgating Majhi Vasundhara principles in public areas	500
NO.	5.7 Youth Participation in Majhi Vasundhara initiatives	100
Sector Sector	5.8Alternate Funding Channels – through CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) , community	200
ROLE	5.9 Integration of Majhi Vasundhara's Principles	200
RODUCE	5.10 Majhi Vasundhara initiatives	50





Sr. no.	2022-23 Action points proposed	Marks
5.1	E-Pledge Registration and Compliance	400
5.2	Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara by conducting awareness events	100
5.3	Organizing local Competition/Spardha to promote Majhi Vasundhara	100
5.4	Paryawaran Doot	100
5.5	Social Media posts for Majhi Vasundhara awareness campaigns	200
5.6	 Promulgating Majhi Vasundhara principles in public areas in the form of: MV Pathways with solar lights, road-side plantation MV Fountain to indicate water reuse 	500
5.7	Youth Participation in Majhi Vasundhara initiatives	100
5.8	Alternate Funding Channels – through CSR(Corporate Social Responsibility), community participation etc.	200
5.9	Integration with Majhi Vasundhara's Principles	200
5.10	Majhi Vasundhara Innovation initiatives	50
	Total	1,950

5.1. E-Pledge Registration and Compliance

Majhi Vasundhara #E-Pledge is an initiative of Environment and Climate Change Department, GoM, to motivate every citizen to uptake environment friendly pledges towards adopting a sustainable lifestyle. This indicator will evaluate the local body based on the number of #E-pledges registered and complied by their citizens during MV 3.0.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Number of #Epledges taken by individuals and groups in the respective local body -along with #E-Pledge compliance as on MV #E-Pledge portal: <u>https://majhivasundhara.in/en/majhi-</u> vasundhara-pledge
- Additional 100 marks will be given to top 3 performers for all quarters- basis the number of e-pledge taken and upkeep during that quarter.





Marks 400

Ma

5.2 Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara by conducting awareness events

Marks 100_

Active participation in different climate change mitigation initiatives in a timely and innovative manner is one of the objectives of Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan. The local bodies will be evaluated based on the promotional events conducted by them to increase citizen awareness about the objectives of Majhi Vasundhara.

Evaluation mechanism Marks **Details required for supporting progress:** □ Number of events/activities conducted by the local body (along with participant Number of events/activities conducted by the 100 1. local body and number of participants with details) with Private companies /NGO's/ Corporates Private companies /NGO's/ Corporates ٠ Educational institutions Educational institutions The societies/residence welfare The societies/residence welfare associations/citizen groups/citizen clubs associations/citizen groups/citizen clubs Every month at least one event/activity should be conducted on Environment During first quarter MV 3.0 (Relative 25 Day-list of environment days attached in succeeding slides. Marking) Details of the awareness events conducted by the local body in prescribed Excel During second quarter MV 3.0 25 workbook- quarterly. (Relative Marking) Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the awareness events During third guarter MV 3.0(Relative 25 Link of social media post of the awareness events in Excel Worksheet. . Marking) If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for During fourth quarter MV 3.0 25 (Relative Marking) this indicator.

List of Environment Days



Date	Environment Day
February	
February 2	World Wetlands Day
February 27	International Polar Bear Day
February 28	National Science Day
March	
March 3	World Wildlife Day
March 14	International Day of Action for Rivers
March 20	World Sparrow Day
March 21	World Forestry Day, World Planting Day, World Wood Day
March 22	World Water & Sanitation Day
March 23	World Meteorological Day, World Resources Day
April	
April 7	World Health Day
April 10	World Atmosphere Day
April 18	World Heritage Day
April 22	World Earth Day
Мау	
May 3	International Energy Day
May 8	World Migratory Bird Day
May 11	National Technology Day
May 14	Endemic Bird Day
May 22	World Biodiversity Day
May 23	World Turtle Day
June	
June 5	World Environment Day
June 8	World Ocean Day
June 9	Coral Triangle Day
June 15	Global Wind Day
June 17	World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought

List of Environment Day



Date	Environment Day			
July				
July 1 – July 7	Van Mahotsav Saptah			
S ylut	World Seabird Day			
July 11	World Population Day			
July 26	International Mangrove Day			
July 29	International Tiger Day			
August				
August 10	World Lion Day			
August 12	World Elephant Day			
August 22	Honeybee Day			
September				
September 8	World Cleanup Day			
September 16	World Ozone Day			
September 18	World Water Monitoring Day			
September 21	Zero Emissions Day			
September 26	World Environmental Health Day			
October	October			
October 1 – Oct 7	Wildlife Week			
October 3	World Nature Day, World Habitat Day			
October 4	World Animal Day			
October 6	World Wildlife Day			
October 24	International Day of Climate Action			
November				
November 6	International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict			
November 12	World Birds Day			
November 14	r 14 World Energy Conservation Day			
December				
December 5	World Soil Day			
December 11	International Mountain Day			
December 14	National Energy Conservation Day			

5.3 Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara by organising local competitions/Spardha



To encourage active citizen participation in different climate change mitigation initiatives in a timely manner, local bodies should organize competitions / Spardha that focuses on participation from all citizen groups. The indicator will analyze the number of Competition/Spardha organized by the local body to promote Majhi Vasundhara.

- □ The following details in prescribed Excel workbook:
 - Details of the Competitions/Spardha conducted.
 - Number of the participants
 - Outcome of the Competition/Spardha
 - Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of Competition/Spardha
- □ Link-social media post of MV Competitions/Spardha.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eva	Marks		
1.	Number of Competitions/Spardha conducted by the local body during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)		100
	First Quarter	25	
	Second Quarter	25	
	Third Quarter	25	
	Fourth Quarter	25	





5.4 Paryawaran Doot



Paryawaran Doot are people doing exemplary work towards environment conservation. To achieve the broader objectives of Majhi Vasundhara, local bodies should conduct events in collaboration with Paryawaran Doot. The indicator analyzes the performance of the local body basis the number of Paryawaran Doot identified by them and their quarterly performance to promote Majhi Vasundhara.

Details required for supporting progress:		Evaluation mechanism		Marks
 The following details in prescribed Excel workbook: Identification of Paryawaran Doot as an outcome of the 	1.	Number of Paryawaran I (Relative Marking)	Doot identified	40
 Competition/Spardha Number of events conducted by Paryawaran doot Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of Competition/Spardha 		Number of events conducted by the localbody with Paryawaran doot (Relative Marking)		60
If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be alletted for this indicator.		First Quarter	15	
allotted for this indicator.		Second Quarter	15	
		Third Quarter	15	
		Fourth Quarter	15	

5.5 Social Media posts for Majhi Vasundhara awareness campaigns

The power of Social Media can be leveraged to connect the citizens with Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan. In this indicator, local bodies will be analyzed basis the number and the overall engagement of #MajhiVasundhara, #E-Pledge posts on their social media page.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Number of posts on local bodies social media pages (posts could be about MV success stories, Competitions, MV events etc.) with #majhivasundhara and #Epledge on the following platforms:
 - Facebook
 - Twitter
 - Instagram
- □ Link of the social media post in the prescribed Excel workbook with the following details (data should be submitted as on 31st March 2023):
 - Like
 - Share
 - Comments

1.	Number of posts on social media page of local body with #majhivasundhara and #Epledge (Relative Marking)	10
2.	Number of Like, Comment & Share on the Social media post (Relative Marking)	10

Evaluation mechanism



Marks

Marks

200

5.6 Promulgating Majhi Vasundhara principles in public areas

Marks 500

Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan focuses on identifying potential action points under the five elements of nature (Panchamahabhuta) for the betterment of the environment. Promulgation of these five principles (Bhoomi, Vayu, Jal, Agni and Akash) in public amenities will generate awareness amongst citizens and encourage active citizen participation in the Abhiyan.

 Details required for supporting the progress: Number and details of each spot (minimum 5) created which promulgate MV principles. For example 	Evaluation mechanism	Marks
 MV Pathways with solar lights, road-side plantation MV Fountain to indicate water reuse Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the spots created. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 	 Number of spots developed with focus on Majhi Vasundhara Principles during MV 3.0 100 marks will be allocated for each spot developed. If five or more spots are developed, full marks will be awarded. 	500







5.7 Youth Participation in Majhi Vasundhara initiatives

Active youth participation in environment conservation and restoration activities is necessary as it instills a fundamental understanding of importance of such initiatives in their young minds. This indicator will evaluate local bodies basis the Majhi Vasundhara related initiatives undertaken with young participants.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Total number of youth volunteers who participated in MV related initiatives in the respective local body.
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the activity.
- □ Link of social media post for activities undertaken.
- Youth groups should comprise of 50% representation of girls from the age group between 15-29 .The group can have minimum 5 members and maximum 20 members only.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.



Marks

100

Ev	valuation mechanism	Marks
1.	Number of events conducted by local body which involved participation of youth /youth groups (Relative Marking)	100
5.8 Alternate Funding Channels – through CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), community participation etc.

Initiatives under Majhi Vasundhara utilize funds converged from various sources. This indicator identifies the number of Majhi Vasundhara initiatives that have been funded through Alternate Funding Channels like community participation, Corporate Social Responsibility etc.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Total number of projects funded through alternate funding channels in the respective local body.
- Projects that follow the lines of Majhi Vasundhara principles will be considered for evaluation.
- □ Copy of Fund transfer, receipts, financial proof of CSR amount allocated.
- Copy of workorder.
- □ Certification from CSR implementation body regarding work completion.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluation mechanism		Marks
1.	Number of Majhi Vasundhara initiatives funded through alternate funding channels. (Relative Marking)	100
2.	Amount of money leveraged through Alternative Funding channels (Relative Marking)	100



Marks

200

5.9 Integration with Majhi Vasundhara's Principles

Every local body has its own environmental challenges as a result of its geographical location, availability of resources, demographic profile and socio-economic conditions. This indicator aims to encourage the local bodies to identify the environmental issue faced by them like challenges pertaining to water treatment, waste management, reclamation of legacy waste, etc. and create a roadmap to resolve it.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Time –bound public commitment made by local body, based on the principles of Majhi Vasundhara like:
 - Zero Discharge of Wastewater by 2025
 - Achieving 33% Green land cover by 2030
- The commitment should be made on a public platform and should be published on the local body's website.
- Local Body will attach implementation plan and framework to achieve the public commitment.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.



200

Eval	uation mechanism		Marks
1.	Assessment will be based public commitment made local body for any Majhi Vasundhara related initiat	on the by the tive	100
2.	Status of Implementation Plan/ Framework to achieve the commitment		100
	Preparation of DPR	50	
9	DPR Prepared and approved by competent authority	100	





Indicative list of Pledges for integration of Majhi Vasundhara Principles



- 1) The local body will achieve 33% green/tree cover by the year
- 2) The local body will ensure there is 100% gas connection in all the households by the year......
- 3) 10% new vehicle purchased by the local body will be an Electric vehicle by 2025 or earlier.
- 4) The local body will achieve 100% water metering by the year....
- 5) The local body will achieve 100% rainwater harvesting in all public buildings by the year.....
- 6) The local body will replace all streetlights with LED/Solar lights by the year......
- 7) The local body will ensure zero discharge of wastewater by the year....
- 8) The local body will ensure 100% waste segregation by the year
- 9) The local body will create its GHG inventory by the year
- 10) The local body will reclaim all legacy waste dumpsites by the year
- 11) The local body will have 100% functional tap connections by the year.....
- 12) The local body will have 100% farmland under drip irrigation by the year.....

5.10 Majhi Vasundhara Innovation initiatives

Marks 50

This indicator aims to understand if the local bodies have implemented any innovative ideas to better implement the indicators mentioned in the toolkit or apart from the toolkit, to tackle any challenges related to environment. For this indicator, the local bodies will be evaluated on the basis of the innovation submitted via MV innovation form on the MV portal.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Screenshot of the acknowledgement after submission of the Majhi Vasundhara-innovation form.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

<u>Note</u>: The innovation could be of any nature and not just technical. Social Innovations that support the overall objectives of Majhi Vasundhara can also be submitted.

Eva	luation mechanism	Marks
1.	Submission of MV- Innovation form on the MV portal	50



Upkeep of MV1 and MV2



Marks

200

6. Upkeep of Majhi Vasundhara 1.0 and Majhi Vasundhara 2.0

Upkeep will evaluate local bodies for the efforts taken by them to upkeep their efforts towards sustenance of work done during MV 1.0 and MV 2.0 cumulatively.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Data submission as per prescribed format by the department (Excel Workbook)
- □ The data submitted during MV 1.0 and MV 2.0 must be submitted again for comparison.
- □ Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) from MV 1.0 , MV2.0 and current photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)



Upkeep: Number of trees survived from MV 1.0 and MV 2.0 cumulatively

Marks 200

Ensuring tree survival after plantation is crucial to restore and protect nature. In this indicator, the local body will be evaluated basis the efforts taken by them to take care of the trees planted during MV 1.0 and MV 2.0.

 Details for supporting progress: Number of trees planted and survived during MV 1.0 and MV 2.0. Location Details: Full address clocation of the project on google map on 	Evaluation mechanism	Marks
 Decation Dectails. Fun address, Edeation of the project on google map on prescribed excel format. Geotagged photographs of now and before. 	Percentage of trees survived from MV 1.0 and 2.0	200
Only trees planted and survived from MV1.0 and MV 2.0 will be considered here.	80% or more	200
If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.	50% to less than 80%	100
	Less than 50%	0



Marks Distribution



Total potential to score (for PRIs):7500



Schemes/legislations for assistance



1. Bhumi (Rural)



S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name		
1.1 Gree	n cover and biodiversity			
1.1.1	Trees planted and survived during MV 3.0	 National Mission for Green India /Green India Mission – Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India Vanmahotsav - Plantation by Maharashtra Forest Department, Govt. of Maharashtra 		
1.1.2	Tree Census with geo-tagging – Preparation and Publication			
1.1.3	Creation of Nursery (to ensure all trees planted are minimum 6 feet tall)			
1.1.4	Newly created green areas and their maintenance			
1.1.5	People's Bio-diversity Register preparation and documentation	 Biological Diversity Act, 2002 Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 NGT Order: Chandra Bhal Singh vs the Union of India 		
1.1.6	Soil as Carbon sink			



1. Bhumi (Rural)



S/N 1.2 Solid	Action points	Scheme/legislation name
1.2.1	Solid waste Management- segregation at source and collection	• Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 (Rural), Department of Drinking Wate and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti
1.2.2	Wet waste processing	• Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 (Rural), Department of Drinking Wate and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti
1.2.3	Dry waste Processing/ Disposal	Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 (Rural), Department of Drinking Wate and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti
1.2.4	Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste	Guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste, CPCB
1.2.5	Plastic waste Management (Ban on Single Use Plastic)	 Notification on Ban on identified Single Use Plastic Items from 1st July 2022, Govt. of India: G.S.R. 571 (E) dated 12th August 2021 Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural), Department of Drinking Water ar Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (MUSTH&S) Notification, 2018
1.2.6	Bio-medical waste management	Biomedical Waste Management Rules (2016).
1.2.7	E-waste management	E-Waste (Management) Amendment Rules (2018)
1.2.8	ODF Status	Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 (Rural), Department of Drinking Wate and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti



2. Air (Rural)



S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name
2.1	GP< 10,000 : Air quality monitoring – MoEF&CC recognized labs and NABL Accredited Labs	
2.2.1	Initiative towards banning of firecrackers	
2.2.2	Agricultural waste management (stubble/open burning of the agricultural waste)	 National Policy for Management of Crop Residues DONo.11/86/2017-Th.II (Pt.V), Ministry of Power National Mission on Use of Biomass in Coal based thermal Power Plants (SAMARTH), Mission of Power (MoP) Revised Policy for Biomass Utilization for power generation Through Co-firing in Coal based Power Plants, MoP
2.2.3	Gas connection	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
2.3.1	Effective implementation of EV Policy	 Maharashtra EV Policy, 2021, Govt. of Maharashtra Government Resolution No.: MSEVP-2021/CR 25/TC 4, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Maharashtra
2.3.2	EV Charging stations	 Maharashtra EV Policy, 2021, Govt. of Maharashtra Government Resolution No.: MSEVP-2021/CR 25/TC 4, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Maharashtra

3. Water (Rural)



117

S/N	Action points		Scheme/legislation name
3.1	Water Resource conservation and Rejuvenation	•	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme under Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. AMRUT 2.0, launched in October, 2021. Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water bodies under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Har Khet ko Pani, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. Jal Yukt Shivar Abhiyan, Govt. of Maharashtra AMRUT Sarovar, Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Catch the Rain, 2022 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS).Ministry
			Of Rural Development, Government Of India
3.2	Water Budgeting and Auditing	•	Government of Maharashtra, Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Circular no. RWS 1004/ CR 24/WS-07 Date: 25 May 2004 Central Water Commission – Draft general guidelines for water audit and water conservation (2017)
3.3.2	Rainwater Harvesting in Public Buildings	•	Catch the Rain: Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Ministry of Jal shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
3.3.2	Rainwater percolation pits.		
3.4	Well Rejuvenation		
3.5	Farmland under drip irrigation	•	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – Central scheme on micro irrigation, National Mission on Micro Irrigation, Department of Agriculture, Govt. of India.
3.6	Jal Jeevan Mission	•	Jal Jeevan Mission, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jalshakti
3.7	Reduction of water pollution during festivals	•	Revised Guidelines For Idol Immersion, May 2020, CPCB
3.8	Promotion of eco-friendly idols during festivals	•	Revised Guidelines For Idol Immersion, May 2020, CPCB
3.9	Wetland Conservation	•	Wetlands conservation and management rules 2017, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) Guidelines for implementing Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)



4. Energy (Rural)



S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name
4.1	Promotional and awareness generation activities to encourage use of renewable energy sources	
4.2.1	LED Streetlights	• Street Lighting National Program, Energy Efficiency Services Limited, JV of PSUs under Ministry of Power, Govt. of India
4.2.2	Solar installation on public and private buildings	• Grid connected Rooftop Solar Program, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India.
4.2.3	Bio-gas plants as a source of renewable energy	 National Biogas and Fertilizer Management Program New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP), Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India
4.2.4	Solar pumps	 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyaan(PM KUSUM), Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India
4.2.5	Solar Water Heater	



Awards



State Level Awards















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











Division Level Awards

Awards to Participants Local Bodies (Division Level)





Awards to Participants Local Bodies (Division Level)



Other than State level winners





Awards to Collectors and ZP CEOs





Awards 2022-23



State Level Awards - Category	Number
Local Bodies (40)	
Amrut Cities: 10 Lakh+ population	3
Amrut Cities: 3-10 Lakh population	3
Amrut Cities: 3 Lakh population	3
Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat: 1lakh-50K population	3
Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat: 50K-25K population	3
Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat: 25K-15K population	3
Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat: Less than 15K population	3
Gram Panchayat: 10K+ population	3
Gram Panchayat: 10K-5K population	3
Gram Panchayat: 5K-2.5K population	3
Gram Panchayat: Less than 2.5K population	3
Highest Performance in Bhoomi Thematic Area	11
Divisional & District level officers (12)	
Divisional Commissioner	2
District Collector	3
ZP CEO	3
Total	52



Awards 2022-23



Division Level Awards - Category	Number
Local Bodies (30)	
Amrut	6
Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat: 1 lakh-50K population	6
Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat: 50K-25K population	6
Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat: 25K-15K population	6
Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat: Less than 15K population	6
Gram Panchayat: 10K+ Population	6
Gram Panchayat: 10K-5K Population	6
Gram Panchayat: 5K-2.5K Population	6
Gram Panchayat: Less than 2.5K Population	6
Divisional & District level officers (12)	
Best Collector	6
Best ZP CEO	6
Total	66





Thank you



Annexure



Guidelines on Geotagged Photos



The following details need to be present on the geotagged photograph for the photo to be considered valid:

- 1. ULB/GP's name.
- 2. District's name.
- 3. Longitude and Latitude.
- 4. Date, Day and Time.





Guidelines on how to put a google link in MIS









माझी वसुंधरा अभियान

पर्यावरण व वातावरणीय बदल विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन

Annexure 1

Majhi Vasundhara 3.0

Toolkit-Urban 2022-23





- A unique integrated first ever exercise by Environment and Climate Change
 Department, Government of Maharashtra for urban and rural areas- to identify
 and implement focused and scalable measures towards preservation and
 restoration of natural ecosystems and to encourage active citizen participation in
 different Climate Action initiatives.
- The campaign is structured to focus on three important pillars of Climate Action Carbon Sequestration, Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and promoting Green
 Lifestyle among citizens.





3

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Timeline





Timeline

	Activities	Dates
1 st April 2022 - 31 st March 2023	Abhiyaan period	1 st April 2022 – 31 st March 2023
	Work done status	
	Registration of local body	15 th June - 15 th August 2022
	Final cumulative work done MIS submission	1 st April - 15 th April 2023
1st April 2023 - 31 st	Performance evaluation based on	
May 2023	Desktop assessment as per the toolkit	6 th - 30 th April 2023
	Direct Observation by Third Party Agency Citizen Feedback	1 st - 20 th May 2023
5 th June 2023	Award Distribution	



Data Collection Mechanism





Data Collection Mechanism

- □ The ULB/PRI will register to participate in the Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan 3.0 through the Majhi Vasundhara MIS portal : <u>https://abhiyanmis.majhivasundhara.in/</u>
- The ULB / PRI shall carry out various activities during the Abhiyan period and keep all the necessary details for submission on the MIS Portal.
- The ULB/PRI will submit their performance/activity details in the MIS as prescribed in the toolkit.
- MIS link will be uploaded on Majhi Vasundhara Website: <u>https://majhivasundhara.in</u>
- The responsibility of accurate, reliable and verifiable information on MV portal shall be that of the administrative head of the local body.

<u>Note:</u> The ULB/PRI should preserve original copies of all the documents. Department can ask for resubmission of relevant documents.



Points to remember





Points to remember

- All measures taken up during the Majhi Vasundhara 3.0 Abhiyan period (<u>1st April</u> <u>2022 - 31st March 2023</u>) will be considered for evaluation.
- Details must be provided in format/templates prescribed by the Majhi Vasundhara Mission Directorate. Formats/Templates will be available on MIS for download.
- □ For any indicator, if the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google links are invalid, no marks will be allotted for the same.
- Data reported on MIS will be evaluated by third party for desktop assessment and subsequently during field assessment.
- Methodology for third party evaluation will be announced in due course by the Majhi Vasundhara Mission Directorate.

Proposed Verticals MV 3.0

The ULBs will compete in their own vertical









Initial Data Collection

ULB Profile

Name & Type of the Local Body (Urban Local Body)

Area of the local body

Population

Number of household in the ULB

Details of the Administrative head (Name, Contact Details)

Details of BDO (Name, Contact Details)

Details of the Nodal officer (Name, Designation, Contact Details)

Note: The population reported should be as per 2011 census.



Thematic areas





Indicators





1.1 Green cover and biodiversity (Urban)



S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed	Marks
1.1.1	Trees planted and survived during MV 3.0	300
1.1.2	Tree Census with geo-tagging – Preparation and Publication	100
1.1.3	The Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees Act 1975 - Implementation	150
1.1.4	Creation of Nursery (to ensure all trees planted are minimum 6 feet high)	100
1.1.5	Newly created green areas and their maintenance	100
1.1.6	Tree Plan : A plan to achieve minimum 33% green cover	200
1.1.7	People's Bio-diversity Register preparation and documentation	100
1.1.8	Soil as Carbon sink	100
	Total	1,150

REAL

1.1.1 Trees planted & survived during MV 3.0

Marks 300

Tree Plantation is crucial for conservation and restoration of the natural ecosystem. This indicator analyses the number of trees planted and cared for by the participant during MV 3.0.

De D	tails required for supporting progress: Number of trees planted and survived (inclusive of indigenous trees).	Ev	aluation mechanism	Marks	
	Location Details: Complete address, location of the project on google map in prescribed excel workbook. <u>For plantations on plot</u> : Green areas developed in sqm. <u>For roadside plantation</u> : Length of roadside plantation in m. Work order of the plantation activity. Financial brief of the plantation activity: all payments including final payment receipts.	1.	Total number of trees planted and survived during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	200	
	 In case, the plantation activity was supported under CSR- copy of acknowledgement slip Maintenance plan for next 1-2 years. Stage wise geo-tagged photographs. More details are attached in guidelines. Before plantation drive (size 1 to 2 MB) During the plantation drive (size 1 to 2 MB) During last two months of MV 3.0. (size 1 to 2 MB)- If the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google link is invalid, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 	2.	Out of total trees planted and survived during MV 3.0- number of indigenous trees planted and survived (Relative Marking)	100	

Indicative list of indigenous trees



Southern Tropical Semi-Evergreen

trees

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

Southern Tropical Moist

Deciduous tress

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

Southern Tropical Thorn

trees

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

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

Guidelines for Geotagging of Trees



- Guidelines to geotag photos of trees planted and survived during MV 3.0:
 - Open play store, search for geo-tagging apps, download and install any geo-tagging app from the list.
 - Open the google app and click photos (1-2 MB) of trees planted before/during/after plantation from the same angle.
 - Save the clicked geo-tagged photographs in a folder.
- Stage-wise geotagged pictures of every location should be uploaded in a .pdf format. A snippet of sample report is attached on the next page for your reference.
- All Geotagged photographs should have the following components, for it be considered valid:
 - □ Latitude & Longitude
 - Date
 - Name of the local body
 - Address
- The template can also be downloaded from the Majhi Vasundhara Website/MIS.







The sample PDF file to showcase trees planted is shown below. The following details need to be present on the geotagged photograph for it to be considered valid:

- 1) ULB/GP's name and code; 2) Location of the plot(s); 3) Longitude and Latitude;
- 4) Date, Day, and Time; 5) Photo clicked at the same angle



Snippet of sample Report for Indicator: 1.1.1: Trees planted and survived during MV 3.0



The images are for illustrative purpose only

Malangi

Longitude 75.00340 Elevation 567,000 mi Accuracy 14.970 Time, 0911.002508.47 Note tames and polyment

Malangi

attrude 19.303003 originade 24.308n56 lovation 662.9457 m locance 2.8 m lone 28-10-8023 14.57 kere talget sterandhing Fa



1.1.2 Urban: Tree Census with geo-tagging – Preparation and Publication



Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees Act, 1975 Chapter 4, section 7 (b) mandates "carrying out tree census of all the existing trees in all lands within it's jurisdiction, once before December 1996 and thereafter once in every five years." The act was amended in July 2021 to introduce the concept of **Heritage trees** and to mandate tree census every five years "by using **new technological means such as GIS based tree census** or any other modern technology". Tree Census provides a baseline for tree cover and species diversity. The information can be used to plan and develop mitigation measures for tree maintenance and various conservation related activities.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Link of the Updated Tree Census Report (inclusive of Heritage Tree census report) authorized by the Local Tree Authority on the local body's website.
- □ Link of the Updated list of Heritage Trees- with geotagging published on the Local Body's website.
- Census will be considered published, only if it is published on the official website of the ULB.
- □ Copy of Tree Census Report duly stamped and signed by the Local Tree Authority.
- Geotagging of trees is compulsory for all trees, including Heritage Trees. No marks will be allotted if geotagging is not done.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluation mechanism		Marks	
1.	Tree Census with Geotagging – Report Prepared and Published before MV 3.0		50
	Yes	50	
	No	0	
1(a) If <i>Yes</i> , Tree Census with geotagging, report <i>updated</i> and published during MV 3.0		25	
1(b) If <i>No</i> , Status during MV 3.0		75	
	Tree Census with geotagging –100% report prepared and published	75	
	Tree Census with geotagging –50% report prepared and published	30	
	Tree Census with geotagging –Less than 50% report prepared and published	0	
2.	List of Heritage Tree- published		25



1.1.3 Urban: The Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees Act 1975 - Implementation

Marks 150

Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection & Preservation Of Trees Act 1975, amended in July 2021, introduced provision to regulate felling of trees in urban areas by planting adequate number of trees according to the cumulative age of the trees being cut. This indicator analyses the implementation status of this provision in urban areas of Maharashtra.

Details required for supporting progress:	Ev	aluation mechanism	۱	Marks
 Summary report with details of total number proposal received from 16th July 2021- 31st March 2023- prescribed Excel workbook. Copy of the NOCs granted by Tree Authority/ Planning Authority- compiled pdf. 	1.	Percentage of projects for was processed in equal to 60 days	which NOC /less than	50
Copy of annual compliance report – authorized by competent authority.		100% projects	50	
NOCs granted by both- Local Tree Authority (LTA) and Maharashtra State Tree Authority (MSTA)		Less than 100% projects	0	
 will be considered for evaluation. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be awarded for this indicator. 	2.	Percentage of Compensato plantation done as per NO by the local body	ory Cs granted	50
		100%	50	
Percentage of compensatory plantation :		Less than 100%	0	
=(No. of trees planted / Cumulative age of the trees to be cut or transplanted as per the NOC)*100	3.	% survival of compensator	ry plantation	50
Percentage survival of compensatory plantation:		95% or more	50	
= (Number of trees survived -of those planted under compensatory plantation/ Number of trees		More than 75%-Less than 95%	25	
		Less than 75%	0	

1.1.4 Creation of Nursery (to ensure all trees planted are minimum 6 feet tall)

A nursery is a managed site, designed to produce tree seedlings grown under favorable conditions until they are ready for plantation. This indicator examines the efforts taken by local bodies to support reforestation and community tree plantation programs in their area.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Number of nurseries created-including private nurseries.
- Capacity of each nursery created.
- Location and area of the nursery on google map.
- Geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of nursery.
- Detailed layout of the nursery (species segregation, maintained etc.)
- Number of saplings present and / or sold by the nursery with the following details: name, species, number sold, height etc.- in prescribed Excel workbook.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google link is incorrect, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

uation mechanism	Marks
Cumulative capacity of the nursery (Relative Marking)	20
Cumulative nursery capacity to Area of the local body (CNCA) [=Cumulative capacity of the nursery/Total area of the local body (in sq km)] (Relative Marking)	20
Number of saplings present and/or sold by the nursery, during MV 3.0, at the given height	60

20

40

Evalua

1.

2.

3.

(Relative Marking)

4ft-5ft height

5ft- 6ft height



Marks 100



The images are for illustrative purpose only



1.1.5 Newly created green areas and their maintenance



Green areas are important for the physical and mental well being of the society. They also help in mitigating the effects of pollution. This indicator examines whether the participants have given importance to the creation and maintenance of new green areas such as Amrut Van, Smriti Van, Bio-diversity Park, Bird Parks etc.

De ^r	tails required for supporting progress: Location of the project on google map. Newly created green area details in terms of: Area and Usage	Eva	luation mechanism	Marks
	 Stagewise geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB). Google maps image of the location before creating the green area. Work Order and Work Completion Certificate of newly created green areas. Financial Brief of the newly created green areas. Maintenance Plan for the next 1-2 years. For this indicator, green area refers to 70% area with trees, shrubs etc. For this indicator, minimum area requirement for green area development: for AMRUT cities = area not less than 10,000 sq feet. for non- AMRUT cities = area not less than 5,000 sq feet. 	1.	No. of new green areas created <u>The evaluation will</u> <u>be done based on</u> <u>the number of</u> <u>green areas</u> <u>created. Each green</u> <u>area created will</u> <u>get 10 marks.</u>	100
	If the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google link is incorrect, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.			





The images are for illustrative purpose only



Marks

200

1.1.6 Urban: Tree Plan : A plan to achieve minimum 33% green cover

Achievement of 33% green cover is a part of Government of India's long –term goal. Gol has taken several initiatives to track progress on increasing the green cover. One such initiative- The Green India Mission aims to increase the forest/tree cover to the extent of 5 million hectares and improve the forest/tree cover on another 5 million hectares. The Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection & Preservation Of Trees Act 1975 (amended in July 2021), mandates local bodies to earmark "green cover of the area, to the extent of not less than 33 per cent." on land owned by the urban local authority or by government. This indicator examines the initiatives taken by the local body to achieve minimum 33% green land-use.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Copy of Land Use map using GIS/Remote Sensing showing green land use plan should be authorized by Local planning authority.
- Tree Plan to achieve minimum 33% green land use.
- Plan should have existing number of trees and existing canopy cover.
- Tree Plan will be considered published, if it is published on the official website of the local body.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Note: Green cover doesn't include agricultural land.

Evaluation mechanism Marks 1. GIS/Remote Sensing based land use 50 map 2. Does the ULB have 33% green cover 75 If Yes, Tree plan to increase green cover beyond 33%- published on website If No, Tree Plan to achieve minimum 33% green cover-published on website 3. Implementation of the Tree Plan 75 Achieved milestone for the 75 current year (FY 2022-23) Haven't achieved 0 milestone for the current year (FY 2022-23)

1.1.7 People's Biodiversity Register preparation and documentation

People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) contains comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal use or any other traditional knowledge associated with it. This indicator

examines whether the participants have given importance to promote conservation and documentation of biological resources including landscape and demography of a particular area. The register forms a baseline for future management of resources in sustainable manner.

Details required for supporting progress: Evaluation mechanism Marks Copy of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) formation letter and members list. Notices of the four meetings conducted by BMC annually. The meetings should be conducted once Formation of BMC 1. 20 every three (3) months during the Abhiyan period- submitted along with copy of meeting registers. Number of meetings A copy of agenda and Minutes of the Meeting of BMC during which PBR was approved by the BMC. Certificate from BMC- stating PBR has been prepared and approved by the BMC. conducted by BMC 20 2. Submission of PBR (the PBR is prepared and published – to Maharashtra State Biodiversity Board (5 marks for each meeting) (MSBB). **PBR:** Prepared and Copy of BMC Action Plan as per the guidelines issued by the National Biodiversity Authority.: 3. 20 approved by BMC Action Plan may include steps outlined for the conservation of bio-resources, training needs identified for the personnel of the BMC and the list of the potential items for consideration for registration of Geographic Submission of PBR to MSBB 4. 20 Indicators (G.I.) http://nbaindia.org/uploaded/pdf/Guidelines%20for%20BMC.pdf □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 5. **BMC** Action Plan 20



Marks

100

1.1.8 Urban : Soil as Carbon sink

Composting is beneficial to the environment as it reduces the amount of waste thrown away. The indicator analyses if the participants have given importance to treatment of wet waste by the process of composting .

Details required for supporting progress: Evaluation mechanism Marks Compost details: HARIT Brand certified during MV 3.0. Harit Brand Certified Data updated on HARIT App: Amount of wet waste generated, and compost 20 1. during MV 3.0 period generated after processing. Location on google map: Compost plants. Usage of compost- % Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the compost plants, products, and of Compost sold/ self 80 2. shops selling locally generated compost utilized If the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google link is incorrect, Above 70% 80 no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 60-70% 60 50-60% 40 40% -50% 20 Below 40% 0







1.2 Solid Waste Management (Urban)



S/N	2022-23 Action points pr	roposed	Marks
1.2.1	Solid waste Management-segregation at	source and collection	100
1.2.2	SWM: Wet waste processing		50
1.2.3	SWM: Dry Waste Processing/Disposal		50
1.2.4	Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste		100
1.2.5	Plastic Waste Management (Ban on Single	e Use Plastic)	300
1.2.6	Bio-medical waste management		50
1.2.7	E-waste management		50
	ODF status		
	ODF	20	
1.2.8	ODF+	30	50
	ODF++	40	
	Water+	50	
	Total		750

1.2.1 Urban: Solid waste Management-segregation at source and

Marks 100

Proper solid waste management is very important for public health and environment. Solid waste, if not treated properly, ends up in landfill polluting soil and groundwater. The Solid Waste Management Rules (2016), directs local bodies to "arrange for door-to-door collection of segregated solid waste from all households." This indicator examines whether participants have given importance to collection of waste, segregated at source.

Details required for supporting progress:

collection

- □ Amount of Solid waste generated by the local body monthly reports.
- Amount of solid waste segregated at source and collected door to door- self assessment report.
- □ Logbook submission for the Abhiyan period.
- Extracted data from Swachh Bharat Mission Urban- MIS.
- Geotagged pictures- Door-to door collection of solid waste in the ULB.
- □ Star Rating : Copy of certification- valid during MV 3.0 period.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evalu	Evaluation mechanism		
1.	Percentage of solid waste segregate source and collected	d at	50
1(a)	Segregation at source		25
	95%-100%	25	
	80% or more-Less than 95%	15	
	Less than 80%	0	
1(b)	Collection		25
	95%-100%	25	
	80% or more-Less than 95%	15	
	Less than 80%	0	
2.	GFC Rating of the cities		50
	7 star	50	
	5 star	35	
	3 star	25	
	Less than 3 star	0	

1.2.2 Urban: SWM-Wet waste processing



Marks 50

Wet waste is a major component of domestic waste in the local body. It includes vegetable/kitchen waste, garden waste and other easily biodegradable waste that is generally composted or used in biogas plants. This indicator examines whether the participants have given importance to the treatment of wet waste by the process of composting or by treatment in bio-gas plants to produce chemical free fertilizers and cooking gas, respectively.

 Details required for supporting progress: Amount of wet waste generated: monthly reports Processing of wet waste in Compost plants/Biogas plants: monthly reports 	Evaluation mechanism		
 Location of Compost plant/Biogas plants: Google map/Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available 	% of wet waste process	ed	50
 Details of the compost produced: Harit certified 	90% and above	50	
 Usage/sell of the compost Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the compost plants. 	75% to less than 90%	40	
If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.	50% to less than 75%	30	
mulcator.	Less than 50%	0	





The images are for illustrative purpose only

1.2.3 Urban: SWM-Dry Waste Processing/Disposal

The process of recycling and disposal of dry waste is very important. Dry solid waste consists of waste containing recoverable resources such as plastic, glass, paper, metal, rubber, food-packaging material. This waste has immense value and should follow the route of recycling as it can reduce pressure on the dumping site and natural resources be a source of revenue. This indicator examines how efficiently the local and bodies are recycling/treating/disposing dry waste.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Amount of dry waste generated and processed -monthly reports.
- Location of recycling site/ MRF: Google map/ Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the recycling units.
- Mechanism of dry waste processing/disposal by the local body.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evalu	Marks		
1.	1. Presence of functional MRF center		
	Yes	10	
	No	0	
2.	2. Secondary Segregation of dry waste collected		10
	90% or above	10	
	Less than 90%	0	
3.	Dry waste processing /disposa	I	30
	 % of dry waste processed/ disposal by the authorized parties 80% and above 	30	
	• 50% to less than 80%	15	
	Less than 50%	10	



Marks 50





The images are for illustrative purpose only

1.2.4 Urban: Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste

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

- Details of remediation sites within local body– Location on google map.
- Status of remediation- Authorized certificate : Work Completion Certificate/Tender Awarded Certificate/No legacy waste certificate
- □ Stagewise geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- □ If land is reclaimed, before and after photographs
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evalu	Evaluation mechanism	
1.	No legacy waste & daily segregation, collection and processing 95% and above waste.	100
2.	95% and above legacy waste is processed, and land is reclaimed	75
3.	75% to less than 95% of legacy waste is processed	60
4.	50% to less than 75% of legacy waste is processed	50
5.	Less than 50% of legacy waste is processed	40
6.	Tender has been called in	15





ground for patho



The images are for illustrative purpose only





Marks

1.2.5 Urban: Plastic Waste Management (Ban on Single Use Plastic)

tric tons of plastic is produced in the world annually, . To curb plastic menace, the Government of India has

Plastic waste management is a critical issue. Over 300 million metric tons of plastic is produced in the world annually, however, only 9% is recycled and the rest accumulates in landfills. To curb plastic menace, the Government of India has announced a total ban on manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of Single Use plastic, including polystyrene and expanded polystyrene, from 1st July 2022. This indicator aims to analyze how the local bodies are managing their plastic waste.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Details about the number of initiatives taken up by the local body for management of plastic waste: Number of drives conducted on single use plastic (SUP) ban and alternatives of plastics.
- Number of complaints registered on CPCB's grievance app in a local body and subsequently resolved.
- □ Number of reports daily updated on CPCB's compliance module.
- Data extracted from the CPCB Monitoring Module for Compliance of SUP http://cpcbplastic.in/sup/
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eva	luation mechanism		Marks
1.	Awareness campaigns for Singl ban.(Relative Marking)	e Use Plastic	50
2.	Awareness campaign on altern plastic (Relative Marking)	atives of	50
3.	 % of complaints registered on CPCB's grievance app , redressed by the local body. Number of reports updated (daily) on compliance module of CPCB portal 		100
4.			100
	250-more than 250 reports	100	
	200-249 reports	70	
	150-199 reports	50	
	Less than 150 reports	0	






Bhausingji Rd, Kavlapur, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416002, India

Latitude 16.70111406°

Local 10:02:37 AM GMT 04:32:37 AM Longitude 74.22534486°

Altitude 481.53 meters Sunday, 08-15-2021

1.2.6 Bio-medical waste management



Marks

50

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

Details required for supporting progress:

- Details of mechanism for segregation of biomedical waste at segregation site of local body sites- Location on google map.
- Agreement with MPCB authorized Bio-medical waste management vendors for collection, transportation and disposal
- Logbook of Biomedical Waste disposal.
- Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- □ If the local body has no hospital/dispensary etc., a certificate from Taluka Health Officer to be attached.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluation mechanism		Marks	
1.	100% hospitals and doctors are member of common facility		25
	Yes 25		
	No	0	
2.	Percentage of Biomedical waste disposed (Relative Marking)		25

41

1.2.7 Urban: E-waste management



Informal processing of e-waste can lead to adverse human health effects and environmental pollution. It is the duty of the local body to ensure that e-waste is properly segregated, collected and is channelized to authorized dismantler or recycler. This indicator analyses the initiatives taken up by the local body for scientific disposal of e-waste.

- Details of awareness activities on proper segregation of E –waste
- □ Agreement with MPCB authorized dismantler or recycler
- Mechanism of e-waste collection established in the local body area. (such as Establishment of waste collection center, mobile e-waste collection etc.)
- Details of mechanism for collection of e-waste in the local body by authorized dismantler/recycler.
- □ Stagewise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of e-waste collection and processing.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.
- List of authorized E-waste recycler: https://www.mpcb.gov.in/sites/default/files/electronicwaste/authorized/ListofEWaste20082021.pdf

S/N	Evaluation mechanism	Marks
Awareness activities on proper segregation of E-waste (Relative Marking)		25
2	Mechanism for e-waste collection	
3	Amount of E-waste processed scientifically/ responsibly (in kg) by authorized dismantler or recycler (Relative Marking)	10

1.2.8 Urban: ODF Status



Marks 50

Open-defecation causes soil and water pollution. GoI has given utmost importance to make a behavioral change in the citizens/villagers and make India open-defecation free. This indicator examines whether the participants have given importance to make their area Open-defecation free.

- Recent valid ODF, ODF+ , ODF++ or Water+ certification from third party agency appointed by Gol
- □ Valid certificate during MV 3.0 will be considered for evaluation.
- Assessment will be done based on ODF, ODF+ , ODF++ and Water+ status.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evalua	tion mechanism	Marks
1	ODF	20
2	ODF+	30
3	ODF++	40
4	Water +	50





Air quality (Urban)

1,200*



2. Air (Urban)



S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed	Marks
2.1	Air quality monitoring – Air quality monitoring – MoEF&CC recognized labs and NABL Accredited Labs	150
2.2	Reduction of Air Pollution	
2.2.1	Initiatives towards banning firecrackers	150
2.2.2	Promotion of good habits in citizen - Creation of cycling track and pedestrian path	100
2.2.3	C&D waste management	100
2.3	Effective implementation of EV Policy	
2.3.1	Effective implementation of EV Policy: Electric Vehicles	500
2.3.2	Number of EV Charging stations	100
2.4	Compliance with Race to Zero (For AMRUT Cities only)*	100*
	Total	1,200*

2.1 Urban : Air quality monitoring

Breathing clean air is fundamental to live a healthy life. However due to many reasons, the quality of air has been continuously deteriorating , impacting millions of people. This indicator aims to encourage local bodies to monitor the air quality of their own area and take initiatives to improve the same.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Air quality monitoring (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, SO₂ and NO_x) report from MoEF&CC/NABL accredited laboratories for every month.
 - <u>24 hours continuous monitoring</u>
 - Air Quality Index
 - Monitoring should be taken at the most congested area
- □ Minimum gap of 1 month between two reports.
- Geotagged Photograph (size 1 to 2 MB) of continuous Ambient Air Quality
 - Monitoring Stations, and their location details.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluation mechanism		Marks	
1.	Air quality monitoring repor MoEFCC recognized/NABL accredited labs (Monthly)	t from -	100
	 9-12 Reports or more 	100	
	 7-8 Reports 	75	
	 6 Reports 	50	
	 Less than 6 Reports 	0	
2.	Number of Air Quality Moni stations, including visible pu display (Relative Marking)	toring blic	50



Marks 150

2.2.1 Initiative towards banning of firecrackers



Firecrackers are burnt to commemorate different occasions / festivals. However, they have high quantity of carbon and sulphur, and release a range of toxic gases which are harmful to plants and animals both. This indicator aims to encourage local bodies to curb the use of firecrackers for the betterment of the environment.

- Copy of notification -banning sale and use of firecracker by local authorities.
- Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of events indicating promotion of green festivals.
- Air Quality Monitoring Report- On the evening of the festival/ Next morning of the festival - from MoEF&CC/NABL accredited laboratories.
- □ National Air Quality Index: <u>https://app.cpcbccr.com/AQI India/</u>
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluation mechanism			Marks
1.	Copy of notification – ban on sale and use of firecrackers		25
	Yes	25	
-	No	0	
	Number of awareness		
2.	event/initiative taken up by	local	25
body (Relative Marking)			
	Air Quality Monitoring Repo	ort on	
3.	the evening of the festival- with		50
	AQI		
4.	AQI as per the National Air Quality Index		50
	0-100 (Good/Satisfactory) 50		
	101- Above (Moderate/ Poor/Very Poor/Severe)	0	

Marks

2.2.2 Urban: Promotion of good habits in citizen - Creation of cycling track

authority to ensure creation of cycling track along the main roads to promote cycling.

- Location Details: Full address, Location of the project on google map with length of newly created Cycling Track (in KM)
- All newly created cycling tracks should be obstruction free, i.e., free of parking etc.
- Geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) before and after creation of cycling track.
- Copy of work order and completion certificate.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eval	uation mechanism	Marks
1.	Length of newly created obstruction free Cycling Track (in KM) (Relative Marking)	100









2.2.3 Urban: C&D waste management

30 percent of air pollution is caused due to dust which emanates from construction sites. Scientific management of Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste plays a key role in reducing air pollution. The Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 recommends local bodies to "ensure proper management of construction and demolition waste within it's jurisdiction." This indicator will analyze the efforts taken by the local bodies to manage their C&D waste.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Details of identified land/area for C&D waste storage and dedicated vehicles for collection of waste
- Details of the boundary which will stop the fugitive dust from the identified land
- □ Classification of segregated C&D waste
- □ Total C&D waste collected and reused in tones (with logbook)
- □ Stagewise photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of waste management process
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eva	aluation mechanism	Marks
1.	Identification of land/area for C&D waste storage	20
2.	Dedicated vehicles for collection	20
3.	Segregation of C&D waste	20
4.	Percentage of C&D waste reused (Relative Marking)	40



Marks 100



2.3.1 Urban: Effective implementation of EV Policy



E-transportation is one of the most promising technologies to alleviate fossil fuel dependency, reduce greenhouse gas emission, and improve energy efficiency. The Maharashtra State Electric Vehicle Policy, 2021 was introduced with an objective to " accelerate adoption of Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs) in the state so that they contribute to 10% of new vehicle registrations by 2025". This indicator highlights the initiatives taken up by the local body for the promotion of electrification of vehicles on road.

- Detailed information from concerned RTO should include
 - Numbers of registered EVs (Two-wheeler [2W], Three-wheeler [3W] and Fourwheeler [4W]), Public transportation (Buses) in local body area.
 - Number of EVs purchased by local body.
 - As two wheelers with a capacity of 250 watts do not require registration with the RTO, details of EV purchased from system selling such EVs will be considered.
- □ Number of vehicles in local body used for public transport.
- □ Number of EV vehicles used for public transport- Buses, Cabs, Taxis.
- Number of EV vehicles used for last mile delivery/logistics- e-commerce/food delivery etc.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evalu	Evaluation mechanism		Marks
1.	EVs registered in local body are (Relative Marking)	a during MV 3.0	300
	2W EV	50	
	3W EV	50	
	4W EV	100	
	Buses EV	100	
2.	EVs purchased/hired by local body during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)		100
3.	3. % of EV Public Transport (Relative Marking)		50
	4-5% or more	50	
	3-Less than 4%	40	
	2-Less than 3%	25	
	Less than 2%	0	
4.	4. % of EV last mile delivery (Relative Marking) 4-5% or more 50 3-Less than 4% 40		50
	2-Less than 3%	25	
	Less than 2% 0		



2.3.2 EV Charging Stations



Marks 100

Transport is the major cause of air pollution. Being an inseparable part of the urban life, it can not be avoided. However, adoption of Electric Vehicles can curb the pollution level in the cities. One of the constraints in the adoption of EVs is the non-availability of the EV infrastructure. Therefore, it is important to converge efforts towards provisioning EV infrastructure. This indicator aims to analyze the efforts taken by local bodies to develop EV infrastructure by creating EV charging stations.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Location Details: Full address, Location of the EV Charging station on google map- in prescribed Excel Workbook.
- Geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) before and after creation of EV charging stations.
- □ Maharashtra EV Policy:

https://maitri.mahaonline.gov.in/PDF/EV%20Policy%20GR%202021 .pdf

If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eva	luation mechanisr	n	Marks
1.	Number of EV cl stations (Relative Markin	narging g)	50
	Two Wheelers	25	
	Four Wheelers		
2.	% of charging stations with renewable energy (Relative Marking)		50





2.4 Compliance with Race to Zero (for AMRUT Cities only)*

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

Details required for supporting progress:

- Copy of email received for successful registration of #RaceToZero commitment.
- □ Reporting on CDP platform –annually

CDP is the global reporting platform for the Race to Zero campaign. Existing members of the campaign have to report their progress annually to CDP through the 2022 States and Regions Questionnaire: <u>https://www.cdp.net/en/india</u>

Evaluation mechanism	Marks
1. Reporting on CDP Portal	100









Water conservation(Urban)

1,150

Water - Jal



3. Water(Urban)- 1,150





3.1 Water Source Conservation and Rejuvenation	175
3.2 Fresh water Consumption Monitoring & reduction	150
3.3 Rainwater harvesting & percolation	175
3.4 Well Rejuvenation	100
3.5 Sewage treatment and Reuse of treated water for non-potable use	200



3. Water(Urban) – 1,150





3.6 Reduction of water pollution during100festivals150



3.8 Wetland Conservation

100



3. Water (Urban)



S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed	IVIa
3.1	Water Resource Conservation and Rejuvenation	17
3.2	Fresh water consumption Monitoring & reduction	
	Water Audit	15
3.3	Rainwater harvesting & percolation	
3.3.1	Rainwater harvesting in public buildings	15
3.3.2	Rainwater percolation pits.	2
3.4	Well rejuvenation	10
3.5	Sewage Treatment and reuse of treated water	20
3.6	Reduction of water pollution during festivals	10
3.7	Promotion of eco-friendly idols during festivals	15
3.8	Wetland Conservation	10
	Total	1,1

3.1 Urban: Water Resource Conservation and Rejuvenation



Water is a precious resource that sustains life on earth. However, in the past few years, injudicious water consumption has put relenting stress on our water bodies. Therefore, it is crucial to take steps towards their conservation to minimize the effects of water shortages and build a better defense against future drought. This indicator analyses how the local water resources (lakes, dams, rivers) are being conserved by the local bodies.

- Number of waterbodies rejuvenated by removing silt or through repair workdetails in prescribed in Excel workbook.
- Location of waterbodies which were rejuvenated during MV 3.0 on google map.
- Estimation of water storage capacity added through rejuvenation of existing waterbodies.
- D Physical and financial progress brief- Work Order and Completion Certificate
- Copy of Measurement Book- for all works undertaken during MV 3.0
- □ Stage wise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

-	Eva	luation mechanism	Marks
	1.	Number of waterbodies rejuvenated by removing silt or through repair work (Relative Marking)	100
	2.	Water storage capacity added through rejuvenation of existing waterbodies (<i>in m3</i>) (Relative Marking)	75

3.2 Urban: Water Audit



Water auditing is an effective tool for water management. It is a process of quantifying water flows in simple or complex systems, with the purpose to improve efficiency and to reduce water loss. This indicator encourages local bodies to monitor their potable water usage and take initiatives to reduce the wastage of fresh water.

- List of government buildings in the local body- details in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Location of the govt. buildings on google map where water audit was done.
- Executive water audit report from authorized institute/ organizationsconducted during MV 2.0 or MV 3.0
- Executive summary of the water supply system audit of the local body.
- Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of ongoing water audit activity.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

	Marks		
1.	1. % of govt. buildings with water audit conducted during MV 2.0 and MV 3.0		
	100%	50	
	75% - less than 100%	40	
	50% - less than 75%	25	
	25% - less than 50%	15	
	Less than 25%	0	
2.	Percentage of buildings where wate recommendations are implemente (Relative Marking)	er audit d	50
3.	3. Water supply system audit- latest		50
	Audit Report	25	
	 Implementing recommendation of water supply system audit report during MV 3.0 	25	





Organisations involved with Water Auditing:

- Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) CII Triveni Water Institute: <u>https://knowledgeplatform.cii-twi.in/water-audit</u>
- National Productivity Council (NPC) <u>https://www.npcindia.gov.in/NPC/User/water_audit</u>
- PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry <u>https://www.phdcci.in/preliminary-water-audit-form/</u>
- Groundwater Surveys & Development Agency-

https://gsda.maharashtra.gov.in/english/#:~:text=As%20per%20the%20agreement%2C%20the,the%20State%20t

hrough%20various%20schemes.



3.3.1 Rainwater harvesting in public buildings

Marks

150

Rainwater harvesting is simple technique to collect and store rainwater that runs off from rooftops, parks, roads, open grounds etc. for groundwater recharge or later use. This indicator will analyze the initiatives by the local body to harvest rainwater.

Details required for supporting progress:			Εv	Evaluation mechanism		Marks
	List of public buildings with rooftop rainwater harvesting projects in prescribed Excel worksheet. Location of the public buildings on google map where R.W.H. was done. Stage wise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) For this indicator, public buildings will refer to any commercial or non-commercial establishment except residential buildings. It will include- government buildings, educational buildings, shopping complexes, hospitals etc. Rainwater Harvested should be reported in m^3; 1m^3 = 1000L A Rainwater Harvesting system comprises of: (as defined by Jal Shakti Abhiyan)		1.	Percentage of Public Build with functioning Rainwate harvesting projects installe during MV 2.0 and MV 3.0	ings r ed	100
	 A system or catchment from where water is captured for storage; 			100%	100	
	 A system of pipes/ducts to carry the harvested water to the storage facility; Filter unit for removal of dirt that comes with rainwater; and 			75% - less than 100%	75	
	 Storage tank or ground water recharging structures. Rainwater Systems verified and certified by the local bodies will be considered for evaluation. Local Bodies to ensure: 			50% - less than 75%	50	
				25% - less than 50%	25	
	 Functional Status of the RWH systems. Catchment area/ rooftop of the RWH systems. 			Less than 25%	0	
	 Leaking/Broken pipes should be avoided Availability of Percolation Points. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 		2.	Rainwater harvested durir Abhiyan period in m3 (Rel Marking)	ng the ative	50

How to calculate Rainwater Harvested



The formula for calculating the amount of rainwater harvested annually is given as follows:

- If, Q = Amount of Rainwater which can be harvested in cubic meters,
 - M = Mean Annual Rainfall in mm,
 - A = Catchment area in square meters,

R = Runoff coefficient, losses due to unavoidable small leakages in the gutter downpipe system, or rainfalls that are too light to produce sufficient runoff, or a possible overflow of gutters in the case of an extreme downpour. Then,

Q (Amount of Rainwater which can be harvested in cubic meters) = M*A*R,

The Runoff coefficient varies with the type of rooftop material, the type of materials and their runoff coefficient are given below.

Туре	Runoff Coefficient	
Galvanized iron sheet	>0.9	
Corrugated Metal sheets	0.7-0.9	
Tiles	0.8-0.9	
Concrete	0.6-0.8	
Brick Pavement	0.5-0.6	
Rocky Natural Catchment	0.2-0.5	
Soil with slope	0-0.3	
Green Areas	0.05-0.1	



Rainwater percolation is a simple technique to facilitate groundwater recharge through infiltration of the surface run off. This indicator evaluates the initiatives taken by the local bodies to ensure groundwater recharge though rainwater percolation pits.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Location of the percolation pits on google map.
- Percolation pits not connected to rainwater harvesting projects will be considered for evaluation.
- □ Work order/ MOU with NGO/Corporates for creation of percolation pits.
- □ Capacity of the project and project brief .(size 1 to 2 MB).
- Stage wise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB).
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.



Evaluation mechanism Marks Number of new 1. 25 percolation points created during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)



3.4 Well Rejuvenation



Marks

100

Wells have been a very important source of ground water since historic time. They played a critical role as a source of drinking water as well as a source of water for agricultural purposes. In urban areas, wells played a crucial role as a source of drinking water and a conduit for ground water recharge. Due to technology upgradation and urbanization, this traditional system got neglected, and many wells have dried up or have become a garbage dumping site. This indicator encourages the local bodies to revive their traditional wells and examines how efficiently the local bodies are doing it.

- □ Number of all wells in the local body: mapped and geotagged.
- □ Number of dysfunctional wells in the local body periphery.
- Number of projects taken up for rejuvenation/recharge
- □ Location of the project site on google map.
- □ Physical and financial progress brief
- Work order for the rejuvenation of wells and maintenance report to check the monthly water level changes.
- □ Stage wise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eva	aluation mechanism	Marks
1.	Mapping of all wells in the local body with geotagging.	20
2.	Identification of dysfunctional wells.	20
3.	Rejuvenation/Recharge of dysfunctional wells.	50
4.	Monthly water level measurement	10



Well Rejuvenation



An unused or dysfunctional well is a well which is taken out of service for a variety of reasons:

- 1) The well may no longer provide enough water because of low water level.
- 2) The well may not have been properly maintained leading to water being stagnated (breeding ground of disease carrying vectors), littered and polluted.
- 3) The water is unfit for drinking and non-drinking purposes.

Some measures that are to be taken for rejuvenation of the wells:

1) Test the water quality of the wells for presence of harmful bacteria and virus every season.

2) Place a sieve or a mesh covering over the well to prevent litter from falling into the well.

- 3) Installation of fountains/ pumps/aerators to keep the water flowing and maintained.
- 4) For dirty wells, cleaning process like removing garbage and water treatment should be carried out.

3.5 Urban: Sewage Treatment and reuse of treated water



Marks

200

Improper disposal of wastewater in waterbodies is the major source of water pollution in India. This harms the waterbody and damages it's entire ecosystem. This indicator examines how efficiently the local bodies are managing their sewage.

- □ Capacity of existing STP/FSTP .
- Details of total water received and treated at the STP/FSTP- Copy of logbook.
- Copy of consent to operate for STP/FSTP.
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the STP/FSTP in working condition (size 1 to 2 MB)
- Mechanism to ensure zero discharge of untreated wastewater in the waterbodies.
- Percentage of treated water directly used or recycled for a variety of applications such as Farm Forestry, Horticulture, Toilet flushing, Industrial use as in nonhuman contact cooling towers, Fish culture, gardens and parks etc.
- Geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) and locations of the application activity
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

	Marks			
1.	50			
2.	100			
3.	3. Percentage of treated water from STP/FSTP reused			
	80 to < 95 % 40			
	50 to < 80 %	30		
	20 to < 50 %	15		
	0			



3.6 Reduction of water pollution during festivals



Immersion of idols in water bodies like rivers, lakes, ponds, estuaries, open coastal beaches, wells etc., causes water pollution. It is therefore important that we celebrate festivals in environment-friendly manner viz. by protecting the environment and preventing pollution. This indicator will give an idea about the activities that have been taken by the local bodies to reduce water pollution due to idol immersion.

Det	ails required for supporting progress: Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of eco-friendly immersion promotional	Ev	Marks	
	activities: street plays, promotion on social media, communication of guidelines to different housing societies and festival clubs, implementing a ban of idol immersion in traditional immersion water bodies.	1.	Promotion of eco-friendly immersion (Relative Marking)	20
	Total number and locations of artificial immersion spots created- in prescribed Excel format. Link to Social Media posts- promotion of eco-friendly activities.	2.	No. of artificial immersion spots created (Relative Marking)	50
 Detailed report on collection, segregation, transport and processing of worship material before and after the immersion. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 	3.	Collection, segregation transport and processing of worship material pre and post immersion	30	





Guidelines for Photographs submitted for IEC/Promotional Activities:

- 1. All Photographs submitted for IEC/Awareness activities should be geotagged with the date on which the activity took place.
- 2. For every event, at least one photograph should be clicked with an angle that clearly showcases the backdrop/banner of the event.
- 3. The backdrop should have Event title . For example , for an awareness activity to encourage ecofriendly immersion, the backdrop should read –" Promotion of Eco-friendly immersion of idols"
- 4. The backdrop must have Majhi Vasundhara logo/name.
- 5. The picture must showcase participants of the event.









3.7 Promotion of eco-friendly idols during festivals



Traditionally, clay was used to make idols with natural colors. However, now a days, Plaster of Paris, toxic dyes, plastic and thermocol is used. These materials are not only non-biodegradable but also toxic in nature. For this indicator local bodies will be evaluated based on the number of activities they conducted for the promotion of eco-friendly idols.

- **D** Total number of promotional activities- details in prescribed Excel format.
- Link to Social Media posts- promotion of eco-friendly activities.
- Details of Ecofriendly idols worshiped in the prescribed Excel format.
- Total number of idols (Community and individual) worshiped.
- □ Total number of eco-friendly idols worshiped.
- Geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of promotional activities.
- Promotional activities in the form of drives must have backdrop of Majhi
 Vasundhara with date and place of the event.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

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






3.8 Wetland Conservation



Wetlands are vital part of the hydrological cycle. They provide diverse ecosystem services, from habitat provision to pollutant removal, floodwater storage, and microclimate regulation. This indicator determines the initiatives taken up by local bodies to conserve wetlands.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Geotagged photos of the wetland.
- Copy of the Brief document of wetland as per NCPA (National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems) guidelines- verified by the State Wetland Authority.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.
- For more info: https://moef.gov.in/wpcontent/uploads/2020/01/final-version-and-printed-wetlandguidelines-rules-2017-03.01.20

Eva	aluation mechanism	Marks
1.	Preparation of Brief Document	100



4. Energy(Urban) – 1,000







4.1 Promotion of use of renewable energy sources

4.2 Adoption of Low Carbon Electricity

200

800

4. Energy (Urban)



S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed	Marks
4.1	Promotional and awareness generation activities to encourage use of renewable energy sources	200
4.2	Adoption of Low Carbon Electricity	
4.2.1	LED Streetlights	100
4.2.2	Solar installation on public and private buildings/facilities	300
4.2.3	Number of green buildings	100
4.2.4	Energy audit of public buildings, facilities and energy saving efforts	100
4.2.5	Solar Water Heater	200
	Total	1,000

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

Conventional sources of energy like coal, fossil fuels etc. are non-replenishable and cause pollution on combustion. On the other hand, renewable energy is derived from natural sources and causes less harm to the environment. Therefore, use of renewable energy should be promoted for the environmental betterment. Through this indicator, local bodies will be evaluated based on the awareness activities organized by them to promote the use of renewable energy.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Number of public awareness activities taken up- quarter wise details in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Quarterly Citizen participation details in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Awareness activities organized, as per the guidelines issued by the MV Directorate will be considered for evaluation.
 - (Guidelines are attached on the next slide for reference)
- Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of events- quarter-wise
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluation mechanism		Marks
1.	Number of awareness events organized to promote Renewable energy during:	200
	First Quarter of the Abhiyan Period (Relative Marking)	50
	Second Quarter of the Abhiyan Period (Relative Marking)	50
	Third Quarter of the Abhiyan Period (Relative Marking)	50
	Fourth Quarter of the Abhiyan Period (Relative Marking)	50



Marks

200





Guidelines for Photographs submitted for IEC/Promotional Activities:

- 1. All Photographs submitted for IEC/Awareness activities should be geotagged along with the date on which the activity took place.
- 2. For every event, at least one photograph should be clicked with an angle that clearly showcases the backdrop/banner of the event.
- 3. The backdrop should have Event title . For example , for an awareness activity to encourage the use of renewable energy, the backdrop should read –" Promotion of use of renewable energy sources"
- 4. The backdrop must have Majhi Vasundhara logo/name.
- 5. The picture must showcase participants of the event.

4.2.1 LED Streetlights



Marks 100

Installing LED bulb streetlights instead of HPS bulbs/similar counterparts, will not only conserve energy but also lower the carbon footprint of the local body. In this indicator, local bodies will be evaluated based on their initiative to convert all streetlights into LED lights.

Details required for supporting progress: Evaluation mechanism Marks Number of streetlights in the local body. Number of LED streetlights in the local body Energy saving report due to the change in the lights; such as before and after electricity bills. Physical and financial progress brief Percentage of LED Before & after photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) Streetlights in the local 100 1. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be body. allotted for this indicator.



4.2.2 Solar installation on public and private buildings

Marks 300_

Increasing usage of solar energy results in significant energy conservation and protects the user from fluctuations in the electricity cost. Through this indicator, the local bodies will be evaluated based on the cumulative capacity of solar installations during MV 3.0

Deta	ails required for supporting progress: Number of public and private buildings • with solar rooftop • solar installation in building complexes	Evalı	uation mechanism	Marks
	For this indicator, private buildings will refer to any residential and commercial building whereas public building refers to government buildings, educational establishments etc. Total capacity of solar installations (in kW) during MV 3.0. Energy saving report due to installation of solar rooftop/ solar installation in building complexes, such as before and after electricity bills. Copy of Commissioning Certificate for all solar installations. Physical and financial progress brief Before & after geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.	1.	Total capacity of solar installations (in kW) during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	300







The images are for illustrative purpose only

4.2.3 Urban: Number of green buildings

Green Building refers to both, the process and the structure, which utilizes less water, optimizes energy efficiency, conserves natural resources, generates less waste and provides healthier space for occupants, as compared to a conventional building. This indicator will evaluate the local bodies based on the number of green buildings in their jurisdiction.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Number of certified Green Buildings in the local body.
- □ Copy of valid certificate during MV 3.0 IGBC/GRIHA/LEED.
- Location of the buildings on Google map. Geo tagged maps can be submitted if available.
- Occupancy Certificate for all green buildings
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

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

Evalu	Marks	
1.	Number of new green buildings (Relative Marking)	50
2.	Number of existing buildings converted to green buildings during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	50



Marks 100







The images are for illustrative purpose only

4.2.4 Urban: Energy audit of public buildings



Energy Audit is an analysis of energy flows in a building. The audit report may include energy conservation strategies viz. a process or system to reduce the amount of energy input (by using sensor-based light, recycled paper, paperless official work [online], eco-friendly material etc.) into the system without negatively affecting the output. This indicator aims to encourage local bodies to monitor their usage of electricity and take steps to reduce their energy wastage.

Details required for supporting progress:	Evalu	uation mechanism	Marks
 Total numbers of public buildings in the local body. Number of buildings with energy audit conducted during MV 2.0 and MV 3.0. Copy of executive summary of energy audit report. 	1.	% of public buildings with energy audit conducted during MV 2.0 and MV 3.0	50
Physical and financial progress brief.	-	100%	50
Details on implementation of the recommendations made in the energy audit report in prescribed Excel workbook.		75% - less than 100%	40
Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of public buildings where energy audit is		50% - less than 75%	25
done		25% - less than 50%	15
If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this		Less than 25%	0
indicator. ☐ List of authorized energy auditors can be found here: <u>https://beeindia.gov.in/sites/default/files/Energy%20Auditors%201st-20th%20Exam.pdf</u>	2.	% of buildings in which recommendations of energy audit were implemented during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	50









The images are for illustrative purpose only

4.2.5: Solar Water Heaters

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Solar Water Heaters have immense potential to reduce electricity consumption and consequently, emissions reduction. It is being increasingly recognized as an appliance that can help in reducing dependence on grid and reducing diesel/gas consumption. Through this indicator, we will assess the capacity of water heaters installed in the local body.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Total number of solar water heaters installed in the local body- in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Total capacity Total Liters per day (LPD) of all solar water heaters installed in public/private buildings.
- □ Location of installation on google map.
- □ Physical and Financial Brief.
- Geotagged photograph of buildings where solar water heaters are installed.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.





5. Akash – 1,950





5.1 #E-Pledge Registration and Compliance	400
5.2 Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara by conducting awareness events	100
5.3 Organizing local Competition/Spardha to promote Majhi Vasundhara	100
5.4 Paryawaran Doot	100
5.5 Social Media posts for Majhi Vasundhara awareness campaigns	200

	5. Akash – 1,950		CERT .
	5.6 Promulgating Majhi Vasundhara principles in public areas	500	
No. Contraction of the second se	5.7 Youth Participation in Majhi Vasundhara initiatives	100	
	5.8Alternate Funding Channels – through CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) , community	200	
	5.9 Integration of Majhi Vasundhara's Principles	200	
	5.10 Majhi Vasundhara initiatives	50	





Sr. no.	2022-23 Action points proposed	Marks
5.1	E-Pledge Registration and Compliance	400
5.2	Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara by conducting awareness events	100
5.3	Organizing local Competition/Spardha to promote Majhi Vasundhara	100
5.4	Paryawaran Doot	100
5.5	Social Media posts for Majhi Vasundhara awareness campaigns	200
5.6	 Promulgating Majhi Vasundhara principles in public areas in the form of: MV Pathways with solar lights, road-side plantation MV Fountain to indicate water reuse 	500
5.7	Youth Participation in Majhi Vasundhara initiatives	100
5.8	Alternate Funding Channels – through CSR(Corporate Social Responsibility), community participation etc.	200
5.9	Integration with Majhi Vasundhara's Principles	200
5.10	Majhi Vasundhara Innovation initiatives	50
	Total	1,950

5.1. E-Pledge Registration and Compliance

Majhi Vasundhara #E-Pledge is an initiative of Environment and Climate Change Department, GoM, to motivate every citizen to uptake environment friendly pledges towards adopting a sustainable lifestyle. This indicator will evaluate the local body based on the number of #E-pledges registered and complied by their citizens during MV 3.0.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Number of #Epledges taken by individuals and groups in the respective local body -along with #E-Pledge compliance as on MV #E-Pledge portal: <u>https://majhivasundhara.in/en/majhi-</u> vasundhara-pledge
- Additional 100 marks will be given to top 3 performers for all quarters- basis the number of e-pledge taken and upkeep during that quarter.





Marks 400

5.2 Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara by conducting awareness events

Marks 100

Active participation in different climate change mitigation initiatives in a timely and innovative manner is one of the objectives of Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan. The local bodies will be evaluated based on the promotional events conducted by them to increase citizen awareness about the objectives of Majhi Vasundhara.

Evaluation mechanism Marks **Details required for supporting progress:** □ Number of events/activities conducted by the local body (along with participant Number of events/activities conducted by the 100 1. local body and number of participants with details) with Private companies /NGO's/ Corporates Private companies /NGO's/ Corporates ٠ **Educational institutions** Educational institutions The societies/residence welfare The societies/residence welfare associations/citizen groups/citizen clubs associations/citizen groups/citizen clubs Every month at least one event/activity should be conducted on Environment During first quarter MV 3.0 (Relative 25 Day-list of environment days attached in succeeding slides. Marking) Details of the awareness events conducted by the local body in prescribed Excel During second quarter MV 3.0 25 workbook- quarterly. (Relative Marking) Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the awareness events During third guarter MV 3.0(Relative 25 Link of social media post of the awareness events in Excel Worksheet. . Marking) If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for During fourth quarter MV 3.0 25 (Relative Marking) this indicator.

List of Environment Days



Date	Environment Day
February	
February 2	World Wetlands Day
February 27	International Polar Bear Day
February 28	National Science Day
March	
March 3	World Wildlife Day
March 14	International Day of Action for Rivers
March 20	World Sparrow Day
March 21	World Forestry Day, World Planting Day, World Wood Day
March 22	World Water & Sanitation Day
March 23	World Meteorological Day, World Resources Day
April	
April 7	World Health Day
April 10	World Atmosphere Day
April 18	World Heritage Day
April 22	World Earth Day
Мау	
May 3	International Energy Day
May 8	World Migratory Bird Day
May 11	National Technology Day
May 14	Endemic Bird Day
May 22	World Biodiversity Day
May 23	World Turtle Day
June	
June 5	World Environment Day
June 8	World Ocean Day
June 9	Coral Triangle Day
June 15	Global Wind Day
June 17	World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought

List of Environment Day



Date	Environment Day				
July					
July 1 – July 7	Van Mahotsav Saptah				
July 3	World Seabird Day				
July 11	World Population Day				
July 26	International Mangrove Day				
July 29	International Tiger Day				
August					
August 10	World Lion Day				
August 12	World Elephant Day				
August 22	Honeybee Day				
September					
September 8	World Cleanup Day				
September 16	World Ozone Day				
September 18	World Water Monitoring Day				
September 21	Zero Emissions Day				
September 26	World Environmental Health Day				
October					
October 1 – Oct 7	Wildlife Week				
October 3	World Nature Day, World Habitat Day				
October 4	World Animal Day				
October 6	World Wildlife Day				
October 24	International Day of Climate Action				
November					
November 6	International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict				
November 12	World Birds Day				
November 14	World Energy Conservation Day				
December					
December 5	World Soil Day				
December 11	International Mountain Day				
December 14	National Energy Conservation Day				

5.3 Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara by organising local competitions/Spardha



To encourage active citizen participation in different climate change mitigation initiatives in a timely manner, local bodies should organize competitions / Spardha that focuses on participation from all citizen groups. The indicator will analyze the number of Competition/Spardha organized by the local body to promote Majhi Vasundhara.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ The following details in prescribed Excel workbook:
 - Details of the Competitions/Spardha conducted.
 - Number of the participants
 - Outcome of the Competition/Spardha
 - Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of Competition/Spardha
- □ Link-social media post of MV Competitions/Spardha.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eva	Marks		
1.	Number of Competitions/Spa conducted by the local body o (Relative Marking)	100	
	First Quarter	25	
	Second Quarter	25	
	Third Quarter	25	
	Fourth Quarter	25	





The images are for illustrative purpose only

5.4 Paryawaran Doot



Paryawaran Doot are people doing exemplary work towards environment conservation. To achieve the broader objectives of Majhi Vasundhara, local bodies should conduct events in collaboration with Paryawaran Doot. The indicator analyzes the performance of the local body basis the number of Paryawaran Doot identified by them and their quarterly performance to promote Majhi Vasundhara.

Details required for supporting progress:		Evaluation mechanism		
 The following details in prescribed Excel workbook: Identification of Paryawaran Doot as an outcome of the 		Number of Paryawaran Doot identified (Relative Marking)		40
 Competition/Spardha Number of events conducted by Paryawaran doot Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of Competition/Spardha 	Competition/Spardha Jumber of events conducted by Paryawaran doot Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of Competition/Spardha		icted by the local oot (Relative	60
If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.		First Quarter	15	
allotted for this indicator.		Second Quarter	15	
		Third Quarter	15	
		Fourth Quarter	15	

5.5 Social Media posts for Majhi Vasundhara awareness campaigns

The power of Social Media can be leveraged to connect the citizens with Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan. In this indicator, local bodies will be analyzed basis the number and the overall engagement of #MajhiVasundhara, #E-Pledge posts on their social media page.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Number of posts on local bodies social media pages (posts could be about MV success stories, Competitions, MV events etc.) with #majhivasundhara and #Epledge on the following platforms:
 - Facebook
 - Twitter
 - Instagram
- □ Link of the social media post in the prescribed Excel workbook with the following details (data should be submitted as on 31st March 2023):
 - Like
 - Share
 - Comments

Eval	uation mechanism	Marks
1.	Number of posts on social media page of local body with #majhivasundhara and #Epledge (Relative Marking)	100
2.	Number of Like, Comment & Share on the Social media post (Relative Marking)	100



Marks

200

5.6 Promulgating Majhi Vasundhara principles in public areas

Marks 500

Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan focuses on identifying potential action points under the five elements of nature (Panchamahabhuta) for the betterment of the environment. Promulgation of these five principles (Bhoomi, Vayu, Jal, Agni and Akash) in public amenities will generate awareness amongst citizens and encourage active citizen participation in the Abhiyan.

 Details required for supporting the progress: Number and details of each spot (minimum 5) created which promulgate MV principles. For example 	Evaluation mechanism	Marks
 MV Pathways with solar lights, road-side plantation MV Fountain to indicate water reuse Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the spots created. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 	 Number of spots developed with focus on Majhi Vasundhara Principles during MV 3.0 100 marks will be allocated for each spot developed. If five or more spots are developed, full marks will be awarded. 	500







The images are for illustrative purpose only

5.7 Youth Participation in Majhi Vasundhara initiatives

Active youth participation in environment conservation and restoration activities is necessary as it instills a fundamental understanding of importance of such initiatives in their young minds. This indicator will evaluate local bodies basis the Majhi Vasundhara related initiatives undertaken with young participants.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Total number of youth volunteers who participated in MV related initiatives in the respective local body.
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the activity.
- □ Link of social media post for activities undertaken.
- Youth groups should comprise of 50% representation of girls from the age group between 15-29 .The group can have minimum 5 members and maximum 20 members only.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.



E١	valuation mechanism	Marks
1.	Number of events conducted by local body which involved participation of youth /youth groups (Relative Marking)	100



5.8 Alternate Funding Channels – through CSR (Corporate Social **Responsibility)**, community participation etc.

Initiatives under Majhi Vasundhara utilize funds converged from various sources. This indicator identifies the number of Majhi Vasundhara initiatives that have been funded through Alternate Funding Channels like community participation, Corporate Social Responsibility etc.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Total number of projects funded through alternate funding channels in the respective local body.
- Projects that follow the lines of Majhi Vasundhara principles will be considered for evaluation.
- Copy of Fund transfer, receipts, financial proof of CSR amount allocated.
- Copy of workorder.
- Certification from CSR implementation body regarding work completion.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eval	uation mechanism	Marks
1.	Number of Majhi Vasundhara initiatives funded through alternate funding channels. (Relative Marking)	100
2.	Amount of money leveraged through Alternative Funding channels (Relative Marking)	100



Marks

200

Eva	luation mechanism	Marks
1.	Number of Majhi Vasundhara initiatives funded through alternate funding channels. (Relative Marking)	100
2.	Amount of money leveraged through Alternative Funding channels	100

5.9 Integration with Majhi Vasundhara's Principles

Every local body has its own environmental challenges as a result of its geographical location, availability of resources, demographic profile and socio-economic conditions. This indicator aims to encourage the local bodies to identify the environmental issue faced by them like challenges pertaining to water treatment, waste management, reclamation of legacy waste, etc. and create a roadmap to resolve it.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Time –bound public commitment made by local body, based on the principles of Majhi Vasundhara like:
 - Zero Discharge of Wastewater by 2025
 - Achieving 33% Green land cover by 2030
- □ The commitment should be made on a public platform and should be published on the local body's website.
- □ Local Body will attach implementation plan and framework to achieve the public commitment.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.



200

Evaluation mechanism Marks Assessment will be based on the public commitment made by the 1. 100 local body for any Majhi Vasundhara related initiative Status of Implementation Plan/ Framework to achieve the 100 2. commitment Preparation of DPR 50 **DPR** Prepared and approved by competent 100 authority



Indicative list of Pledges for integration of Majhi Vasundhara Principles



- 1) The local body will achieve 33% green/tree cover by the year
- 2) The local body will ensure there is 100% gas connection in all the households by the year......
- 3) 10% new vehicle purchased by the local body will be an Electric vehicle by 2025 or earlier.
- 4) The local body will achieve 100% water metering by the year....
- 5) The local body will achieve 100% rainwater harvesting in all public buildings by the year.....
- 6) The local body will replace all streetlights with LED/Solar lights by the year......
- 7) The local body will ensure zero discharge of wastewater by the year....
- 8) The local body will ensure 100% waste segregation by the year
- 9) The local body will create its GHG inventory by the year
- 10) The local body will reclaim all legacy waste dumpsites by the year
- 11) The local body will have 100% functional tap connections by the year.....
- 12) The local body will have 100% farmland under drip irrigation by the year.....

5.10 Majhi Vasundhara Innovation initiatives

Marks 50

This indicator aims to understand if the local bodies have implemented any innovative ideas to better implement the indicators mentioned in the toolkit or apart from the toolkit, to tackle any challenges related to environment. For this indicator, the local bodies will be evaluated on the basis of the innovation submitted via MV innovation form on the MV portal.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Screenshot of the acknowledgement after submission of the Majhi Vasundhara-innovation form.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

<u>Note</u>: The innovation could be of any nature and not just technical. Social Innovations that support the overall objectives of Majhi Vasundhara can also be submitted.

Eva	luation mechanism	Marks
1.	Submission of MV- Innovation form on the MV portal	50



Upkeep of MV1 and MV2



Marks

200

6. Upkeep of Majhi Vasundhara 1.0 and Majhi Vasundhara 2.0

Upkeep will evaluate local bodies for the efforts taken by them to upkeep their efforts towards sustenance of work done during MV 1.0 and MV 2.0 cumulatively.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Data submission as per prescribed format by the department (Excel Workbook)
- □ The data submitted during MV 1.0 and MV 2.0 must be submitted again for comparison.
- □ Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) from MV 1.0 , MV2.0 and current photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)



Upkeep: Number of trees survived from MV 1.0 and MV 2.0 cumulatively

Marks 200

Ensuring tree survival after plantation is crucial to restore and protect nature. In this indicator, the local body will be evaluated basis the efforts taken by them to take care of the trees planted during MV 1.0 and MV 2.0.

 Details for supporting progress: Number of trees planted and survived during MV 1.0 and MV 2.0. Location Details: Full address, Location of the project on google map on prescribed excel format. Geotagged photographs of now and before. 	Evaluation mechanism	Marks
	Percentage of trees survived from MV 1.0 and 2.0	200
Only trees planted and survived from MV1.0 and MV 2.0 will be considered here.	80% or more	200
If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.	50% to less than 80%	100
	Less than 50%	0



Marks Distribution



Total potential to score (for AMRUT):7600


Total potential to score (for non-AMRUT):7500



Schemes/legislations for assistance

1. Bhumi (Urban)



			a jog
S/N	Action points		Scheme/legislation name
1.1 Gree	n cover and biodiversity		
1.1.1	Trees planted and survived during MV 3.0	•	 National Mission for Green India /Green India Mission – Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India Vanmahotsav - Plantation by Maharashtra Forest Department, Govt. of Maharashtra
1.1.2	1.1.2 Urban: Tree Census with geo tagging Preparation and Publication	•	Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Act, 2021
1.1.3	The Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees Act 1975 – Implementation	•	Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Act, 2021
1.1.4	Creation of Nursery (to ensure all trees planted are minimum 6 to 8 feet high)		
1.1.5	Newly created green areas and their maintenance	•	AMRUT- 2.0, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation scheme in Maharashtra – Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India
1.1.6	Tree Plan : A plan to achieve minimum 33% green cover	•	National Mission for Green India /Green India Mission– Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India Maharashtra (Urban Areas) Protection and Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Act, 2021
1.1.7	People's Bio-diversity Register preparation and documentation	•	Biological Diversity Act, 2002 Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 NGT Order: Chandra Bhal Singh vs the Union of India
1.1.8	Soil as Carbon sink		

1. Bhumi (Urban)



		1 Set also
S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name
1.2. Solid	waste management	
1.2.1	Solid waste Management- segregation at source and collection	 Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Urban Development Department , Govt. of Maharashtra
1.2.2	SWM: Wet waste processing	 Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Urban Development Department , Govt. of Maharashtra
1.2.3	SWM: Dry Waste Processing/Disposal	 Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Urban Development Department , Govt. of Maharashtra
1.2.4	Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste	 Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste, CPCB Clause 'J' of Schedule–I of the SWM Rules, 2016.
1.2.5	Plastic Waste Management (Ban on Single Use Plastic)	 Notification on Ban on identified Single Use Plastic Items from 1st July 2022, Govt. of India: G.S.R. 571 (E) dated 12th August 2021 Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Urban Development Department, Govt. of Maharashtra
1.2.6	Bio-medical waste management	Biomedical Waste Management Rules (2016).
1.2.7	E-waste management	E-Waste (Management) Amendment Rules (2018)
1.2.8	ODF Status	 Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Urban Development Department , Govt. of Maharashtra

2. Air (Urban)



S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name
2.1	Air quality monitoring MoEF&CC recognized labs and NABL Accredited Labs	 National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) - Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India Maharashtra Pollution Control Board – Graded Response Action Plan
2.2.1	Initiatives towards banning of firecrackers	2
2.2.2	Promotion of good habits in citizen Creation of cycling Track	
2.2.3	C&D Waste Management	 Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India C&D Waste Rules , 2016 and amendments
2.3.1	Effective implementation of EV Policy: Number of EV vehicles	 Maharashtra EV Policy, 2021, Govt. of Maharashtra Government Resolution No.: MSEVP-2021/CR 25/TC 4, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Maharashtra Government Resolution has been made available on the website of the Government of Maharashtra www.maharashtra.gov.in and its code is as 202107231413587504.
2.3.2	EV Charging stations	 Maharashtra EV Policy, 2021, Govt. of Maharashtra Government Resolution No.: MSEVP-2021/CR 25/TC 4, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Maharashtra
2.4	Compliance with Race to Zero (For AMRUT Cities only)	

3. Water (Urban)



		. a Sile Aleo
S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name
3.1	Water Sources conservation and Rejuvenation	 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme under Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. AMRUT 2.0, launched in October, 2021. Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water bodies under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Har Khet ko Pani, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. Jal Yukt Shivar Abhiyan AMRUT Sarovar, Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Catch the Rain, 2022
3.2	Water audit	 Government of Maharashtra, Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Circular no. RWS 1004/ CR 24/WS-07 Date: 25 May 2004 Central Water Commission – Draft general guidelines for water audit and water conservation (2017)
3.3.1	Rainwater harvesting in public buildings	 Catch the Rain: Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Ministry of Jal shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme in Maharashtra
3.3.2	Rainwater percolation pits.	
3.4	Well rejuvenation	
3.5	Sewage Treatment and reuse of treated water	 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme in Maharashtra Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India Urban Development Department , Govt. of Maharashtra
3.7	Reduction of water pollution during festivals	Revised guidelines for idol immersion, CPCB (2020)
3.8	Promotion of eco-friendly idols during festivals	Revised guidelines for idol immersion, CPCB (2020)
3.9	Preparation and publishing of Brief documents for wetlands	 Wetlands conservation and management rules 2017, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) Guidelines for implementing Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)



4. Energy (Urban)



			10(- R.
S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name	
4.1	Promotional and awareness generation activities to encourage use of renewable energy sources	e	
4.2.1	LED Streetlights	• Street Lighting National Program, Energy Efficiency Services Limited, JV of PSUs under Ministry of Power, Govt. of India	
4.2.2	Solar installation on public and private buildings	• Grid connected Rooftop Solar Program, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India.	
4.2.3	Number of green buildings		
4.2.4	Energy audit of public buildings	 Save Energy Program, Maharashtra Energy Development Agent National Energy Conservation Act, guidelines by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency. 	cy :
4.2.5	Solar Water Heater		



Awards



State Level Awards















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











Division Level Awards

Awards to Participants Local Bodies (Division Level)





Awards to Participants Local Bodies (Division Level)



Other than State level winners





Awards to Collectors and ZP CEOs





Awards 2022-23



State Level Awards - Category	Number
Local Bodies (40)	
Amrut Cities: 10 Lakh+ population	3
Amrut Cities: 3-10 Lakh population	3
Amrut Cities: 3 Lakh population	3
Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat: 1lakh-50K population	3
Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat: 50K-25K population	3
Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat: 25K-15K population	3
Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat: Less than 15K population	3
Gram Panchayat: 10K+ population	3
Gram Panchayat: 10K-5K population	3
Gram Panchayat: 5K-2.5K population	3
Gram Panchayat: Less than 2.5K population	3
Highest Performance in Bhoomi Thematic Area	11
Divisional & District level officers (12)	
Divisional Commissioner	2
District Collector	3
ZP CEO	3
Total	52



Awards 2022-23



Division Level Awards - Category	Number
Local Bodies (30)	
Amrut	6
Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat: 1 lakh-50K population	6
Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat: 50K-25K population	6
Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat: 25K-15K population	6
Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat: Less than 15K population	6
Gram Panchayat: 10K+ Population	6
Gram Panchayat: 10K-5K Population	6
Gram Panchayat: 5K-2.5K Population	6
Gram Panchayat: Less than 2.5K Population	6
Divisional & District level officers (12)	
Best Collector	6
Best ZP CEO	6
Total	66





Thank you



Annexure



Guidelines on Geotagged Photos



The following details need to be present on the geotagged photograph for the photo to be considered valid:

- 1. ULB/GP's name.
- 2. District's name.
- 3. Longitude and Latitude.
- 4. Date, Day and Time.





Guidelines on how to put a google link in MIS









माझी वसुंधरा अभियान

पर्यावरण व वातावरणीय बदल विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन

Annexure 2

Majhi Vasundhara 3.0

Toolkit-Rural 2022-23





- A unique integrated first ever exercise by Environment and Climate Change
 Department, Government of Maharashtra for urban and rural areas- to identify
 and implement focused and scalable measures towards preservation and
 restoration of natural ecosystems and to encourage active citizen participation in
 different Climate Action initiatives.
- The campaign is structured to focus on three important pillars of Climate Action Carbon Sequestration, Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and promoting Green
 Lifestyle among citizens.





3

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Timeline





Timeline

	Activities	Dates	
1 st April 2022 - 31 st March 2023	Abhiyaan period	1 st April 2022 – 31 st March 2023	
	Work done status		
	Registration of local body	15 th June - 15 th August 2022	
	Interim work done status MIS submission	1 st December - 15 th December 2022	
1st April 2023 - 31 st	Performance evaluation based on		
May 2023	Desktop assessment as per the toolkit	6 th - 30 th April 2023	
	Direct Observation by Third Party Agency Citizen Feedback	1 st - 20 th May 2023	
5 th June 2023	Award Distribution		



Data Collection Mechanism





Data Collection Mechanism

- □ The ULB/PRI will register to participate in the Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan 3.0 through the Majhi Vasundhara MIS portal : <u>https://abhiyanmis.majhivasundhara.in/</u>
- The ULB / PRI shall carry out various activities during the Abhiyan period and keep all the necessary details for submission on the MIS Portal.
- The ULB/PRI will submit their performance/activity details in the MIS as prescribed in the toolkit.
- MIS link will be uploaded on Majhi Vasundhara Website: <u>https://majhivasundhara.in</u>
- The responsibility of accurate, reliable and verifiable information on MV portal shall be that of the administrative head of the local body.

<u>Note:</u> The ULB/PRI should preserve original copies of all the documents. Department can ask for resubmission of relevant documents.



Points to remember





Points to remember

- All measures taken up during the Majhi Vasundhara 3.0 Abhiyan period (<u>1st April</u> <u>2022 - 31st March 2023</u>) will be considered for evaluation.
- Details must be provided in format/templates prescribed by the Majhi Vasundhara Mission Directorate. Formats/Templates will be available on MIS for download.
- □ For any indicator, if the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google links are invalid, no marks will be allotted for the same.
- Data reported on MIS will be evaluated by third party for desktop assessment and subsequently during field assessment.
- Methodology for third party evaluation will be announced in due course by the Majhi Vasundhara Mission Directorate.



Proposed Verticals MV 3.0

The PRIs will compete in their own vertical









Initial Data Collection

PRI Profile

Name & Type of the Local Body (Panchayati Raj Institution)

Area of the local body

Population

Number of household in the PRI

Details of the Administrative head (Name, Contact Details)

Details of BDO (Name, Contact Details)

Details of the Nodal officer (Name, Designation, Contact Details)

Note: The population reported should be as per 2011 census.


Thematic areas





Indicators





1.1 Green cover and biodiversity (Rural)



S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed	Marks
1.1.1	Trees planted and survived during MV 3.0	300
1.1.2	Tree Census with geo-tagging – Preparation and Publication	100
1.1.3	Creation of Nursery (to ensure all trees planted are minimum 6 feet high)	100
1.1.4	Newly created green areas and their maintenance	100
1.1.5	People's Bio-diversity Register preparation and documentation	100
1.1.6	Soil as Carbon sink	100
	Total	800

TRIR

1.1.1 Trees planted & survived during MV 3.0

Marks 300

Tree Plantation is crucial for conservation and restoration of the natural ecosystem. This indicator analyses the number of trees planted and cared for by the participant during MV 3.0.

Details required for supporting progress:		Evaluation mechanism		Marks	
	Location Details: Complete address, location of the project on google map in prescribed excel workbook. <u>For plantations on plot</u> : Green areas developed in sqm. <u>For roadside plantation</u> : Length of roadside plantation in m. Work order of the plantation activity. Financial brief of the plantation activity: all payments including final payment receipts.	1.	Total number of trees planted and survived during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	200	
	 In case, the plantation activity was supported under CSR- copy of acknowledgement slip Maintenance plan for next 1-2 years. Stage wise geo-tagged photographs. More details are attached in guidelines. Before plantation drive (size 1 to 2 MB) During the plantation drive (size 1 to 2 MB) During last two months of MV 3.0. (size 1 to 2 MB)- If the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google link is invalid, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 	2.	Out of total trees planted and survived during MV 3.0- number of indigenous trees planted and survived (Relative Marking)	100	

Indicative list of indigenous trees



Southern Tropical Semi-Evergreen

trees

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

Southern Tropical Moist

Deciduous tress

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

Southern Tropical Thorn

trees

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

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

Guidelines for Geotagging of Trees



- Guidelines to geotag photos of trees planted and survived during MV 3.0:
 - Open play store, search for geo-tagging apps, download and install any geo-tagging app from the list.
 - Open the google app and click photos (1-2 MB) of trees planted before/during/after plantation from the same angle.
 - Save the clicked geo-tagged photographs in a folder.
- Stage-wise geotagged pictures of every location should be uploaded in a .pdf format. A snippet of sample report is attached on the next page for your reference.
- All Geotagged photographs should have the following components, for it be considered valid:
 - □ Latitude & Longitude
 - Date
 - Name of the local body
 - Address
- The template can also be downloaded from the Majhi Vasundhara Website/MIS.







The sample PDF file to showcase trees planted is shown below. The following details need to be present on the geotagged photograph for it to be considered valid:

- 1) ULB/GP's name and code; 2) Location of the plot(s); 3) Longitude and Latitude;
- 4) Date, Day, and Time; 5) Photo clicked at the same angle



Snippet of sample Report for Indicator: 1.1.1: Trees planted and survived during MV 3.0



Malangi

Longitude 75.00340 Elevation 567,000 mi Accuracy 14.970 Time, 0911.002508.47 Note tames and polyment

Malangi

attrude 19.303003 originade 24.308n56 lovation 662.9457 m locance 2.8 m lone 28-10-8023 14.57 kere talget sterandhing Fa

1.1.2 Rural: Tree Census with geo-tagging – Preparation and Publication

Tree Census is an important scientific and technical tool that provides information on tree cover and species diversity. It serves as a strategic tool to make informed decisions about how to protect and conserve the green cover within the local body. This indicator will analyze the initiatives taken up by rural local bodies to conserve and protect their green cover.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Copy of Tree Census Report (inclusive of Heritage Tree census report) authorized by Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC).
- □ List of Heritage Trees with geotagging- authorized by Biodiversity Management Committee.
- Geotagging is compulsory for all trees, inclusive of Heritage Trees. No marks will be allotted if geotagging is not done.
- □ The census will be considered published, if it is:
 - published on the website of the Gram Panchayat and/or,
 - put up on the notice board of the Gram Panchayat Office.
- Publishing of census report should be announced in the Gram Sabha and on the official social media channels of the local body.
- □ A screenshot of the announcement of tree census report on official social media account.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Marks 100

Eva	Evaluation mechanism			
1.Tree Census with geotagging- Status during MV 3.0			75	
	100% report prepared and published	75		
	75% report prepared and published	50		
	50% report prepared and published 35 25% report prepared and published 15			
	Less than 25% report prepared and published	0		
2. List of Heritage Tree- published		25		









1.1.3 Creation of Nursery (to ensure all trees planted are minimum 6 feet tall)

A nursery is a managed site, designed to produce tree seedlings grown under favorable conditions until they are ready for plantation. This indicator examines the efforts taken by local bodies to support reforestation and community tree plantation programs in their area.

- Number of nurseries created- including private nurseries.
- Capacity of each nursery created.
- Location and area of the nursery on google map.
- Geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of nursery.
- Detailed layout of the nursery (species segregation, maintained etc.)
- Number of saplings present and / or sold by the nursery with the following details: name, species, number sold, height etc.- in prescribed Excel workbook.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google link is incorrect, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluation mechanism Marks Cumulative capacity of the nursery 20 (Relative Marking) Cumulative nursery capacity to Area of the local body (CNCA) [=Cumulative capacity of the 20 nursery/Total area of the local body (in sq km)] (Relative Marking)



1.

2.



Marks 100





1.1.4 Newly created green areas and their maintenance



Green areas are important for the physical and mental well being of the society. They also help in mitigating the effects of pollution. This indicator examines whether the participants have given importance to the creation and maintenance of new green areas such as Amrut Van, Smriti Van, Bio-diversity Park, Bird Parks etc.

De ^r	tails required for supporting progress: Location of the project on google map. Newly created green area details in terms of: Area and Usage	Eva	luation mechanism	Marks
	 Stagewise geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB). Google maps image of the location before creating the green area. Work Order and Work Completion Certificate of newly created green areas. Financial Brief of the newly created green areas. Maintenance Plan for the next 1-2 years. For this indicator, green area refers to 70% area with trees, shrubs etc. For this indicator, minimum area requirement for green area development: for AMRUT cities = area not less than 10,000 sq feet. for non- AMRUT cities = area not less than 5,000 sq feet. 	1.	No. of new green areas created <u>The evaluation will</u> <u>be done based on</u> <u>the number of</u> <u>green areas</u> <u>created. Each green</u> <u>area created will</u> <u>get 10 marks.</u>	100
	If the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google link is incorrect, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.			





1.1.5 People's Biodiversity Register preparation and documentation

People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) contains comprehensive information on availability and knowledge of local biological resources, their medicinal use or any other traditional knowledge associated with it. This indicator examines whether the participants have given importance to promote conservation and documentation of biological resources including landscape and demography of a particular area. The register forms a baseline for future management of resources in sustainable manner.

Details required for supporting progress:		Evaluation mechanism	Mar
 Copy of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) formation letter and members list. Notices of the four meetings conducted by BMC annually. The meetings should be conducted once 	1.	Formation of BMC	20
 every three (3) months during the Abhiyan period- submitted along with copy of meeting registers. A copy of agenda and Minutes of the Meeting of BMC during which PBR was approved by the BMC. Certificate from BMC- stating PBR has been prepared and approved by the BMC. Submission of PBR (the PBR is prepared and published – to Maharashtra State Biodiversity Board (MSBR) 	2.	Number of meetings conducted by BMC (5 marks for each meeting)	20
 Copy of BMC Action Plan as per the guidelines issued by the National Biodiversity Authority.: Action Plan may include steps outlined for the conservation of bio-resources, training needs identified for 	3.	PBR: Prepared and approved by BMC	20
the personnel of the BMC and the list of the potential items for consideration for registration of Geographic Indicators (G.I.) <u>http://nbaindia.org/uploaded/pdf/Guidelines%20for%20BMC.pdf</u>	4.	Submission of PBR to MSBB	20
If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.	5.	BMC Action Plan	20

Marks

100

Composting is beneficial to the environment as it reduces the amount of waste thrown away. The indicator analyses if the participants have given importance to treatment of wet waste by the process of composting .

of compost produced in the local body during MV 3.0. Compost produced (quantity) and usage details: logbook. Compost quality report complying with the ECO parms from auth

Compost quality report complying with the FCO norms from authorized labsonce during MV 3.0.

U Wet waste processing logbook : Amount of wet waste processed, and amount

□ Location of Compost plants: on google map

Details required for supporting progress:

1.1.6 Rural : Soil as Carbon sink

- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the compost plants.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible and/or the google link is incorrect, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

TENR

Evalu	Marks		
1.	Compost quality complying with F	20	
2.	Usage of compo Compost sold/ se	80	
	Above 70%	80	
	60-70%	60	
	50-60% 40		
	40% -50%	20	
	Below 40%	0	



100





S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed		Marks	
1.2.1	Solid waste Management- segregation at source and collection		50	
1.2.2	SWM: Wet waste processing		50	
1.2.3	SWM: Dry Waste Processing/Disposal		100	
1.2.4	Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste		100	
1.2.5	Plastic Waste Management (Ban on Single Use Plastic)		300	
1.2.6	Bio-medical waste management			
1.2.7	E-waste management			
	ODF status			
1.2.8	ODF	30	50	
	ODF+	50		
Total				

1.2.1 Rural: Solid waste management-segregation at source and collection

Proper solid waste management is very important for public health and environment. Solid waste, if not treated properly, ends up in landfill polluting soil and groundwater. The Solid Waste Management Rules (2016), directs local bodies to "arrange for door-to-door collection of segregated solid waste from all households." This indicator examines whether participants have given importance to collection of waste, segregated at source.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Amount of Solid waste generated by the local body monthly reports.
- Amount of solid waste segregated at source and collected door to door- self assessment report.
- Geotagged pictures- Door-to door collection of solid waste rural body.
- □ Logbook submission for the mission period.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.



Evalı	Evaluation mechanism					
1.	1. Percentage of solid waste segregated at source and collected					
1(a)	Segregation at source		25			
	75%-100%	25				
	50%-Less than 75%	15				
	25%-Less than 50%	10				
	Less than 25%	0				
1(b)	Collection		25			
	75%-100%	25				
	50%-Less than 75%	15				
	25%-Less than 50%	10				
	Less than 25%	0				

Marks 50

1.2.2 Rural: SWM-Wet waste processing



Marks 50

Wet waste is a major component of domestic waste in the local body. It includes vegetable/kitchen waste, garden waste and other easily biodegradable waste that is generally composted or used in biogas plants. This indicator examines whether the participants have given importance to the treatment of wet waste by the process of composting or by treatment in bio-gas plants to produce chemical free fertilizers and cooking gas, respectively.

Det	ails required for supporting progress:		Evaluation mechanism	Marks	
	 Amount of wet waste generated: monthly reports Processing of wet waste in Compost plants / Piogas plants: monthly reports 		% of wet waste processed	50	
	Location of Compost plant/Biogas plants: Google map/Geo-tagged maps can be		90% and above	50	
	provided if available Details about the compost produced:		75% to less than 90%	40	
	 Compost quality report complying with the FCO norms from authorized labs 		50% to less than 75%	30	
	Usage/sell of the compost		40% to less than 50%	25	
	Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the compost plants. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for	ſ	25% to less than 40%	15	
	this indicator.		Less than 25%	0	





TRIPRI

1.2.3 Rural: SWM-Dry Waste Processing/Disposal



The process of recycling and disposal of dry waste is very important. Dry solid waste consists of waste containing recoverable resources such as plastic, glass, paper, metal, rubber, food-packaging material. The waste has immense value and should follow the route of recycling as it can reduce pressure on the dumping site and natural resources and be a source of revenue. This indicator examines how efficiently the local bodies are recycling/treating/disposing dry waste.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Amount of dry waste generated and processed-monthly reports.
- Location of recycling site/ MRF: Google map/ Geo-tagged maps can be provided if available
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the recycling units.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

	Evalu	Evaluation mechanism			
	1.	. Presence of functional MRF center			
		Yes	50		
		No	0		
	2.	Secondary Segregation of d	ry waste	20	
		90% or above	20		
		Less than 90%	0		
	3.	Dry waste processing /dispo	sal	30	
		% of dry waste processed/			
		disposal by the authorized			
1		parties			
		80% and above	30		
٦		• 50% to less than 80%	20		
		• 25% to less than 50%	15		
		Less than 25%	0		





1.2.4 Rural: Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste

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

Details required for supporting progress:

- Details of remediation sites within local body– Location on google map.
- Status of remediation- Authorized certificate : Work Completion Certificate/Tender Awarded Certificate/No legacy waste certificate
- □ Stagewise geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- □ If land is reclaimed, before and after photographs
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evalı	uation mechanism	Marks
1	Stage of Remediation	
	Land reclaimed and reused	100
1.	100% Work is complete/ no legacy waste	75
	50% Work is complete	50
	Work Started	25
	Tenders have been called	15



Marks 100







Marks

300

collection

1.2.5 Rural: Plastic Waste Management (Ban on Single Use Plastic)

Plastic waste management is a critical issue. Over 300 million metric tons of plastic is produced in the world annually, however, only 9% is recycled and the rest accumulates in landfills. To curb plastic menace, the Government of India has announced a total ban on manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of Single Use plastic, including polystyrene and expanded polystyrene, from 1st July 2022. This indicator aims to analyze how the local bodies are managing their plastic waste.

De ^r	tails required for supporting progress: Number of initiatives taken up by the local body for management of plastic	Evaluation mechanism		Marks
	waste- details in prescribed Excel workbook Number of drives conducted on single use plastic and alternatives of plastic-details in prescribed Excel workbook	1.	Awareness campaigns for Single Use Plastic ban.(Relative Marking)	50
	Geotagged photographs of the awareness campaigns (1-2 MB) Logbook entry on penalty collection on usage of single use plastic (SUP). If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.	2.	Awareness campaigns on alternatives of plastic (Relative Marking)	100
		3.	Action taken on SUP elimination with fine	150







Bhausingji Rd, Kavlapur, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416002, India

Latitude 16.70111406°

Local 10:02:37 AM GMT 04:32:37 AM Longitude 74.22534486°

Altitude 481.53 meters Sunday, 08-15-2021

1.2.6 Bio-medical waste management



Marks

50

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

Details required for supporting progress:

- Details of mechanism for segregation of biomedical waste at segregation site of local body sites- Location on google map.
- Agreement with MPCB authorized Bio-medical waste management vendors for collection, transportation and disposal
- Logbook of Biomedical Waste disposal.
- Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- □ If the local body has no hospital/dispensary etc., a certificate from Taluka Health Officer to be attached.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eval	uation mechanisn	Marks	
1.	100% hospitals member of com	25	
	Yes		
	No	0	
2.	Percentage of Biomedical waste disposed (Relative Marking)		25

40

1.2.7 Rural: E-waste management



Informal processing of e-waste can lead to adverse human health effects and environmental pollution. It is the duty of the local body to ensure that e-waste is properly segregated, collected and is channelized to authorized dismantler or recycler. This indicator analyses the initiatives taken up by the local body for scientific disposal of e-waste.

Details required for supporting progress: Evaluation mechanism Marks Details of awareness activities on proper segregation of E –waste Awareness activities should be conducted regularly-preferably every month. Awareness activities on Stagewise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of e-waste collection proper segregation of E-1 25 and processing. waste If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be (Relative Marking) allotted for this indicator. Mechanism for Proper 2 25 Segregation of E-Waste

1.2.8 Rural: ODF Status



Open-defecation causes soil and water pollution. GoI has given utmost importance to make a behavioral change in the citizens/villagers and make India open-defecation free. This indicator examines whether the participants have given importance to make their area Open-defecation free.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Recent valid ODF, ODF+ certification from competent authority
- □ Valid certificate during MV 3.0 will be considered for evaluation.
- □ Assessment will be done based on ODF or ODF+ status.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluat	Marks		
1	ODF	30	
2	ODF+	50	





Air quality (Rural)

1,100



2. Air (Rural)



S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed	Marks
2.1	Air quality monitoring – Air quality monitoring – MoEF&CC recognized labs and NABL Accredited Labs	150
2.2	Reduction of Air Pollution	
2.2.1	Initiatives towards banning firecrackers	150
2.2.2	Agricultural waste management (stubble/open burning of the farm waste)	100
2.2.3	Gas connection	100
2.3	Effective implementation of EV Policy	
2.3.1	Effective implementation of EV Policy: Electric Vehicles	500
2.3.2	Number of EV Charging stations	100
	Total	1,100

2.1 GP more than 10,000 population : Air quality monitoring

Marks 150

Breathing clean air is fundamental to live a healthy life. However due to many reasons, the quality of air has been continuously deteriorating , impacting millions of people. This indicator aims to encourage local bodies to monitor the air quality of their own area and take initiatives to improve the same.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Air quality monitoring (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, SO₂ and NO_x) report from MoEF&CC/NABL accredited laboratories – for every month.
 - <u>24 hours continuous monitoring</u>
 - <u>Air Quality Index</u>
 - Monitoring should be taken at the most congested area
- □ Minimum gap of 1 month between two reports.
- Geotagged Photograph (size 1 to 2 MB) of continuous Ambient Air Quality
 - Monitoring Stations, and their location details.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

om	E	valuation mechanism		Mark			
	1	Air quality monitoring report from - MoEFCC recognized/NABL accredited labs (Monthly)					
		 9-12 Reports or more 	100				
		 7-8 Reports 	75				
1:4		 6 Reports 	50				
lity		Less than 6 Reports	0				
for	2	2. Number of Air Quality Monitoring stations, including visible public display					

(Relative Marking)

2.1 GP less than 10,000 population : Air quality monitoring

Breathing clean air is fundamental to live a healthy life. However due to many reasons, the quality of air has been continuously deteriorating , impacting millions of people. This indicator aims to encourage local bodies to monitor the air quality of their own area and take initiatives to improve the same.

Details required for supporting progress: Air quality monitoring (PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ , SO ₂ and NO _x) report from			Evaluation mechanism			Marks
MoEF8	CC/NABL accredited laboratories – <u>4 hours continuous monitoring</u> <u>ir Quality Index</u> 1onitoring should be taken at the most congested area		1.	Air quality monitori report from - MoEF recognized/NABL accredited labs	ng CC	150
– Minimu – Geota	m gap of 1 month is to be taken between two reports.			 6 Reports during MV 3.0 	150	
Monit	 Monitoring Stations, and location details of the same. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 			 4 Reports during MV 3.0` 	100	
this in				 Below 4 Reports 	0	



Marks 150
2.2.1 Initiative towards banning of firecrackers



Firecrackers are burnt to commemorate different occasions / festivals. However, they have high quantity of carbon and sulphur, and release a range of toxic gases which are harmful to plants and animals both. This indicator aims to encourage local bodies to curb the use of firecrackers for the betterment of the environment.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Copy of notification -banning sale and use of firecracker by local authorities.
- Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of events indicating promotion of green festivals.
- Air Quality Monitoring Report- On the evening of the festival/ Next morning of the festival - from MoEF&CC/NABL accredited laboratories.
- □ National Air Quality Index: <u>https://app.cpcbccr.com/AQI India/</u>
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Εν	Marks					
1.	25					
	Yes	25				
-	No	0				
	Number of awareness					
2.	event/initiative taken up by	25				
	body (Relative Marking)					
	Air Quality Monitoring Repo	ort on				
3.	the evening of the festival-	with	50			
	AQI					
4.	4.AQI as per the National Air Quality Index0-100 (Good/Satisfactory)50					
	101- Above (Moderate/ Poor/Very Poor/Severe)					

2.2.2 Rural: Agricultural waste management (stubble/open burning of the agricultural waste)

A large portion of crop residue is burnt 'on-farm' primarily to clean the field for sowing the next crop. Crop residue burning releases harmful gases such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of sulphur (SO_X), particulate matter and black carbon. This indicator aims to examine whether participants have taken efforts for agricultural waste management.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Copy of notification for banning of crop residue burning.
- Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) for awareness initiatives taken for agricultural waste management
- Formation of FPOs in Biomass collection, aggregation and pellet manufacturing
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eva	Evaluation mechanism				
1.	Ban on Crop residue burning				
	Yes				
$\left \right\rangle$	No O				
2.	Number of awar taken for agricul management. (Relative Markin	Number of awareness Initiatives taken for agricultural waste management. (Relative Marking)			
3.	3. Formation of FPOs in Biomass collection, aggregation and pellet manufacturing		25		



Marks 100

Using wood/cow dung cakes for cooking is a major cause of household air pollution in rural areas. Household air pollution causes non-communicable diseases such as stroke, ischemic heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and lung cancer. This indicator examines how the local body is focusing on increasing the number of gas connections (LPG and Biogas plants) in rural households.

			_		
De	Details required for supporting progress:			Evaluation mechanism	
	Number of Households in the Local Body.				50
	Percentage of Households having access to Gas- either LPG and/or Biogas (used for cooking purposes)-details in prescribed Excel workbook	ζ1.	% of Households with gas 1. connection before MV 3.0		50
	Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of biogas/ LPG cylinders in use.			(Relative Marking)	
	If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.		2.	% of Households with new gas connection installed during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	50





2.2.3 Rural: Gas connection

2.3.1 Rural: Effective implementation of EV Policy

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

Details required for supporting progress:

- Detailed information from RTO
 - Numbers of registered EVs (Two-wheeler [2W], Three-wheeler [3W] and Four-wheeler [4W]), Public transportation (Buses) in local body area.
 - Number of EVs purchased by local body.
 - As two wheelers with a capacity of 250 watts do not require registration with the RTO, details of EV purchased from system selling such EVs will be considered.
- □ Number of vehicles in local body used for public transport.
- □ Number of EV vehicles used for public transport- Buses, Cabs, Taxis.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eva	Marks		
1.	EVs registered in local b MV 3.0 (Relative Markin	ody area during	400
	2W EV	200	
	3W EV	100	
	4W EV	100	
2.	% of EV Public Transport (Relative Marking)	100	
	4-5% or more	100	
	3-Less than 4%	75	
	2-Less than 3%	50	
	1-Less than 2%	25	
	Less than 1%	0	



Marks 500



The images are for illustrative purpose only

2.3.2 EV Charging Stations



Marks 100

Transport is the major cause of air pollution. Being an inseparable part of the urban life, it can not be avoided. However, adoption of Electric Vehicles can curb the pollution level in the cities. One of the constraints in the adoption of EVs is the non-availability of the EV infrastructure. Therefore, it is important to converge efforts towards provisioning EV infrastructure. This indicator aims to analyze the efforts taken by local bodies to develop EV infrastructure by creating EV charging stations.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Location Details: Full address, Location of the EV Charging station on google map- in prescribed Excel Workbook.
- Geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) before and after creation of EV charging stations.
- □ Maharashtra EV Policy:

https://maitri.mahaonline.gov.in/PDF/EV%20Policy%20GR%202021 .pdf

If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eva	luation mechanisr	n	Marks
1.	50		
	Two Wheelers	25	
	Four Wheelers	25	
2.	% of charging sta renewable energ (Relative Markin	50	





The images are for illustrative purpose only





Water - Jal

Water conservation(Rural)

1,300



3. Water(Rural)- 1,300





3.1 Water Source Conservation and Rejuvenation	300
3.2 Fresh water Consumption Monitoring & reduction	100
3.3 Rainwater harvesting & percolation	175
3.4 Well Rejuvenation	100
3.5 Drip Irrigation	200



3. Water(Rural) – 1,300





3. Water (Rural)



S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed	Marks
3.1	Water Resource Conservation and Rejuvenation	300
3.2	Fresh water consumption Monitoring & reduction	
	Water Budgeting and Auditing	100
3.3	Rainwater harvesting & percolation	
3.3.1	Rainwater harvesting in public buildings	150
3.3.2	Rainwater Percolation Pits	25
3.4	Well rejuvenation	100
3.5	Farmland under drip irrigation projects	200
3.6	Jal Jivan Mission	75
3.7	Reduction of water pollution during festivals	100
3.8	Promotion of eco-friendly idols during festivals	150
3.9	Wetland Conservation	100
	Total	1,300

3.1 Rural: Water Resource Conservation and Rejuvenation

Marks 300

Water is a precious resource that sustains life on earth. However, in the past few years, injudicious water consumption has put relenting stress on our water bodies. To mitigate this situation, Govt. of Maharashtra undertook water conservation through the flagship Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyan. This indicator analyses how the local water resources (lakes, dams, rivers) are being conserved by the local bodies.

Det	ails required for supporting progress:		Evaluation mechanism		
	Number of waterbodies rejuvenated by removing silt or through repair work during MV 3.0- details in prescribed Excel workbook. Number of new waterbodies created during MV 3.0.	1.	Number of waterbodies rejuvenated by removing silt or through repair work (Relative marking)	50	
	on google map. Estimation of water storage capacity added for every project.	2.	Water storage capacity added through rejuvenation of existing waterbodies (<i>in m3</i>) (Relative Marking)	50	
	 Details of CCT and Deep CCT projects- length of the projects (in Km) Copy of Measurement Book- for all works undertaken during MV 3.0 Details of catchment area treated (in Hectares) Physical and financial progress brief- Work Order and Completion Certificate for all activities undertaken during MV 3.0. Stage wise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this 	3	Number of new waterbodies created during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	50	
		4	Water storage capacity added through creation of new waterbodies in MV 3.0 <i>(in m3)</i> (Relative Marking)	50	
		5	CCT / Deep CCT projects implemented in MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	50	
	indicator.	6	Catchment Area Treated (<i>in Ha</i>) through CCT/ Deep CCT projects implemented in MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	50	



The images are for illustrative purpose only

61

3.2 Rural: Water Budgeting and Auditing

Water budgeting is a method of quantifying the requirement and availability of water in a Gram Panchayat. It is prepared as part of the Village Action Plan for dissemination among the local community to improve the agriculture water-use efficiency by adopting micro-irrigation and/ or adopt cropping pattern suiting the agro-climatic zone. This enables local body to take steps towards water conservation in their area.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Amount of rainfall recorded by rainwater gauge: monthly logbook.
- □ Copy of Water budgeting report approved by the Gram Sabha.
- Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of Water budget displayed outside the gram panchayat office.
- Copy of Local Body's water supply system audit report- authorized by competent authority.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

	Eval	Marks	
	1.	Measurement of rainfall using rainwater gauge and record maintenance in logbook	20
	2.	Submission of water budget report prepared by the Gram Panchayat	20
3. Actio budg		Actions taken as per the water budget	20
	4.	Local Body's water supply system audit	20
	5.	Percentage of recommendations implemented as per local body's water supply system audit	20



Marks 100



Rainwater Gauge Guideline :-

- हवामान खात्याने ठरविलेल्या विशिष्ट आकारमानाचे भांडे पावसात ठेवावे (आपण 1 लीटरच्या प्लॅस्टीक बाटलीच्या तोंडाकडील निमूळता भाग कापून बाटलीतच उलटा ठेवला तर असे भांडे तयार होईल).
- हे भांडे गावात कुठेही ठेवले तरी चालू शकते कारण गावामध्ये सर्वत्र साधारण तेवढाच पाऊस पडतो.
- त्या भांड्यामध्ये 24 तासामध्ये (किंवा काही ठराविक कालावधी वर) साचलेले पावसाचे पाणी मोजणे (आपण प्लास्टिकची बाटली वापरात असाल तर त्या बाटलीवर मोजपट्टीने ठराविक अंतरावर खुणा करणे आवश्यक आहे तसेच बाटलीच्या तळाला काही लहान दगड टाकून बाटली वजनदार होऊन स्थिर उभी राहू शकेल व बाटलीचा तळसुद्धा समान होऊ शकतो).
- या 24 तासामध्ये (किंवा ठराविक कालावधी नंतर) समजा 10 मिली मीटर उंची इतके पाणी भांड्यामध्ये (किंवा बाटलीमध्ये) साचले असेल तर गावात 10 मिली मीटर पाऊस पडला असे म्हणतात.
- जमिनीवर पडलेले पाणी इकडे तिकडे जाऊ न देता व जमिनीत मुरू न देता जसेच्या तसे पसरवले तर 10 मिली मीटर जाडीचा थर तयार होईल.



Rain gauge Images



PARTS OF A RAIN GAUGE

- FUNNEL
- CYLINDER
- COLLECTING BOTTLE
- OUTER CYLINDER







Rain gauge apparatus

Recycled rain gauge

Source: Google

3.3.1 Rainwater harvesting in public buildings

Marks

150

Rainwater harvesting is simple technique to collect and store rainwater that runs off from rooftops, parks, roads, open grounds etc. for groundwater recharge or later use. This indicator will analyze the initiatives by the local body to harvest rainwater.

Det	Details required for supporting progress:		Εv	Evaluation mechanism		Marks
	List of public buildings with roottop rainwater harvesting projects in prescribed Excel worksheet. Location of the public buildings on google map where R.W.H. was done. Stage wise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) For this indicator, public buildings will refer to any commercial or non-commercial establishment except residential buildings. It will include- government buildings, educational buildings, shopping complexes, hospitals etc. Rainwater Harvested should be reported in m^3; 1m^3 = 1000L A Bainwater Harvesting system comprises of: (as defined by Jal Shakti Abhiyan)		1.	Percentage of Public Build with functioning Rainwate harvesting projects install during MV 2.0 and MV 3.0	lings er ed D	100
	 A system or catchment from where water is captured for storage; 			100%	100	
	 A system of pipes/ducts to carry the harvested water to the storage facility; Filter unit for removal of dirt that comes with rainwater; and 			75% - less than 100%	75	1
	Storage tank or ground water recharging structures. Bainwater Systems verified and certified by the local badies will be considered for evaluation. Local Badies to			50% - less than 75%	50	1
	ensure:			25% - less than 50%	25	
	 Functional Status of the RWH systems. Catchment area/ rooftop of the RWH systems. 			Less than 25%	0	1
	 Leaking/Broken pipes should be avoided Availability of Percolation Points. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 		2.	Rainwater harvested duri Abhiyan period in m3 (Re Marking)	ng the lative	50

How to calculate Rainwater Harvested



The formula for calculating the amount of rainwater harvested annually is given as follows:

- If, Q = Amount of Rainwater which can be harvested in cubic meters,
 - M = Mean Annual Rainfall in mm,
 - A = Catchment area in square meters,

R = Runoff coefficient, losses due to unavoidable small leakages in the gutter downpipe system, or rainfalls that are too light to produce sufficient runoff, or a possible overflow of gutters in the case of an extreme downpour. Then,

Q (Amount of Rainwater which can be harvested in cubic meters) = M*A*R,

The Runoff coefficient varies with the type of rooftop material, the type of materials and their runoff coefficient are given below.

Туре	Runoff Coefficient
Galvanized iron sheet	>0.9
Corrugated Metal sheets	0.7-0.9
Tiles	0.8-0.9
Concrete	0.6-0.8
Brick Pavement	0.5-0.6
Rocky Natural Catchment	0.2-0.5
Soil with slope	0-0.3
Green Areas	0.05-0.1



The images are for illustrative purpose only

Rainwater percolation is a simple technique to facilitate groundwater recharge through infiltration of the surface run off. This indicator evaluates the initiatives taken by the local bodies to ensure groundwater recharge though rainwater percolation pits.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Location of the percolation pits on google map.
- Percolation pits not connected to rainwater harvesting projects will be considered for evaluation.
- □ Work order/ MOU with NGO/Corporates for creation of percolation pits.
- □ Capacity of the project and project brief .(size 1 to 2 MB).
- Stage wise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB).
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.



Evaluation mechanism Marks Number of new 1. 25 percolation points created during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)



3.4 Well Rejuvenation



Marks

100

Wells have been a very important source of ground water since historic time. They played a critical role as a source of drinking water as well as a source of water for agricultural purposes. In urban areas, wells played a crucial role as a source of drinking water and a conduit for ground water recharge. Due to technology upgradation and urbanization, this traditional system got neglected, and many wells have dried up or have become a garbage dumping site. This indicator encourages the local bodies to revive their traditional wells and examines how efficiently the local bodies are doing it.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Number of all wells in the local body: mapped and geotagged.
- □ Number of dysfunctional wells in the local body periphery.
- Number of projects taken up for rejuvenation/recharge
- □ Location of the project site on google map.
- □ Physical and financial progress brief
- Work order for the rejuvenation of wells and maintenance report to check the monthly water level changes.
- □ Stage wise geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

	Eva	aluation mechanism	Marks
	1.	Mapping of all wells in the local body with geotagging.	20
	2.	Identification of dysfunctional wells.	20
	3.	Rejuvenation/Recharge of dysfunctional wells.	50
	4.	Monthly water level measurement	10



Well Rejuvenation



An unused or dysfunctional well is a well which is taken out of service for a variety of reasons:

- 1) The well may no longer provide enough water because of low water level.
- 2) The well may not have been properly maintained leading to water being stagnated (breeding ground of disease carrying vectors), littered and polluted.
- 3) The water is unfit for drinking and non-drinking purposes.

Some measures that are to be taken for rejuvenation of the wells:

1) Test the water quality of the wells for presence of harmful bacteria and virus every season.

2) Place a sieve or a mesh covering over the well to prevent litter from falling into the well.

- 3) Installation of fountains/ pumps/aerators to keep the water flowing and maintained.
- 4) For dirty wells, cleaning process like removing garbage and water treatment should be carried out.

3.5 Rural: Farmland under drip irrigation



Marks 200

Micro irrigation techniques not only help in water saving, but also in reducing fertilizer usage, labour expenses, other inputs and input costs, besides sustaining soil health. Micro- irrigation systems deliver water savings up to 40% over conventional flood irrigation methods, along with appreciable crop productivity and income enhancement. This indicator encourages the local bodies to bring more farmland under drip irrigation.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Total farmland in the local body.
- Total farmland covered under drip irrigation/micro irrigation projects (in Hector) as certified by Taluka Krishi Adhikari.
- □ Physical and financial project brief.
- Details of beneficiary taken advantage of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana in prescribed Excel worksheet.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eval	Marks	
1.	Percentage of farmland covered under drip irrigation/micro irrigation projects. (Relative Marking)	100
2.	Percentage of farmland brought under drip irrigation during MV 3.0. (Relative Marking)	100

3.6 Rural: Jal Jivan Mission



75

Safe drinking water is essential to life and is a fundamental right of every citizen of the nation. However, many households lack access to piped water supply which may result in many health issues. This indicator examines the number of households that have access to piped water supply.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ Total number of households-details in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Number of households that have access to piped water supply
- Total number of schools and anganwadi centers-details in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Number of schools and anganwadi centers with piped water supply-details in prescribed Excel workbook
- □ Copy of JJM portal for the local body depicting the % of HH, schools and anganwadi centers with piped water supply.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evalua	Evaluation mechanism		
1.	Percentage of households with piped water supply (Relative Marking)	50	
2.	Percentage of schools and anganwadi centers with piped water supply (Relative Marking)	25	



3.7 Reduction of water pollution during festivals



Immersion of idols in water bodies like rivers, lakes, ponds, estuaries, open coastal beaches, wells etc., causes water pollution. It is therefore important that we celebrate festivals in environment-friendly manner viz. by protecting the environment and preventing pollution. This indicator will give an idea about the activities that have been taken by the local bodies to reduce water pollution due to idol immersion.

Details required for supporting progress:		Evaluation mechanism		Marks
	activities: street plays, promotion on social media, communication of guidelines to different housing societies and festival clubs, implementing a ban of idol immersion in traditional immersion water bodies.	1.	Promotion of eco-friendly immersion (Relative Marking)	20
	Total number and locations of artificial immersion spots created- in prescribed Excel format. Link to Social Media posts- promotion of eco-friendly activities.	2.	No. of artificial immersion spots created (Relative Marking)	50
	Detailed report on collection, segregation, transport and processing of worship material before and after the immersion. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.	3.	Collection, segregation transport and processing of worship material pre and post immersion	30





Guidelines for Photographs submitted for IEC/Promotional Activities:

- 1. All Photographs submitted for IEC/Awareness activities should be geotagged with the date on which the activity took place.
- 2. For every event, at least one photograph should be clicked with an angle that clearly showcases the backdrop/banner of the event.
- 3. The backdrop should have Event title . For example , for an awareness activity to encourage ecofriendly immersion, the backdrop should read –" Promotion of Eco-friendly immersion of idols"
- 4. The backdrop must have Majhi Vasundhara logo/name.
- 5. The picture must showcase participants of the event.







The images are for illustrative purpose only



3.8 Promotion of eco-friendly idols during festivals



Traditionally, clay was used to make idols with natural colors. However, now a days, Plaster of Paris, toxic dyes, plastic and thermocol is used. These materials are not only non-biodegradable but also toxic in nature. For this indicator local bodies will be evaluated based on the number of activities they conducted for the promotion of eco-friendly idols.

Details required for supporting progress:

- **D** Total number of promotional activities- details in prescribed Excel format.
- Link to Social Media posts- promotion of eco-friendly activities.
- Details of Ecofriendly idols worshiped in the prescribed Excel format.
- Total number of idols (Community and individual) worshiped.
- □ Total number of eco-friendly idols worshiped.
- Geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of promotional activities.
- Promotional activities in the form of drives must have backdrop of Majhi Vasundhara with date and place of the event.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

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







The images are for illustrative purpose only

3.9 Wetland Conservation



Wetlands are vital part of the hydrological cycle. They provide diverse ecosystem services, from habitat provision to pollutant removal, floodwater storage, and microclimate regulation. This indicator determines the initiatives taken up by local bodies to conserve wetlands.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Geotagged photos of the wetland.
- Copy of the Brief document of wetland as per NCPA (National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems) guidelines- verified by the State Wetland Authority.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.
- For more info: https://moef.gov.in/wpcontent/uploads/2020/01/final-version-and-printed-wetlandguidelines-rules-2017-03.01.20

Eva	aluation mechanism	Marks
1.	Preparation of Brief Document	100



4. Energy(Rural) – 1,200







4.1 Promotion of use of renewable energy sources

200

4.2 Adoption of Low Carbon Electricity

1,000

4. Energy (Rural)



S/N	2022-23 Action points proposed	Marks
4.1	Promotional and awareness generation activities to encourage use of renewable energy sources	200
4.2	Adoption of Low Carbon Electricity	
4.2.1	LED Streetlights	100
4.2.2	Solar installation on public and private buildings/facilities	300
4.2.3	Bio-gas plants as a source of renewable energy	200
4.2.4	Solar Pumps	200
4.2.5	Solar Water Heater	200
	Total	1,200



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

Conventional sources of energy like coal, fossil fuels etc. are non-replenishable and cause pollution on combustion. On the other hand, renewable energy is derived from natural sources and causes less harm to the environment. Therefore, use of renewable energy should be promoted for the environmental betterment. Through this indicator, local bodies will be evaluated based on the awareness activities organized by them to promote the use of renewable energy.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Number of public awareness activities taken up- quarter wise details in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Quarterly Citizen participation details in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Awareness activities organized, as per the guidelines issued by the MV Directorate will be considered for evaluation.
 - (Guidelines are attached on the next slide for reference)
- Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of events- quarter-wise
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eva	luation mechanism	Marks
1.	Number of awareness events organized to promote Renewable energy during:	200
	First Quarter of the Abhiyan Period (Relative Marking)	50
	Second Quarter of the Abhiyan Period (Relative Marking)	50
	Third Quarter of the Abhiyan Period (Relative Marking)	50
	Fourth Quarter of the Abhiyan Period (Relative Marking)	50



Marks

200





Guidelines for Photographs submitted for IEC/Promotional Activities:

- 1. All Photographs submitted for IEC/Awareness activities should be geotagged along with the date on which the activity took place.
- 2. For every event, at least one photograph should be clicked with an angle that clearly showcases the backdrop/banner of the event.
- 3. The backdrop should have Event title . For example , for an awareness activity to encourage the use of renewable energy, the backdrop should read –" Promotion of use of renewable energy sources"
- 4. The backdrop must have Majhi Vasundhara logo/name.
- 5. The picture must showcase participants of the event.

4.2.1 LED Streetlights



Marks 100

Installing LED bulb streetlights instead of HPS bulbs/similar counterparts, will not only conserve energy but also lower the carbon footprint of the local body. In this indicator, local bodies will be evaluated based on their initiative to convert all streetlights into LED lights.

Details required for supporting progress: Evaluation mechanism Marks Number of streetlights in the local body. Number of LED streetlights in the local body Energy saving report due to the change in the lights; such as before and after electricity bills. Physical and financial progress brief Percentage of LED Before & after photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) Streetlights in the local 100 1. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be body. allotted for this indicator.



4.2.2 Solar installation on public and private buildings

Marks 300_

Increasing usage of solar energy results in significant energy conservation and protects the user from fluctuations in the electricity cost. Through this indicator, the local bodies will be evaluated based on the cumulative capacity of solar installations during MV 3.0

Deta	ils required for supporting progress: Number of public and private buildings • with solar rooftop • solar installation in building complexes	Evaluation mechanism		Marks
	For this indicator, private buildings will refer to any residential and commercial building whereas public building refers to government buildings, educational establishments etc. Total capacity of solar installations (in kW) during MV 3.0. Energy saving report due to installation of solar rooftop/ solar installation in building complexes, such as before and after electricity bills. Copy of Commissioning Certificate for all solar installations. Physical and financial progress brief Before & after geotagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.	1.	Total capacity of solar installations (in kW) during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	300






The images are for illustrative purpose only

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

gas utility to reduce their dependence on conventional energy sources.

(- inclusive of biogas plants installed plants in prescribed Excel workbook.

- Location of biogas plants on goog submitted if available.
- Physical and financial progress bi

Details required for supporting progress:

- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1
- If the documents provided are no for this indicator.

Biogas is a clean energy source mostly used in rural areas. It improves the ambient air quality and avoids green

house gas emissions, all while utilizing waste as fuel. In this indicator, local bodies will be evaluated basis their Bio-

(Relative iviarking)

Number of biogas plant installed and in working condition during MV 3.0. Total capacity of functional biogas plants installed in the local body	Evalua	ation mechanism	IVIALKS	
nclusive of biogas plants installed before MV 3.0)- breakdown for all biogas nts in prescribed Excel workbook. Location of biogas plants on google maps. Geo-tagged maps can be submitted if available.	1.	Number of biogas plants in working condition installed during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)	100	
Physical and financial progress brief Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of biogas plants. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.	2.	Total capacity of the biogas plant installed in the Local body (m3/day)- including biogas plants installed before MV 3.0	100	



Marks 200







The images are for illustrative purpose only

4.2.4 Rural: Solar Pumps

Solar pump minimizes the dependence on electricity or diesel, with no recurring cost of electricity or fuel. This indicator encourages rural local bodies to increase use of solar pumps in their area.

Details required for supporting progress: Evaluation mechanism Marks Number of solar pump installed – before MV 3.0 and during the MV 3.0 period- details in prescribed Excel workbook. Physical and financial progress brief. number Total of solar Only the pumps in working condition will be considered for pumps installed in individual 100 1. evaluation. or community areas before MV 3.0 (Relative Marking) Geotagged Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of solar pumps in working condition. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be Number of new solar pump installed in individual and allotted for this indicator. 2. 100 community areas during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)



Marks 200









The images are for illustrative purpose only

4.2.5: Solar Water Heaters

R.



Solar Water Heaters have immense potential to reduce electricity consumption and consequently, emissions reduction. It is being increasingly recognized as an appliance that can help in reducing dependence on grid and reducing diesel/gas consumption. Through this indicator, we will assess the capacity of water heaters installed in the local body.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Total number of solar water heaters installed in the local body- in prescribed Excel workbook.
- Total capacity Total Liters per day (LPD) of all solar water heaters installed in public/private buildings.
- □ Location of installation on google map.
- □ Physical and Financial Brief.
- Geotagged photograph of buildings where solar water heaters are installed.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.





5. Akash – 1,950





	5.1 #E-Pledge Registration and Compliance	400
	5.2 Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara by conducting awareness events	100
	5.3 Organizing local Competition/Spardha to promote Majhi Vasundhara	100
)	5.4 Paryawaran Doot	100
	5.5 Social Media posts for Majhi Vasundhara awareness campaigns	200

	5. Akash – 1,950	
SOL:	5.6 Promulgating Majhi Vasundhara principles in public areas	500
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	5.7 Youth Participation in Majhi Vasundhara initiatives	100
Sector Sector	5.8Alternate Funding Channels – through CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) , community	200
ROLE	5.9 Integration of Majhi Vasundhara's Principles	200
RODUCE	5.10 Majhi Vasundhara initiatives	50





Sr. no.	2022-23 Action points proposed	Marks
5.1	E-Pledge Registration and Compliance	400
5.2	Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara by conducting awareness events	100
5.3	Organizing local Competition/Spardha to promote Majhi Vasundhara	100
5.4	Paryawaran Doot	100
5.5	Social Media posts for Majhi Vasundhara awareness campaigns	200
5.6	 Promulgating Majhi Vasundhara principles in public areas in the form of: MV Pathways with solar lights, road-side plantation MV Fountain to indicate water reuse 	500
5.7	Youth Participation in Majhi Vasundhara initiatives	100
5.8	Alternate Funding Channels – through CSR(Corporate Social Responsibility), community participation etc.	200
5.9	Integration with Majhi Vasundhara's Principles	200
5.10	Majhi Vasundhara Innovation initiatives	50
	Total	1,950

5.1. E-Pledge Registration and Compliance

Majhi Vasundhara #E-Pledge is an initiative of Environment and Climate Change Department, GoM, to motivate every citizen to uptake environment friendly pledges towards adopting a sustainable lifestyle. This indicator will evaluate the local body based on the number of #E-pledges registered and complied by their citizens during MV 3.0.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Number of #Epledges taken by individuals and groups in the respective local body -along with #E-Pledge compliance as on MV #E-Pledge portal: <u>https://majhivasundhara.in/en/majhi-</u> vasundhara-pledge
- Additional 100 marks will be given to top 3 performers for all quarters- basis the number of e-pledge taken and upkeep during that quarter.





Marks 400

Ma

5.2 Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara by conducting awareness events

Marks 100_

Active participation in different climate change mitigation initiatives in a timely and innovative manner is one of the objectives of Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan. The local bodies will be evaluated based on the promotional events conducted by them to increase citizen awareness about the objectives of Majhi Vasundhara.

Evaluation mechanism Marks **Details required for supporting progress:** □ Number of events/activities conducted by the local body (along with participant Number of events/activities conducted by the 100 1. local body and number of participants with details) with Private companies /NGO's/ Corporates Private companies /NGO's/ Corporates ٠ Educational institutions Educational institutions The societies/residence welfare The societies/residence welfare associations/citizen groups/citizen clubs associations/citizen groups/citizen clubs Every month at least one event/activity should be conducted on Environment During first quarter MV 3.0 (Relative 25 Day-list of environment days attached in succeeding slides. Marking) Details of the awareness events conducted by the local body in prescribed Excel During second quarter MV 3.0 25 workbook- quarterly. (Relative Marking) Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the awareness events During third guarter MV 3.0(Relative 25 Link of social media post of the awareness events in Excel Worksheet. . Marking) If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for During fourth quarter MV 3.0 25 (Relative Marking) this indicator.

List of Environment Days



Date	Environment Day
February	
February 2	World Wetlands Day
February 27	International Polar Bear Day
February 28	National Science Day
March	
March 3	World Wildlife Day
March 14	International Day of Action for Rivers
March 20	World Sparrow Day
March 21	World Forestry Day, World Planting Day, World Wood Day
March 22	World Water & Sanitation Day
March 23	World Meteorological Day, World Resources Day
April	
April 7	World Health Day
April 10	World Atmosphere Day
April 18	World Heritage Day
April 22	World Earth Day
Мау	
May 3	International Energy Day
May 8	World Migratory Bird Day
May 11	National Technology Day
May 14	Endemic Bird Day
May 22	World Biodiversity Day
May 23	World Turtle Day
June	
June 5	World Environment Day
June 8	World Ocean Day
June 9	Coral Triangle Day
June 15	Global Wind Day
June 17	World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought

List of Environment Day



Date	Environment Day			
July				
July 1 – July 7	Van Mahotsav Saptah			
July 3	World Seabird Day			
July 11	World Population Day			
July 26	International Mangrove Day			
July 29	International Tiger Day			
August				
August 10	World Lion Day			
August 12	World Elephant Day			
August 22	Honeybee Day			
September				
September 8	World Cleanup Day			
September 16	World Ozone Day			
September 18	World Water Monitoring Day			
September 21	Zero Emissions Day			
September 26	World Environmental Health Day			
October				
October 1 – Oct 7	Wildlife Week			
October 3	World Nature Day, World Habitat Day			
October 4	World Animal Day			
October 6	World Wildlife Day			
October 24	International Day of Climate Action			
November				
November 6	International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict			
November 12	World Birds Day			
November 14	World Energy Conservation Day			
December				
December 5	World Soil Day			
December 11	International Mountain Day			
December 14	National Energy Conservation Day			

5.3 Promotion of Majhi Vasundhara by organising local competitions/Spardha



To encourage active citizen participation in different climate change mitigation initiatives in a timely manner, local bodies should organize competitions / Spardha that focuses on participation from all citizen groups. The indicator will analyze the number of Competition/Spardha organized by the local body to promote Majhi Vasundhara.

Details required for supporting progress:

- □ The following details in prescribed Excel workbook:
 - Details of the Competitions/Spardha conducted.
 - Number of the participants
 - Outcome of the Competition/Spardha
 - Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of Competition/Spardha
- □ Link-social media post of MV Competitions/Spardha.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Evaluation mechanism			Marks
1.	Number of Competitions/Spardha 1. conducted by the local body during MV 3.0 (Relative Marking)		100
	First Quarter	25	
	Second Quarter	25	
	Third Quarter	25	
	Fourth Quarter	25	





The images are for illustrative purpose only

5.4 Paryawaran Doot



Paryawaran Doot are people doing exemplary work towards environment conservation. To achieve the broader objectives of Majhi Vasundhara, local bodies should conduct events in collaboration with Paryawaran Doot. The indicator analyzes the performance of the local body basis the number of Paryawaran Doot identified by them and their quarterly performance to promote Majhi Vasundhara.

Details required for supporting progress:	Εv	aluation mechanism		Marks
 The following details in prescribed Excel workbook: Identification of Paryawaran Doot as an outcome of the 	1.	Number of Paryawaran E (Relative Marking)	Doot identified	40
 Competition/Spardha Number of events conducted by Paryawaran doot Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of Competition/Spardha 	2.	Number of events condu body with Paryawaran de Marking)	cted by the local oot (Relative	60
If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be alletted for this indicator.		First Quarter	15	
allotted for this indicator.		Second Quarter	15	
		Third Quarter	15	
		Fourth Quarter	15	

5.5 Social Media posts for Majhi Vasundhara awareness campaigns

The power of Social Media can be leveraged to connect the citizens with Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan. In this indicator, local bodies will be analyzed basis the number and the overall engagement of #MajhiVasundhara, #E-Pledge posts on their social media page.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Number of posts on local bodies social media pages (posts could be about MV success stories, Competitions, MV events etc.) with #majhivasundhara and #Epledge on the following platforms:
 - Facebook
 - Twitter
 - Instagram
- □ Link of the social media post in the prescribed Excel workbook with the following details (data should be submitted as on 31st March 2023):
 - Like
 - Share
 - Comments

1.	Number of posts on social media page of local body with #majhivasundhara and #Epledge (Relative Marking)	10
2.	Number of Like, Comment & Share on the Social media post (Relative Marking)	10

Evaluation mechanism



Marks

Marks

5.6 Promulgating Majhi Vasundhara principles in public areas

Marks 500

Majhi Vasundhara Abhiyan focuses on identifying potential action points under the five elements of nature (Panchamahabhuta) for the betterment of the environment. Promulgation of these five principles (Bhoomi, Vayu, Jal, Agni and Akash) in public amenities will generate awareness amongst citizens and encourage active citizen participation in the Abhiyan.

 Details required for supporting the progress: Number and details of each spot (minimum 5) created which promulgate MV principles. For example 	Evaluation mechanism	Marks
 MV Pathways with solar lights, road-side plantation MV Fountain to indicate water reuse Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the spots created. If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator. 	 Number of spots developed with focus on Majhi Vasundhara Principles during MV 3.0 100 marks will be allocated for each spot developed. If five or more spots are developed, full marks will be awarded. 	500







The images are for illustrative purpose only

5.7 Youth Participation in Majhi Vasundhara initiatives

Active youth participation in environment conservation and restoration activities is necessary as it instills a fundamental understanding of importance of such initiatives in their young minds. This indicator will evaluate local bodies basis the Majhi Vasundhara related initiatives undertaken with young participants.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Total number of youth volunteers who participated in MV related initiatives in the respective local body.
- Geo-tagged photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) of the activity.
- □ Link of social media post for activities undertaken.
- Youth groups should comprise of 50% representation of girls from the age group between 15-29 .The group can have minimum 5 members and maximum 20 members only.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.



Marks

Ev	valuation mechanism	Marks
1.	Number of events conducted by local body which involved participation of youth /youth groups (Relative Marking)	100

5.8 Alternate Funding Channels – through CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), community participation etc.

Initiatives under Majhi Vasundhara utilize funds converged from various sources. This indicator identifies the number of Majhi Vasundhara initiatives that have been funded through Alternate Funding Channels like community participation, Corporate Social Responsibility etc.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Total number of projects funded through alternate funding channels in the respective local body.
- Projects that follow the lines of Majhi Vasundhara principles will be considered for evaluation.
- □ Copy of Fund transfer, receipts, financial proof of CSR amount allocated.
- Copy of workorder.
- □ Certification from CSR implementation body regarding work completion.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

Eva	aluation mechanism	Marks
1.	Number of Majhi Vasundhara initiatives funded through alternate funding channels. (Relative Marking)	100
2.	Amount of money leveraged through Alternative Funding channels (Relative Marking)	100



Marks

5.9 Integration with Majhi Vasundhara's Principles

Every local body has its own environmental challenges as a result of its geographical location, availability of resources, demographic profile and socio-economic conditions. This indicator aims to encourage the local bodies to identify the environmental issue faced by them like challenges pertaining to water treatment, waste management, reclamation of legacy waste, etc. and create a roadmap to resolve it.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Time –bound public commitment made by local body, based on the principles of Majhi Vasundhara like:
 - Zero Discharge of Wastewater by 2025
 - Achieving 33% Green land cover by 2030
- The commitment should be made on a public platform and should be published on the local body's website.
- Local Body will attach implementation plan and framework to achieve the public commitment.
- If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.



Eval	Marks		
1.	Assessment will be based on the public commitment made by the local body for any Majhi Vasundhara related initiative		
2.	Status of Implementation Plan/ Framework to achieve the commitment		100
	Preparation of DPR	50	
9	DPR Prepared and approved by competent authority	100	





Indicative list of Pledges for integration of Majhi Vasundhara Principles



- 1) The local body will achieve 33% green/tree cover by the year
- 2) The local body will ensure there is 100% gas connection in all the households by the year......
- 3) 10% new vehicle purchased by the local body will be an Electric vehicle by 2025 or earlier.
- 4) The local body will achieve 100% water metering by the year....
- 5) The local body will achieve 100% rainwater harvesting in all public buildings by the year.....
- 6) The local body will replace all streetlights with LED/Solar lights by the year......
- 7) The local body will ensure zero discharge of wastewater by the year....
- 8) The local body will ensure 100% waste segregation by the year
- 9) The local body will create its GHG inventory by the year
- 10) The local body will reclaim all legacy waste dumpsites by the year
- 11) The local body will have 100% functional tap connections by the year.....
- 12) The local body will have 100% farmland under drip irrigation by the year.....

5.10 Majhi Vasundhara Innovation initiatives

Marks 50

This indicator aims to understand if the local bodies have implemented any innovative ideas to better implement the indicators mentioned in the toolkit or apart from the toolkit, to tackle any challenges related to environment. For this indicator, the local bodies will be evaluated on the basis of the innovation submitted via MV innovation form on the MV portal.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Screenshot of the acknowledgement after submission of the Majhi Vasundhara-innovation form.
- □ If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.

<u>Note</u>: The innovation could be of any nature and not just technical. Social Innovations that support the overall objectives of Majhi Vasundhara can also be submitted.

Eva	Marks	
1.	Submission of MV- Innovation form on the MV portal	50



Upkeep of MV1 and MV2



Marks

200

6. Upkeep of Majhi Vasundhara 1.0 and Majhi Vasundhara 2.0

Upkeep will evaluate local bodies for the efforts taken by them to upkeep their efforts towards sustenance of work done during MV 1.0 and MV 2.0 cumulatively.

Details required for supporting progress:

- Data submission as per prescribed format by the department (Excel Workbook)
- □ The data submitted during MV 1.0 and MV 2.0 must be submitted again for comparison.
- □ Photographs (size 1 to 2 MB) from MV 1.0 , MV2.0 and current photographs (size 1 to 2 MB)



Upkeep: Number of trees survived from MV 1.0 and MV 2.0 cumulatively

Marks 200

Ensuring tree survival after plantation is crucial to restore and protect nature. In this indicator, the local body will be evaluated basis the efforts taken by them to take care of the trees planted during MV 1.0 and MV 2.0.

 Details for supporting progress: Number of trees planted and survived during MV 1.0 and MV 2.0. Location Details: Full address clocation of the project on google map on 	Evaluation mechanism	Marks
 Details. Full address, Eocation of the project on google map on prescribed excel format. Geotagged photographs of now and before. 	Percentage of trees survived from MV 1.0 and 2.0	200
Only trees planted and survived from MV1.0 and MV 2.0 will be considered here.	80% or more	200
If the documents provided are not valid/legible, no marks will be allotted for this indicator.	50% to less than 80%	100
	Less than 50%	0



Marks Distribution



Total potential to score (for PRIs):7500



Schemes/legislations for assistance



1. Bhumi (Rural)



S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name
1.1 Gree	n cover and biodiversity	
1.1.1	Trees planted and survived during MV 3.0	 National Mission for Green India /Green India Mission – Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India Vanmahotsav - Plantation by Maharashtra Forest Department, Govt. of Maharashtra
1.1.2	Tree Census with geo-tagging – Preparation and Publication	
1.1.3	Creation of Nursery (to ensure all trees planted are minimum 6 feet tall)	
1.1.4	Newly created green areas and their maintenance	
1.1.5	People's Bio-diversity Register preparation and documentation	 Biological Diversity Act, 2002 Biological Diversity Rules, 2004 NGT Order: Chandra Bhal Singh vs the Union of India
1.1.6	Soil as Carbon sink	



1. Bhumi (Rural)



S/N 1.2 Solid	Action points	Scheme/legislation name
1.2.1	Solid waste Management- segregation at source and collection	• Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 (Rural), Department of Drinking Wate and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti
1.2.2	Wet waste processing	• Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 (Rural), Department of Drinking Wate and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti
1.2.3	Dry waste Processing/ Disposal	Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 (Rural), Department of Drinking Wate and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti
1.2.4	Scientific treatment of legacy solid waste	Guidelines for Disposal of Legacy Waste, CPCB
1.2.5	Plastic waste Management (Ban on Single Use Plastic)	 Notification on Ban on identified Single Use Plastic Items from 1st July 2022, Govt. of India: G.S.R. 571 (E) dated 12th August 2021 Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural), Department of Drinking Water ar Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti Maharashtra Plastic and Thermocol Products (MUSTH&S) Notification, 2018
1.2.6	Bio-medical waste management	Biomedical Waste Management Rules (2016).
1.2.7	E-waste management	E-Waste (Management) Amendment Rules (2018)
1.2.8	ODF Status	Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 (Rural), Department of Drinking Wate and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti



2. Air (Rural)



S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name
2.1	GP< 10,000 : Air quality monitoring – MoEF&CC recognized labs and NABL Accredited Labs	
2.2.1	Initiative towards banning of firecrackers	
2.2.2	Agricultural waste management (stubble/open burning of the agricultural waste)	 National Policy for Management of Crop Residues DONo.11/86/2017-Th.II (Pt.V), Ministry of Power National Mission on Use of Biomass in Coal based thermal Power Plants (SAMARTH), Mission of Power (MoP) Revised Policy for Biomass Utilization for power generation Through Co-firing in Coal based Power Plants, MoP
2.2.3	Gas connection	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
2.3.1	Effective implementation of EV Policy	 Maharashtra EV Policy, 2021, Govt. of Maharashtra Government Resolution No.: MSEVP-2021/CR 25/TC 4, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Maharashtra
2.3.2	EV Charging stations	 Maharashtra EV Policy, 2021, Govt. of Maharashtra Government Resolution No.: MSEVP-2021/CR 25/TC 4, Environment and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Maharashtra

3. Water (Rural)



S/N	Action points		Scheme/legislation name
3.1	Water Resource conservation and Rejuvenation	•	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme under Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs. AMRUT 2.0, launched in October, 2021. Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water bodies under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Har Khet ko Pani, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. Jal Yukt Shivar Abhiyan, Govt. of Maharashtra AMRUT Sarovar, Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Catch the Rain, 2022 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS). Ministry
			Of Rural Development, Government Of India
3.2	Water Budgeting and Auditing	•	Government of Maharashtra, Water Supply and Sanitation Department, Circular no. RWS 1004/ CR 24/WS-07 Date: 25 May 2004 Central Water Commission – Draft general guidelines for water audit and water conservation (2017)
3.3.2	Rainwater Harvesting in Public Buildings	•	Catch the Rain: Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Ministry of Jal shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
3.3.2	Rainwater percolation pits.		
3.4	Well Rejuvenation		
3.5	Farmland under drip irrigation	•	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana – Central scheme on micro irrigation, National Mission on Micro Irrigation, Department of Agriculture, Govt. of India.
3.6	Jal Jeevan Mission	•	Jal Jeevan Mission, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jalshakti
3.7	Reduction of water pollution during festivals	•	Revised Guidelines For Idol Immersion, May 2020, CPCB
3.8	Promotion of eco-friendly idols during festivals	•	Revised Guidelines For Idol Immersion, May 2020, CPCB
3.9	Wetland Conservation	•	Wetlands conservation and management rules 2017, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) Guidelines for implementing Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)



4. Energy (Rural)



S/N	Action points	Scheme/legislation name
4.1	Promotional and awareness generation activities to encourage use of renewable energy sources	
4.2.1	LED Streetlights	• Street Lighting National Program, Energy Efficiency Services Limited, JV of PSUs under Ministry of Power, Govt. of India
4.2.2	Solar installation on public and private buildings	• Grid connected Rooftop Solar Program, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India.
4.2.3	Bio-gas plants as a source of renewable energy	 National Biogas and Fertilizer Management Program New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme (NNBOMP), Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India
4.2.4	Solar pumps	 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyaan(PM KUSUM), Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India
4.2.5	Solar Water Heater	



Awards


State Level Awards















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











Division Level Awards

Awards to Participants Local Bodies (Division Level)





Awards to Participants Local Bodies (Division Level)



Other than State level winners





Awards to Collectors and ZP CEOs





Awards 2022-23



State Level Awards - Category	Number
Local Bodies (40)	
Amrut Cities: 10 Lakh+ population	3
Amrut Cities: 3-10 Lakh population	3
Amrut Cities: 3 Lakh population	3
Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat: 1lakh-50K population	3
Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat: 50K-25K population	3
Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat: 25K-15K population	3
Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat: Less than 15K population	3
Gram Panchayat: 10K+ population	3
Gram Panchayat: 10K-5K population	3
Gram Panchayat: 5K-2.5K population	3
Gram Panchayat: Less than 2.5K population	3
Highest Performance in Bhoomi Thematic Area	11
Divisional & District level officers (12)	
Divisional Commissioner	2
District Collector	3
ZP CEO	3
Total	52



Awards 2022-23



Division Level Awards - Category	Number
Local Bodies (30)	
Amrut	6
Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat: 1 lakh-50K population	6
Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat: 50K-25K population	6
Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat: 25K-15K population	6
Municipal Council & Nagar Panchayat: Less than 15K population	6
Gram Panchayat: 10K+ Population	6
Gram Panchayat: 10K-5K Population	6
Gram Panchayat: 5K-2.5K Population	6
Gram Panchayat: Less than 2.5K Population	6
Divisional & District level officers (12)	
Best Collector	6
Best ZP CEO	6
Total	66





Thank you



Annexure



Guidelines on Geotagged Photos



The following details need to be present on the geotagged photograph for the photo to be considered valid:

- 1. ULB/GP's name.
- 2. District's name.
- 3. Longitude and Latitude.
- 4. Date, Day and Time.





Guidelines on how to put a google link in MIS





