

Form - V
[see rule 24(3)]

Format of annual report to be submitted by the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee to the Central Pollution Control Board

PART A

To,

The Chairman
Central Pollution Control Board
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar
DELHI- 110 0032

1.	Name of the State	:	Mizoram
2.	Name & address	:	Mizoram New Capital Complex, Thlanmual Peng, Khatla, Aizawl, Mizoram-796001 Ph.No.2336590/2334184 Fax: 2336591 Email: mpcb@mizoram.gov.in and mizorampcb@gmail.com Website: http://mpcb.mizoram.gov.in
3.	Number of local bodies responsible for management of solid waste in the State/Union Territory under these rules	:	2 ULBs and 26 urban towns
4.	No. of authorization application received	:	1 application for renewal
5.	A Summary Statement on progress made by local body in respect of solid waste management	:	Attached at Annexure I
6.	A Summary Statement on progress made by local body in respect of waste collection, segregation, transportation and disposal	:	Attached at Annexure II
7.	A summary statement on progress made by local bodies in respect of implementation of Schedule II	:	Attached at Annexure III

Date : 30th July, 2025
Place : Aizawl


(C. LALDUHAWMA)
Member Secretary
Mizoram Pollution Control Board

PART B

Towns/cities

Total number of towns/cities : 2 cities and 26 urban towns

Total number of ULBs : 2

Number of class I & class II cities/towns: Class I : 1 (Aizawl)
Class II: 1 (Lunglei)

Authorisation status (names/number)

Number of applications received : 1 (renewal)

Number of authorisations granted : NIL

Authorisations under scrutiny : 1

SOLID WASTE Generation status

Solid waste generation in the state (TPD): 521.78 TPD
ULBs : 201.97 TPD
Urban Towns : 319.81 TPD (for 21 Urban Towns)

Collected : 221.83 TPD
[164.75 + 57.08 TPD (for 21 Urban Towns)]

Treated : ULB : 87.42 TPD
Urban Towns : 5 TPD (for 21 Urban Towns)

Landfilled : 34 TPD

Compliance to Schedule I of SWM Rules (Number/names of towns/capacity)

Good practices in cities/towns : Attached at Annexure IV

House-to-house collection : ULBs : 100%
Urban Towns : 91.43% (for 21 Urban Towns)

Segregation : ULB (Aizawl) : 100% segregation
ULB (Lunglei) : Not segregated at Source
Urban Towns : Done in 17 Urban Towns

Storage : Storage at source:
a) In domestic bins : 100% in ULB (Aizawl)
& 85.32% in 17 urban towns
b) In commercial bins: 100% in ULB (Aizawl)
& 83.53% in 17 urban towns
Secondary storage: NIL

Covered transportation : ULBs : 93.86%
Urban Towns : 87.81%

Processing of SW (Number/names of towns/capacity)

Solid Waste processing facilities setup:

Sl. No.	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization
1	ULB (Aizawl): 1 Urban towns: 2 (Kolasib & Champhai)	ULB(Aizawl): 1 (22 TPD)	NIL	NIL

Processing facility operational:

Sl. No.	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization
1	ULB (Aizawl) : 1 (50 TPD)	ULB(Aizawl): 1 (22 TPD)	NIL	NIL

Processing facility under installation/planned:

Sl. No.	Composting	Vermi-composting	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization
1	6 Urban Towns	Urban towns: 1 (Farkawn)	NIL	NIL

Waste-to-Energy Plants: (Number/names of towns/capacity)

Sl. No.	Plant Location	Status of operation	Power generation (MW)	Remarks
1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Disposal of solid waste (number/names of towns/capacity):

Landfill sites identified	:	ULB: 2 Urban towns: 1 Sites for setting up of Solid Waste Management Centres are identified for 22 urban towns and construction works on-going.
Landfill constructed	:	1 no. in Aizawl
Landfill under construction	:	1 no. in Lunglei
Landfill in operation	:	1 no. in Aizawl
Landfill exhausted	:	NIL
Landfilled capped	:	NIL

Solid Waste Dumpsites (number/names of towns/capacity):

Total number of existing dumpsites	:	29
Dumpsites reclaimed/capped	:	NIL
Dumpsites converted to sanitary landfill	:	NIL

Monitoring at Waste processing/Landfills sites

Sl. No.	Name of facilities	Ambient air	Groundwater	Leachate quality	Compost quality	VOCs facilities
1	Solid Waste Management Center, Tuirial	1 instance of fire outbreak caused above Standard Levels	Within Standard	Within Standard	Within Standard	NA

Status of Action Plan prepared by Municipalities

Total Number of Municipalities	:	2
Number of Action Plan submitted	:	Submitted by all 11 Districts

ANNEXURE - I

A Summary of Statement on progress made by local body in respect of Solid Waste Management

Sl no	Compliance criteria	Remarks
1	Status of solid waste management facilities under construction	<u>ULB:</u> 1. Aizawl: <u>Tuirial:</u> Solid Wastes Management Centre comprising of Engineered Landfill, Composting (Vermi & Mechanical Compost) and Resource Recovery Center is in operation. <u>Luangmual:</u> Site development for 75TPD Material Recovery Facility is undertaken by PWD and is now completed. 65 % physical works completed. 3nos. of SWMC at Darlawn, Sairang and Lengpui also under construction. 2. Lunglei: SWMC-I at Hauruang -95% completed, SWMC-II at Pukpui - 70% completed), Segregation Center at Tlabung - 95% completed Plastic Waste Management Center at Lungsen -60% completed. 3. Siaha: 1 (one) SWMC - 50% completed 4. Champhai: 1 (one) SWMC at Farkawn - 90 % completed 5. Kolasib: Vairengte SWMC Kawnpui SWMC - 20% Bairabi SWMC - 30% 6. Serchhip: Segregation centre - 90% completed 1 (one)SWMC - 45% completed 7. Lawngtlai: 1 (one) SWMC - 90% completed. 8. Mamit: 4 SWMCs at – Mamit - 80% Zawlnuam - 80% W. Phaileng - 70%

		Kawrthah - 80% 9. Saitual: 3 nos. – SWMC at Keifang - 62% Segregation Centers at Ngopa - 75% Segregation Centers Phullen - 71%. 10. Khawzawl: 3 nos. – SWMC-I - 35% SWMC-II - 58% SWMC-III - 98% 11. Hnahthial: 1 no. of SWMC at Rotlang East Village comprising of MRF, Composting Center and Site office (near completion) 5 nos. of Plastic Waste Management Units are being operated by private firms under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen).
2	Review performance of local bodies on Solid Waste Management	<u>State Level:</u> The following state level committees are formed: 1. State Level Monitoring Committee on SWM. 2. Environmental Monitoring Cell in Chief Secretary's office. 3. State Level Advisory Board on Solid Waste Management. 4. Special Task force on Elimination of SUP's. 5. State Advisory Committee on Biomedical Waste Management. 6. State Level Implementation Committee on SWM Rules <u>District Level:</u> The following committees are formed in all districts of Mizoram and are actively holding meetings with prompt follow-up actions: 1. District Level Committee on Solid Waste Management. 2. Sanitation Task Force. 3. Special Task Force to create awareness on SWM Rules 2016. 4. District Level Committee for Auditing Performance of Garbage vehicles. 5. District Level Committee on elimination of SUP. 6. District Level Committee for Bio Medical Waste

		Management. 7. District Special Cell in each district under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner
3	Identification of Model towns/Villages	36 Model Towns/Villages have been identified in 10 districts which further be models for other town and these towns are actively moving forward in management of waste, namely – 1. Aizawl District: Maubuang, Darlawng & Muthi 2. Lunglei District: Tlabung(Town), Diblibagh, Thenhlum, Thaizawl 3. Champhai District: Champhai (Town), Zawlse, Lungphunlian, Leithum 4. Kolasib District: Kolasib (Town), Thingdawl, Lungdai, Bilkhawthlir 5. Serchhip District: Champhai (Town), Zawlse, Lungphunlian, Leithum 6. Mamit District: Mamit (Town), Tuahzawl, Kawnmawi, Zawlnuam Vengpui 7. Lawngtlai District: Electric Veng /locality 8. Khawzawl District: Biate, Khawzawl, Khualen, Arro 9. Saitual District: Saitual, Tualbung, NE Khawdungsei, Suangpuilawn 10. Hnahthial District: Hnahthial (Town), Khawhri, Rotlang East, Chhipphir
4	Implementation of various provisions of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016	The State has increased its capacity in terms of collection, transportation, and processing of solid waste thereby reducing the gap in volume. Majority of households in Mizoram are engaged in the practice of home composting. Utilizing thermocol boxes /compost pits and other suitable materials within their premises. This practice is prevalent especially in rural areas. The compost produced by these home composting initiative is primarily used for cultivation of fruits and crops as well as animal feed. This sustainable approach has significantly reduced the necessity for collection of wet waste and simultaneously contributes to nurturing the soil quality thereby conservation sufficiency. The precipitous slope of the State hinders finding suitable land and to enhance capacity of the existing Solid Waste

		Management Centers. Decentralized SWMC is proposed to be more viable in larger urban towns such as Aizawl and Lunglei IEC Component: Workshop, awareness campaigns have been conducted at the state, city and town level covering topics on waste handling, segregation of waste, prohibition of littering, ODF+, Garbage Free City, Ban on Single Use Plastics, environmental conservation etc.
5	Improvement of existing landfill sites as per provisions of these rules	Remediation of Legacy Waste in the old dumping ground at Tuirial has been completed and the landfill has been covered and reclaimed by vegetation and trees, transforming it into a green space (1598.6 sq meter had been bio-mined and the rest is covered in landfill). Remediation at Aizawl completed on 5th May 2021 in accordance with Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. There are no untreated legacy waste in Aizawl. Legacy Waste site at Rengtetlangsang in Kolasib was closed and remediation of 60,000 MT of Legacy Waste at Kolasib has been completed on 31st May 2023 as per guidelines prescribed by CPCB with funds from SBM(U). Mapping and assessment of all active dumpsites in the State (across 11 districts) has been completed and closure and remediation will commence once the SWMCs under construction are in operation.

ANNEXURE - II

Summary on progress made by local body in respect of waste collection, segregation, transport and disposal

Sl no	Criteria	Status
1	Waste collection	<u>ULB (Aizawl):</u> On average, wet waste is collected 2 days per week and dry waste at 4 days per week. Separate mode of collection, transportation and handling of Wet and Dry Waste are facilitated by AMC in coordination with the Local Council on PPP Mode basis wherein 60% is borne by AMC and 40% is by concerned Local Council form public contribution. Collection of waste is taken up by Rural WATSAN Division in rural areas of Aizawl District. 100% Door-to-door collection is achieved. <u>Urban Towns:</u> 91.43% (for 21 Urban Towns) door-to-door collection is achieved. Wet and dry waste is collected separately on alternate days.
2	Segregation of Solid Waste	<u>ULB (Aizawl):</u> All waste generated within the jurisdiction of AMC are 100% segregated at source by each household into Wet and Dry Waste. Electronic wastes were collected in large number by authorised firms - Karo Sambhav and Hulladek Recycling. <u>Urban Towns:</u> Wastes are segregated into two bins: biodegradable, non-biodegradable wastes.
3	Transportation of Solid Waste	<u>ULB (Aizawl):</u> Wastes are transported by hired vehicles majority of which are specially designed for garbage collection by the AIZAWL SMART CITY LTD.

		<u>Urban Towns:</u> Wastes are transported by hired vehicles authorized by the Village Councils.
4	Disposal and Treatment of Solid Waste	<u>ULB (Aizawl):</u> <u>Wet wastes:</u> 1. At source, wet wastes are segregated and used as pig feeds/animal feeds and also disposed by way of home composting. 2. At SWMC, wet wastes are disposed by way of vermi-composting and 50 TPD mechanical compost plant. <u>Dry wastes:</u> 1. Managed at 74 TPD Material Recovery Facility and recycling through PRO's. 2. Bailed for co-incineration in Dalmia Cement Plant, Meghalaya. 3. Materials recovered by registered rag pickers are sold to authorized scrap dealers for further recycling or reuse. AMC collects a nominal royalty from these authorized scrap dealers. <u>Urban Towns:</u> <u>Wet wastes:</u> 1. At source, most of wet waste generated goes as animal feeds and for making compost through home composting. 2. In Kolasib district, wet wastes are treated by manual composting in 2 compost sheds. 3. 700+ Community compost sheds in Khawzawl District. <u>Dry wastes:</u> 1. Recyclables except plastic wastes are sold to scrap dealers. 2. Plastic Waste Management units have been installed in 8 blocks which are operated in PPP mode. 3. Solid Wastes are disposed and processed in Solid Waste Management Center, Kolasib for town of Kolasib.

A summary statement on progress made by local bodies in respect of implementation of Schedule II

I. Composting:

The waste processing facilities include 22 TPD vermin Composting and 50 TPD Mechanical composting facilities in Aizawl and 3 + 3 TPD vermin composting in Kolasib.

Mechanical compost plant of 50 TPD has also been set up in Tuirial SWMC. Since vermicomposting is sensitive to climatic conditions, it is not considered a feasible treatment of wet wastes in the State. Instead windrow composting has been proposed in the SWMCs to be set up in all District Headquarter towns.

The quality of compost plant is tested by ICAR NEH which is found to be of good quality.

With regard to quality of compost, Authorization was granted to KNOW WASTE agency and the quality of the compost was checked by ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) Kolasib. Wet wastes are collected door to door by 1 truck daily and process for manual composting at 2 compost sheds, SWMC Dihmunzawl.

In order to prevent pollution from compost plant, the following are complied with namely:-

- a) Properly covered storage area is constructed for incoming organic waste which is provided with impermeable base with facility for collection of leachate.
- b) To minimise nuisance of odour, flies, Eco Micro Organism Solution is used.
- c) Wastes were store in separated cells for further process while in maintaining the plants.
- d) Pre-process and post-process rejects are removed on daily basis. Recyclables like Plastics are sent through for recycling. Initiatives are also being taken with Dalmia Cements for co-incineration of plastic wastes.
- e) The windrow area is also provided with RCC base with niche for leachate collection. A treatment tank is also constructed a little downhill for the leachate to collect by gravity.
- f) After second segregation of municipal solid wastes the inert materials are dumped into the landfill.

- g) Ambient air quality monitoring for **PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NOx** and **CO** carried out at five locations during the period of October 2025 to March 2026 by Eco-Management Services (ECOMS) Mizoram indicated that all parameters were within CPCB prescribed limits.
- h) Compost quality is regularly checked and meet the standard prescribed under Fertilizer Control Order.

II. Standards for treated leachates:

Leachate quality test was conducted by M/s Eco-Management Services (ECOMS) Mizoram engaged by the AMC on 11.11.2025 and found that the quality of leachate was all within standards for all 19 parameters as specified in Schedule-II(b) of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

III. Standards for incinerations:

- Not applicable as incinerator is not used.

Good practices in cities/towns in respect of Solid Waste Management and Elimination of SUP's

I. Best Practices in the State:

1. **Aizawl:** The Dustbin Campaign was launched on World Environment Day 2025, in Aizawl by the Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation (UD&PA), as a community-driven initiative to promote cleanliness in urban areas. The campaign encourages individuals, institutions, and organizations to actively participate in maintaining public hygiene by ensuring proper use and maintenance of dustbins, timely waste disposal, and prevention of littering in public spaces. Through volunteer participation and awareness activities, the initiative promotes responsible waste disposal behaviour among citizens and strengthens public involvement in sanitation management. This approach has helped reduce open littering, improve waste collection efficiency, and contribute to the development of a cleaner and more sustainable urban environment.

2. **Saitual ULB:** The Saitual ULB has adopted environmentally responsible practices through awareness campaigns and community engagement programmes. A key initiative is the avoidance of flex banners, which are non-biodegradable. Since 2023, the ULB has replaced them with cloth banners, thereby reducing plastic waste generation and promoting environmentally friendly alternatives during public events and campaigns. Another innovative initiative is the establishment of Children Sanitation Clubs in various Village Council areas. These clubs, comprising children aged 5–15 years, voluntarily participate in cleanliness drives and sanitation awareness activities within their localities. This initiative promotes early environmental education and encourages young citizens to actively participate in maintaining a clean and healthy environment.

3. **Phullen ULB:** In Phullen town, the Town Sanitation Committee initiated a programme to reduce the use of SUP bags in local markets. A circular was issued restricting the use of SUP bags, and reusable cotton carry bags were introduced as a sustainable alternative. Cotton cloth was procured using committee funds, and local Women SHGs were engaged to stitch the bags, thereby creating livelihood opportunities. Awareness campaigns were conducted through face-to-face communication, local newspapers, and social media platforms to educate shopkeepers and consumers about the harmful effects of plastic. Within the first month, more than 500 cotton bags were sold, and within three months, the use of plastic bags in the market had reduced by approx.. 80%, demonstrating the effectiveness of community-driven plastic reduction initiatives.

4. **Khawzawl ULB:** In Khawzawl district, the Urban Local Body implemented a decentralized waste management initiative through the installation of more than 700

home compost pits in collaboration with the Rural Development Department. Village Councils facilitated the construction of compost pits in households with adequate space for organic waste management. The initiative significantly reduced wet waste generation at the household level, with wet waste collection reduced by more than half. By converting organic waste into compost at source, the programme promotes sustainable waste management, lowers transportation costs, and minimizes pressure on municipal waste collection systems.

5. **Siaha ULB:** The Local Administration Department of the Mara Autonomous District Council launched a Plastic Buyback Project in Siaha town on 1 July 2025 to address the plastic pollution. Under this initiative, residents are encouraged to segregate and sell plastic waste to the authorities at predetermined rates, thereby creating a financial incentive for proper waste disposal and recycling. Plastic items such as bottles, polythene bags, sachets, and thermoset plastics are purchased at rates ranging from ₹10 to ₹30 per kg, depending on type and processing. This incentive-based system encourages residents to collect and segregate plastic waste instead of dumping it in open areas, thereby improving recycling rates and reducing environmental pollution.
6. **Biate Town:** Biate town has implemented an organized, community-driven solid waste management system under the Mizoram Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy, 2011. Separate bins for plastic waste have been installed in 14 localities, and an e-waste collection centre has also been established where hazardous and electronic waste on weekly basis. Plastic waste is reused for town beautification projects, adding aesthetic value while reducing landfill disposal. The town has established a Biate Town Sanitation Task Force and Area Sanitation Committees to oversee sanitation activities and organize regular mass cleaning drives. A 100% door-to-door waste collection is practiced with a monthly user fee of ₹50, while households segregate waste into wet and dry fractions. Organic waste is processed in a vermicomposting plant, while recyclable dry waste is sent to recycling agencies. This strong community ownership and decentralized waste management approach has significantly improved sanitation and waste handling in the town.
7. Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department and its umbrella Departments - Aizawl Municipal Corporation and Aizawl Smart City Limited have prepared a “Comprehensive Plan for Municipal Waste Management in Aizawl” which aims to make Aizawl, the cleanest city in India through Department’s approach and partnerships with private entities and citizens. For smooth execution of the integrated Plan, Aizawl Faina Hmathlir (A vision for Clean Aizawl) programme was organized in Aizawl inviting representatives from all Local Councils within Aizawl Municipal area.
8. Majority of households in Mizoram are engaged in the practice of home composting. Utilizing thermocole boxes /compost pits and other suitable materials within their premises. This practice is prevalent especially in rural areas. The compost produced

by these home composting initiative is primarily used for cultivation of fruits and crops as well as animal feed. This sustainable approach has significantly reduced the necessity for collection of wet waste and simultaneously contributes to nurturing the soil quality thereby conservation sufficiency.

9. A quarterly review meeting with District Authorities on the compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules 2016 is held under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary in the Conference Hall of the Chief Secretary. Deputy Commissioners from all districts attend the review meetings.
10. Since the terrain prevalent in the State limits the scope of enhancing the capacity of the existing Solid Waste Management Centers, decentralized SWMC is proposed to be taken up in larger urban towns such as Aizawl and Lunglei. Furthermore, construction of Solid Waste Management Centre is proposed for all urban towns under SBM (U) 2.0 to address the existing gap in waste processing. The Mission period for SMB 2.0 is 2026. All existing gaps are expected to be addressed by the end of the Mission period.
11. Extensive campaigns covering all ULBS are taken up. Campaigns include awareness in creating awareness in schools and colleges.
12. Mizoram Cleanliness Competition has been organized since 2017 to foster healthy Competition among the towns and to prepare towns for All India Cleanliness Survey Swachh Survekshan.
13. Village Councils and Local Councils are empowered to conduct and enforce Voluntary Community works called Hnatlang under the The Lushai Hills District (Village Councils) (Amendment) Act, 2014 (Act No. 10 of 2014) and the Mizoram Municipalities (Ward Committee and Local Council) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2015 respectively and Community cleaning/Voluntary cleaning is conducted at regular intervals in both urban and rural areas.
14. Local Churches also carry out cleanliness drives in observance of important dates.
15. ECOMS was engaged as 3rd party monitoring agency for SWMC for Compliance monitoring of Specific Conditions of CTO and authorisation. An Environment Cell comprising of expert personnel in environmental issues related to SWM has been constituted in AMC.
16. Garbage fencing move launched in certain public places to eliminate throwing/dumping of solid wastes in places other than Solid Waste Management Centers.

17. Specially designed vehicles for more efficient garbage collection in narrower roads are explored as a pilot project.

II. Awareness Programmes and Activities Conducted:

1. **World Environment Day, 2025:** In observance of the World, Environment Day, 2025, the following activities were organised:
 - Mass Plastic Clean-up Drive at District Headquarters
 - Awareness talks, cleanliness drives, drawing, essay and quiz competitions, and other environmental activities conducted by individual schools.
 - Online Drawing and Poster-Making Competitions for School Eco-Clubs.
2. **Eco-Artistry: Best out of Fabric Waste Competition:** An inter-college competition for Eco-Clubs of all colleges and universities in Mizoram was conducted to promote creative reuse of fabric waste.
3. **Drawing Competition on World Ozone Day:** A drawing competition was organized under the theme "**Reduce Pollution, Heal the Ozone**" to commemorate World Ozone Day.
4. **Workshop on repairing LED Bulb and Tube Lights:** A Workshop on Repairing LED Bulbs and Tube Lights was organised by Mizoram Pollution Control Board in collaboration with Govt. Industrial Training Institute (ITI), Aizawl on **25 March 2026** under the theme "**Reduce E-Waste**". The participants learned techniques for repairing LED bulbs and tube lights, promoting a repair culture and reducing electronic waste under the guidance of two senior trainers from Electronics Mechanic Department, ITI, Aizawl.
5. **Waste to Wealth Exhibition cum Competition:** A Waste to Wealth Exhibition-cum-Competition showcasing innovative products made from waste materials was organized on **12 March 2026**.
6. **Preparation of Eco-Bricks from Waste Plastic Bottles:** A campaign on the preparation of eco-bricks using waste plastic bottles was conducted in **October 2025** under the theme "**Reduce Single-Use Plastics (SUPs)**".
7. **Workshop cum Hands-on training on bamboo crafting:** Hands-on training on Bamboo Crafting for Making Eco-friendly Alternatives to Single-Use Plastics (SUPs) was organised in schools across different districts of Mizoram. During the training, students learned how to make various bamboo products such as cutlery items, baskets, brooms, etc.
8. **Workshop-cum-Hands-on Training on Waste Composting:** Workshops cum Hands-on Training on Waste Composting were organized for Eco-club schools across the State to promote decentralized organic waste management

9. **Hands-on training on making of decorative items from Corn leaves:** A Hands-on Training Programme on Making Decorative Items from Corn Leaves was organized at Central YMA Hall, Tuikhuahtlang, Aizawl. The participants learned the art of making different types of flowers from corn leaves from Mrs C. Lalhmingmawii, a local expert engaged as a resource person for the programme.
10. **Reduce waste/ Circular economy: Donate old books, clothes, toys, etc. to the needy students and local people:** Donation programmes were organised by school eco-clubs across Mizoram under the theme “Reduce Waste” of Mission LiFE. As part of the programme, students and teachers collected and donated usable old books, clothes, toys, and other essential items to needy students and local people. The activity aimed to reduce waste generation while encouraging the concept of sharing and responsible consumption.
11. **Vertical Gardening: Creating vertical garden using waste plastic bottles:** A Vertical Garden Project using waste plastic bottles was carried out throughout the year among Eco-clubs across Mizoram to promote recycling and environmental sustainability under the themes ‘Adopt healthy lifestyle’ and ‘Reduce SUPs’ of Mission LiFE.
12. **Workshop on Environment Film making, short green film making, shoot your campus:** ‘Workshop on Environment Film Making, Short Green Film Making, and Shoot Your Campus’ was successfully conducted in three districts-Aizawl, Mamit, and Serchhip. The programme aimed to inspire students and develop their creative skills by using films as a tool for environmental education and awareness. Students actively participated in learning basic film-making techniques and creating short environmental films related to nature and its conservation.
13. **Setting up of e-waste collection corner and donation corner for used e- waste materials for the local community:** Under the theme ‘Reduce E-Waste’, a Community-Based Project on Setting up E-waste Collection and Donation Corners was carried out throughout the year by school and college eco-clubs. Institutions identified suitable locations within their campuses or nearby localities for establishing e-waste collection centres. Students actively collected used electronic waste materials from their homes and institutions and placed them at the designated collection points for safe handling and disposal.
14. **Awareness Campaign on E-Waste Management:** An awareness campaign on E-Waste Management, along with the establishment of an E-Waste Collection Centre, was conducted on **27 January 2026**.
15. **Workshop on E-Waste Management cum Setting up of E-Waste Collection Corner at Eco-Club Schools:** Mizoram Pollution Control Board conducted ‘Workshop on E-Waste Management cum Setting up of E-Waste Collection Corners’ for Eco-club schools in Siaha and Lawngtlai, with the objectives of creating awareness on proper disposal and management of electronic waste. Participating schools were directed to identify suitable locations within their school premises for installing e-waste collection bins for instilling proper management of e-waste.