

**Reference:**

**Original Application No. 199 of 2014**

**And**

**Original Application No. 61 of 2017**

**(Earlier OA No. 199 of 2014)**

**And**

**Original Application No. 281 of 2016**

**(M.A. No. 1007/2016)**

**Almitra H. Patel & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Ors.**

**&**

**Kudrat Sandhu Vs. Govt. of NCT & Ors.**

**ACTION PLAN**

**FOR COLLECTION AND TREATMENT**

**OF**

**MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTES (MSW)**

**IN THE STATE**

**OF**

**MIZORAM**



**GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM**  
**URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION DEPARTMENT**

## Table of Contents

1. Description of the Action Plan		
2. The Mizoram Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy, 2011	-	Annexure-I
3. Statement showing generation of solid wastes in urban areas in Mizoram	-	Annexure-II
4. Collection and Transportation of Municipal Wastes	-	Annexure-III
5. Timelines for Scientific Treatment of Municipal Wastes	-	Annexure-IV
6. Various Activities in Waste Management in Aizawl City IV(A)	-	Annexure-
7. Government Notification for constitution of State, City And Town Sanitation Task Forces	-	Annexure-V

## **1. STATUS OF URBAN SANITATION IN MIZORAM:**

### **1.1 Overall Scenario**

Mizoram State is relatively a clean State, compared to many other parts of the country. While this could partly be attributable to the relatively slope topography of the State, it is also due to the combined efforts of the Government, NGOs and General Public, wherein community garbage are by and large collected and properly disposed of in designated locations. The general public also has a high degree of awareness in cleanliness and sanitation.

It may be stated that Aizawl city has secured the 9<sup>th</sup> position in being the cleanest city among capital cities in India. In addition to this Mizoram is also ranked 35<sup>th</sup> position among 476 cities across the nation. This ranking had been initiated by the Ministry of Urban Development as part of its Swachh Bharat Mission initiatives.

However, sanitation and waste management need to go far beyond cleaning of cities, streets and conspicuous places. It needs to address the overall waste management, starting from no-littering in the cities, collection of all household and commercial wastes and transportation and treatment of wastes. Final disposal of wastes of the cities and towns need to be on scientific lines so that the overall handling is environment friendly. Municipal wastes and garbage collected in the urban areas need to be scientifically disposed off to avoid environmental degradation and other negative fall-out on air and water pollution that could cause varied communicable diseases.

**1.2 Sweeping of Streets:** The Government and its agencies take up general sweeping of streets in cities and towns of the State. Sweepers are deployed to physically clean the streets and collect the wastes. This activity covers city and selected towns to keep the city/towns clean. Besides sweeping of streets, garbage bins are placed at different strategic and convenient points to be utilised by the public at large. The general sense of awareness is worthy of mention as littering and dumping of garbage in public places is relatively minimal.

**1.3 Efforts of NGOs:** Mizoram State is blessed with the presence of large and credible NGOs who are involved in various social activities. The biggest being the Young Mizo Association (YMA) with branches in almost all the villages and localities. They are taking up various sanitation activities, sanitation works and generation of awareness among the members.

There are also some other NGOs who are actively engaged in sanitation and cleanliness activities. They take up various sanitation activities and awareness generation among the youths. The activities of Youth Adventure Clubs are also very notable in various sanitation activities.

Moreover, since the Government takes up cleaning of streets only in the city and towns, NGO's particularly Young Mizo Association and Village Councils take up cleanliness drives at the village levels purely on voluntarily basis. This phenomenon is quite uncommon in other parts of the country.

#### **1.4 Efforts of General Public:**

**1) Sanitation Committees in Villages & Localities:** There are Sanitation Committees in different villages and localities. Under the aegis of the Public Health Engineering Department, villages have Water & Sanitation Committees under the umbrella of the Village Councils. In Aizawl City also, Sanitation Committees are formed under the umbrella of the Local Councils. The Committee takes up various sanitation activities, including collection of fees, organizing social/voluntary works for cleaning of streets.

**2) Clean Committees:** Besides the Sanitation Committees constituted for the Villages and Localities, some villages/localities also separately constitute Clean Committee to take up sanitation and cleanliness of their areas. To cite an example include 'Clean Zarkawt Committee', a very active agency in Zarkawt Locality in Aizawl City.

**3) Sanitation Awareness:** The Departments, Agencies, Educational institutions and Churches also take up sanitation awareness at various forums and gatherings.

## **2. THE MIZORAM URBAN SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY, 2011:**

Acknowledging the pressing need of systematic approach to urban sanitation in the State, and in keeping with the National Urban Sanitation Policy, the Government of Mizoram had, in the year 2011, announced a policy namely "**The Mizoram Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy, 2011**" which lays down objectives and guiding principles in management of wastes by the State Government and its agencies in the State. (Copy of Policy at **Annexure-I**).

### **2.1 Objectives of the Policy:**

The objectives of this State Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy are:

- i) *Providing directions for carrying out sanitation and solid waste management activities in a manner which is not just environmentally, socially and financially sustainable, but is also economically viable.*
- ii) *Establishing an integrated and self-contained operating framework for Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management, this would include development of appropriate means and technologies to handle various waste management activities.*
- iii) *Enhancing the ability of the Government functionaries/ ULB/ local authorities to provide effective waste management services to their citizens.*



- iv) *Providing at least basic sanitation services to every urban dweller.*

## **2.2 Guiding Principles:**

The guiding principles, which will govern future approach of sanitation, and solid waste management services, include, but not limited to, the following:

- i) *Pollution free environment and proper sanitary condition are integral elements of right to life, and every citizen has the right to clean environment;*
- ii) *Promoting awareness of sanitation and waste management principles among citizens and other stakeholders;*
- iii) *Assignment of institutional responsibility, resources and capacities to ULB/ local authorities;*
- iv) *Provision of enabling legislation for effective and efficient control and management of environmental sanitation of urban areas;*
- v) *Minimizing multiple and manual handling of waste, and designing a system to ensure that solid waste does not touch the ground till treatment and final disposal;*
- vi) *Defining the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders and putting in place and operating framework, which would include appropriate contractual structures;*
- vii) *Encouraging local authorities and voluntary organisations/ self-help groups/ local sanitation or clean committees, etc. to manage their own waste and provide them financial and logistic support in their engagement in sanitation and waste management activities;*
- viii) *Developing systems for effective resources utilisation and deployment.*
- ix) *Promoting recovery of value from solid waste, developing treatment and final disposal facilities, which, while adhering to the statutory requirements, are sustainable, environmentally friendly and economical.*
- x) *'Polluter pays' principle, which basically means that the producer of goods or items should be responsible for the cost of preventing or dealing with any pollution that the process cause, will be adopted and applied to the extent practicable.*
- xi) *Adopting participatory approaches to community sanitation, and rational planning for appropriate, adequate and sustainable sanitation for floating population, institutions and public place workers.*

### **3. PRESENT SCENARIO OF WASTE MANAGEMENT:**

#### **3.1 Collection and Transportation of Wastes:**

At present, municipal solid wastes are collected door-to-door and transported by deployment of garbage vehicles by the local authority. In cases where there is a Municipal Body, waste collection and transportation is done by it. In other urban areas where there is no Municipal Body, the State Government, through its District Offices carries out collection and transportation of wastes. In towns where there are Autonomous District Councils like Lawngtlai and Siahla, the responsibility is taken up by the Local Administration Department under the District Councils, as the subject of Local Administration is entrusted to it by the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

In Aizawl City, the State Government and the Aizawl Municipal Corporation has already distributed 2 Bins to each household for segregation of wastes at the household level.

#### **3.2 Treatment/Dumping of Solid Wastes:**

At present, the practices in waste management in various Cities/Towns can be summarized as under:

1) *Dumping of Wastes:* in most of the towns, wastes are collected and dumped at the designated dumping sites chosen by the District/Municipal/local authority. Efforts have been made to select the sites to least affect the environment.

The Dumping yards are located at convenient sites and fencing is taken up in most of the sites.

2) *Waste Segregation and Piloting of Waste Composting:* Aizawl City is poised for complete segregation of waste, with full scientific centre for waste management. However, the project for scientific centre is ongoing and under construction. As such, a pilot scheme was taken up in which 5 Localities was selected for waste segregation – green and dry wastes. The green wastes were then taken up for 'Waste to Compost' in partnership with Vermizo at Compost Plant at Lengpui Town.

3) *Recycling of Waste:* Various wastes are being recycled and such wastes are collected by rag-pickers and various agents play the role in the collection and transportation of wastes like plastics, papers, steel, etc. as industrial raw materials. A proper system for recycling of wastes needs to be put in place.

#### **4. ACTION PLAN FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN MIZORAM:**

The State Government agreed that the present system of treatment of wastes is not sufficient, and can have negative impact on the environment. The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal has also issued direction to the State Government to lay down an Action Plan for

##### **4.1 Status of Generation of Municipal Wastes:**

There are 23 Urban Areas in Mizoram. List of Urban Areas, along with population in Census 2011 and daily generation of wastes are at **Annexure-II**.

##### **4.2 Action Plan for Collection and Transportation of Municipal Wastes:**

The following actions are required in connection with Collection and Transportation of Wastes:

- (i) State Agencies/ULBs will conduct house-to-house collection of MSW at pre-informed timings alerting the community (preferably early morning) by whistling/bell ringing/special music.

*Status: This has already been achieved. The process shall be strengthened so as to ensure coverage of 100% households.*

- (ii) Collection of wet and dry waste separately from door to door by adopting 2-bin system from residential, commercial and institutional area will be the prime priority for effective solid waste management. This will prevent public health hazards and also increase the aesthetic value of towns and cities.

*Status: Wastes shall be segregated at source. In Aizawl City, 143200 bins are already distributed to all the households for 2-Bin segregation of dry and wet wastes.*

- (iii) A well synchronized plan of collection i.e., from door-to-door to mechanised vehicle to final processing plant will be managed by the Agency/ULBs and NGOs jointly through road mapping. This will avoid container overflow and littering of waste on the streets.

*Status: Already achieved. A more robust system will be developed meet the needs of the Cities/Towns.*

- (iv) The bio-medical waste, industrial waste, construction and demolition waste etc shall not be mixed with the municipal solid waste, and these special wastes will be separately collected and treated/processed as per State/Central norms.

*Status: Already achieved. A more robust system will be developed to ensure collection of Municipal Solid Wastes and a separate mechanism for collection of bio-medical wastes, industrial and construction wastes.*

- (v) Vehicles used for transportation of waste will be covered to prevent scattering waste and polluting the environment. Such vehicles shall be so designed that multiple handling of waste prior to final disposal is avoided.

*Status: Presently, this is partly implemented. This will be implemented in a time-bound manner. Aizawl City alone will have 54 Dumpster Trucks (50*

big & 4 Small) which are under procurement process. This will meet requirement of the City. Other Cities/Towns will follow-suit in this direction.

- (vi) Agencies/ULBs will plan for an effective waste collection route to ensure maximum utilization of available resource. In hilly areas, waste collection should start at the highest point and proceed to lower levels.

*Status: Different roads within the Cities/Towns are differing in widths and various types of garbage vehicles need to be deployed. Especially in localities where the only roads are narrow roads, smaller vehicles need to be deployed to collect household wastes.*

*This is partly achieved. Specific plans are worked out by concerned Agencies/ULBs for deployment of various types of vehicles to cover all the localities through the roads connecting them.*

- (vii) The frequency of collection will be at regular intervals and to meet the requirement of the households.

*Status: This has already been achieved. At present, wastes are collected at regular intervals by the Agencies/ULBs.*

- (viii) The timing of collection of domestic waste should be in the early morning. Waste for commercial areas may be collected between 7 AM and 2 PM. Vegetable and other market waste should be collected in non-peak hours i.e. either early morning and late in the afternoon or at night.

*Status: This has been in practice. The system will be reviewed and improved to meet the demands of all the sections of waste generation points.*

- (ix) Transportation through environmentally sensitive areas should be avoided.

*Status: Presently in practice. This will be the continuing effort.*

- (x) Agencies/ULBs will design a well planned system for street sweeping with adequate staff and proper protective equipments. The street sweeping in residential area may be carried out in two spells, 5 hours. In the morning and 3 to 4 hours in the afternoon. The frequency of street cleaning will be designed by the Agency/ ULB to suit the local conditions. The timing of cleaning of streets should not conflict with peak traffic conditions.

*Status: This practice is presently in place. The system will be improved continuously to keep the cities/towns clean.*

- (xi) Necessary legal provisions will be introduced to provide for penal provision for littering in public places, streets, failure of service where contracts are awarded.

*Status: The Amendment of the Mizoram Municipalities Act, 2007 provided for penal provisions for littering in streets and public places.*

- (xii) Community participation in the form of local NGOs, elected Ward Commissioners, local associations and other stakeholders shall be ensured through arrangements of events, competitions, rallies, discussions, meetings etc. in the locality.

*Status: Presently, all community organizations are involved through Sanitation Committees in all the localities.*

*It is worth mentioning here that there is a strong participation at the grassroots level. The local councils that are functioning as a third-tier under the Aizawl Municipal Corporation are important agents of the Government as they play a key role in the administration of solid waste management in the capital city of Aizawl. Similarly, in places where there are no urban local bodies, the Village Councils play the same role as that of the local councils.*

Action Plan for Waste Collection and Transportation in Urban Areas of Mizoram is at **Annexure-III.**

#### **4.3 Action Plan for Waste Minimization/Reduction:**

Waste reduction at source, recycling and reuse is the most cost effective strategy. It results in reduction of the amount and/or toxicity of the waste produced thereby reducing the cost associated with each handling and its environmental impact. This will be achieved through the following interventions:

- (i) Promotion of concept of generating compost from household vegetable wastes at the household itself.

*Status: This is an ongoing process. This will be encouraged through mass communication and sensitization of the public. Promotion of composting technology, particularly vermi-composting has been decentralized and encouraged in partnership with VerMizo.*

- (ii) Source segregation of organic and inorganic waste and also domestic bio-medical waste and other special waste at the point of generation to optimize waste processing and treatment methods.

*Status: This is an ongoing process. This will be linked up with scientific treatment of wastes.*

- (iii) Promoting behaviour change in the community through awareness campaigns involving all stakeholders and especially targeting school children, street vendors, NGOs, women groups and business communities to minimise waste generation.

*Status: This is an ongoing process. In Aizawl City, AMC and SIPMIU have carried out locality-wise campaigns. For other towns, the District Authorities have taken up the initiative under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban).*

#### **4.4 Action Plan for Scientific Treatment of Wastes:**

- (i) Municipal authority/State authorities will make concerted efforts to integrate the informal sectors of rag pickers, etc. into regular waste collection operation through private sector, NGOs, CDOs, SHGs and RWAs so that they are provided PPE (Personal Protected Equipment) during their work and also to ensure that they are not exploited and discriminated. This

will also ensure that they receive appropriate social benefit, medical healthcare and treatment.

*Status: Partly implemented. The State Government will put in place a system to address this issue.*

- (ii) Wastes collected and transported shall be treated scientifically in the Solid Waste Resource Management Centres. In the Centres, wet wastes shall be treated by way of composting, and recyclable wastes shall be recycled as per their norms. Inert materials shall be put to land-fills.

*Status: The State Government/ULBs are in active process of setting up of full Scientific Centres in all Urban Areas. Presently, Scientific Centres are under implementation in Aizawl City and Kolasib Town and will be in operation. Other Cities/Towns are under consideration for funding under State Plan & NLCPR Scheme.*

Detailed Time-line is indicated at **Annexure-IV**. Specific Action Plan for Aizawl, the Capital City of Mizoram is at **Annexure-VI (A)**.

## **5. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM TO IMPLEMENT SWM ACTION PLAN:**

### **5.1 State Sanitation Task Force:**

Under 'The Mizoram Urban Sanitation & Solid Waste Management Policy, 2011', there will be a State Sanitation Task Force which will monitor, supervise and develop the strategy for municipal waste management in the State.

The State Government already set up a State Sanitation Task Force under the chairmanship of Secretary, Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department. (Copy at **Annexure cv fv**).

### **5.2 District/City Sanitation Task Force:**

City/Town Sanitation Task Forces are to be constituted under the Policy. The State Government already notified the Town Sanitation Task Forces to monitor the overall activities in sanitation in the Towns under the same Notification at **Annexure-V**.

## **6. FINANCING OF WASTE MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY FOR CONVERGENCE OF ACTIVITIES:**

Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management encompasses various activities and requires huge amount of investments and various expenditures for Operation & Management. As such, the State Government has been putting in place a system where all the available resources under the different programmes are converged so as to achieve the desired objectives. The following Programmes and Funds shall be converged.

- 1) *Municipal Funds*
- 2) *Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)*
- 3) *New Economic Development Policy of the State Government*
- 4) *Central Government – NLCPR*
- 5) *External Aided Projects - NERCCDIP*
- 6) *Public Private Partnership*

This process of Convergence shall be carried out through the State Sanitation Task Force and the City/Town Sanitation Task Forces.

## **7. RISK & CHALLENGES:**

In this Action Plan for Scientific Management of Municipal Wastes, there can be various risks and challenges. This Plan has been drawn up with a full knowledge that such risks and challenges can happen in any of the various stages of the process of waste management.

The State Government will have an internal process wherein there is a strong system for monitoring of the various processes and participation of the public and grass-root level functionaries so that the system and activities are under the close watch of the general public.

## **8. WAY FORWARD:**

With the successful implementation of this Action Plan, the State Government will ensure that all municipal wastes from various sources are collected, transported and treated in a scientific way, and that waste management is carried out in such a manner not to negatively affect the environment.

  
(DR. C. VANLALRAMSANGA)

Secretary to the Government of Mizoram  
Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department

Secretary  
UD & PA Department  
Govt. of Mizoram





**The Mizoram Gazette**  
EXTRA ORDINARY  
**Published by Authority**

RNI No. 27009/1973

Postal Regn. No. NE-313(MZ) 2006-2008

Re. 1/- per page

VOL - XL Aizawl, Thursday, 1.9.2011. Bhadrapada 10, S.E. 1933, Issue No. 389

**NOTIFICATION**

**No.B.13016/15/2007-UD&PA(SAN), the 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2011.** The following Policy "The Mizoram Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy, 2011" is hereby published for general information.

**R.L. Rinawma,**  
Commr. & Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram,  
Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Department.



## **THE MIZORAM URBAN SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY**

### **1. Introduction:**

For the purpose of this policy statement, sanitation covers the basic issues of environmental sanitation such as solid waste management, sewerage and drainage, industrial and other hazardous/ specialised waste apart from management of human excreta.

One of the most pressing gigantic problems faced by any urban centre today is Solid Waste Management. Management of solid waste includes collection, transportation, disposal and treatment. Rapid urbanisation and changing lifestyles have led to the generation of huge amounts of garbage and waste in the urban areas, so much so, over the past few years, just the handling of solid waste has assumed the proportion of a major organisational, financial and environmental challenge. In the present scenario, the Government is struggling to provide effective services despite its resources being stretched to the limit for urban sanitation and waste management.

An unfortunate fallout of rapid urbanisation without adequate infrastructure back up is that disposal of waste is done indiscriminately, leading to clogged drains, unhealthy environment, spread of disease, offensive odour and sights in streets, open drains and other public places. The process of collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste is unregulated and unsystematic in our city/ towns, with all the garbage collected disposal in open dumps without subjecting to further treatment. This is posting a serious environmental and health hazard. In addition, the contamination of solid waste by bio-medical and industrial hazardous waste is also a growing concern.

The disposal wastes is being carried out in an unscientific manner, with crude open dumping on hill slopes and cliffs being the prevalent practice. The results of these are foul smell, breeding of flies, rats and other pests that spread diseases, and generations of liquid run-offs (leachate). Similarly, scientific method of disposing septage (septic tank sludge) and waste water is practically non-existent. All these have extensively contributed to environmental degradation and are posing a constant threat to public health. The communication programmes for effective sanitation and solid waste management have not been given adequate importance. As the responsibility of sanitation and solid waste management has been assumed by the State Government, participation of the other stakeholders (waste generators, NGOs, private entities) is so far limited. The overall sanitation and solid waste management service delivery has to be invigorated, strengthened and remodeled, and there is an urgent need to revise, develop, and implement appropriate strategy for effectively handling solid waste.

### **2. Mandate**

#### **2.1 National Urban Sanitation Policy**

The Government of India has adopted the National Urban Sanitation Policy with the following vision:

**'All Indian cities and towns become totally sanitised, healthy and liveable and ensure and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women.'**

The overall goal of this policy is to transform Urban India into community driven, totally sanitised, healthy and liveable cities and towns. The Government of India is ready and willing to extend support to State Governments in achieving the Urban Sanitation Policy goals.

## 2.2 Municipal Solid Waste Rules

In view of the serious environmental degradation resulting from the unscientific disposal of solid waste, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India, has notified the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000 (popularly known as MSW Rules), stipulating all municipal authorities to scientifically manage solid waste.

Compliance criteria for each and every stage of waste management- collection, segregation at source, transportation, processing and final disposal-are

- i) Open dumping of solid waste is not acceptable.
- ii) The bio-degradable waste has to be processed by means of composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate biological processing for stabilisation of wastes.
- iii) Mixed waste containing recoverable resources should be recycled.
- iv) Other technologies for treatment such as pelletisation, gasification, incineration etc. require clearance from Pollution Control Board before planning and implementation.
- v) Landfilling should be the waste disposal method for non-biodegradable, inert waste and other waste that is not suitable either for recycling or for biological processing.

## 2.3 Constitutional Provision and Supreme Court Directives

Article 47 of the Constitution of India provides that *the State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.* Sanitation and waste management are without doubt among the basic services for improvement of public health, and it is the constitutional duty of the Government to provide these services to its citizens.

The Supreme Court of India in *Almitra H. Patel vs. Union of India & Ors.* in the W.P.(C) No.888 of 1996 and in the case of *Dr. B.L. Wadhera vs. Union of India*, (1996)2 SCC594, emphatically pronounced that the authorities are under statutory obligations to scavenge and clean the city and that 'it is mandatory for these authorities to collect and dispose of the garbage/waste generated from various sources in the city.' It was further observed that 'non-availability of funds, inadequacy or inefficiency of the staff, insufficiency of machinery, etc. cannot be pleaded as ground for non-performance of their statutory obligations. The court on various occasions has also declared in unequivocal terms that maintenance of health and preservation of sanitation falls within the purview of Article 21 of the Constitution as unsanitary environment adversely affects the life of the citizens and amount to slow poisoning and reducing the life of the citizen because of the hazards it created. The court has also declared that it is the primary, mandatory and obligatory duty of

the authorities to remove rubbish, filth, night soil or any noxious or offensive matter. In other case too, the Supreme Court has time and again declared that right to life under Article 21 encompasses right to live with human dignity, quality of life, and decent environment. Thus, pollution free environment and proper sanitary condition in cities and towns, without life cannot be enjoyed, are integral elements of right to life.

### 3. Objective

The goal of effective sanitation and solid waste management services is to protect public health, the environment and natural resources. Effective services can be achieved only by improving the efficiency of sanitation and solid waste management activities, leading to reduction of waste generation, separation of solid waste and recyclable material, and recovery of compost and energy.

The objectives of this State Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy are:

- i) Providing directions for carrying out sanitation and solid waste management activities in a manner which is not just environmentally, socially and financially sustainable but is also economically viable.
- ii) Establishing an integrated and self-contained operating framework for Urban Sanitation and Solid waste Management, which would include the development of appropriate means and technologies to handle various waste management activities.
- iii) Enhancing the ability of the Government functionaries/ ULB/ local authorities to provide effective waste management services to their citizens.
- iv) Providing at least basic sanitation services to every urban dweller.

### 4. Guiding Principles

4.1 The guiding principles, which will govern future approach of sanitation and solid waste management services, include, but not limited to, the following:

- i) Pollution free environment and proper sanitary condition are integral elements of right to life, and every citizen has the right to clean environment;
- ii) Promoting awareness of sanitation and waste management principles among citizens and other stakeholders;
- iii) Assignment of institutional responsibility, resources and capacities to ULB/ Local authorities;
- iv) Provision of enabling legislation for effective and efficient control and management of environmental sanitation of urban areas;
- v) Minimizing multiple and manual handling of waste, and designing a system to ensure that solid waste does not touch the ground till treatment and final disposal;
- vi) Defining the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders and putting in place and operating framework, which would include appropriate contractual structures;
- vii) Encouraging local authorities and voluntary organisations/ self-help groups/ local sanitation or clean committees, etc. to manage their own waste and provide them financial and logistic support in their engagement in sanitation and waste management activities;

- viii) Developing systems for effective resources utilisation and deployment.
- ix) Promoting recovery of value from solid waste, developing treatment and final disposal facilities, which, while adhering to the statutory requirements, are sustainable, environmentally friendly and economical.
- x) 'Polluter pays' principle, which basically means that the producer of goods or items should be responsible for the cost of preventing or dealing with any pollution that the process cause, will be adopted and applied to the extent practicable.
- xi) Adopting participatory approaches to community sanitation, and rational planning for appropriate, adequate and sustainable sanitation for floating population, institutions and public place workers.

#### 4.2 Stakeholder Involvement

Sanitation and solid waste management depends, as much upon organisation and co-operation between households, communities, NGOs and ULB (where applicable)/ local authorities and voluntary organisations, as it does upon selection and application of appropriate means and technical solutions for various waste management activities. Towards enhancing the stakeholders' involvement in Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management, the following innovations are proposed:

- i) Directing the waste management initiatives to the waste generator level, and entrust the responsibility of source segregation and primary collection to the relevant community based organisation/ voluntary organisations/ self-help groups/ local sanitation or clean committees, etc.
- ii) Developing and maintaining details of the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities and awareness programs.
- iii) Utilising the services of non-governmental organisations (NGOs)/ voluntary organisations/ self-help groups/ local sanitation or clean committees, etc. in order to propagate the awareness program, the IEC campaign, and to provide support to the informal sector (rag pickers, waste recyclers, etc.).
- iv) **Defining the role of NGOs:** The MSW Rules, 2000, stipulate for extensive involvement to the community in solid waste management. In order to educate the community and bring awareness regarding the re-modeling and modernisation of solid waste management programme, the involvement of an intermediary, by way of a Non-Governmental Organisation is highly essential NGOs would help in the effective propagation of the complete awareness regarding sanitation and solid waste management among various stakeholders so that these would take place as per the State Policy. The Government will lay down terms and conditions for carrying out IEC activities.
- v) ULB/ Local authorities can be allowed to enter into contracts with private operators for various waste management activities under specified guidelines and structure.

#### 5. Information, Education & Communication Activity (IEC)

IEC is the key to the successful implementation of sanitation and waste management. Awareness amongst community and different stakeholder to meet the demands of new system for a cleaner environment

requires a detailed and thorough understanding at every stage. Involvement of community will form the main thrust of the program. The IEC activity will involve participation of leading NGOs/Voluntary Organisation who would be identified after a careful selection process. Materials required for the IEC campaign like manuals, flipcharts and other media communication will be prepared by the Government.

#### **6. Primary Collection of Solid waste**

Where Primary collection or first stage collection is concern, the principle of reducing manual handling and doorstep collection would be promoted. For this purpose, the various activities proposed include the following:

- i) Residents would be encouraged to segregate, store and deliver the solid waste to primary collection staffs as per procedures set out by the Government.
- ii) Arrangement would be made to enable doorstep collection (residents would be encouraged to deliver waste at doorstep at a pre-specified time)
- iii) "User fee" would be charged from the residents and other generators, the amount of which would be based on need and affordability criteria.
- iv) Bulk waste/commercial or market waste generators will be required to make their own arrangement for collection and transportation of their waste in accordance with the rules/regulations laid down by the state Government.

#### **7. Street Sweeping and road side drain cleaning**

Plans for efficient and effective street cleaning include:

- i) Provision of adequate implements for street sweeping
- ii) Street sweeping to include roadside drain cleaning
- iii) Deposition of the refuse swept from the street directly into the transportation system.
- iv) Classification of streets into different categories according to the frequency needed for cleaning.
- v) Entering into appropriate contractual agreements with private operators (preferably on lumpsum basis) for carrying out the activities.

#### **8. Collection and Transportation of solid wastes**

- 1) Littering shall be prohibited. Doorstep or house-to-house collection on regular and pre-informed timing will be organized by ringing of bell or other means of information
- 2) Market and commercial wastes, hotel waste, construction or demolition waste etc. shall be collected separately in a manner specified by the Government;
- 3) Wastes from slaughter houses, meat and fish markets, fruits and vegetable markets, which are biodegradable in nature, shall be managed to make uses of such wastes;
- 4) Bio-medical wastes and industrial wastes shall not be mixed with municipal solid wastes and such wastes shall follow the rules separately specified for the purpose;

- 5) Collected waste from residential and other areas shall be transferred to final treatment or disposal site, and manual handling of wastes shall be restricted to the bare minimum under proper precaution with due care for safety of workers in the process;
- 6) It shall be the responsibility of the generator of waste to avoid littering and ensure delivery of waste on accordance with the collection and segregation system;
- 7) Vehicles used for transportation of wastes shall be covered. Waste should not be visible to public nor exposed to open environment, and their scattering shall be prevented. The following criteria be met, namely:-
  - i) The storage facilities set up by the authorities, if any, shall be daily attended for clearing of wastes. The bins or containers wherever placed shall be cleaned before they start overflowing;
  - ii) Transportation vehicles shall be so designed that multiple handling of wastes prior to final disposal, is avoided.

#### 9. Segregation of municipal solid waste

As per Asim Barman Committee recommendation for the Modernization of Solid Waste Management in Class I Cities in India, segregation of waste will be carried out by keeping recyclable waste material separate from food waste, in a separate bag or bin at the source of waste generation, by having a two bin system for storage of waste.

The Local Bodies shall direct households, shops and establishments not to mix recyclable waste with domestic food / bio-degradable waste and instead keep recyclable / non-biodegradable waste in a separate bin or bag at the source of waste generation.

The Local Bodies shall actively associate resident associations, trade & industry associations, CBOs and NGOs in creating awareness among people to segregate recyclable material at source and hand it over to a designated waste collector identified by the NGO.

#### 10. Storage of municipal solid waste

Storage facilities or 'bins', *if provided*, shall be 'easy to handle' design for handling, transfer and transportation, and maintained in such a manner that they do not create unhygienic and insanitary conditions around it. The following criteria shall be taken into account while establishing and maintaining storage facilities, namely:-

- i) Storage facilities shall be created and established by taking into account quantities of waste generation in a given area and the population densities. A storage facility shall be so placed that it is accessible to users;
- ii) Storage facilities shall be so designed that wastes stored are not exposed to open atmosphere and shall be aesthetically acceptable and user-friendly;
- iii) Storage facilities or 'bins' shall have 'easy to operate' design for handling, transfer and transportation of waste. Bins for storage of bio-degradable wastes shall be painted green,

those for storage of recyclable wastes shall be painted white and those for storage of other wastes shall be painted black;

- iv) Manual handling shall be carried out under proper precaution with due care for safety of workers.

#### **11. Treatment and Landfill Operation**

- i) Pursuant to the Supreme Court guidelines and the prevalent market constraints, composting would be the preferred method of treatment.
- ii) Landfill, as required under prevailing statutes, would need to be developed to dispose non-biodegradable matter and compost rejects.
- iii) Development of these facilities, either individually or as integrated unit, could be done under appropriate contractual arrangement (management contract/ BOT contracts, etc).
- iv) In case of private participation the government would enter into contractual arrangement on a tipping fee basis.

#### **12. Provision on Sewerage and Drainage**

i) Strategically planned and sustainable sewerage and drainage system will be developed and maintained to support development of communities and to protect the environment. Connection to the public sewerage system will be promoted and regulated in a manner to be specified by the Government.

ii) All septage and waste water emanating from households and other sources shall be required to flow to the public sewerage system for treatment and further disposal as far as practicable. In individual cases where connection to the sewerage system is not possible, care should be taken to ensure that all such septage and waste water so produced are disposed of hygienically.

#### **13. Individual Toilet and Community Toilet**

- i) Dry latrine and open defecation shall be strictly prohibited, and every urban household should have at least a basic sanitary latrine. If space does not permit construction on individual toilet for a single household in a given locality, then a community toilet to be shared by such number of families as may be practically required shall be constructed jointly by the user families;
- ii) Urban poor families may be provided financial support for construction of toilets through Centrally Sponsored Scheme like Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme or through the state's own programmes like services to the urban poor, etc. or through a combination of both.
- iii) Community toilets for the floating population, institutions, public place workers and the public at large shall be of sanitary and aesthetic design, and constructed and maintained in such a manner as to ensure its sustainability.
- iv) Community participation shall be encouraged through participatory approaches and other stakeholders in the planning, implementation and management of the projects.

#### 14. Implementation Plan

**14.1** In accordance with and as per the guidelines of the MSW Rules 2000, compost plants and landfill sites shall be developed for management of solid wastes. Feasibility of sub-dividing urban areas into smaller operational areas with independent compost plants and landfill sites will be explored. In areas where compost plants are not feasible, only suitable engineered landfill sites with controlled tipping will be set up to begin with, and these would be progressively upgraded to sanitary landfill with treatment facility.

**14.2** State Sanitation Task Force at the State Level, and City/ Town Sanitation Task Force at the City/ Town level, would be constituted which will be responsible for providing overall guidance in the process of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of sanitation programmes at the state level and the city/ town level respectively.

#### 15. Way Forward

Flowing from the principles outlined here, along-term management strategy and action plan for the state would be developed based on the experiences and addressing the following aspects:

- i) Assessment of waste generation at city/ towns and identification of the best possible means for managing the same.
- ii) Setting operational targets for each of the waste management activities and indicating the means of achieving the same.
- iii) Setting out roles and responsibilities of stakeholders under various contractual arrangements.
- iv) Developing IEC material and promotional/ awareness campaigns.
- v) Developing resource utilisation guidelines.
- vi) Setting out operational guidelines for the procurement of equipment and services.

page

389

ban

\*\*\*



## STATEMENT SHOWING GENERATION OF SOLID WASTES IN URBAN AREAS IN MIZORAM

Sl. No	Name of City/ Town	District	Population in lakhs (2011 Census)	Waste Generation (MT/Day)	Remarks
1	Aizawl	Aizawl	293416	149,055328	Per Capita Waste Generation is calculated at the rate of 508 grams per person
2	Lunglei	Lunglei	57011	28,961588	
3	Champhai	Champhai	32734	16,628872	
4	Saiha	Saiha	25110	12,75588	
5	Kolasib	Kolasib	24272	12,330176	
6	Serchhip	Serchhip	21158	10,748264	
7	Lawngtlai	Lawngtlai	20830	10,58164	
8	Saitual	Aizawl	11619	5,902452	
9	Khawzawl	Champhai	11022	5,599176	
10	Vairengte	Kolasib	10554	5,361432	
11	Mamit	Mamit	7884	4,005072	
12	N.Kawnpui	Kolasib	7732	3,927856	
13	Thenzawl	Serchhip	7259	3,687572	
14	Hnahthial	Lunglei	7187	3,650996	
15	Sairang	Aizawl	5950	3,0226	
16	Tibbung	Lunglei	4554	2,313432	
17	Bairabi	Kolasib	4320	2,19456	
18	Darlawn	Aizawl	3769	1,914652	
19	Zawhuam	Mamit	3733	1,896364	
20	N.Vanlaliphai	Serchhip	3602	1,829816	
21	Lenapui	Mamit	3282	1,667256	
22	Khawhai	Champhai	2496	1,267968	
23	Biate	Champhai	2277	1,156716	
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>571771</b>	<b>290,459668</b>	

## COLLECTION &amp; TRANSPORTATION OF MUNICIPAL WASTES

Sl. No	Name of City/ Town	Present System of Collection	Agency Responsible	Timeline for 100% Doorstep Collection and Transportation with Garbage Vehicle	Remarks
1	Aizawl	Door to Door	Aizawl Municipal Corporation & Local Councils	2017	The present system of collection of solid wastes in Mizoram is door-to-door collection. This Activity-wise time-line for 100% Door-to-door collection of all wastes and that transportation is carried out by using designated garbage trucks with proper covers
2	Lunglei	Door to Door	State Government	2018	
3	Champhai	Door to Door	State Government	2018	
4	Sitaha	Door to Door	Mara Autonomous District Council	2019	
5	Kolasib	Door to Door	State Government	2018	
6	Serchhip	Door to Door	State Government	2019	
7	Lawngtlai	Door to Door	Lai Autonomous District Council	2019	
8	Saitual	Door to Door	Village Councils	2020	
9	Khawzawl	Door to Door	Village Council	2020	
10	Vairengte	Door to Door	Village Councils	2020	
11	Mamit	Door to Door	State Government	2019	
12	N.Kawnpui	Door to Door	Village Councils	2020	
13	Thenzawl	Door to Door	Village Councils	2020	
14	Hnahthial	Door to Door	Village Councils	2020	
15	Saitrang	Door to Door	Village Councils	2020	
16	Tlabung	Door to Door	Village Councils	2020	
17	Bairabi	Door to Door	Village Councils	2020	
18	Darlawn	Door to Door	Village Councils	2020	
19	Zawluam	Door to Door	Village Councils	2020	
20	N. Vanlailiphai	Door to Door	Village Councils	2020	
21	Lengpui	Door to Door	Village Councils	2020	
22	Khawhai	Door to Door	Village Councils	2020	
23	Biate	Door to Door	Village Councils	2020	

**ANNEXURE - IV**

<b>TIME-LINES FOR SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF MUNICIPAL WASTES IN MIZORAM</b>					
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of City/Town</b>	<b>Present System of Treatment</b>	<b>Proposed Establishment of Scientific Waste Management</b>	<b>Stipulated Timeline (Year)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	Aizawl	Open dumping. Part segregation of green wastes and composting	Project for establishment of scientific management system is being implemented which is to be completed in 2019 with funds from Asian Development Fund	2019	Garbage dumping ground in Aizawl city is scheduled to be closed down in 2019. Within this period the new scientific management centre will be functional.
2	Lunglei	Open dumping	New Scientific Centre will be established with the fund under NLGPR	2022	Proposal is under submission to Ministry of DONER
3	Champhai	Open dumping	New Scientific Centre will be established with the fund under NLGPR	2022	Proposal is under submission to Ministry of DONER
4	Siacha	Open dumping	Scientific Management Centre will be established	2022	Required fund will be mobilised by Mara Autonomous District Council
5	Kolasib	Open dumping	New Scientific Centre is under construction under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)	2019	The existing dumping site will be closed as and when the new Centre is ready.
6	Serchhip	Open dumping	New Scientific Centre will be established with the fund under NLGPR	2022	Proposal is under submission to Ministry of DONER
7	Lawngtlai	Open dumping	Scientific Management Centre will be established	2022	Required fund will be mobilised by Lai Autonomous District Council
8	Scitval	Open dumping	Assistance from NLGPR and State Plan fund will be explored	2023	Required funds will be mobilized from State Plan & Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
9	Mizoram	Open dumping	Scientific Management Centre will be established	2019	Required funds will be mobilized from State Plan & Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)



10	Vairangte	Open dumping	Scientific Management Centre will be established	2023	Required funds will be mobilized from State Plan & Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
11	Mamrit	Open dumping	Assistance from NLCPFR and State Plan fun will be explored	2022	Proposal is under submission to Ministry of DONER
12	NKawnpui	Open dumping	Scientific Management Centre will be established	2021	Required funds will be mobilized from State Plan & Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
13	Thenzawl	Open dumping	Scientific Management Centre will be established	2026	Required funds will be mobilized from State Plan & Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
14	Hnahthial	Open dumping	Scientific Management Centre will be established	2023	Required funds will be mobilized from State Plan & Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
15	Sairang	Open dumping	Scientific Management Centre will be established	2024	Required funds will be mobilized from State Plan & Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
16	Tabung	Open dumping	Scientific Management Centre will be established	2024	Required funds will be mobilized from State Plan & Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
17	Bairabi	Open dumping	Scientific Management Centre will be established	2024	Required funds will be mobilized from State Plan & Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
18	Darlawn	Open dumping	Scientific Management Centre will be established	2025	Required funds will be mobilized from State Plan & Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
19	Zawlnuam	Open dumping	Scientific Management Centre will be established	2025	Required funds will be mobilized from State Plan & Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

20	N. Vanlalaphai	Open dumping	Scientific Management Centre will be established	2025	Required funds will be mobilized from State Plan & Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
21	Lengpui	Open dumping	Scientific Management Centre will be established	2025	Required funds will be mobilized from State Plan & Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
22	Khawhai	Open dumping	Scientific Management Centre will be established	2025	Required funds will be mobilized from State Plan & Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
23	Biate	Open dumping	Scientific Management Centre will be established	2025	Required funds will be mobilized from State Plan & Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

## ANNEXURE - IV (A)

## VARIOUS ACTIVITIES IN WASTE MANAGEMENT IN AIZAWL, THE CAPITAL CITY

Sl. No	ITEMS	Target	Date of Starting	Completion Date	Status
1	Solid Waste Collection Pilot Project to 5 Local Council Areas in Aizawl City	3,779 HH 16,567 population	01.08.2014	15.03.2015	Completed
2	Procurement of @ covered dustbins (10 litres capacity) each for 71,600 Households for segregation of wastes at source.	1,43,200 Nos.	16.06.2015	27.02.2016	Completed
3	House to house Sanitation Awareness Campaign for segregation at source for Dry and Wet wastes	71,600 HH	01.11.2016	31.04.2017	In progress
4	Sanitary Landfill Development and Resource Management Centre including Laboratory and other infrastructural facilities:				
	Sanitary Landfill (20,023 sq.m for 5 yrs)	20,023 sq.m for 5 yrs			
	Vermi Composting Plant (2 Nos. 11 TPD)	22 TPD	01.07.2016	31.12.2018	In progress
	Mechanical Composting (50 TPD)	50 TPD			
5	Waste Resource Centre (2 Nos. 37 TPD)	74 TPD			
	Closure of Existing Dumping site	1596 sq.m			
6	Procurement of Covered Garbage Vehicle	54 nos.			In progress
6	Procurement of Garbage Trolleys and Personal Protective Equipments like hand-gloves, boots, uniforms, etc. for waste collectors.	Garbage Trolleys (148 Nos.) and Personal Protective Equipments (354 Nos.)			Completed
	<b>Sewerage &amp; Water Supply Components taken up for Aizawl City</b>				
7	Construction of Community toilet blocks	10 Nos.	29.08.2013	31.10.2015	Completed
8	Pilot/ Demonstration of Bio-digester (DRDO Technology) and PAWTP (Johkasou, Japan Technology)	200 nos.	Contract awarded 12th Jan 2017	Contractor mobilised	In progress
	Cesspool Cleaner (SEW)	5 nos.		Commissioned	

10	Replacement of Old PST Tanks	7 nos.	24.04.2010	Completed
11	Chlorinators	2 nos.	24.03.2010	Completed
12	Booster Pumps (WS)	2 nos.	16.05.2012	Completed
13	Water reservoir	3 nos.	25.06.2012	Completed
14	domestic water meters	20000 nos.	21.09.2012	Completed
15	Feeder Mains Water distribution	107.55 Km	29.08.2013	In progress
16	Dedicated Power Supply for PHED pumping Phase-I & Phase-II		27.11.2013	In progress
17	Rehabilitation & Extension of Water Supply Distribution Networks & Feedermain	255.88 kms	09.05.2016	In progress



**GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM**  
**URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION DEPARTMENT**

\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTIFICATION**

Dated Aizawl, the 10<sup>th</sup> May, 2016

**No.B.13016/22/2010-UD&PA:** In accordance with the provision laid down at para 14.2 of The Mizoram Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management Policy, 2011, the Governor of Mizoram is pleased to constitute State, City and Town Sanitation Task Forces as indicated below with the following compositions with immediate effect and until further orders.

**A. MIZORAM STATE SANITATION TASK FORCE**

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Secretary, UD&PA, Govt. of Mizoram  | - Chairman         |
| 2. Director, UD&PA, Govt. of Mizoram   | - Member Secretary |
| 3. Addl. Secretary, Finance Department (B)<br>Govt. of Mizoram                   | - Member           |
| 4. Principal Adviser, P&PI, Govt. of Mizoram                                     | - Member           |
| 5. Joint Secretary/Deputy Secretary/<br>Under Secretary, UD&PA, Govt. of Mizoram | - Members          |
| 6. Engineer-in-Chief, PHE, Govt. of Mizoram                                      | - Member           |
| 7. Principal Director, H&FW, Govt. of Mizoram                                    | - Member           |
| 8. Director, School Education, Govt. of Mizoram                                  | - Member           |
| 9. Director, Social Welfare, Govt. of Mizoram                                    | - Member           |
| 10. Director, I&PR, Govt. Mizoram  | - Member           |
| 11. Director, ATI, Govt. of Mizoram  | - Member           |
| 12. Program Director, SIPMIU, UD&PA  | - Member           |
| 13. Chairman of City/Town Sanitation Task Forces                                 | - Member           |
| 14. Director, CCDU, PHED   | - Member           |
| 15. Secretary, Mizoram Pollution Control Board                                   | - Member           |
| 16. Joint Director (A), UD&PA, Govt. of Mizoram                                  | - Member           |
| 17. Senior Sanitation Officer, UD&PA, Govt. of Mizoram                           | - Member           |
| 18. One representative each from CYMA/MUP/MHIP                                   | - Member           |

**B. AIZAWL CITY SANITATION TASK FORCE**

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Municipal Commissioner, AMC                 | - Chairman         |
| 2. Secretary, AMC                              | - Member Secretary |
| 3. Joint Director (A), UD&PA, Govt. of Mizoram | - Member           |
| 4. Addl DC, Aizawl District, Aizawl            | - Member           |
| 5. Addl SP, Aizawl District, Aizawl            | - Member           |



6. Superintending Engineer (S&S), PHED, Govt. of Mizoram - Member
7. Deputy Program Director, SIPMIU, UD&PA - Member
8. Chief Medical Officer, Aizawl District - Member
9. DEO, School Education Deptt, Aizawl - Member
10. One representative each from YMA/MUP/MHIP - Member

### **C. LUNGLEI TOWN SANITATION TASK FORCE**

1. Deputy Commissioner, Lunglei - Chairman
2. DUDO, Lunglei - Member Secretary
3. Addl DC, Lunglei - Member
4. PD, DRDA, Lunglei - Member
5. SP, Lunglei. - Member
6. SDO(S), Lunglei - Member
7. Chief Medical Officer, Lunglei District - Member
8. SE/EE, PHED, Lunglei - Member
9. DEO, School Education, Lunglei - Member
10. DLAO, LAD, Lunglei - Member
11. DIPRO, I&PR, Lunglei - Member
12. Chief Medical Officer, Lunglei District - Member
13. One representative each from sub-headquarters of YMA, MUP and MHIP in the district. - Member

### **D. CHAMPHAI TOWN SANITATION TASK FORCE**

1. Deputy Commissioner, Champhai - Chairman
2. DUDO, Champhai - Member Secretary
3. Addl DC, Champhai - Member
4. PD, DRDA, Champhai - Member
5. SP, Champhai. - Member
6. Chief Medical Officer, Champhai District - Member
7. SDO(S), Champhai. - Member
8. SE/EE, PHED, Champhai - Member
9. DEO, School Education, Champhai - Member
10. DLAO, LAD, Champhai - Member
11. DIPRO, I&PR, Champhai - Member
12. One representative each from sub-headquarters of YMA, MUP and MHIP in the district. - Member

#### **E. KOLASIB TOWN SANITATION TASK FORCE**

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Deputy Commissioner, Kolasib   | - Chairman         |
| 2. DUDO, Kolasib  | - Member Secretary |
| 3. Addl DC, Kolasib   | - Member           |
| 4. PD, DRDA, Kolasib  | - Member           |
| 5. SP, Kolasib  | - Member           |
| 6. Chief Medical Officer, Kolasib District  | - Member           |
| 7. SDO(S), Kolasib  | - Member           |
| 8. EE, PHED, Kolasib  | - Member           |
| 9. DEO, School Education, Kolasib   | - Member           |
| 10. DLAO, LAD, Kolasib  | - Member           |
| 11. DIPRO, I&PR, Kolasib  | - Member           |
| 12. One representative each from sub-headquarters of YMA, MUP and MHIP in the district. | - Member           |

#### **F. SERCHHIP TOWN SANITATION TASK FORCE**

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Deputy Commissioner, Serchhip  | - Chairman         |
| 2. DUDO, Serchhip   | - Member Secretary |
| 3. Addl DC, Serchhip  | - Member           |
| 4. PD, DRDA, Serchhip   | - Member           |
| 5. SP, Serchhip   | - Member           |
| 6. Chief Medical Officer, Serchhip District   | - Member           |
| 7. SDO(S), Serchhip   | - Member           |
| 8. EE, PHED, Serchhip   | - Member           |
| 9. DEO, School Education, Serchhip  | - Member           |
| 10. DLAO, LAD, Serchhip   | - Member           |
| 11. DIPRO, I&PR, Serchhip   | - Member           |
| 12. One representative each from sub-headquarters of YMA, MUP and MHIP in the district. |                    |

#### **G. MAMIT TOWN SANITATION TASK FORCE**

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Deputy Commissioner, Mamit            | - Chairman         |
| 2. DUDO, Mamit                           | - Member Secretary |
| 3. Addl DC, Mamit                        | - Member           |
| 4. PD, DRDA, Mamit                       | - Member           |
| 5. SP, Mamit                             | - Member           |
| 6. Chief Medical Officer, Mamit District | - Member           |
| 7. SDO(S), Mamit                         | - Member           |

8. EE, PHED, Mamit - Member
9. DEO, School Education, Mamit - Member
10. DLAO, LAD, Mamit - Member
11. DIPRO, I&PR, Mamit - Member
12. One representative each from sub-headquarters of YMA, MUP and MHIP in the district.

#### **H. SAIHA TOWN SANITATION TASK FORCE**

1. Deputy Commissioner, Saiha - Chairman
2. SDO (S), Saiha - Member Secretary
3. Executive Member i/c AD, MADC - Member
4. Addl DC, Saiha - Member
5. PD, DRDA, Saiha - Member
6. SP, Saiha - Member
7. Chief Medical Officer, Saiha District - Member
8. EE, PHED, Saiha - Member
9. DEO, School Education, Saiha - Member
10. DLAO, LAD, Saiha - Member
11. DIPRO, I&PR, Saiha - Member
12. DPO, UD&PA, Saiha - Member
13. LAO, MADC - Member
14. One representative each from MTP, MUP and MHIP in the district - Member

#### **I. LAWNGTLAI TOWN SANITATION TASK FORCE**

1. Deputy Commissioner, Lawngtlai - Chairman
2. SDO (S), Lawngtlai - Member Secretary
3. Executive Member i/c LAD, LADC - Member
4. Addl DC, Lawngtlai - Member
5. PD, DRDA, Lawngtlai - Member
6. SP, Lawngtlai - Member
7. Chief Medical Officer, Lawngtlai District - Member
8. EE, PHED, Lawngtlai - Member
9. DEO, School Education, Lawngtlai - Member
10. LAO, LADC, Lawngtlai - Member
11. DIPRO, I&PR, Lawngtlai - Member
12. DPO, UD&PA, Lawngtlai - Member
13. Executive Secretary - Member
14. One representative each from YLA, MUP, LWA and MHIP in the district - Member

**J. KHAWZAWL/VAIRENGTE/SAITUAL/HNAHTHIAL/KAWNUI/THENZAWL/TLABUNG/  
NORTH VANLAIPHA TOWN SANITATION TASK FORCE**

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 15. SDO(C) of Sub-Division concern             | - Chairman |
| 16. Member Secretary to be nominated by SDC(C) | - Member   |
| 17. SDPO, Police Department                    | - Member   |
| 18. SDO, PHED                                  | - Member   |
| 19. SDEO, School Education                     | - Member   |
| 20. Chairman, Joint Village Council            | - Member   |
| 21. Other Heads of Offices in the town         | - Members  |

**Terms of Reference for State Sanitation Task Force**

1. Launching of State wide 100% Sanitation Campaign.
2. Generation of awareness to citizens and stakeholders.
3. Approving materials and progress reports provided by implementing agency, other public agencies, both private parties and NGOs under contract of implementing agency for different aspects of implementation.
4. Approving City/Town Sanitation Plan prepared by Implementing Agency after consultation with citizens.
5. Field visits from time to time for supervision and monitoring of progress.
6. Issue briefings to the press/media and State Government on progress made.
7. Providing overall guidance to the Implementation Agency.
8. Recommend and fix responsibilities to the ULBs for city/town-wide sanitation activities.

**Term of Reference for City/Town Sanitation Task Force**

- 1) Launching of city/town level 100% Sanitation Campaign.
- 2) Generation of awareness to citizens and stakeholders.
- 3) Approving materials and progress reports provided by implementing agency, other public agencies, both private parties and NGOs under contract of implementing agency for different aspects of implementation.
- 4) Execution of City/Town Sanitation Plan.
- 5) Field visits from time to time for supervision and monitoring of progress.
- 6) Execution of responsibilities fixed by State Sanitation Task Force/ Government for city/town-wide sanitation activity.

- 7) In the District Headquarters towns, all Heads of Offices in the district concern will be nominated as Ex-Officio Members.
- 8) The Chairman of Sanitation Task Force may co-opt representative from NGOs having actively participating in sanitation activities in the Committees.

  
(Dr. C. VANLALRAMSANGA)

Secretary to the Government of Mizoram  
Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation Deptt

**Memo No.B.13016/22/2010-UD&PA : Dated Aizawl, the 10<sup>th</sup> May, 2016**

Copy to:

- 1) Secretary to Governor, Mizoram.
- 2) PS to Chief Minister, Mizoram.
- 3) PS to Minister, UD&PA, Govt. of Mizoram.
- 4) PS to All Ministers/Ministers of State, Mizoram.
- 5) PS to All Parliamentary Secretaries, Mizoram.
- 6) All administrative Departments, Govt. of Mizoram.
- 7) Director, UD&PA, Govt. of Mizoram.
- 8) Project Director, SIPMIU, UD&PA, Govt. of Mizoram.
- 9) All Heads of Departments, Govt. of Mizoram.
- 10) Mayor, Aizawl Municipal Corporation.
- 11) Municipal Commissioner, Aizawl Municipal Corporation.
- 12) Controller, Printing and Stationeries, Govt. of Mizoram –for publication in the Mizoram Official Gazette.
- 13) Guard File.

  
(LALMUANSANGA RALTE)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram  
Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation

\*\*\*\*\*