



Government of Arunachal Pradesh  
**ARUNACHAL PRADESH STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**  
Department of Environment, Forests & Climate Change  
Naharlagun

No. APSPCB-283/2018/SWM/2019/PART3/ 1727-31

Date: 4/9/2025

To,  
The Chairman  
Central Pollution Control Board  
Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change  
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar  
Delhi-32


**Sub: Submission of Annual Report 2024-25 (Form-V) on implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in Arunachal Pradesh-reg.**

Sir,

In reference to the subject, please find enclosed herewith the Annual Report in Form-V of SWM Rules, 2016. This report is compiled based on reports received in Form-IV from Department of Urban Development & Housing, Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

This is submitted for favour of your kind information and necessary further action.

Yours faithfully,


  
(Koj Rinya, IFS)  
Member Secretary  
Central Pollution Control Board  
Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh  
Naharlagun

No. APSPCB-283/2018/SWM/2019/PART3/ 1727-31

Date: 4/9/2025

Copy for information to:

1. US to the Chief Secretary-cum-Chairman, APSPCB, Itanagar
2. PS to Commissioner (Urban Affairs), Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar.
3. The Member Secretary, CPCB, Delhi.
4. The Regional Director, NE Zone, CPCB Shillong.
5. Office copy.

  
(Koj Rinya, IFS)  
Member Secretary


**Form – V**  
[see Rule 24(3)]

**Format of annual report to be submitted by the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committees 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/Union territory	Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Name & address of the State Pollution Control	Arunachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board, Paryavaran Bhawan, Papu Hill, Yupia road, P.O. Naharlagun, PN-791110, district Papumpare
3.	Number of local bodies responsible for management of solid waste in the State/Union territory under these rules	34
4.	No. of authorisation application received	0
5.	A Summary Statement on progress made by local body in respect of solid waste management	Attached as Annexure-I
6.	A Summary Statement on progress made by local bodies in respect of waste collection, segregation, transportation and disposal	Attached as Annexure-II
7.	A summary statement on progress made by local bodies in respect of implementation of Schedule II	Attached as Annexure-III
	Date: <u>04/09/2015</u> Place: Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh	 Member Secretary State Pollution Control Board Member Secretary State Pollution Control Board Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh Naharlagun

## PART B

### Towns/cities

Total number of towns/cities	:	34
Total number of ULBs	:	2
		Itanagar Municipal Corporation Pasighat Municipal Council
Number of class I & class II cities/towns	:	Class I towns = 0 Class II town = 1 [Itanagar Municipal Corporation]

### Authorisation status (names/number)

Number of applications received	:	0
Number of authorisations granted	:	0
Authorisations under scrutiny	:	0

### SOLID WASTE Generation status

Solid waste generation in the state (TPD)	:	233.33
Collected	:	187.21
Treated	:	72.685 (processed)
Landfilled	:	8.4

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

#### Good practices in cities/towns

##### House-to-house collection

- i. Door to Door collection is practiced in 32 (thirty two) towns namely Aalo, Anini, Basar, Boleng, Bomdila, Changlang, Deomali, Dirang, Doimukh, Hawaii, Itanagar Municipal Corporation, Jairampur, Khonsa, Kimin, Koloriang, Longding, Mariyang, Miao, Namsai, Palin, Pangin, Pasighat Municipal Council, Raga, Roing, Rupa, Sagalee, Seppa, Tawang, Tezu, Yingkiang, Yupia and Ziro.
- ii. Information not furnished for 2 towns namely Daporijo and Dumporijo.

##### Segregation (storage of waste at source in segregated form)

- i. 100% storage of waste at source in segregated form is practiced in 1 (one) town namely Aalo.
- ii. Partial storage of waste at source in segregated form is practiced in 12 (twelve) towns namely Basar (80%), Boleng (90%), Bomdila (50%), Deomali (30%), Doimukh (70%), Hawaii (90%), Jairampur (80%), Khonsa (50%), Koloriang (70%), Miao (80%), Namsai (70%) and Pasighat Municipal Council (70%)

- iii. Storage of waste at source in segregated form is not practiced in 21 (twenty one) towns namely Anini, Changlang, Daporijo, Dirang, Dumperijo, Itanagar Municipal Corporation, Kimin, Longding, Mariyang, Palin, Pangin, Raga, Roing, Rupa, Sagalee, Seppa, Tawang, Tezu, Yingkiong, Yupia and Ziro.

#### Covered transportation

- i. Covered transportation of solid waste is practiced in 14 (fourteen) towns namely Aalo, Anini, Basar, Itanagar Municipal Corporation, Pangin, Ziro, Seppa, Deomali, Koloriang, Mariyang, Dirang, Bomdila, Khonsa and Tezu.
- ii. In 2 (two) towns namely Namsai and Roing, some trucks are covered while some are not covered.
- iii. Covered transportation of solid waste is not practiced in 5 (five) towns namely Boleng, Hawaii, Longding, Jairampur and Miao.
- iv. Information on covered transportation not furnished by 4 (four) towns namely Pasighat Municipal Council, Tawang, Rupa and Yingkiong.

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

Town-wise information on processing of solid waste is as below:

Sl. No.	Towns/ULBs	Processed (Tons/day)	Method of processing of solid waste
1.	Aalo	3.3	i. 1.5 tpd(scrap dealers) ii. 1.8 tpd(source level through composting in households, schools and feeding to piggeries) <b>iii. 3.3 tpd = Total processed</b>
2.	Anini	0.53	i. 0.53 tpd (composting, piggery, scrap etc.) <b>ii. 0.53 tpd = Total processed</b>
3.	Basar	1.783	i. 0.91 tpd (recycling of recyclable dry waste like plastic items, cardboards, metal items, bottles etc by scrap dealers to Assam) ii. 0.123 tpd (collected from hotels/hostels/schools for livestock feeding) iii. 0.75 tpd (natural decomposition of wet waste) <b>iv. 1.783 tpd = Total processed</b>
4.	Boleng	0.5	i. 0.3 tpd (processed at MRF) ii. 0.1 tpd (collected/processed by scrap dealers/rag pickers) iii. 0.1 tpd (vegetable/food waste collected by local communities for livestock feeding/piggery) <b>iv. 0.5 tpd = Total processed</b>
5.	Bomdila	3.5	i. 0.35 tpd (vermicomposting[final product produced = 0.10 tpd, Residual waste =2.4 tons])
6.	Changlang	0	--
7.	Daporijo	0	--
8.	Deomali	0.5	i. 0.5 tpd (started manual segregation last month.

			Awaiting necessary machinery and tools to effectively process dry waste) <b>ii. 0.5 tpd = Total processed</b>
9.	Dirang	0.13	i. 0.13 tpd(home composting at source) <b>ii. 0.13 tpd = Total processed</b>
10.	Doimukh	0.05	i. 0.05 tpd (processing by way of recycling by waste pickers) <b>ii. 0.05 tpd = Total processed.</b>
11.	Dumporijo	0	--
12.	Hawai	0.25	i. 0.25 tpd (processed at MRF and then sold to registered scrap dealer of Tezu) <b>ii. 0.25 = Total processed</b>
13.	Itanagar	22	i. 6 tpd (food/vegetable waste for feeding livestock/animals) ii. 16 tpd(scrap collected by scrap dealer) <b>iii. 22 tpd = Total processed</b>
14.	Jairampur	0.15	i. 0.15 tpd (wet waste processed by pig feeding and compost making. Dry waste collected by scrap dealers for sale) <b>ii. 0.15 tpd = Total processed</b>
15.	Khonsa	3.5	i. 3.5 tpd (segregated at MRF plant and sold to dealers in Assam) <b>ii. 3.5 tpd = Total processed</b>
16.	Kimin	0.16	i. 0.13 tpd (scrap dealers) ii. 0.03 tpd (feeding livestock/piggery) <b>iii. 0.16 tpd = Total processed</b>
17.	Koloriang	2	i. 2 tpd (processed at MRF) <b>ii. 2 tpd = Total processed</b>
18.	Longding	2.06	i. 0.5 tpd (waste processed at MRF) ii. 0.2 tpd (waste collected/processed by scrap dealers/ragpickers) iii. 0.29 tpd (waste collected as fodder for livestock) iv. 1.07 tpd (home composting) <b>v. 2.06 tpd = Total processed</b>
19.	Mariyang	0.06	i. 0.06 tpd (Composting of wet waste/scrap dealers) <b>ii. 0.06 tpd = Total processed</b>
20.	Miao	0.3	i. 0.3 tpd (Waste pickers and sanitary staff while D2D garbage collection collects various recyclable items such as plastic bottles, cartons, metals, glass, etc and sell it to scrap dealers and also many wet wastes from hotels, vegetable vendors end us as animal feed) <b>ii. 0.3 tpd = Total processed</b>
21.	Namsai	6.26	i. 6.26 tpd (at the MRF) and the waste consists of - 0.06 tpd (Glass/ceramic), 0.36

			<p>ii. tpd(Silt/soil/stone/inert item), 0.18 tpd (Rubber) 0.135 tpd (fabric), 0.909 tpd (plastic waste), 0.01 tpd (metals), 0.105 tpd (leather), 0.462 tpd (wood), 0.24 tpd (paper), 3.8 tpd (wet waste)</p> <p>iii. <b>6.26 tpd = Total processed</b></p>
22.	Palin	0.02	<p>i. 0.02 tpd (SW [plastic bottles] segregated and collected by rag pickers/scrap dealers from the waste collected by sanitary vehicle)</p> <p>ii. <b>0.02 tpd = Total processed</b></p>
23.	Pangin	0.7	<p>i. 0.7 tpd (processed at MRF)</p> <p>ii. <b>0.7 tpd = Total processed.</b></p>
24.	Pasighat	12	(Information not furnished how the processing is done).
25.	Raga	0	(due to lack of MRF, the processing of solid waste generate has not been possible)
26.	Roing	1	<p>i. 1 tpd (processed at private MRF of an NGO)</p> <p>ii. <b>1 tpd = Total processed.</b></p>
27.	Rupa	0.2	<p>i. 0.2 tpd (local ragpickers and public)</p> <p>ii. <b>0.2 tpd = Total processed.</b></p>
28.	Sagalee	0.03	<p>i. 0.03 tpd (processed by rag pickers/scrap dealers)</p> <p>ii. <b>0.03 tpd = Total processed.</b></p>
29.	Seppa	0.25	<p>i. 0.25 tpd (ragpickers collect and sell solid waste such as tin can, water bottle and other recyclable waste to registered scrap dealer)</p> <p>ii. <b>0.25 tpd = Total processed.</b></p>
30.	Tawang	1.08	<p>i. 1.08 tpd (wet waste processed through compost pits and used as fodder for cattle. Metals, bottles are being recycled by scrap dealers. Some plastic waste is recycled by Women Welfare Association, Tawang.</p> <p>ii. <b>1.08 tpd = Total processed</b></p>
31.	Tezu	0.272	<p>i. 0.272 tpd (scrap dealers [MRF])</p> <p>ii. <b>0.272 tpd = Total processed</b></p>
32.	Yingkiong	1	<p>i. 1 tpd (scrap dealer)</p> <p>ii. <b>1 tpd = Total processed.</b></p>
33.	Yupia	0.25	<p>i. 0.25 tpd (processed by ragpickers/scrap dealers)</p> <p>ii. <b>0.25 tpd = Total processed</b></p>
34.	Ziro	8.85	<p>i. 8.5 tpd (manually segregated and compressed mechanically) which consists of- 0.5 tpd(scrap dealers), 1.2 tpd (paper), 0.16 tpd (cardboard), 1.6 tpd (glass), 0.24 tpd (rubber), 1.2 tpd (plastic), 0.8 tpd (clothes), 0.4 tpd (packing material), 1.2tpd(metal), 1.2 tpd (non-recyclable)</p> <p>ii. 0.35 tpd (livestock feeding)</p> <p>iii. <b>8.85 tpd = Total processed.</b></p>
	Total	<b>72.685</b>	

**Solid Waste processing facilities setup:**

Sl. No	Composting	Vermi composting	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization	Biomethenation
1	*8 (*Home composting at Aalo, Anini, Basar, Dirang, Jairampur, Longding, Mariyang and Tawang)	1 (Bomdila)	0	0	0

**Processing facility operational:**

Sl. No	Composting	Vermi composting	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization	Biomethenation
1	*8 (*Home composting at Aalo, Anini, Basar, Dirang, Jairampur, Longding, Mariyang and Tawang)	1 (Bomdila)	0	0	0

**Processing facility under installation/planned:**

Sl. No	Composting	Vermi composting	Biogas	RDF/Pelletization	Biomethenation
1	0	0	0	0	0

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

Sl. No	Plant Location	Status of operation	Power generation (MW)	Remarks
1	There are no WtE plants	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

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

Sl. No.	Landfill sites identified	Landfill constructed	Landfill under construction	Landfill in operation	Landfill exhausted	Landfilled capped
1	4 (Itanagar Municipal Corporation, Koloriang, Bomdila and Namsai)	3 (Basar, Itanagar Municipal Corporation and Bomdila)	0	2 (Basar and Bomdila)	0	0

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

Sl. No.	Total number of existing dumpsites	Dumpsites reclaimed/capped	Dumpsites converted to sanitary/operational landfill
1	<p>i. 27 (twenty seven) at towns namely Aalo, Anini, Boleng, Changlang, Deomali, Dirang, Dumporijo, Hawaii, Itanagar Municipal Corporation, Jairampur, Khonsa, Kimin, Koloriang, Longding, Mariyang, Miao, Namsai, Palin, Pangin, Roing, Rupa, Sagalee, Seppa, Tawang, Tezu, Yingkiong and Ziro.</p> <p>ii. 4 (four) towns namely Basar, Bomdila, Doimukh and Yupia don't have dumpsites</p> <p>iii. 3 (three) towns namely Daporijo, Pasighat Municipal Council and Raga haven't furnished information.</p>	3 (Ziro, Dirang and Tezu) *1 (Aalo= *Reclamation under process)	0

**Monitoring at Waste processing/Landfills sites:**

Sl.No	Name of Facilities	Ambient air	Ground water	Leachate quality	Compost quality	VOCs
1	No waste processing/landfill sites.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

**Status of Action Plan prepared by Municipalities:**

Sl. No.		
1	Total number of municipalities	2 (Itanagar Municipal Corporation and Pasighat Municipal Council)
2	Number of Action Plan submitted	District Environment Plans for 26 districts is prepared.

## **Annexure-I**

### **A Summary Statement on progress made by local body in respect of solid waste management.**

The Annual Report 2024-25 is prepared based on data of 34 towns including 2 Municipalities. The summary of progress in respect of solid waste management is as below:

- i. House-to-house collection of solid waste is practiced in 32 towns.
- ii. 1 town practice 100% segregation (storage of waste at source in segregated form).
- iii. 12 towns practice partial segregation (storage of waste at source in segregated form) ranging from 30%to 90%.
- iv. 21 towns do not practice segregation (storage of waste at source in segregated form).
- v. Covered transportation of waste is practiced in 14 towns whereas, 2 towns some trucks are covered while some are not covered.
- vi. Covered transportation of waste is not practiced in 5 towns.

## Annexure-II

### A Summary Statement on progress made by local bodies in respect of waste collection, segregation, transportation and disposal

The Annual Report 2024-25 is prepared based on data of 34 towns including 2 Municipalities. The summary of progress in respect of solid waste management is as below:

- i. House-to-house collection of solid waste is practiced in 32 towns.
- ii. 1 town practice 100% segregation (storage of waste at source in segregated form).
- iii. 12 towns practice partial segregation (storage of waste at source in segregated form) ranging from 30% to 90%.
- iv. 21 towns do not practice segregation (storage of waste at source in segregated form).
- v. Covered transportation of waste is practiced in 14 towns whereas, 2 towns some trucks are covered while some are not covered.
- vi. Covered transportation of waste is not practiced in 5 towns.
- vii. Disposal of solid waste is done at the dumpsites in 27 towns.
- viii. Reclamation of dumpsite done in 3 towns and is under process in 1 town.
- ix. A solid waste management facility is under construction/installation at Pasighat Municipal Council.
- x. A total of 12 (twelve) MRFs are set up and operational. Status of other MRFs is as below:

Number and name of towns	Status of MRFs		
12 [Aalo 5 tpd, Anini 2 tpd, Basar 2 tpd, Hawaii 2 tpd, Khonsa 5 tpd, Koloriang 2 tpd, Longding 2 tpd, Namsai 5 tpd, Pangin 2 tpd, Roing 5 tpd, Tezu 5 tpd, Ziro 5 tpd]	Operational		
4 [Deomali 2 tpd, Miao 5 tpd, Sagalee 2 tpd, Seppa 5 tpd]		Construction complete but not yet operational	
2 [Tawang 5 tpd, Yingkiong 5 tpd]			Construction under process

- xi. Some innovative steps taken by some towns/UBLs for management of solid wastes are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of towns/ULBs	Innovative ideas
1.	Aalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deployment of sanitation workers at Hissam dumping ground daily from 430 PM to 10 PM for site supervision and monitoring.</li> <li>• Installation of CCTV cameras and awareness hoardings at strategic points to discourage illegal</li> </ul>

		<p>dumping and promote responsible behavior.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of home composting and segregation at source, supported through regular door-to-door awareness campaigns.</li> <li>• Implementation of the Deputy Commissioner's directive, mandating shopkeepers to keep the 3-metre radius around their establishments clean.</li> <li>• Voluntary participation of sanitation workers as part of a flying squad conducting surprise inspections and helping to identify violators.</li> <li>• Fines and penalties are levied on those found violating SWM rules, enhancing accountability and public cooperation.</li> </ul>
3.	Basar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Composting of wet waste at individual household level and recycling of all recyclable dry waste to Assam through scrap dealers.</li> </ul>
4.	Boleng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ULB is planning to use Ring Fence amount in IEC program at different schools, institutions, wards on source segregation.</li> <li>• Resource persons will be hired to train sanitary assistant, students, ward members.</li> </ul>
8.	Deomali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of compost bins at household level for processing wet waste at individual level.</li> </ul>
9.	Dirang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage source segregation by introduction of 3 coloured dustbins in every township mandatory. Segregation at source is the need of the hour to tackle the menace of solid waste.</li> <li>• Separate bins to differentiate all different types of waste generated by the community needs to be provided to achieve segregation and complete waste management.</li> </ul>
12.	Hawai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass social service activities are conducted on a monthly basis with active participation from all departments, ward members, shopkeepers and other stakeholders. Regular District Urban Development Agency meetings are also held to coordinate and monitor urban development initiatives. In addition, mass awareness camps are organized frequently to educate and engage the public on key civic and environmental issues.</li> </ul>
13.	Itanagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of solid waste management plant.</li> <li>• Installation of MRF.</li> <li>• Regular IEC activities regarding waste management from home.</li> <li>• Hoarding and sign board at public area.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of colour bins for source at segregation.</li> <li>• Construction of compost pit at schools, residential house and commercial building for wet waste composting.</li> </ul>
14.	Jairampur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely organize IEC campaign at schools, market areas, locality etc so as to improved behavioral change.</li> <li>• Facility for compost of generated wet waste has been distributed in most of the households. Further, encourage general public to use wet waste in pig feeding &amp; compost making.</li> <li>• Apart from regular duty of SW collection &amp; transportation twice a week, a cleanliness drive is conducted at all the sectors, market areas etc.</li> </ul>
15.	Khonsa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fee collection: Use digital payments, transparent fee usage and train collectors in conflict resolution.</li> <li>• Public adherence: Run engaging, localized campaigns, offer incentives and enforce fines.</li> </ul>
16.	Kimin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home composting is encouraged among the citizens to lessen the load of solid wastes on the dumping ground.</li> </ul>
17.	Koloriang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70% of household wet wastage are being used for feeding domestic animals.</li> </ul>
18.	Longding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely organized IEC campaigns at Schools, market areas, locality etc so as to improved behavioral change.</li> <li>• Notified compulsory home composting of wet waste in one's own backyard. Further, encourage general public to use wet waste as animal fodder wherever possible.</li> <li>• House/shop marking for collection of user fee on progress along with awareness on individual level by visiting individual household &amp; shops.</li> </ul>
20.	Miao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely organise of IEC at school, market to improve behavioral change in publics.</li> <li>• Cleanliness drives twice a month on every 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday.</li> </ul>
22.	Palin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By conducting public awareness on segregation, composting at market areas and various colonies, conducting competition for students (painting, quiz, essay etc) at schools on topic of SWM, street plays, waste to Art etc.</li> </ul>
25.	Raga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite the lack of funds, awareness activities are being carried out from time to time regarding solid</li> </ul>

		waste management in collaboration with the community leaders, market welfare associations etc.
26.	Roing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successfully collaborated with NGO for waste collection and segregation.</li> </ul>
27.	Rupa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women SHGs of Rupa have been taking accountability of colonies and are conducting cleanliness drives monthly. River adoption program for clean river by Manchin SHG is one such initiative. This accountability by local stakeholders has led to sense of belongingness and less littering.</li> </ul>
28.	Sagalee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fee collection: Use digital payments, transparent fee usage and train collectors in conflict resolution.</li> <li>• Public adherence: Run engaging, localized campaigns, offer incentives and enforce fines.</li> </ul>
29.	Seppa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness being spread to have proper segregation and disposal of waste.</li> </ul>
30.	Tawang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plastic waste is being recycled by the Women Welfare Association (WWA), Tawang for making trays, cup holders, flower pots etc. single use plastic is completely banned.</li> </ul>
31.	Tezu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The town has been divided into 24 wards and stoppage points allotted. These stoppage points were selected identifying previous black spots. Clearing and conversion of the black spots into stoppage points has helped in cleaning up these ugly spots of the town. The sanitation vehicles are run as per their scheduled ward and routes.</li> </ul>
32.	Yingkiong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness programme for SW segregation and disposal is conducted at wards, schools and market place at regular interval.</li> </ul>
33.	Yupia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fee collection: Use digital payments, transparent fee usage and train collectors in conflict resolution.</li> <li>• Public adherence: Run engaging, localized campaigns, offer incentives and enforce fines.</li> </ul>

xii. Apart from above, the difficulties being faced by the towns/ULBs for proper management of solid wastes are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of towns/ULBs	Difficulties being experienced by the local body in complying with provisions of these rules
1.	Aalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal dumping of waste by individuals at Hissam ground, particularly during off-hours.</li> <li>• Cattle intrusion at the dumpsite, resulting in litter dispersion and sanitation concerns.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open littering by some members of the public, especially shopkeepers and street vendors, despite repeated awareness drives and provision of bins.</li> </ul>
2.	Anini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public is not ready to comply these rules</li> </ul>
3.	Basar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of awareness or ignorance of public even after many IEC programs and consultative meetings with stakeholder contributes to hurdles in implementation of the waste management concept.</li> <li>• Segregation of waste could not be achieved 100% at MRF site due to receipt of mixed waste from household even after ban order of lifting wet waste.</li> <li>• Shortage of sanitation vehicles and manpower.</li> <li>• Requirement of Backhoe (JCB) loader for lifting of waste at site.</li> <li>• Non compliance of notification of user charges (garbage fees) by most of users.</li> </ul>
4.	Boleng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It's been more than a decade that since the creation of Boleng ULB. As per the 2011 population census Boleng ULB had a population count of 5776. Since it's been more than a decade in 2025 population has growth twice and so the municipal solid waste. But still Boleng ULB haven't got MRF facility. For this reason, source segregation is not properly functioning in the ULB. All the MSW are dumped at dumpsite.</li> </ul>
5.	Bomdila	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incomplete segregation at source: Despite efforts, many households still do not consistently separate biodegradable waste.</li> </ul>
6.	Changlang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortage of sanitation driver.</li> <li>• Requirement of backhoe JCB loader for lifting of garbage at site.</li> <li>• Lack of awareness.</li> <li>• 100% house hold waste collection is not possible due to hilly area.</li> </ul>
7.	Daporijo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The road condition of the town and the stretch leading to disposal site is dilapidated, hence sanitation vehicle breaks down frequently also the vehicle parts are not easily available.</li> <li>• Narrow colony roads and improper parking of personal car in sector and colony roads hamper D2D activities.</li> <li>• Shortage of manpower both at site and at processing facilities.</li> <li>• Population growth especially due to urban increased waste generation.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to absence of proper administer.</li> </ul>
8.	Deomali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of manpower.</li> <li>• Requirement of incinerator &amp; waste recycling machines.</li> <li>• Lack of waste processing facility.</li> <li>• Despite awareness programs on waste segregation public cooperation remain low hindering our waste management efforts so we are trying to increase community engagement by collaborating with ward leader and trying to organize awareness program twice or thrice in a month</li> </ul>
9.	Dirang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of civic sense is hampering the entire solid waste management process. We teach the people to be sensitive towards cleanliness but they think we are imposing a rule over them. Pathetic state of affair.</li> </ul>
10.	Doimukh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuisance Detectors will shortly be appointed to identify defaulters and levy spot fine under Doimukh township.</li> <li>• Plastic collection centers may be installed at various locations area town.</li> <li>• Composting at school as an activity may be emphasized.</li> </ul>
11.	Dumporijo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortage of man power, sanitation vehicle and fund.</li> <li>• Resistance to garbage user fee payment.</li> <li>• No place for parking of sanitation vehicle.</li> <li>• Dumpsite is an open area without fence or wall.</li> </ul>
12.	Hawai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure in accomplishing complete segregation at source: Despite repeated public awareness campaign most public dispose off there wastes in wrapped biodegradable bags which sometimes contain napkins and other wet materials etc thereby creating problems to sanitation workers during segregation at MRF.</li> <li>• In compliance with user fees/charges by public and shop keepers: Some public and shopkeepers do argue in contributing user fees/charges stating that they are not generating any wastes so why they should give user charge.</li> <li>• Nuisance created by cattles: The cattles (cow, goat etc) create nuisance in the town as they are allowed to roam freely in the township area.</li> </ul>
13.	Itanagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No proper land available for construction of solid waste management plant.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Itanagar Municipal Corporation (IMC) has proposed two areas 7 Ha at Karsingsa and 10 Ha at Dapo Yarlo for the construction of solid waste management plant.</li> <li>• The proposed area falls under the Durpong Reserve Forest, and in this regard the IMC has applied for forest clearance, but it's been years the said clearance is yet to be obtained. Instead of offence is registered against the Commissioner, IMC.</li> <li>• Lack of solid waste management plant.</li> <li>• Lack of cooperation from the local habitat.</li> <li>• Improper town planning.</li> <li>• Lack of information education and communication.</li> <li>• Lack of sufficient fund from Government for waste management.</li> </ul>
14.	Jairampur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite multiple IEC campaigns, a behavioral change among citizens is less. Needs effective awareness policy and enforcement mechanism.</li> <li>• Most of the general public/citizen refuse to pay user fees and fine on public nuisance, instead altercation with the ULB staffs.</li> <li>• Absence of MRF for proper waste segregation &amp; processing.</li> <li>• Non-availability of scientific landfill site.</li> </ul>
15.	Khonsa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of public adherence to SWM Rules: Despite multiple information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to educate the public, there is no effective awareness strategies or enforcement mechanisms.</li> <li>• Resistance to garbage user fee payment: The public often refuses to pay the designated garbage user fees, leading to verbal altercations between fee collectors and residents which hampers revenue collection and creates operational challenges.</li> </ul>
16.	Kimin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No MRF for processing.</li> <li>• No scientific landfill site.</li> <li>• Need an all-weather approach road to dumping ground.</li> <li>• No mechanical sweeping machine.</li> <li>• Require funds for maintenance of vehicles.</li> <li>• Need additional vehicles like tipper, JCB, Tractor, etc.</li> <li>• Fund required for fencing of dumping ground.</li> </ul>
17.	Koloriang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortage of manpower, lack of tools and equipment. Incessant rainfall often cause landslide</li> </ul>

		and damages the approach road and MRF site hinder the work
18.	Longding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanitary landfill is required for disposing unprocessed waste resulted as useless from MRF.</li> </ul>
19.	Mariyang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MRF/processing facility is urgently required as the dumpsite keeps getting piled up which requires periodic stacking/clearance using front end loader which the ULB hires on rental basis otherwise the sanitation vehicles have difficulty in approaching the dumping zone.</li> <li>• Despite multiple information and awareness activities there is low compliance with SWM Rules, indicating a need for effective awareness strategies.</li> <li>• Resistance to garbage user fee payment which hamper revenue collection. The public often refuses to pay the designated user fee, leading to verbal altercations between fee collectors and residents and create operational challenges.</li> <li>• Shortage of funds.</li> <li>• No mechanical sweeping machine.</li> <li>• JCB front end and Backhoe loader required.</li> </ul>
20.	Miao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite multiple IEC campaign behavioral change is less and hence need more effective or enforcement mechanism.</li> <li>• Resistance to garbage user fee and fines leading to altercation with ULB staff.</li> </ul>
21.	Namsai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is urgent need of sanitary landfill site.</li> <li>• Severe shortage of manpower.</li> <li>• Despite repeated awareness efforts, there is inconsistency in waste segregation.</li> <li>• There is need of street sweeping machine for cleaning streets, roads and other paved surfaces by removing debris, dust, litter and other waste material.</li> <li>• There is need of heavy machinery like JCB which is essential at dumpsite for operation such as waste turning, trench excavation and overall efficient waste management.</li> </ul>
22.	Palin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of public adherence to SWM Rules: Despite multiple information, education and communication compliance with the SWM rules, indicating a need for more effective awareness strategies or enforcement mechanisms.</li> <li>• Resistance to garbage user fee payment: The public often refuses to pay the designated garbage user</li> </ul>

		fees, leading to verbal altercations between fee collectors and residents, which hampers revenue collection and creates operational challenges.
23.	Pangin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure in accomplishing complete segregation at source: Despite repeated public awareness campaigns most public dispose off their wastes in wrapped biodegradable bags which sometimes contain napkins and other wet materials etc thereby creating problems to sanitation workers during segregation at MRF.</li> <li>• In compliance with user fees/charges by public and shop keepers: Some public and shopkeepers do argue in contributing user fees/charges stating that they are not generating any wastes so why they should give user charges.</li> <li>• Nuisance created by cattles: The cattles (cow/goat) create nuisance in the town as they are allowed to roam freely in the township area.</li> </ul>
24.	Roing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulties include not enough labour for waste segregation at end.</li> <li>• DUDA MRF still under construction.</li> </ul>
25.	Rupa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incomplete segregation at source: Despite efforts, many households still do not consistently separate biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste.</li> </ul>
26.	Sagalee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of public adherence to SWM Rules: Despite multiple information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to educate the public, there is low compliance with the SWM Rules, indicating a need for more effective awareness strategies or enforcement mechanisms.</li> <li>• Resistance to garbage user fee payment: The public often refuses to pay the designated garbage user fees, leading to verbal altercations between fee collectors and residents, which hampers revenue collection and creates operational challenges.</li> </ul>
27.	Seppa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of public adherence to SWM Rule: Despite multiple information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to educate the public, there is low compliance with the SWM rules, indicating a need for more effective awareness strategies or enforcement mechanisms.</li> <li>• Resistance to garbage user fee payment: The public often refuses to pay the designated garbage user fees, leading to verbal altercations between fees collector and residents, which hampers revenue collection and creates operational challenges.</li> </ul>

28.	Tawang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More awareness activities to be carried out to sensitize and bring behavioral change in citizens.</li> </ul>
29.	Tezu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shortage of labour.</li> </ul>
30.	Yingkiong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of cooperation &amp; civic responsibilities by the public.</li> </ul>
31.	Yupia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of public adherence to SWM Rules: Despite multiple information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to educate the public, there is low compliance with the SWM Rules, indicating a need for more effective awareness strategies or enforcement mechanisms.</li> <li>• Resistance to garbage user fee payment: The public often refuses to pay the designated garbage user fees, leading to verbal altercations between fee collectors and residents, which hampers revenue collection and creates operational challenges.</li> </ul>
32.	Ziro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite multiple information and awareness activities, there is low compliance with the SWM rules, indicating a need for more effective awareness strategies.</li> <li>• Resistance to garbage user fee payment which hamper revenue collection: The public often refuses to pay the designated user fee, leading to verbal altercations between fee collector and residents and create operational challenges.</li> <li>• Shortage of manpower and funds.</li> <li>• No mechanical sweeping machine.</li> <li>• JCB and Backhoe loader.</li> <li>• Difficulties in identifying offenders/violators of illegal littering or dumping.</li> </ul>

### **Annexure-III**

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

The Annual Report 2024-25 is prepared based on data of 34 towns including 2 Municipalities. The summary of progress made is as below:

- i. Disposal of wet waste by home composting/composting at home level is started in 8 towns.
- ii. Vermicomposting is done in 1 town.
- iii. A solid waste management facility is under construction/installation at Pasighat Municipal Council.