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Editorial

Air pollution is often called a “silent killer” because its effects are not always immediately visible, yet they are widespread and long-lasting.

On the human health side, polluted air contains harmful substances like fine particulate matter (PM2.5), nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and ozone. These tiny particles can penetrate deep into the lungs and even enter the bloodstream. Over time, this leads to inflammation and damage to vital organs. Environmental side of air pollution disrupts natural systems in several ways. Pollutants like sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides can lead to acid rain, which damages forests, crops, and aquatic ecosystems by altering soil chemistry and water quality. Excess nitrogen in the air can settle into ecosystems, causing nutrient imbalances that favor certain plant species over others, reducing biodiversity. Additionally, air pollutants such as black carbon and greenhouse gases contribute to Climate Change, accelerating global warming and affecting weather patterns, glaciers, and sea levels.

Overall, air pollution is a complex global issue that connects public health, environmental stability, and climate systems. Addressing it requires coordinated efforts such as reducing emissions from vehicles and industries, promoting clean energy, and increasing public awareness.

This issue highlights the ambient air quality level for the year 2025 and 3 (three) years comparison of 11 (Eleven) manual monitoring stations in two districts of Nagaland i.e. 7 (seven) stations at Dimapur and 4 (Four) stations at Kohima, as monitored and compiled under the National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) by the host organization.

Air Pollution and it's Impacts on Human Health

Air pollution affects the human body primarily through the inhalation of fine particulate matter and harmful gases that penetrate deep into the lungs and pass into the bloodstream. Once inside the body, these pollutants trigger inflammation and oxidative stress, which can damage tissues and organs over time. Prolonged exposure significantly increases the risk of respiratory diseases such as asthma, chronic bronchitis, and lung cancer, while also contributing to cardiovascular conditions including heart attacks and strokes. Air pollution can elevate blood pressure, thicken the blood, and promote the buildup of plaque in arteries, all of which strain the heart and circulatory system.

Certain populations are especially vulnerable to these harmful effects. Young children, particularly those under five years old, have developing lungs and immune systems, making them more susceptible to respiratory infections and long-term lung damage. Hundreds of thousands of child deaths each year are linked to poor air quality. Pregnant women exposed to polluted air face higher risks of complications such as low birth weight, premature birth, and impaired fetal development. Older adults and individuals with pre-existing health conditions are also at increased risk of severe outcomes

Beyond the lungs and heart, emerging scientific evidence shows that air pollution may affect the brain and metabolic system. Long-term exposure has been associated with cognitive decline, dementia, Alzheimer's disease, and even mental health disorders. Studies also suggest a link between air pollution and metabolic diseases such as diabetes, likely due to chronic inflammation and hormonal disruption.

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring for the Year 2025

Under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP), there are 11 (Eleven) MANUAL monitoring stations in Nagaland i.e. 7 (seven) stations at Dimapur and 4 (Four) stations at Kohima with a 1 (one) Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station (CAAQMS) at Kohima.

Under this programme, three air pollutants are monitored and analyzed viz., Nitrogen dioxide (NO2), Sulphur dioxide (SO2) and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM). The monitoring of air pollutants is carried out for 24 hours (4 hourly sampling for gaseous pollutants (NO2 & SO2) and 8hourly sampling for Particulate Matter (RSPM) twice or thrice a week.

Ambient Air Quality of Dimapur City

Under the National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) there are 7 (seven) monitoring stations at Dimapur.

The Board has been regularly monitoring the air quality of Dimapur city under NAMP at 7 stations.

Table: Monitoring stations under the NAMP programme in Dimapur city.

Sl. No.	Station Name	Station Code	Station Type
1.	Bank Colony (BC)	317	Residential
2.	Dhobinala (Db)	448	Commercial
3.	NPCB Office	1003	Residential
4.	Tenyiphe	1004	Commercial
5.	Nagarjan	1005	Residential
6.	Viola Colony	1006	Residential
7.	Burma Camp (BRC)	1007	Commercial

Table: The Monthly Average Concentration and Annual Average concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Dimapur for the year 2025

Sl. No	Month of the year 2025	Name of NAMP Station with Code (*values in µg/m³*)						
		BC (317)	Db (448)	NPCB Office (1003)	Tenyiphe (1004)	Nagarjan (1005)	Viola (1006)	Burma Camp (1007)
1.	January	181	236	192	137	186	155	222
2.	February	160	229	156	117	169	127	222
3.	March	152	188	154	111	151	121	171
4.	April	132	146	113	99	118	94	145
5.	May	88	87	68	59	66	48	78
6.	June	72	100	51	48	62	38	96
7.	July	55	83	40	54	53	32	78
8.	August	37	56	30	40	34	26	62
9.	September	50	86	37	48	42	42	76
10.	October	79	122	67	61	85	74	106
11.	November	109	144	106	86	119	101	156
12.	December	170	190	177	122	161	164	222
	Annual Average	**107**	**139**	**99**	**82**	**104**	**85**	**136**

Monthly Comparison of PM2.5 Data in Dimapur City

Sl.	Months	Bank Colony	Dhobinala	NPCB Office	Tenyiphe	Nagarjan	Viola	Burma Camp	
1.	PM 2.5 Data for the month of October, 2025 (values in µg/m3)	41	46	38	33	48	33	48	41
2.	PM 2.5 Data for the month of November, 2025 (values in µg/m3)	63	63	49	40	59	36	66	53.7143
3.	PM 2.5 Data for the month of December, 2025 (values in µg/m3)	62	73	69	53	58	54	73	63.1429

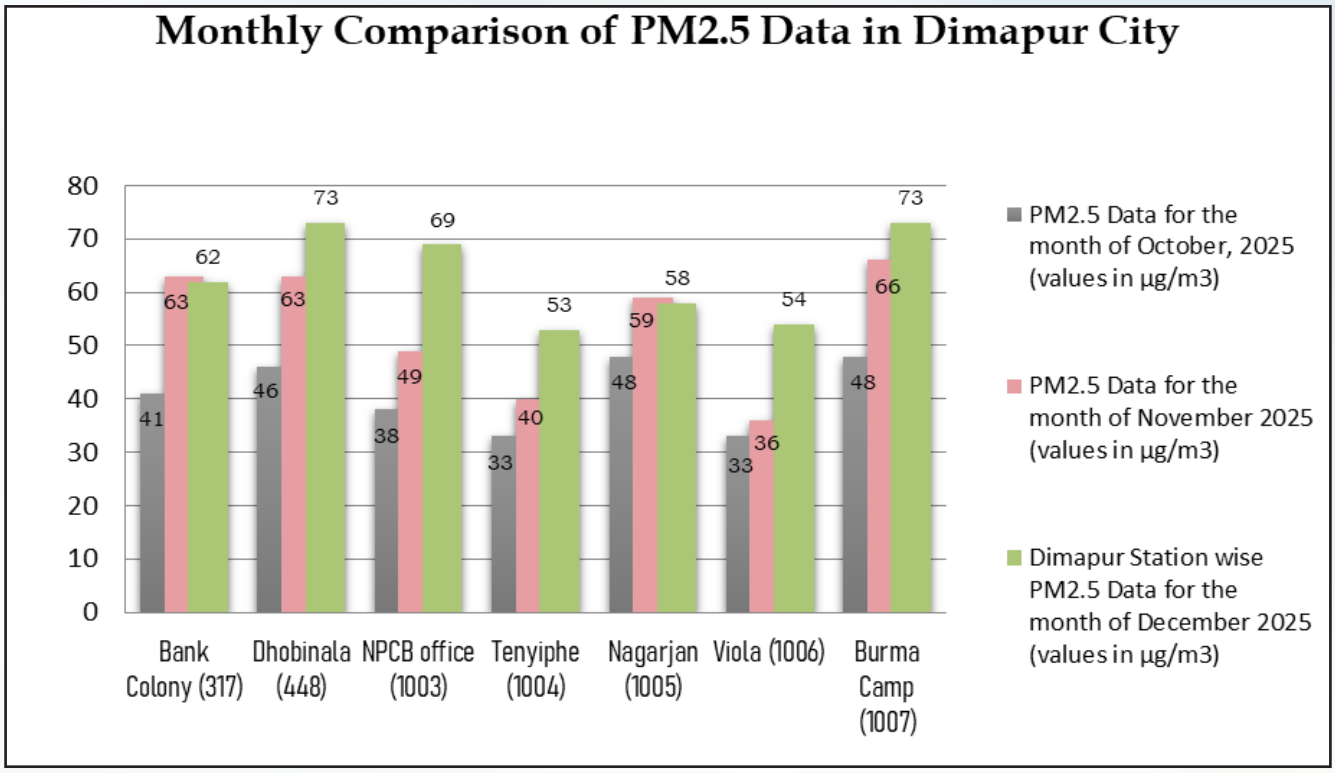


Table: Comparison values of Annual Average Concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations for the consecutive years from 2023- 2025

Years	BC (317)	Db (448)	NPCB Office (1003)	Tenyiphe (1004)	Nagarjan (1005)	Viola (1006)	Burma Camp (1007)
2023	95	130	89	86	89	81	114
2024	102	153	101	80	98	78	127
2025	107	139	99	82	104	85	136

Graph: Annual Average Concentration of Particular Matter (RSPM) for all the 7 stations for the consecutive years 2023 to 2025

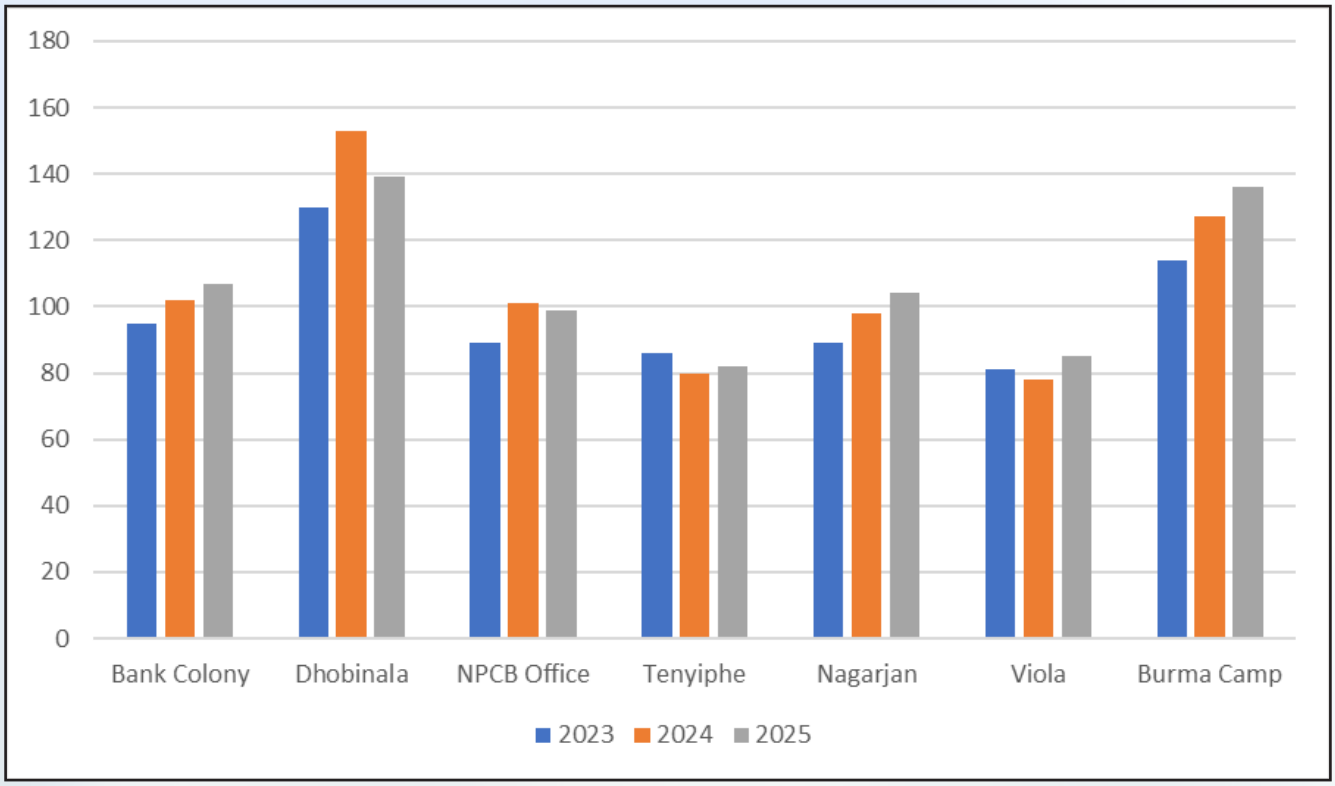


Table: Monitoring stations under the NAMP programme in Kohima city.

Sl. No	Station Name	Station Code	Station Type
1.	Opp. NST Office	317	Residential
2.	PWD Junction	610	Commercial
3.	Upper Midland	-	Residential
4.	High School Junction	1089	Commercial

Table: The Monthly Average Concentration and Annual Average concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Kohima for the year 2025

Sl. No	Month of the year 2025	Name of the Station Code (*Values in µg/m³*)			
		Opp. NST Office (609)	PWD junction (610)	Upper Midland	High school Jn (1089)
1.	January	70	112	95	144
2.	February	76	134	104	187
3.	March	83	131	101	170
4.	April	71	98	96	145
5.	May	43	51	49	69
6.	June	34	40	39	62
7.	July	29	35	33	51

8.	August	26	34	25	44
9.	September	32	49	31	59
10.	October	51	68	52	92
11.	November	69	100	54	112
12.	December	70	83	58	116
	Annual Average	**55**	**78**	**61**	**104**

Monthly Comparison of PM2.5 Data in Kohima City

Sl.	Months	Opp. NST Office	PWD junction	Upper Midland	High school Jn	
1.	PM 2.5 Data for the month of October, 2025 (values in µg/m3)	25	26	42	30	30.75
2.	PM 2.5 Data for the month of November, 2025 (values in µg/m3)	34	29	45	33	35.25
3.	PM 2.5 Data for the month of December, 2025 (values in µg/m3)	38	36	56	34	41

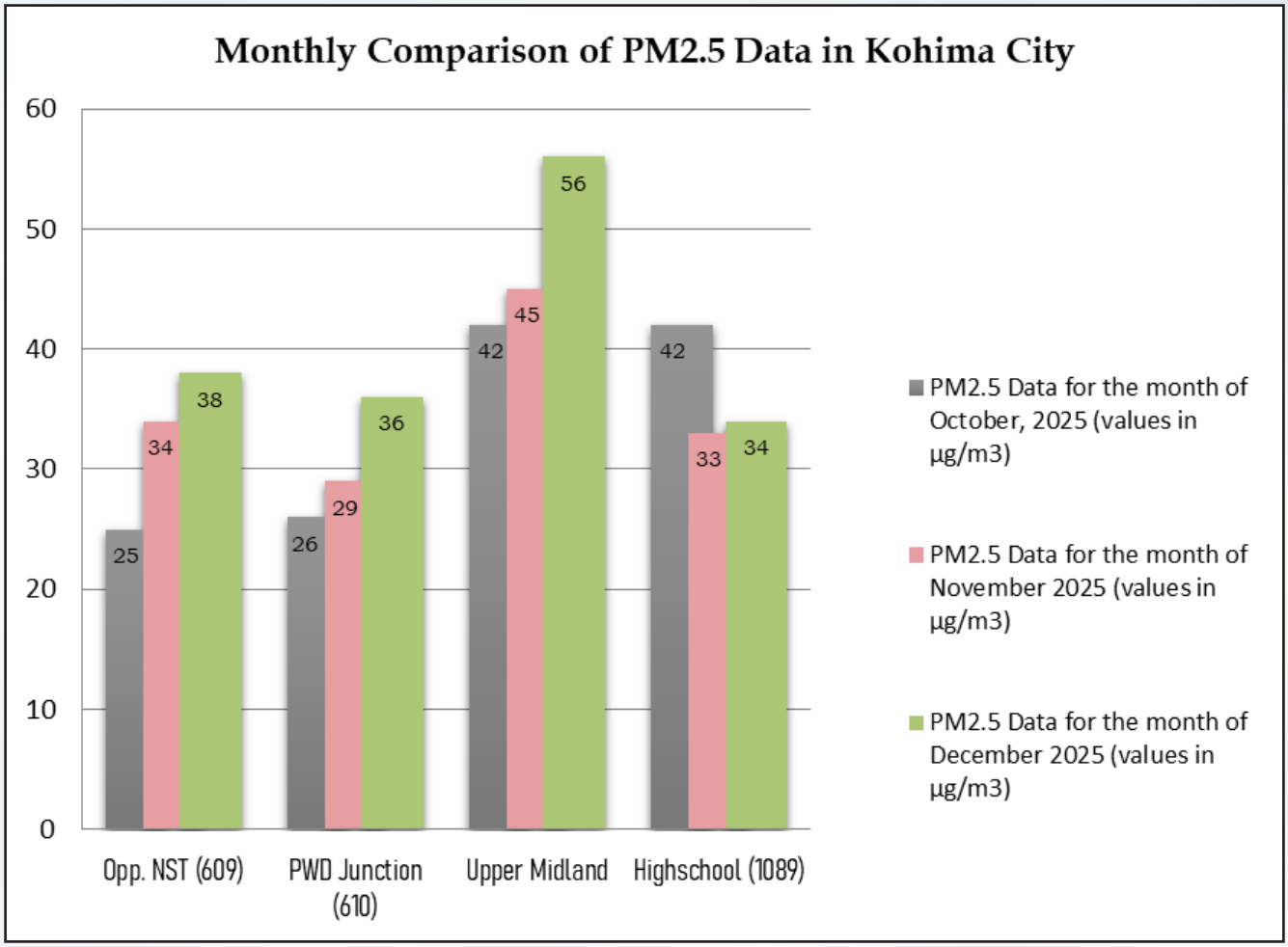
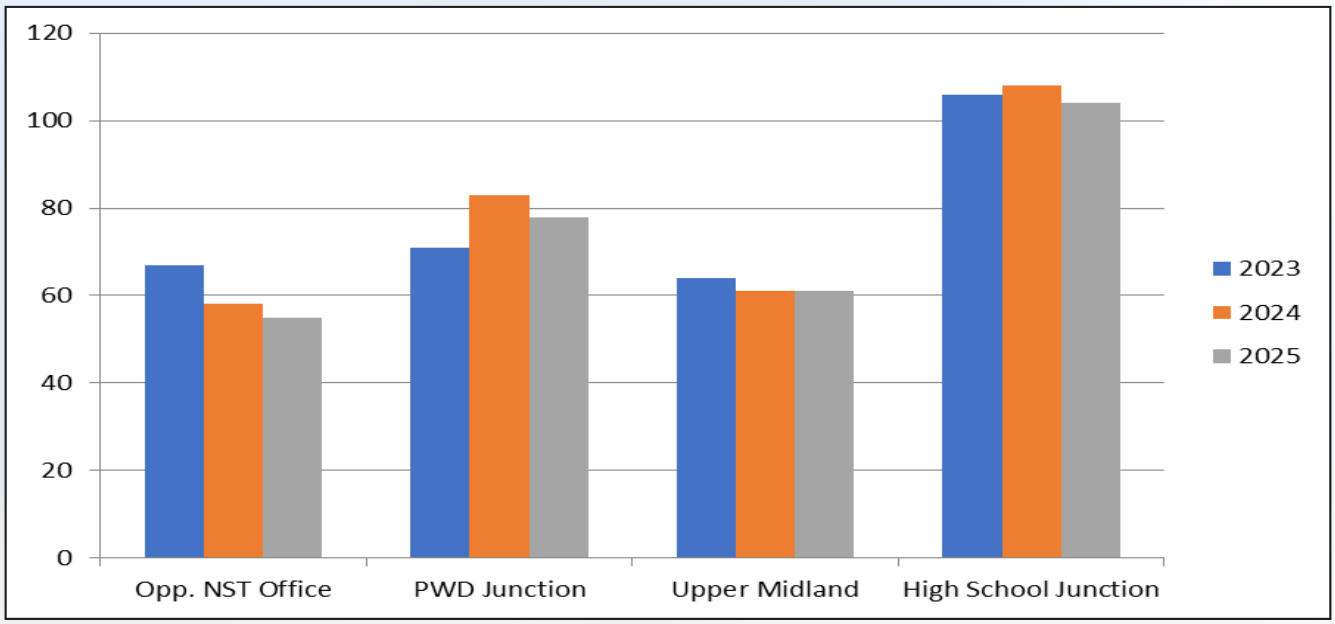


Table: Comparison values of Annual Average Concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations for the consecutive years from 2023- 2025

Years	Opp. NST Office (609)	PWD junction (610)	Upper Midland	High school Jn (1089)
2023	67	71	64	106
2024	58	83	61	108
2025	55	78	61	104

Graph: Annual Average Concentration of Particular Matter (RSPM) for all the 7 stations for the consecutive years 2023 to 2025



Executive Summary

This report summarizes the ambient air quality data for the year 2025 in Kohima and Dimapur, based on Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) measurements recorded at various National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) stations. The data indicates seasonal variations in pollution levels, with higher concentrations generally observed during the winter months and lower levels during the monsoon period.

Key Observations for Dimapur District

- Highest annual pollution levels were recorded at Burma Camp (1007), with peak values in January (222 µg/m^3) and December (222 µg/m^3)
- Lowest annual levels were observed at Viola (1006), particularly in June (48 µg/m^3)

Seasonal Trend

- Winter months (Dec–Feb) showed elevated RSPM levels across all stations.
- Monsoon months (Jun–Sep) recorded the lowest pollution levels.
- Annual Range: RSPM values varied from 48 µg/m^3 (Jun, Viola) to 222 µg/m^3 (Jan/Dec, Burma Camp)

Key Observations for Kohima District

- Highest pollution levels were consistently recorded at PWD Junction (610) peaking in February (187 µg/m^3).
- Lowest levels were noted at Opp. NST Office (609) in August (26 µg/m^3)

Seasonal Trend

- Winter and post-monsoon months showed higher pollution.
- Annual Range: RSPM values ranged from 26 µg/m^3 (Aug, Opp. NST Office) to 187 µg/m^3 (Feb, PWD Junction).

Comparative Summary: Kohima vs Dimapur

Dimapur stations generally reported higher RSPM concentrations compared to Kohima with Dimapur recording at 222 µg/m^3 at Burma Camp and Kohima with 187 µg/m^3 at PWD Junction.

The ambient air quality in Kohima and Dimapur during 2025 exhibited clear seasonal trends, with winter months experiencing higher particulate pollution. While Kohima generally reported lower RSPM levels than Dimapur, both cities require sustained efforts to improve air quality, particularly in identified high-risk zones.

Ambient Air Quality of Eight Districts and Rural Stations

The ambient air quality monitoring in Nagaland was expanded to include eight additional districts—Kiphire, Mokokchung, Mon, Peren, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha, and Zunheboto—along with rural monitoring stations. These stations were newly added in 2024 to improve the spatial coverage of air quality assessment. The table below presents the annual average air quality of these eight districts and the rural monitoring stations for the year 2024- 2025.

Table: The Monthly Average Concentration and Annual Average of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Rural for the year 2025

Sl. no	Month	Name of NAMP Station with code (*values in µg/m^3*)		
		Yikhum (Residential) (1311)	Toulazouma (Residential) (1312)	Padampukhuri (Residential) (1313)
1.	January	78	150	144
2.	February	83	212	166
3.	March	78	173	191
4.	April	59	78	69
5.	May	62	85	65
6.	June	71	67	51
7.	July	44	70	63
8.	August	48	81	72
9.	September	50	77	64

10.	October	34	89	77
11.	November	32	112	104
12.	December	31	163	160
Annual Average		**56** µg/m3	**113 µg/m3**	**102**µg/m3
Annual Average of Rural Stations		**90 µg/m3**		

Table: Comparison values of Annual Average Concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Rural for the consecutive years from 2024- 2025

Years	Yikhum (1311)	Toulazouma (1312)	Padampukhuri (1313)	Annual Average
2024	40	68	65	57.6 g/m3
2025	56	113	102	90 µg/m3

Table: The Monthly Average Concentration and Annual Average concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Kiphire for the year 2025

Sl. no	Month	Name of NAMP Station with code (*values in µg/m^3*)		
		Rest House Ward (Residential) (1290)	Main Town (Commercial) (1291)	GHS Ward (Residential) (1292)
1.	January	47	94	84
2.	February	87	94	97
3.	March	118	124	132
4.	April	48	36	41
5.	May	52	40	50
6.	June	51	58	54
7.	July	38	47	43
8.	August	40	42	33
9.	September	50	47	36
10.	October	39	33	39
11.	November	52	56	44
12.	December	57	71	46
Annual Average		**57 µg/m3**	**62 µg/m3**	**58 µg/m3**
Annual Average of Kiphire Town		**59 µg/m3**		

Table: Comparison values of Annual Average Concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Kiphire for the consecutive years from 2024- 2025

Years	Rest House Ward (1290)	Main Town (1291)	Main Town (1292)	Annual Average
2024	41	59	48	**49 µg/m3**
2025	57	62	58	**59 µg/m3**

Table: The Monthly Average Concentration and Annual Average concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Mokokchung for the year 2025

Sl.no	Month	Name of NAMP Station with code (*values in µg/m³*)		
		Kumlong (Residential) (1308)	Kapayong (Commercial) (1309)	Artang (Residential) (1310)
1.	January	75	93	59
2.	February	103	118	92
3.	March	84	108	108
4.	April	66	41	80
5.	May	41	54	37
6.	June	35	44	36
7.	July	25	35	28
8.	August	22	28	20
9.	September	28	37	29
10.	October	39	57	40
11.	November	49	58	38
12.	December	59	78	46
Annual Average		**52** µg/m3	**63 µg/m3**	**51** µg/m3
Annual Average of Mokokchung Town		**55 µg/m3**		

Table: Comparison values of Annual Average Concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Mokokchung for the consecutive years from 2024- 2025

Years	Kumlong (1308)	Kapayong (1309)	Artang (1310)	Annual Average
2024	48	58	43	**50 µg/m3**
2025	52	63	51	**55 µg/m3**

Table: The Monthly Average Concentration and Annual Average concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in MON for the year 2025

Sl.no	Month	Name of NAMP Station with code (*values in µg/m³*)		
		Papong (Residential) (1299)	Chingai (Commercial) (1300)	Jahjon (Residential) (1301)
1.	January	85	175	139
2.	February	101	214	144
3.	March	96	211	114
4.	April	78	161	100
5.	May	34	123	95
6.	June	36	113	51
7.	July	25	97	46
8.	August	28	86	49

9.	September	42	90	48
10.	October	42	110	50
11.	November	31	118	52
12.	December	28	132	78
Annual Average		**52** µg/m3	**136** µg/m3	**81** µg/m3
Annual Average of MON Town		**90** µg/m3		

Table: Comparison values of Annual Average Concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in MON for the consecutive years from 2024- 2025

Years	Papong (1299)	Chingai (1300)	Jahjon (1301)	Annual Average
2024	41	79	47	**55.6 µg/m3**
2025	52	136	81	**90 µg/m3**

Table: The Monthly Average Concentration and Annual Average concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Peren for the year 2025

Sl. no	Month	Name of NAMP Station with code (*values in µg/m³*)		
		Stadium Colony (Commercial) (1287)	Jalukie B, C Block (Residential) (1288)	Keleilwa Colony, Ward- 6 (Residential) (1289)
1.	January	237	115	166
2.	February	213	134	187
3.	March	211	128	156
4.	April	127	78	99
5.	May	61	29	43
6.	June	60	25	39
7.	July	53	21	39
8.	August	45	23	36
9.	September	42	23	40
10.	October	77	33	52
11.	November	105	44	67
12.	December	157	65	93
Annual Average		**116** µg/m3	**60 µg/m3**	**85** µg/m3
Annual Average of Peren Town		**87 µg/m3**		

Table: Comparison values of Annual Average Concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Peren for the consecutive years from 2024- 2025

Years	Stadium Colony (1287)	Jalukie B, C Block (1288)	Keleilwa Colony (1289)	Annual Average
2024	89	47	69	**68 µg/m3**
2025	116	60	85	**87 µg/m3**

Table: The Monthly Average Concentration and Annual Average concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Phek for the year 2025

Sl. no	Month	Name of NAMP Station with code (*values in µg/m³*)		
		Bethel Colony (Residential) (1305)	Jericho II Colony (Commercial) (1306)	Bible Hill Colony (Residential) (1307)
1.	January	62	118	89
2.	February	92	121	90
3.	March	101	142	90
4.	April	57	90	68
5.	May	35	68	43
6.	June	28	57	29
7.	July	23	40	30
8.	August	19	29	24
9.	September	26	38	33
10.	October	41	54	37
11.	November	50	66	45
12.	December	46	93	49
Annual Average		**48** µg/m3	**76 µg/m3**	**52** µg/m3
Annual Average of Phek Town		**59 µg/m3**		

Table: Comparison values of Annual Average Concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Phek for the consecutive years from 2024- 2025

Years	Bethel Colony (1305)	Jericho II Colony (1306)	Bible Hill Colony (1307)	Annual Average
2024	39	66	51	**52 µg/m3**
2025	48	76	52	**59 µg/m3**

Table: The Monthly Average Concentration and Annual Average concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Tuensang for the year 2025

Sl.no	Month	Name of NAMP Station with code (*values in µg/m³*)		
		Officers Ward (Residential) (1296)	NST (Residential) (1297)	Bazaar A (Commercial) (1298)
1.	January	128	117	103
2.	February	140	150	120
3.	March	147	136	110
4.	April	74	71	66
5.	May	82	85	72
6.	June	81	73	74
7.	July	76	66	68

8.	August	65	62	69
9.	September	62	54	51
10.	October	50	56	39
11.	November	72	61	49
12.	December	101	102	66
Annual Average		**90** µg/m3	**86 µg/m3**	**74** µg/m3
Annual Average of Tuensang Town		**83 µg/m3**		

Table: Comparison values of Annual Average Concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Tuensang for the consecutive years from 2024- 2025

Years	Officers Ward (1296)	NST (1297)	Bazaar A (1298)	Annual Average
2024	60	59	61	**60 µg/m3**
2025	90	86	74	**83 µg/m3**

Table: The Monthly Average Concentration and Annual Average concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Wokha for the year 2025

Sl.no	Month	Name of NAMP Station with code (*values in µg/m³*)		
		Forest Colony (Residential) (1293)	NST (Residential) (1294)	Main Town (Commercial) (1295)
1.	January	66	58	86
2.	February	87	94	104
3.	March	98	95	114
4.	April	74	87	93
5.	May	53	49	62
6.	June	38	38	48
7.	July	27	29	44
8.	August	23	25	39
9.	September	30	31	44
10.	October	35	36	54
11.	November	33	43	54
12.	December	33	56	75
Annual Average		**50** µg/m3	**53**µg/m3	**68** µg/m3
Annual Average of Wokha Town		**57 µg/m3**		

Table: Comparison values of Annual Average Concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Wokha for the consecutive years from 2024- 2025

Years	Forest Colony (1293)	NST (1294)	Main Town (1295)	Annual Average
2024	42	42	71	**51.6 µg/m3**
2025	50	53	68	**57** µg/m3

Table: The Monthly Average Concentration and Annual Average concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Zunheboto for the year 2025

Sl. no	Month	Name of NAMP Station with code (values in µg/m³)		
		Project Colony (Commercial) (1302)	Old Town Colony (Residential) (1303)	D.C. Hill Colony (Residential) (1304)
1.	January	98	80	63
2.	February	113	110	93
3.	March	125	72	119
4.	April	87	102	81
5.	May	66	66	46
6.	June	52	41	32
7.	July	38	35	25
8.	August	28	30	22
9.	September	37	41	31
10.	October	59	48	38
11.	November	81	63	46
12.	December	91	75	51
Annual Average		**73** µg/m³	**64** µg/m³	**54** µg/m³
Annual Average of Zunheboto Town		**63** µg/m³		

Table: Comparison values of Annual Average Concentration of Particulate Matter (RSPM) for all the stations in Zunheboto for the consecutive years from 2024- 2025

Years	Project Colony (1302)	Old Town Colony (1303)	D.C. Hill Colony (1304)	Annual Average
2024	70	65	55	**64** µg/m3
2025	73	64	54	**63** µg/m3

CONCLUSION

Air quality levels above **60 µg/m³** are not considered ideal for the environment and may lead to long-term health effects. Prolonged exposure to such levels can result in various health issues. Therefore, the permissible air quality level should ideally remain below **60 µg/m³.**

During monitoring conducted in 2024, districts such as Peren, Tuensang, and Zunheboto recorded levels above **60 µg/m³**, exceeding the permissible limit. In contrast, districts like Kiphire, Mokokchung, Mon, Phek, and Wokha, along with rural monitoring stations, were found to be within the permissible limit. In 2025, rural stations and the districts of Mon, Peren, Tuensang, and Zunheboto exceeded the permissible limit. Meanwhile, Mokokchung, Kiphire, Phek, and Wokha remained within the acceptable range. These findings highlight the need for continued monitoring and targeted interventions to maintain air quality within safe limits for both the environment and public health.

Celebration of Environment Days

NATIONAL CLEANLINESS DAY

National Cleanliness Day in India is observed every year on 30th January to honour the martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi and to highlight his lifelong commitment to cleanliness, hygiene, and disciplined living. In essence, National Cleanliness Day serves as a reminder that honouring Mahatma Gandhi also means practising the values he stood for, especially cleanliness, discipline, and social responsibility.

EIACP Hub, Nagaland Pollution Control Board, observed National Cleanliness Day and conducted Drawing Competition on 30th January 2026, under the theme, "Setting the Cleanliness tone for 2026: A Shared National Responsibility" with Patkai Christian College (Autonomous) students at Gwizan Resource Centre, Khonoma Village, Kohima District.

As part of the observance of National Cleanliness Day, Ms. Khriehunuo Rutsa, Programme Officer, EIACP, delivered a brief presentation highlighting the origin of the day and its connection to Mahatma Gandhi, who firmly believed that cleanliness is next only to godliness. She emphasized Gandhiji's belief that cleanliness is essential to a healthy and disciplined society and that it begins at the individual level. The presentation reinforced the importance of maintaining clean surroundings as a collective responsibility and a way to uphold Mahatma Gandhi's vision of a clean and healthy nation.

A drawing competition under the theme "Setting the Cleanliness tone for 2026: A Shared National Responsibility" was conducted.

The winners of the Drawing Competition were presented with cash prizes along with certificates. They are as follows:

1st Ms. Chingri Rainan, 4th Semester
2nd Mr. Igumlui Hegeu, 6th Semsester
3rd Mr. Bendangsunep Sor, 4th Semester

WORLD WETLANDS DAY

A wetland is a land area that is either permanently or seasonally saturated with water, where water is the primary factor influencing the soil, plants, and animals. Wetlands include ecosystems such as marshes, swamps, bogs, mangroves, estuaries, and floodplains, and they provide vital ecological, social, and economic benefits.

Wetlands are not just natural ecosystems; they are deeply connected to the cultural identity and traditional knowledge of communities around the world. For centuries, Indigenous peoples and local communities have lived in harmony with wetlands, developing knowledge systems that help conserve water, protect biodiversity, and sustain livelihoods.

On February 4, 2026, the Wokha Forest Division and Doyang Plantation Division, in collaboration with EIACP PC Hub, Nagaland Pollution Control Board, celebrated World Wetlands Day at Multipurpose Hall, Tourist Lodge, Doyang under Wokha District with stakeholders from 20 villages, students and teachers from VKV, DHEP, NEEPCO, officers and staffs from various departments, under the theme “Wetlands and traditional knowledge: Celebrating cultural heritage”.

Shri Suman W M Sivachar, DFO Wokha Forest Division & Doyang Plantation Division, highlighted the importance of wetlands and traditional conservation practices in his keynote address. Ms Khriehunuo Rutsa,PO, EIACP gave a PPT on Mission LiFE, covering its seven themes and encouraging attendees to adopt eco-friendly habits. Mission LIFE pledge was also undertaken by the participants. Pamphlets on importance of wetlands were also distributed among the participants.

An online open poem composition and recitation competition was held for students across four categories: class 5-7, class 8-10, class 11-12, and undergraduate. Participants showcased their talents in the Lotha local dialect, celebrating World Wetlands Day. The winners were awarded with certificates and cash prize during the programme.

All queries and feedback regarding this newsletter can be sent to:

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