

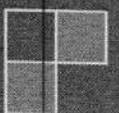
2019

# Lakshadweep Environment Plan

Union Territory of Lakshadweep

Department of Environment & Forest

12/15/2019



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## **1. Background:**

The Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi vide order dated 26/9/2019 in OA No.360/2018 filed by Shree Nath Sharma Vs. Union of India and Others directed all state/UT administration to prepare District Environment Plan on or before 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2019. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), New Delhi prepared and placed model plan in the website to guide the state/UT in this direction as directed by the court.

The District Collector and District Magistrate, Union Territory of Lakshadweep constituted District committee on 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2019 with representatives from panchayats, Local Bodies, Regional officers, state PCB etc. vide direction of Hon'ble NGT in OA No.360 of 2018 (Notification attached as **Annexure 1**).

The District Committee convened its first meeting on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2019 and decided to prepare and submit District Environment Plan on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2019 to the Chief Secretary concerned. The copy of the minutes enclosed as **Annexure 2**.

## **2. State profile on Environment**

### **2.1 Area & Location**

Lakshadweep, the only atoll coral Island chains in India, is a group of 36 Islands that includes 12 atolls, 3 reefs, and 6 submerged sand banks in the open Indian Ocean. The islands have 4200 Sq.km lagoon area, 20000 Sq.km territorial water and 4 lakh sq.km exclusive economic zone. Union Territory of Lakshadweep is uni-district and has no Urban Local Bodies at Present. There are 10 inhabited Islands namely, Kavaratti, Agatti, Amini, Andrott, Kalpeni, Kadmat, Chetlat, Bitra, Minicoy, and Kiltan. Administratively, it is consider as single district with Kavaratti as the capital. Islands are geologically isolated between mainland and island and island and island. Geological Isolation, limited scope for development under Island Protection Zone Notification, 2011, small size and population pressure are the major

limitations in Islands. The inhabited islands geographic location, area and distance from mainland are shown in Table 2.1.

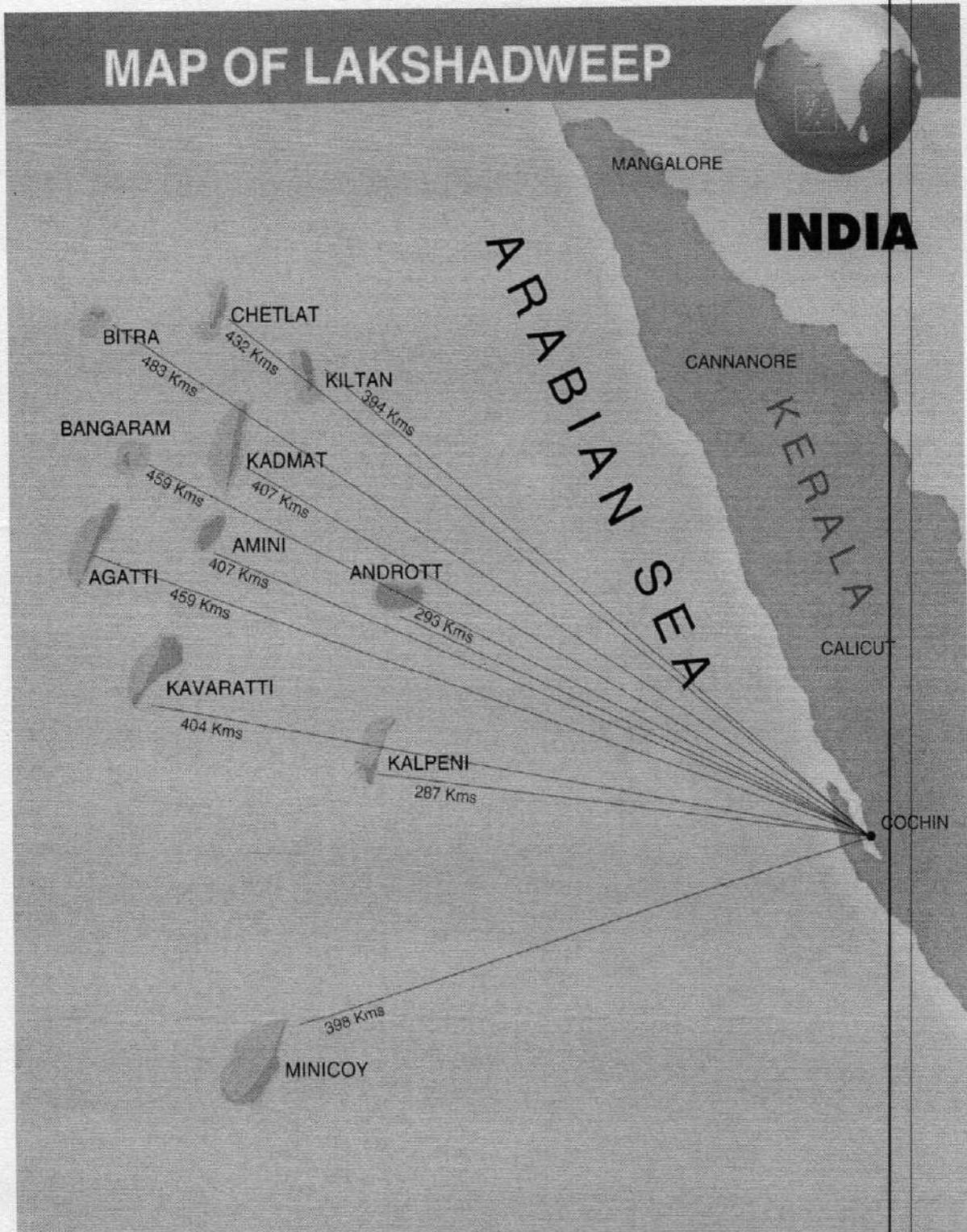
Sl.No	Name of Island	Geographic Location	Land Area (Sq.Km)	Distance from mainland (Km)
1	Agatti	Lat 10° 51' N Lon 72° 11' E	3.84	495
2	Amini	Lat 11° 07' N Lon 72° 44' E	2.60	407
3	Andrott	Lat 10° 49' N Lon 73° 41' E	4.90	119
4	Bitra	Lat 11° 36' N Lon 72° 10' E	0.1	483
5	Chetlat	Lat 11° 41' N Lon 72° 43' E	1.40	432
6	Kadmat	Lat 11° 13' N Lon 73° 39' E	3.20	407
7	Kalpeni	Lat 10° 05' N Lon 72° 11' E	2.79	287
8	Kavaratti	Lat 10° 33' N Lon 72° 38' E	4.22	404
9	Kiltan	Lat 11° 29' N Lon 73° 04' E	2.20	394
10	Minicoy	Lat 08° 17' N Lon 73° 04' E	4.80	398

**Table.2.1: Geographic Location and Land area of Inhabited Islands**

## **2.2 Panchayat Raj Institutions**

There are no Municipality in Lakshadweep and the local body set up is in the form of two tier panchayatiraj institutions. Under Panchayat Regulation Act, 1994, one District panchayat and ten (10) Village (Dweep) panchayats were constituted.

The District panchayat has 36 memers, 23 male and 13 female. out of 36 seats, 25 seats are filled by direct elections, 10 by way of ex-offico membership to the chair person of the Village (Dweep) Panchayats and one by way of ex-offico member to the Member of Parliament representing Lakshadweep. The ten village (Dweep) panchayats have in all 85 members which include 55 seats for male and 30 seats for female. All these seats are filled in through direct elections , as per the constitutional requirments.



**Fig 2.2: Location Map of Lakshadweep Islands.**

### **2.3 Demography**

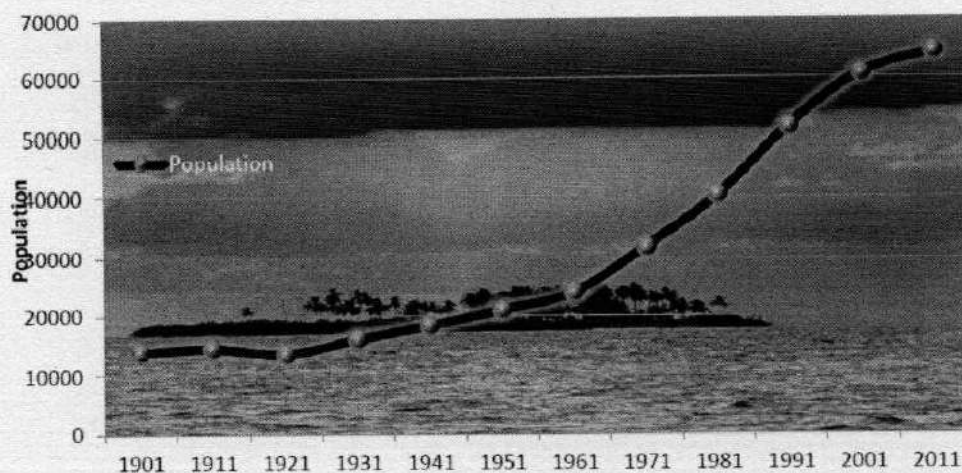
Government of India declared indigenous population in Lakshadweep as Schedule Tribe in status considering socio economic backwardness and geographical isolation of the islands. The island have 32 sq.km land area with a population of 64, 429 as per 2011

census. The density of population is 2013 per sq.km is shown extremely high compared to 382/sq.km as national average. The average sex ratio is 947 females per thousand male. The present demographic profile of Lakshadweep is shown in Table 1.2 below and decadal population growth in graphical representation shown in Fig 2.3 below.

Island	Land area (Sq.Km)	Male	Female	Total	Density/sq. km
<b>Agatti</b>	3.84	3889	3671	7560	1969
<b>Amini</b>	2.60	3818	3838	7656	2956
<b>Andrott</b>	4.90	5506	5685	11191	2312
<b>Bitra</b>	0.1	154	117	271	2710
<b>Chetlat</b>	1.40	1173	1172	2345	2255
<b>Kadmat</b>	3.20	2676	2713	5389	1727
<b>Kalpeni</b>	2.79	2336	2082	4418	1584
<b>Kavaratti</b>	4.22	6177	5033	11210	2656
<b>Kiltan</b>	2.20	2012	1933	3945	2420
<b>Minicoy</b>	4.80	5365	5079	10444	2379
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.05</b>	<b>33106</b>	<b>31323</b>	<b>64429</b>	

**Table 2.3: Demographic Profile of Lakshadweep Islands  
(Source: Census 2011)**

## Decadal Population Growth of Lakshadweep



**Table 2.3: Decadal population in Lakshadweep**

### 2.4 Soil

These islands were created due to weathering of corals into sand and their deposits. The soils are moderately deep to very deep (80-140 cm depth). The texture of the surface soil is sand in the west and turns to sandy loam in the east and throughout a transitional central zone with loamy sand texture. Subsoil is loamy sand or sand. Generally the clay content is below 10 per cent and sand, above 90 per cent. Soils are predominantly light textured and well drained. Clay content is generally less than 10 per cent and only in a few cases it may approach 20 per cent. Therefore soils are predominantly coarse textured, i.e., sand, loamy sand and sandy loam. Light texture provides high infiltration rate and recharging of ground water. In spite of high rainfall, most of the rainwater goes into *in situ* infiltration in these sandy soils. Since land is gently sloping and sandy with high infiltration, overall erosion is not a major issue except along the coastline owing to beating by the waves, apart from human interventions. Fortunately, most of the soils being sandy are well drained and can support good growth of plants and vegetation. This characteristic is important from the point of view of water logging, land use and biomass productivity. Out of the total flat land area of 2494 ha, 2107 ha (i.e., 85 per cent) is classified as excessively



drained, while the remaining is imperfectly drained in Lakshadweep. The permanent limitations of erosion, drainage and shallowness/gravelness are not very severe. In the mechanical composition of the soil, the maximum quantum is of coarse sand followed by fine sand and silt. Clay content is comparatively very little in the island soil and it is only found in the interior shallow belts. Calcite is the chief constituent of lime stone and is the main source of calcium in soil. The soil of Lakshadweep is poor, the top layer consisting chiefly of finely disintegrated coral, forming a white sandy layer with an admixture of vegetable humus. Typically the soil along the coasts of islands is sandy in nature where only coconut is grown. In the interior tracts with sandy loam soil, besides coconut, other crops like Bread fruit, Banana, Anonaceous fruits etc. are coming up well.

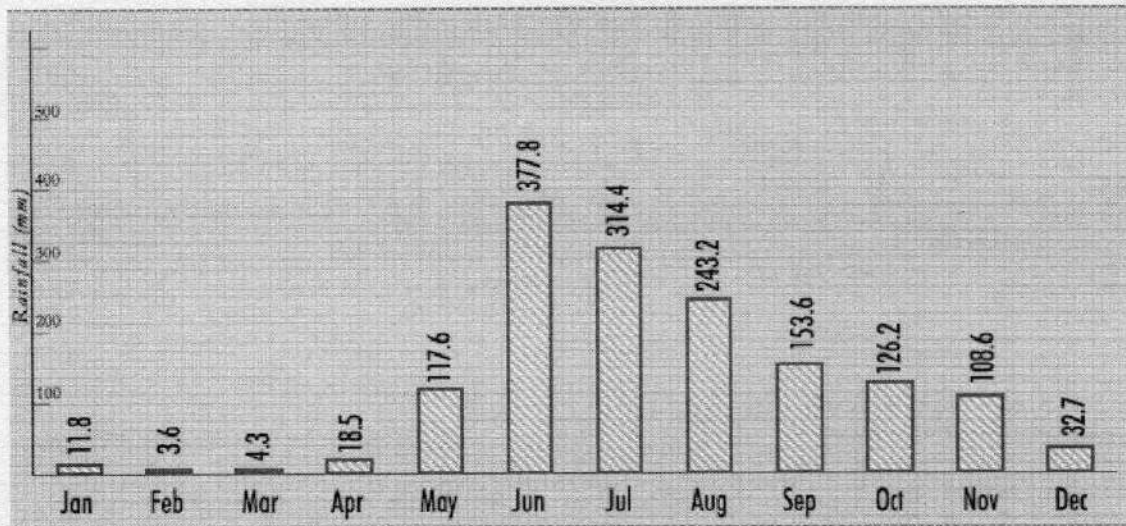
### **2.5 Temperature and Humidity**

The Lakshadweep has a tropical Warm humid climate with little variation in diurnal or seasonal temperature range. The atmospheric temperature in islands varies from 28°C to 32°C, normally. South west monsoon experiencing high in all islands and brings most of the rain from May to September, every year. Average humidity in all Islands ranges between 78 to 80 %.

### **2.6 Hydrology**

The hydro-geological environment of the islands is complex. Rainfall, averaging about 1600 mm annually is the sole source of groundwater recharge in these islands. Seepage water occurs a couple of metres below the land surface and replenished by the annual rainfall. Unlike the mainland seasonal or perennial streams, lakes, ponds or wetlands do not exist in Lakshadweep. Overall climate is of humid, tropical monsoon type. The topography is almost flat, soils are sandy, highly permeable and even local surface run-off

marks are not seen. The fresh groundwater resource of the tiny coral atolls of Lakshadweep, by and large, occurs as lenses floating in hydraulic continuity with sea water. The fresh water layers occurs in floating lens within a carbonate sand layer of 0.5 to 1.15 meter and the portable fresh water for the island is met from this horizon.



**Fig 2.6: Monthly average Rainfall in Lakshadweep**

## **2.7 Land Use**

Total geographical area of Lakshadweep as per 2011 census is 32.20 km<sup>2</sup>. Total cropped area is 25.10 sq.km<sup>2</sup> and area not for cultivation is 6.10 sq.km<sup>2</sup>. Kavaratti has the second highest population density next to Amini and thus there is tremendous pressure on the island. The census data indicates that number of household increased considerably during the last decade. The settlements are mostly on the northern parts of the islands where fresh ground water reserve is located.



**Fig 2.7(a): Settlement in cluster form near Thirinikad, Kavaratti**

The entire area of Lakshadweep is under coconut plantation. Laccadive ordinary, Laccadive small and Laccadive micro are some of the most prominent coconut varieties seen in the island. The agro climatic condition is best suited for coconut cultivation.



**Fig 2.7(b): Coconut Garden, An aerial view of Kavaratti Island**

Apart from coconut plantation, the natural vegetation of the islands includes Banana, Drumstick, Breadfruit; wild almond can be seen in the interior part of the island. The seashore of the islands are endowed with Scaviola, punna, screw pine, Thespecia etc.

## **2.8 Houses**

There are 4 types of distinct houses viz. kuchha, pucca, buildings/flats and shed are available in Lakshadweep. Kuchha houses are constructing using sand/pebbles stone with thatched/tile roof. Pucca houses are constructed using hollow bricks/stone with concrete roof. The buildings/flats consist of five or more family residing in the same building and shed are made up of coconut materials/wood with thatched roof. At present, 60% of the buildings are katcha houses, 30% are Pucca houses, 5% are flats and rest of items are shed.



**Fig 2.8: Typical Katchha house at Kavaratti Island**

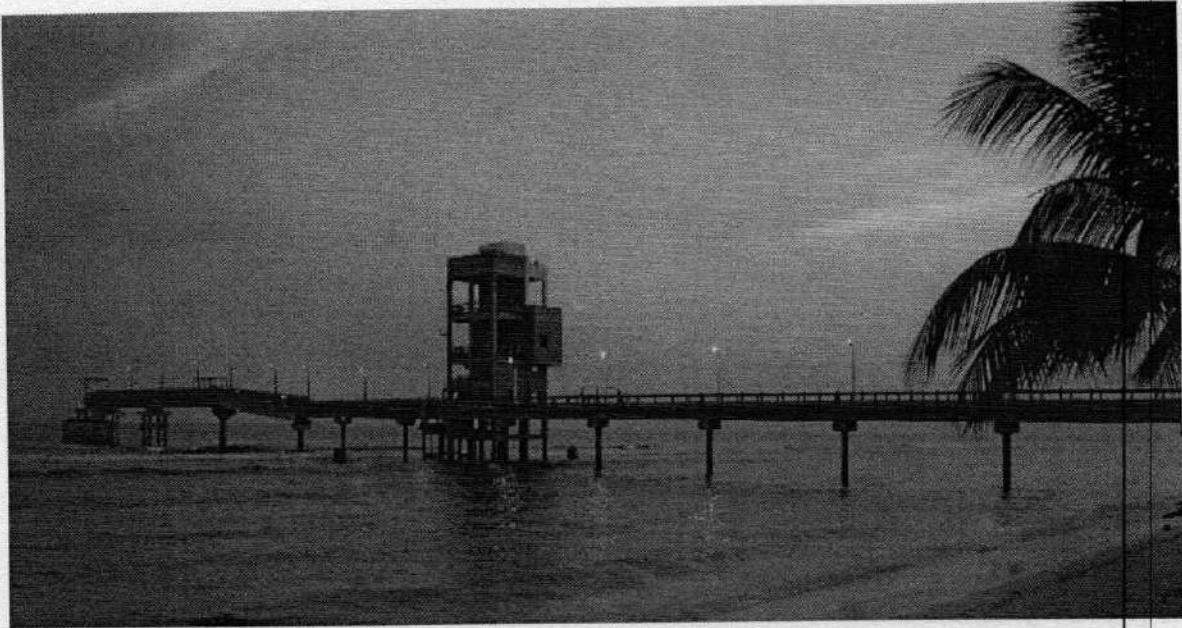
In addition Government establishments, Hospitals, schools, industrial viz. Coir fiber unit, Desiccated coconut factory, government quarters for staff, shops, slaughter unit, fish markets etc. are also functioning in most of the islands.

## **2.9 Drinking water & sanitation**

The only source of drinking water available in this territory is rainwater, which percolates down through the porous sandy soil and floats over the subsoil saline water. However, the entire water available in the floating sweet water lens cannot be extracted on account of technical problems in continuous and uncontrolled pumping. It is estimated that sufficient quantity of drinking water is available in the subsoil taking into account transportation, limitations of extraction of the ground water and so on. Water supply scheme has been introduced in all the islands in Lakshadweep, but the supply is partial in quantity. There is no village/ island in the group of Lakshadweep islands in the category of Not Covered (NC). All the inhabited islands are problem areas so far as the drinking water supply is concerned. The survey by NSS shows that 89% of the households do not have drainage facility which is the highest in the country. The pattern of latrine usage and dependence on unprotected well for drinking water indicate poor drinking water quality in the islands. A central team consisting of Advisor (TM), Department of Rural Development along with experts from Central Ground Water Board, CSMCRI Bavanager, NEERI Nagpur, CESS Thiruvananthapuram, after their visit to Lakshadweep, came to the conclusion that no single system or approach to provide water supply to Lakshadweep Islands would be sufficient due to typical geological and hydrogeological nature of these islands. They suggested tapping of ground water to the extent of its sustainable yield and supplement it with additional activities such as installation of Desalination Plants, Rain Water Harvesting etc.

Accordingly, the Water Supply scheme was modified to have a combination of ground water, Reverse Osmosis Desalination Plants

and rain water harvesting. In all islands water supply system is in existence partially. Island population generate considerable amount of sewage (50,000-1, 20,000 litre/ day) that often finds its way to the shallow fresh water lens. According to tests conducted during 1991, in Kavaratti and Minicoy, a number of drinking water wells contained excessive nitrate concentration originating from septic tanks, and other human wastes. Almost 95 per cent of the households in Lakshadweep get drinking water from open wells and sources other than tap water supply, hand pump or tube well. Most of the drinking water sources like hand pumps, wells and ponds, were seen contaminated with bacteria. Around 98% of 126 samples tested showed a positive *coliform* count. With the quantum of sewage generation projected to be doubled by 2025, and in the absence of adequate interventions, the ground water column would be almost completely contaminated and will no longer be potable. The conventional method of sewerage and sewage treatment is not feasible because of the coral sandy strata, inadequacy of space, high water table and flat terrain. There is a need to urgently explore the possibility of setting up a pilot project on disposal of waste water in the inhabited islands of Lakshadweep to study its efficacy and reliability under the prevailing local conditions and its replicability in other islands of Lakshadweep.



**Fig 2.9: LTTD Plant at Kavaratti Island**

### **2.10 Health**

Major epidemics threatening the islands of Lakshadweep are waterborne diseases such as gastroenteritis and cholera. Malaria and pneumonia have also been reported in Lakshadweep. These diseases point towards the most widespread environmental problem namely, the lack of sanitation facilities posing grave risks to human health. Facilities are still rudimentary or entirely lacking. During cyclones and droughts, these constraints can cause havoc to the island population causing more damage than the disaster itself. Serious efforts are required to improve sanitation facilities. The population of Lakshadweep Island is prone to various water borne diseases such as Diarrhoea, Cholera, Gastroenteritis, Dysentery, Infective Hepatitis, Poliomyelitis, Malaria/Filaria and some of the skin diseases. Tele medicine facilities are available in 5 islands and are being extended with the help of ISRO to other islands. Ayush centres are being created in all the islands to spread Indian system of

medicines which is eco-friendly. Availability of well qualified medical personal on a sustained basis however continues to remain a challenge. The Administration has a provision of Medical Officer attached to a community health center on each of the inhabited island and a First-aid center at Bitra Island. Lakshadweep has no private hospitals. It is served by two Government hospitals, three Community Health Centers (CHCs), four Primary Health Centers (PHCs) and two First Aid Centers with total bed strength of 200 in 11 islands. The Directorate of Medical & Health Services has achieved 100 percent immunization targets in islands. The absence of a full proof sewage system remain a serious health issue as it leads to the prevalence of water borne diseases in islands. In terms of health indicators such as birth and death rates, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate and life expectancy at birth, the UTL stands ahead of the all India average. The details of the Human Development Index (HDI) of the UTL over the years are given below.

Year	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant Mortality	Maternal Mortality	Still Birth Rate
1997	20.40	5.05	38.80	0.84	--
1998	20.92	5.20	29.15	0.81	--
1999	19.70	3.83	20.21	0.84	--
2000	21.38	3.98	25.70	--	--
2001	18.05	3.87	28.88	0.18	--
2002	17.60	3.15	25.54	0.91	14.95
2003	16.60	5.60	22.90	1.90	26.26
2004	14.73	3.50	20.29	0.19	25.30
2005	16.17	4.87	19.78	Nil	34.06
2006	15.79	4.16	16.71	Nil	23.59
2007	12.51	4.92	19.51	1.21	2.31
2008	11.61	4.97	14.08	2.56	11.52



2010	14.30	6.4	25	NA	NA
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**Table 2.10: Human Development Index of Lakshadweep (1997-2010)**

### **2.11: Literacy and education**

During the last 40 years great developments have taken place in the field of education in the UTL. Educational facilities are not available for higher studies in the island. By stages, educational institutions were established in all the islands. Every island except Bitra has a high school. The junior colleges are functioning in Kadmat and Andrott. Each of the inhabited islands has junior and senior basic schools, nursery schools and *Madrassas*. There are 64 schools and 3 university centres in 10 islands. There are 107 Anganwadi centres in 10 islands. For technical education, 10 more National Institute of Technologies (NITs) have been approved in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Goa NIT will cater to the needs of the UTL inter-alia with other UTs. Girls' education also has made tremendous progress. Out of the total enrolment in the schools 46.04% are girls. According to provisional figures of 2011 census, the UTL has recorded its overall literacy rate as 92.28 percent which is 5.58 percent higher than that was recorded during 2001. Highest literacy is one of the identities of Lakshadweep and accordingly the UTL elevated to second position in 2011 census ahead of Mizoram in terms of literacy rate from third position in 2001 among all the states and union Territories of the nation (next only to Kerala which has 93.91 percent literacy rate). This is well above the total literacy rate of the country at 74.04 percent.

Particulars	Unit
Literates Person	52914 (nos)
Literates Males	28249 (nos)
Literates Females	24665 (nos.)
Literacy Rate Person	92.28 %
Literacy Rate males	96.11 %
Literacy Rate Females	88.25 %

**Table 2.11: Literate and Literacy rate in Lakshadweep**

### **3. Assessment of Current Situation and Gap Analysis**

The Hon'ble NGT vide order dated 26.09.2019 in OA No.360/2019 identified 7 thematic areas for the improvement of environment quality in state/UT. The CPCB prepared and circulated all the seven thematic areas with model plan and the thematic area identified by CPCB is as detailed below.

#### **A. Waste Management Plan**

- (i) Solid Waste Management Plan
- (ii) Plastic Waste Management Plan
- (iii) C&D Waste Management Plan
- (iv) Biomedical Waste Management Plan
- (v) Hazardous Waste Management Plan
- (vi) E-Waste Management Plan

#### **B. Water Quality Management Plan**

#### **C. Domestic Sewage Management Plan**

#### **D. Industrial Waste Water Management Plan**

#### **E. Air Quality Management Plan**

#### **F. Mining Activity Management Plan**

#### **G. Noise Pollution Management Plan**

The current status of all the 7 thematic areas are detailed below.

### **A. Waste Management Status**

#### **a. Solid Waste Management Status**

No	Action areas	Details of data requirement	Measurable Outcome
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1	Name of ULB	Lakshadweep is only one district	No ULB is existing in Lakshadweep. 10 panchayat existing
2	Population		64, 429 as per 2011 census
SW1	Report of inventory of total solid Waste Generation		
SW1a		Total solid waste generation	35 MT/day
SW1b		Qty. of dry waste segregated	16.5 MT/day
SW1c		Qty. of wet waste segregated	15.79 MT/day
SW1d		Qty. of C&D waste segregated	Not initiated
SW1e		Qty. of street sweeping	2.21/day
SW1f		Qty. of drain slit	Nil
SW1g		Qty. of domestic hazardous waste	0.5 MT/day
SW1h		Qty. of Other waste (horticulture, sanitary waste etc.)	Quantity not estimated
SW1i		No. of old dump site	None
SW1j		No. of old dumpsite	Not applicable
SW1k		No. of sanitary landfills	None
SW1l		No. of wards	85 Nos.
SW2	Compliance by Bulk Waste Generators		
SW2a		No. of BW generators	Inventory not done
		No. of onsite facilities for wet waste	2 Nos. Aerobic composting and 250 kg composting machine at Kavaratti.
SW3	Compliance in segregated waste SW collection (MT/day)		
SW3a		Total generation	35 MT/day
SW3b		Wet Waste	18 MT/day
SW3c		Dry Waste	17 MT/day
SW3d		C& D Waste	Collection not initiated
SW4	Waste Management Operations		
SW4a		Door to Door Collection	10% (only at Kavaratti)
SW4b		Mechanical Road sweeping	Not initiated
SW4c		Manual Sweeping	100%
SW4d		Segregated Waste transport	100%
SW4e		Digesters (Bio-methanation)	Not initiated
SW4f		Composting operation	100 %
SW4g		MRF Operation	MRF Used. The coconut leaf shredder, Plastic Shredder and Bio composting

			machine is using in the MRF station	
SW4h		Use of Sanitary Landfill	No Sanitary Landfill existing in Lakshadweep	
SW4i		Reclamation of old dumpsite	Not existing in Lakshadweep	
SW4j		Linkage it waste energy boilers/cement plants	Not initiated	
SW4k		Linkage with Recyclers	Initiated	
SW4l		Authorisation of Waste pickers	Not initiated	
SW4m		Linkage with TSDF/CBMTF	Not initiated	
SW4n		Involvement of NGO's	Not initiated	
SW4o		Linkage with producers/Brand owners	Not initiated	
SW4p		Authorisation of waste pickers	Not initiated	
SW4q		Issuance of ID cards	Initiated (only extended to 76 safai workers)	
SW5	Adequacy of infrastructure			
SW5a		Waste collection trolleys	Total 340 required 45 available	
SW5b		Mini collection trucks	Total 18 Nos. required 2 Nos. available	
SW5c		Segregated Transport	Yes 100% , collecting from community bins, Non-biodegradable Waste only, except Kavaratti	
SW5d		Bulk Waste Trucks	Require: NIL Available: Nil	
SW5e		Waste transfer points	Require: Nil Available: Nil, all islands are small in land mass	
SW5f		Bio-methanation unit	Require: Nil Available: Nil	
SW5h		Composting unit	Unit Require: 10 Nos (540 MT) Unit available: 1 (90 MT)	
SW5i		Material Recovery facilities	Installed: 1 No Total Require: 10 Nos.	
SW5k		Waste to Energy	Require: 10 Nos. Available: 1 No, 9 incinerator are under installation and commissioning	

SW5l		Waste to RDF	Require: Nil Available: Nil, All the sorted RDF are transporting to mainland considering the eco sensitivity of the region.
SW5m		Sanitary Landfill	Available: Nil Require: Nil
SW5n		Capacity of Sanitary Landfill	Not available
SW5o		Waste Deposit Centres	Available: 11 Nos. Require: 19 Nos.
SW5p		Other facilities	1. Vermi composting: 9 site
SW6	Notification and implementation of Bye Law		
SW6a		Notification of Bye Laws	Done
SW6b		Implementation of Bye Laws	In progress
SW7	Adequacy of financial status of ULB		
SW7a		CAPEX required	Not required
SW7b		OPEX	Not required
SW7c		Adequacy of OPEX	No

**b. Plastic Waste Management Status**

No	Action areas	Details of data requirement	Measurable Outcome
1	Name of ULB	Lakshadweep is only one district	No ULB is existing in Lakshadweep. 10 panchayat existing
2	Population		64, 429 as per 2011 census
PW1	Inventory of Plastic Waste Generation		
PW1a		Estimated quantity of Plastic Waste generation	17 MT
PW2	Implementation of collection		
PW2a		Door to Door Collection	100%
PW2b		Segregated Waste collection	100%
PW2c		Plastic Waste collection at Material Recovery Facility	1 MRF used 9 islands plan is under progress
PW2d		Authorisation of PW pickers	Not initiated
PW2e		PW collection centres	10 Nos. established, 100%
PW3	Establishment of <i>Linkages</i> with stakeholders		
PW3a		Established linkages with PROs of producers	Not established
PW3b		Established linkages with NGO's	Not established

PW4	Availability of facilities for Recycling or utilisation of Plastic Waste		
PW4a		No. of plastic waste recyclers	Nil
PW4b		No. of Manufactures	Nil
PW4c		No. of Pyrolysis of plants	Nil
PW4d		Plastic pyrolysis	Nil
PW4e		Use in road making	Nil
PW4f		Co-processing in cement klin	Nil
W5	Implementation of Plastic Waste Management Rule. 2016		
W5a		Sealing of Units producing <50 micron plastic	No units are existed
W5b		Prohibiting sale of carry bags <50 micron	Prohibited
W5c		Ban on Carry bags and other single use plastics notified by state governments	Partially implemented
PW6	Implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) through producers/Brand owners		
PW6a		No. of producers associated with ULB's	None, whereas, Parle Pvt.Ltd approached for EPR and is under process
PW6b		Financial support by producers/Brand Owners to ULB's	None
PW6c		Amount of PRO support	Nil
Pw6d		Infrastructure support by producers/Brand owners to ULB's	Nil
PW6e		No. of collection centres established by producers/Brand owners to ULB's	Nil

**c. C&D Waste Management Status**

No	Action areas	Details of data requirement	Measurable Outcome
1	Name of ULB	Lakshadweep is only one district	No ULB is existing in Lakshadweep. 10 panchayat existing
2	Population		64, 429 as per 2011 census
CD1	Inventory of C&D Waste generation		
CD1a		Estimated quantity	Not estimated
CD2	Implement Scheme for permitting bulk generators		
CD2a		Issuance of permission by ULB's	Not initiated

CD3	Establishment of C&D Waste Deposition Centres		
CD3a		Establishment of deposition points	Yes, 14 Nos
CD3b		C&D deposition points identified	Yes, 14 Nos.
CD4	Implementation of Bye Laws for C&D waste management		
CD4a		Implementation of Bye Laws	Not notified
CD4b		Collection of Deposition/disposal charges	Not initiated
CD5	Establishment of C&D waste recycling plant or linkage with such facility		
CD5a		Establishment of C&D Waste recycling plant	No facility exist
CD5b		Capacity of CD waste recycling plant	Not available

**d. Biomedical Waste Management Status**

No	Action areas	Details of data requirement	Measurable Outcome
1	Name of ULB	Lakshadweep is only one district	No ULB is existing in Lakshadweep. 10 panchayat existing
2	Population		64, 429 as per 2011 census
BMW1	Inventory of Biomedical Waste Generation		
BMW1a		Total no. of Bedded Hospitals	10 Nos.
BMW1b		Total no. of non- bedded HCF's	6 Nos.
BMW1c		Total no. of clinics	3 Nos.
BMW1d		No. of Veterinary Hospitals	10 Nos.
BMW1e		Path labs	8 Nos.
BMW1f		Dental Clinics	10 Nos.
BMW1g		Blood Banks	Nil
BMW1h		Animal Houses	Nil
BMW1i		Bio Research Labs	Nil
BMW1j		Others	Nil
BMW2	Authorisation of HCF by SPCBs/PCCs		
BMW2a		Bedded HCFs	Nil
BMW2b		Non-Bedded HCF's	Nil
BMW3	Biomedical waste treatment and disposal facilities (CBMWTFs)		
BMW3a		No of CBMWTFs	None
BMW3b		Linkage with CBMWTFs	No linkage
BMW3c		Capacity of CBMWTFs	Nil
BMW3d		Requirement of CBMWTFs	Require
BMW3e		Captive disposal facilities of HCF's	None

BMW4	Compliance by CBMWTFs		
BMW4a		Compliance to standard	Not applicable
BMW4b		Barcode tracking by HCF's/CBMWTFs	None
BMW4c		Daily BM lifting by CBMWTFs	None
BMW5	Status of Compliance by Health Care Facilities		
BMW5a		Pre segregation	partially
BMW5b		Linkage with CBMWTFs	None

**e. Hazardous Waste Management Status**

No	Action areas	Details of data requirement	Measurable Outcome
HW1	Inventory of Hazardous Waste		
HW1a		No. of HW generating industry	46 Nos.
HW1b		Quantity of Hazardous waste	48 MT
HW1c		Quantity of incinerate Hazardous Waste	Nil
HW1d		Quantity of landfiable Hazardous Waste	48 MT
HW2	Contaminated site and illegal industrial hazardous waste dumpsite		
HW2a		No. of HW dumpsite	None
HW2b		Probable contaminated site	Not known
HW3	Authorisation by SPCBs/PCCs		
HW3a		No. of Industry authorised	None
HW3b		Display Board of HW Generation in front of the Gate	None
HW4	Availability of Common Hazardous Waste TSDF		
HW4a		Common TSDF	Exit : No Sent : No
HW4b		Industries linkage with TSDF	None
HW5	Linkage of ULBs in District with common TSDF		
HW5a		ULBs linked to common TSDFs for Domestic Hazardous Waste	No

**f. E-Waste Management Status**

No	Action areas	Details of data requirement	Measurable Outcome
EW1	Status of facilitating authorized collection of E-waste		
EW1a		Does the citizen are able to deposit or provide E-waste	No



		through toll-free numbers in the district		
EW1b		Collection centres established by ULB in district	10 Nos.	
EW1c		Collection centres established by producers or their PROs in the district	None	
EW1d		Does the district has linkage with authorized E-waste recyclers/dismantler	No	
EW1e		Number of authorized E-waste recyclers/dismantler	None	
EW2	Status of collection of E-waste			
EW2a		Authorizing E-waste collectors	None	
EW2b		Involvement of NGOs	No	
EW2c		Does producers have approached NGOs/informal sector for setting up collection centres	No	
EW2d		Does ULB have linkage with authorized recyclers/dismantlers	No	
EW4	Control E-waste related pollution			
EW4a		Does informal trading, dismantling, and recycling of E-waste exist in district	No	
EW4b		Does the administration closed illegal E-waste recycling in the district	No	
EW4c		No. of actions taken to close illegal trading or processing E-waste	None	
EW5	Creation of awareness on waste handling and disposal			
EW5a		Does PROs/Producers conduct level awareness campaign	No	
EW5b		Does district administration conduct any district level awareness campaigns	No	

**g. Water Quality Management Status**

No	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
WQ1	Inventory of water resources in districts		
WQ1a		Reverse	Not applicable
WQ1b		Length of Coastline	121.92 Km
WQ1c		Nalas/Drains meeting Rivers	No drains
WQ1d		Lakes/Ponds	Not applicable
WQ1e		Total Quantity of sewage and industrial discharge in District	Not applicable
WQ2	Control of Groundwater Water Quality		
WQ2a		Estimated number of bore-wells	None
WQ2b		No of permissions given for extraction of groundwater	None
WQ2c		Number of groundwater polluted areas	3 Island viz. Agatti, Amini and Kavaratti
WQ2d		Groundwater availability	Not adequate in the Islands of Agatti, Amini & Kavaratti
WQ3	Availability of Water Quality Data		
WQ3a		Creation of monitoring Cell	Yes
WQ3b		Access to surface water and groundwater quality data at DM office	Not available
WQ4	Control of River side Activities		
WQ4a		River side open defecation	Not applicable. Whereas seashore open defecation is fully controlled
WQ4b		Dumping of SW on river banks	Not applicable. However seashore dumping solid waste is partially controlled
WQ4c		Control measures for idol immersion	Not applicable
WQ5	Control of Water Pollution in Rivers		
WQ5a		Percentage of untreated sewage	Not applicable

WQ5b		Monitoring of Action Plans for Rejuvenation of Rivers	Not applicable
WQ5c		No of directions given to industries for Discharge of Untreated industrial wastewater in last 12 months	Not applicable
WQ6	Awareness Activities		
WQ6a		District level campaign on protection of water quality	3 Nos.
WQ6b	Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan		
WQ6a		Creation of District Oil Spill Crisis Management Group	Not created
WQ6b		Preparation District Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan	Not prepared
WQ7	Protection of Flood Plans		
WQ7a		Encroachment of flood plains is regulated	LCZMA is looking after beach flood plains under IPZ notification 2011.
WQ8	Rainwater Harvesting		
WQ8a		Action plan for Rain water harvesting	Implemented

#### h. Domestic Sewage Management Status

No	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
SM1	Inventory of Sewage Management		
SM1a		Total Quantity of Sewage generated in District from Class II cities and above	UTL is rural area and there is no class II cities
SM1b		No of Class-II towns and above	Not applicable
SM1c		No of Class-I towns and above	Not applicable
SM1d		No of towns needing STPs	10 Nos.
SM1e		No of towns STPs installed	None
SM1f		Quantity of treated sewage flowing into	Not applicable

		Rivers (directly or indirectly)	
SM1g		Quantity of untreated or partially treated sewage (directly or indirectly)	Not applicable
SM1h		Quantity of sewage flowing into lakes	Not applicable
SM1i		No of industrial townships	Not applicable
SM2	Adequacy of Available Infrastructure for Sewage Treatment		
SM2a		% sewage treated in STPs	None
SM2b		Total available Treatment Capacity	Nil
SM2c		Additional treatment capacity required	10 MLD
SM3	Adequacy of Sewerage Network		
SM3a		No of ULBs having partial underground sewerage network	No ULB, 10 Islands no sewerage network
SM3b		No of towns not having sewerage network	No towns
SM3c		% population covered under sewerage network	None

**i. Industrial Wastewater Management Status**

No	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
IWW1	Inventory of industrial wastewater Generation in District		
IWW1a		No of Industries discharging wastewater	12 Nos, 9 Nos. coir making factories, 1 caning factory and 2 Nos. coconut desiccating factory
IWW1b		Total Quantity of industrial wastewater generated	Not known
IWW1c		Quantity of treated IWW discharged into Nalas/Rivers	Not known
IWW1d		Quantity of un-treated or partially treated IWW discharged into lakes	Not known
IWW1e		Prominent Type of Industries	Agro based Industries

IWW1f		Common Effluent Treatment Facilities	None
IWW2	Status of compliance by Industries in treating wastewater		
IWW2a		No of Industries meeting Standards	Not known
IWW2b		No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	Not known
IWW2c		No of complaints received or number of recurring complaints against industrial pollution in last 3 months	None
IWW4	Status of Action taken for not meeting discharge standards		
IWW4a		No industries closed for exceeding standards in last 3 months	None
IWW4b		No of industries where Environmental Compensation was imposed By SPCBs	None

**j. Air Quality Management Status**

No	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
AQ1	Availability of Air Quality Monitoring Network in District		
AQ1a		Manual Air Quality monitoring stations of SPCBs/CPCB	2 Nos.
AQ1c		Automatic monitoring stations Operated by SPCB/CPCB	None
AQ2	Inventory of Air Pollution Sources		
AQ2a		Identification of prominent air polluting sources	Natural dust and vehicles pollution
AQ2b		No of Non-Attainment Cities	None
AQ2c		Action Plans for non-attainment cities	Not applicable
AQ3	Availability of Air Quality Monitoring Data at DMs Office		
AQ3a		Access to air quality data from SPCBs & CPCB through Dashboard	Not available
AQ4	Control of Industrial Air Pollution		

AQ4a		No of Industries meeting Standards	None
AQ4b		No of Industries not meeting discharge Standards	Not applicable
AQ5	Control of Non-industrial Air Pollution sources		
AQ5a		Control open burning of Stubble-during winter	Not applicable
AQ5b		Control Open burning of Waste Nos of actions Taken	None
AQ5c		Control of forest fires	Not applicable
AQ5d		Vehicle pollution check centres	None
AQ5e		Dust Suppression Vehicles	None
AQ6	Development of Air Pollution complaint redressal system		
AQ6a		Mobile App/Online based air pollution complaint redressing system of SPCBs	Not available

**k. Mining Activity Management Status**

No	Action Areas	Details of Data Requirement	Measurable Outcome
MI1a	Inventory of Mining in District		
MI1a		Type of Mining Activity	None
MI1b		No of Mining licenses given in the District	None
MI1c		Area covered under mining	None
MI1d		Area of District	Not applicable
MI1e		Sand Mining	No
MI1f		Area of sand Mining	Not applicable
MI2	Compliance to Environmental Conditions		
MI2a		No of Mining areas meeting Environmental Clearance Conditions	Not applicable
MI2b		No of Mining areas meeting Consent Conditions of SPCBs/PCCs	Not applicable
MI3a	Mining related environmental Complaints		
MI3b		No of pollution related complaints	None

		against Mining Operations in last 1 year	
MI4	Action against non-complying mining activity		
MI4a		No of Mining operations suspended for violations to environmental norms	None
MI4b		No od directions issued by SPCBs	None

#### **I. Noise Pollution Management Status**

<b>No</b>	<b>Action Areas</b>	<b>Details of Data Requirement</b>	<b>Measurable Outcome</b>
NP1	Availability Monitoring equipment		
NP1a		No. of noise measuring devices with district administration	None
NP1b		No. of noise measuring devices with SPCBs	None
NP2	Capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities		
NP2a		Capability to conduct noise level monitoring by State agency / District authorities	Not available
NP2	Management of Noise related complaints		
NP2a		No of complaints received on noise pollution in last 1 year	None
NP2b		No of complaints redressed	None
NP3	Compliance to ambient noise standards		
NP3a		Implementation of Ambient noise standards in residential and silent zones	Occasional
NP3b		Noise monitoring study in district	Not carried out
NP3c		Sign boards in towns and cities in silent zones	Not installed

#### 4. State Strategy under State Environment Plan

The Lakshadweep is unique in terms of small land area, high population density, inadequacy of infrastructure, over reliance on a few fragile natural resources, diminishing stock of fresh water resources, wide spread of vector bone diseases, etc. These along with prevailing economic and developmental challenges make the islands increasingly vulnerable to the existing and emerging risk of plastic and E waste pollution. The island Swatchh Abhiyan may be start with a “precautionary adaptation approach” which certainly lead to sustainable development, even in the absence of sanitation and health hazards , such strategies will be contribute to sustainable development, overall reduction in vulnerability, improved resilience in natural resource and communities. More specifically, the UTL has to identify Health and Hygiene along with Drinking water and sanitation response measures that include sustainable management of fresh water resources, prevention of coastal erosion and salt water intrusion, improve livelihood in fisheries and agriculture sector, promoting alternate livelihoods, putting in place of robust disaster management system, effective sweage disposal mechanisms etc.

#### 5. Vision and Goal of State Environment plan 2020-2025

- a) Ensure the protection of public health and aesthetic beauty to surrounding environment.
- b) Utilized environmentally sound methods that comply zero waste management, potable water to all households, Domestic sewage management plan, etc., to conserve the pristine ecosystem in and around the islands.
- c) To adopt the best environmental practice in ecological waste & sanitation management to ensure the proper collection, transport, storage, segregation, treatment and disposal of integrated waste in Islands.
- d) Create plan setting the guidelines and target for the volume reduction of solid waste at source through composting, reuse, recycling and recovery.
- e) Provide bio toilets to all households in Lakshadweep and public places under the scheme.
- f) Enter into cooperation with State Governments / Expert Institutions / NGO's /SHG's in Awareness creation with implementation of the programme through education and awareness.
- g) Prevent contamination of available fresh ground water in Lakshadweep Island.
- h) To equip government officials/ Panchayat raj institutions and others through capacity building and training in relevant field.

#### 6. Timeline Action Plan for the year 2020- 2025

Sl. No	Components	Implementing Agency	Timeline (Short Plan, in months)	Budgetary Requirement (in Lakh)
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<b>A</b>	<b>Waste Management Plan</b>			
<b>(i)</b>	<b>Solid Waste Management Plan</b>			
1	Inventory on Bulk waste Generators in all Islands	Environment & Forest	3 months	1.00
2	Procurement and Distribution of twin bin for segregation of solid waste in all islands (10,500 pairs)	Environment & Forest	3 months	70.00
3	Disposal of Legacy Waste through registered recyclers (10 Lakh Cement Bags)	Environment & Forest	3 months	5.00
4	Purchase of closed vehicle for waste management (18 vehicles for all islands)	Environment & Forest	3 months	270.00
5	Purchase of equipment's/machineries (viz. coconut leaf/wood shredder, plastic bottle shredder, bio composting machine etc.) for the establishment of MRF facilities, total 100 machines)	Environment & Forest	3 months	560.00
6	Purchase of incinerator for the management of inert, non-recyclable Waste in all islands	Environment & Forest	9 months	700.00
7	Door to Door Collection of Waste from remaining islands except Kavaratti	Environment & Forest	3 months	40.00
8	Authorisation of Waste pickers in all Islands	Environment & Forest	4 months	1.00
9	Implementation of Solid Waste Management Byelaw, 2018	Environment & Forest	3 months	20.00
<b>(ii)</b>	<b>Plastic Waste Management</b>			
10	Plastic Waste Management Plan 2020-2025	Environment & Forest	1 month	0.50
11	Establishment of Linkages with PRO of producers	Environment & Forest	3 months	1.00
12	Availability of facilities for recycling or utilisation of plastic waste in co-processing in cement kiln	Environment & Forest	3 months	10.00
12	Infrastructure support by Brand Owners/Producers to ULBs under EPR	Environment & Forest	5 months	00.00



(iii)	<b>Construction and Demolition Waste Management:</b> Not applicable. The SLAB in its 9 <sup>th</sup> meeting unanimously decided that the Construction and Demolition waste generated from islands are fully utilising for the future construction work considering the acute shortage of building materials in islands. Hence the body considered C&D waste as resource rather than waste in the stream.			
(iv)	<b>Biomedical Waste Management</b>			
13	Authorisation of HCF's by SPCBs/PCCs	Directorate of Medical & Health Services	4 months	05.00
14	Installation and commissioning of CBMWTFs (9 Nos.)	Directorate of Medical & Health Services	9 months	900.00
15	Purchase of colour bin for the collection and segregation of Biomedical waste	Directorate of Medical & Health Services	3 months	07.50
16	Pre segregation of Biomedical waste by Health Care Facilities	Directorate of Medical & Health Services	3 months	02.00
17	Purchase of vehicles for the transportation of BMW (9 Nos.)	Directorate of Medical & Health Services	3 months	117.00
18	Service providers for Bio Medical waste collection, transportation and disposal in CBMWTFs (50 trained staff required)	Directorate of Medical & Health Services	3 months	09.00
v	<b>Hazardous Waste Management</b>			
19	Identification of probable contaminated hazardous waste sites in Islands	Director, S&T/M/s LPCC	2 Months	01.00
20	Authorization of hazardous waste dump site by LPCC	Director, S&T/M/s LPCC	3 months	00.00
22	Establishment of common hazardous waste TSDF in Islands (10 sites shall be identified with 1500 Sq.m area by site)	Director, S&T/M/s LPCC	12 months	200.00
23	Linkage of ULB in district with common TSDF	Director, S&T/M/s LPCC	12 months	00.00
vi	<b>E-Waste Management</b>			
24	Establishment of toll-free number for citizen services under E-waste Management	Dept. of Environment & Forest	3 months	01.00
25	Establishment of linkage with authorized E-waste recyclers/dismantler	Dept. of Environment & Forest	5 months	05.00
26	Inventory of E-waste in all inhabited Islands	Director, S&T/M/s LPCC	3 months	04.00



27	Authorizing E-waste collectors in Islands	Director, S&T/M/s LPCC	3 months	00.00
28	Creation of awareness on E-waste handling and disposal in all Islands	Dept. of Information Technology	2 months	10.00
<b>B</b>	<b>Water Quality Management</b>			
29	Control of dumping of solid waste in seashore in all Islands	Dept. of Environment & Forest	2 months	01.00
30	District level campaign on protection of water quality/Island level awareness	Dept. of LPWD	3 months	07.00
31	Preparation of oil spill disaster contingency plan	ADM, Collectorate, Disaster Management Cell	2 months	00.50
32	Creation of district oil spill crisis management group	ADM, Collectorate, Disaster Management Cell	1 month	00.00
33	Protection of high tide area from encroachment	Director, S&T/M/s LCZMA	11 months	01.00
34	Action plan preparation for rain water harvesting in all Island	Dept. of LPWD	1 month	00.50
<b>C</b>	<b>Domestic Sewage Management Plan</b>			
35	Establishment of Septage Treatment Plant (STP) in all Islands	Dept. of LPWD	24 months	82.00
<b>D</b>	<b>Industrial Waste Water Management Plan</b>			
36	Inventory of industrial waste water generation in district	Dept. of Industries	3 months	01.00
37	Inventory of total quantity of waste water generation from Industry	Dept. of Industries	3 months	01.00
38	Authorization of industries from LPCC for the usage of ETP in all 10 Islands	Dept. of Industries/Dept. of Agriculture/Dept. of Fisheries	3 months	00.00
<b>E</b>	<b>Air Quality Management Plan</b>			
39	Publication of air quality data through website	Director, S&T/M/s LPCC	3 months	01.00
40	Establishment of vehicle pollution check centres in Islands (9 Nos. centres)	Motor Vehicle Department	6 months	10.00
41	Action on open burning in all Islands	DC/SDOs in Islands	1 month	04.00
<b>F</b>	<b>Mining Activity Management Plan : No mining activities taking place in any of the Islands</b>			
<b>G</b>	<b>Noise Pollution Management Plan</b>			

42	Establishment of noise measuring devises with district administration (10 Nos. required)	Director, S&T/M/s LPCC	3 months	02.00
43	Awareness creations/capacity building to the officials/public	Director, S&T/M/s LPCC	2 months	05.00
44	Display of sign board in all Islands in silent zones (20 Nos.)	Director, S&T/M/s LPCC	3 months	02.00

## 7. Institutional Frame work

A two tier committee at district level and state level is created to monitor the State Environment Plan approved by State Leve Advisory Board in the minutes of meeting dated 17.12.2019 is as below.

### 7 (a) : State Level Advisory Body for the monitoring of SEP

Sl.No.	Designation	Member
1	The Advisor to Administrator	Chairperson, Ex-officio
2	The Secretary, Environment & Forest	Member, Ex-officio
3	The Conservator of Forest	Member, Ex-officio
4	The President Cum Chief Counsellor, DP	Member, Ex-officio
5	The Chief Executive Officer, DP	Member, Ex-officio
6	The Additional District Magistrate, Kvt.	Member, Ex-officio
7	One representative from Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India	Member, Ex-officio
8	One representative from Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India	Member, Ex-officio
9	One representative from Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India	Member, Ex-officio
10	One representative from IIT, Chennai	Member, Ex-officio
11	One representative from, Central Pollution Control Board	Member, Ex-officio
12	Three VDP Chairpersons on rotation	Member
13	The Member Secretary, LPCC	Member
14	The Superintending Engineer, LPWD	Member
15	The Director, Dept. of Agriculture	Member
16	The Director Labour & Employment Department	Member
17	The Director, Industries Department	Member
18	The Technical Assistant, Environment & Forest Department	Member
19	Two Subject Experts to be nominated by the Administrator UTL	Members

7 (b) : District Level Monitoring Committee

Sl. No.	Designation	Chairman/Member
1	The District Collector, UTLA	Chairman
2	The PCC, District Panchayat, Kavaratti	Member
3	The Deputy Conservator of Forests	Member
4	The Chairperson, VDP, Kavaratti	Member
5	The Chairperson from 3 Islands on rotation basis	Member's
6	The Director, Directorate of Panchayat	Member
7	The Director, S&T/MS, LPCC, Kavaratti	Member
8	The Director, Information Technology, Kavaratti	Member
9	The Director, Health Services, Kavaratti	Member
10	The SE, LPWD, Kavaratti	Member
11	The Director, Industries, Kavaratti	Member
12	The Deputy Chief Engineer, Harbour, Lakshadweep	Member
13	The RFO & Head (Environment Division), E&F, Kavaratti	Member Secretary

In addition a monitoring cell set up in the Department of Environment & Forest to assist Advisor to Administrator for the implementation of State Environment Plan with following members is as below.

7(c) : Monitoring Cell to Advisor to Administrator

Sl. No.	Designation	Member
1	Dr. Sajeevan, Ex. Kerala Pollution Control Board Chairman and Expert member State Level Monitoring Committee, UTLA, Kavaratti	Chairman
2	Dr. Hidayathulla, Consultant, Solid Waste Management, P&L Division, E&F, Kavaratti.	Member
3	Smt. Ameera Beegum C.P, Junior Consultant, Solid & Plastic Waste Management Rule, P&L Division, E&F, Kavaratti.	Member
4	Smt. Beebi Asoora, A.P, Junior Consultant, Construction & Demolition Waste Management, P&L Division, E&F, Kavaratti.	Member
5	Shri. A.C. Abdul Jabbar, RFO & Head, P&L Division, E&F, Kavaratti.	Convener


The District Level Committee shall review the scheme twice in a month and the District Collector and District Magistrate brief the progress to the Chief Secretary concerned. The State Level Advisory Body conducting its meeting once in a month to monitor and evaluate the progress of the scheme implementation in Lakshadweep. The State Level Monitoring Committee attached to Advisor to Administrator assisting to frame strategy and policies require

to be adopted in different environmental management streams as per direction of CPCB and Hon'ble NGT in the matter.

**8. Integrated State Environment Plan to State Budget**

The State Environment Plan is prepared by adopting the guidelines published by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development etc. in various thematic sectors viz. waste management plan, water quality treatment, industrial waste water discharge etc. The State Environment Plan is integrated in to the UTL planning and budgetary process so that the resource allocation for implementing the identified adaptation/mitigation measures can be in consonance with the overall development goals of the UTL. The subsequent implementation of the State Environment Plan requires strengthening/evolving supportive institutions, information, finance, technology and public support.

This is issued with the approval of Advisor to Administrator & Chairman, SLAB vide Diary No. .... Dated 19.12.2019

  
**(Damodhar A.T.,) IFS**  
**Secretary, Environment & Forests**

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