लक्षद्वीप प्रदूषण नियंत्रण समिति
LAKSHADWEEP POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE
विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
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File No: LD-03006/4/2019-LPCC-UT-LKS Dated 19.09.2022

To

The Secretary,
Ministry of Jal Shakthi,
Shram Shakthi Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi- 110 001
ruby.raju@nmcg.nic.in, ed-technical@nmcg.nic.in

Sub: Submission of Monthly Progress Report of compliance of Hon'ble NGT Order in O.A.No. 673/2018 in the matter of news item published in The Hindu authored by Shri Jacob Koshy titled, "More river stretches are now critically polluted: CPCB".

Sir,

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in order dated 06.12.2019 in O. A. No. 673/2018 directed all States/UTs to submit Report to Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India along with copy to CPCB.

In view of the same, Reports of U.T.of Lakshadweep have been submitted up to May, 2022. We are submitting herewith Progress Report upto August, 2022, in prescribed format.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: As above

(RAKESH DAHIYA, DANICS)
Member Secretary, LPCC

Copy to:

1) Secretary, Department of Environment & Forest, Lakshadweep Administration
2) Member Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi

National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG)
Format for submission of Monthly Progress Report in the NGT Matter OA No. 673 of 2018 (in compliance to NGT order dated 26.09.2020)

State/UT : Union Territory of Lakshadweep
Month & Year : June- August, 2022

Overall status of the state:

I. Total Population: Urban Population & Rural Population separately:

Total population of Lakshadweep as per 2011 census is 64,473 out of which urban census population is 50,332 and rural census population is 14,141. The total population growth in this decade was 6.30 percent while in previous decade it was 17.19 percent. The population of Lakshadweep forms 0.01 percent of India in 2011.

II. Estimated sewage generation (MLD): 2.8 MLD

Sl No	Name of the island	Total population (census 2011)	Estimated sewage generation in MLD
1	Agatti	7560	0.33264
2	Amini	7656	0.336864
3	Androth	11191	0.492404
4	Bitra	271	0.011924
5	Chetlat	2345	0.10318
6	Kadmat	5389	0.237116
7	Kavaratti	11221	0.493724
8	Kalpeni	4419	0.194436
9	Kilthan	3947	0.173624
10	Minicoy	10474	0.460856
Total		**64473**	**2.836768**

III. **Details of sewage treatment plant:**

- Existing no. of STPs and treatment capacity (in MLD):

At present in the UT of Lakshadweep, sewage treatment plant (STP) is at Bangaram island resort with a treatment capacity is 0.24 MLD.

- Capacity utilization of existing STPs: 0.24 MLD

- MLD of sewage being treated through alternate technology:

The islands do not have any major industries or factories. In the island out flow of sewage is only from individual household, private establishments and from government establishments. All the households have septic tanks and soak pits for faecal waste and a separate soak pit for non faecal waste water management. In addition, UTLA has successfully implemented bio-toilets in three islands of Androtti, Kavaratti and Bitra. Further, it is also proposed to explore possibility of centralized septage treatment plant at Kavaratti for processing of night soil from the septic tank after retention period. Tender has been floated for commissioning of **5 KLD Septage Treatment Plant (MBBR) at Kavaratti Smart City Limited. The bid opening is scheduled on 20.09.2022.**

- Gap in treatment capacity in MLD:
- No. of operational STPs:1
- No. of complying STPs: 1
- No. of non-complying STPs: Nil

Details of each existing STP in the State

No.	Location	Existing STP capacity	Capacity being utilized	Operational status of STP	Compliance status of STP
1	Bangaram beach resort	24000 l/d	18000 l/d	Operational	

Details of under construction STPs in the State

No.	Location	Capacity of the plant in MLD	Physical progress in %	Status of incision and drainage or house sewer connections	Incremental progress	Completion timeline
1	INS Dweeprakshak Kavaratti	23000 l/d	Work awarded to M/s Chandel Constructions, Chandigarh			

Details of proposed STPs in the State

No.	Location	Capacity of the STP proposed in MLD	Status of project (at DPR stage/ under tendering/ work to be awarded)	Incremental progress	Likely date of completion
1	Nil	-	-	-	-

IV. **Details of industrial pollution:**

- No. of industries in the state: There are no major industries.
- No. of water polluting industries in the state: NIL
- Quantity of effluent generated from the industries in MLD: NIL
- Quantity of hazardous sludge generated from the industries in TPD: NIL
- Number of industrial units having ETPs: NIL
- Number of industrial units connected to CETP: NIL
- Number and total capacity of ETPs (details of existing / under construction / proposed): NIL
- Compliance status of the ETPs: Not applicable (NA)
- Number and total capacity of CETPs (details of existing / under construction / proposed) : Not applicable (NA)
- Status of compliance and operation of the CETPs

Town	No. of industries	Industrial discharge	Status of ETPs	Status of CETPs (existing, under construction & proposed)
-	Nil	NA	NA	-

V. **Solid waste management:**

- Total number of urban local bodies and their population:

In the UT of Lakshadweep there is one Village (Dweep) Panchayat in every inhabited islands and a District Panchayat for entire territory of Lakshadweep.

The population as per the census 2011 of each island is as follows:

Agatti : 7560
Amini : 7656
Androth : 11191
Bitra : 271
Chetlat : 2345
Kadmath : 5389
Kavaratti : 11221
Kalpeni : 4419
Kilthan : 3946
Minicoy : 10474

- Current municipal solid waste generation:

Solid waste generation in the UT of Lakshadweep islands is 18 tonnes per day (TPD). (12 TPD non-biodegradable wastes and 6 TPD biodegradable wastes specially kitchen wastes.

- Number, installed capacity and utilization of existing MSW processing facilities in TPD (bifurcated by type of processing e.g.- waste to energy (tonnage and power output), compost plants (windrow, Vermi, decentralized pit composting), bio-methanation, MRF etc

43 numbers of biogas plants ($1m^3$ and $2m^3$) are functioning for the management of kitchen wastes. Coconut residues are used by the people of island for various needs and not thrown away as waste. Segregated non-biodegradable waste viz. scrapes, plastic bottles, rubber and chapels, hard plastic, ceramics etc. are transported to recyclers at mainland (Kerala).

- Action plan to bridge gap between installed capacity and current utilization of processing facilities (if gap > 20%)

- No. and capacity of C&D waste processing plants in TPD (existing, proposed and under construction):

➢ In UT of Lakshadweep no C&D waste processing plants. ➢ People of Lakshadweep consider construction and demolition waste as resource.

- Total no. of wards, no. of wards having door to door collection service, no. of wards practicing segregation at source

All the inhabited islands, Village (Dweep) Panchayat coordinating waste management by placing waste bins to households. Non-biodegradable waste that are collected from households are sorted and packed in common depository site and transported to authorized recycling unit in mainland.

- Details of MSW treatment facilities proposed and under construction (no., capacity, and technology)

➢ People are encouraged to manage their biodegradable wastes at household level. ➢ Non-biodegradable waste that are collected from households are sorted and packed in common depository site and transported to authorized recycling unit in mainland.

- No. and area (in acres) of uncontrolled garbage dumpsites and Sanitary Landfills.

No uncontrolled garbage dumpsite and sanitary landfill site in the UT of Lakshadweep

- No. and area (in acres) of legacy waste within 1km buffer of both side of the rivers

NIL

- No. of drains falling into rivers and no. of drains having floating racks/screens installed to prevent solid waste from falling into the rivers

NIL

Status of ULB wise management of solid waste

ULB	Total MSW generation in TPD	Total MSW being processed in TPD	Existing MSW facilities	Utilization capacity of the existing MSW facilities	Proposed MSW facilities & completion Timeline
No ULB at present in Lakshadweep. 10 Village (Dweep) Panchayat are designated as local bodies	18 TPD	18 TPD (12 TPD non-biodegradable wastes and 6 TPD biodegradable wastes specially kitchen wastes.)	People are also encouraged to manage their biodegradable wastes at household level such as feeding for the animals like cow, goat, hen and biogas..		Non-biodegradable waste that are collected from households are sorted and packed in common depository site and transported to authorized recycling unit in mainland Lakshadweep Administration has imposed ban on all type plastic pick up carry bags and also sale and usage of identified 23 items of single use plastics.

VI. **Bio-medical waste management:**

- Total Bio-medical generation:

As per the annual report submitted by the Department of Health Services, UTLA, the total bio medical waste generation is 100 Kg/day in Lakshadweep islands.

- No. of Hospitals and Health Care Facilities:

46

- Status of Treatment Facility/ CBMWTF:

The Common Biomedical Waste Treatment facilities (CBMWTF's) are not available in any of the islands and it is not feasible due to geographical isolation of island and lesser quantity of biomedical waste generation. The yellow category wastes are disposed through incinerator in Kavaratti and Agatti islands. In the remaining islands the incinerator shall be installed. The other treatment facilities like autoclaves, needle destroyer, concrete pit etc are available in all the HCEs in Lakshadweep islands.

VII. **Hazardous waste management:**

- Total Hazardous waste generation:

2500 Liter Per Annum (used oil)

- No. of Industries generating Hazardous waste

In the UT of Lakshadweep, there is no hazardous waste generating unit. However, in the UT of Lakshadweep, diesel generators are used as major source of power generation by Department of Electricity, UTLA. The discarded/ used oils from the diesel generator are being transported to mainland for recycling by the Department of Electricity.

- Treatment Capacity of all TSDFs

Nil

- Avg. quantity of hazardous waste reaching the TSDFs and treated

Not applicable

- Details of on-going or proposed TSDF

Not applicable

VIII. **Plastic Waste Management:**

- Total Plastic Waste generation:

46 Ton per annum

- Treatment/ Measures adopted for reduction or management of plastic waste:

Lakshadweep has no plastic waste recylers and manufactures. • The UTL Administration is transporting the plastic wastes into mainland for recycling. All the plastic wastes will be transported to authorized recylers at mainland after compressed form. • Lakshadweep Administration has imposed ban on all type plastic pick up carry bags and also sale and usage of identified 23 items of single use plastics. • A three tier committee at state, district and island level is constituted to monitor the activities under the action plan on elimination of identified single use plastics in Lakshadweep. • UTL Administration has conducted frequent awareness among the public in the reduction and management of plastic wastes.

IX. Details of alternate treatment technology being adopted by the State/UT

• Lakshadweep has no plastic waste recylers and manufactures, since all the plastic wastes are transported to authorized recylers at mainland.

X. Identification of polluting sources including drains contributing to river pollution and action as per NGT order on insitu treatment:

No river in the Lakshadweep.

XI. Details of Nodal Officer appointed by Chief Secretary in the State/UT:

Director, Department of Science & Technology, Kavaratti, U.T. of Lakshadweep

XII. Details of meetings carried under the chairmanship Chief of Secretary in the State/UT:

A meeting of River/Coastal Rejuvenation Committee has been conducted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, E&F on 24.01.2022.

XIII. Latest water quality of polluted river, its tributaries, drains with flow details and ground water quality in the catchment of polluted river;

Not applicable, since no river in Lakshadweep

XIV. Ground water regulation:

UTLA has reconstituted UT level committee for the estimation of ground water resources of Lakshadweep.

XV. Good irrigation practices being adopted by the State

UTL is having 1731 small ponds (average size of 10 to 30 square meters). The conservation of these traditional ponds is highly relevant in the island scenario as the usage of these ponds will minimize the extraction of ground water and also enhance recharging of ground waters through rain. Action has been initiated for the rejuvenation, repair and rehabilitation of existing ponds. Out of 456 identified abandoned/damaged ponds 218 have been rejuvenated. Lakshadweep is the smallest union territory scattered in the Arabian Sea consists of ten inhabited islands. The largest island Androtт is 4.84 km^2 while the smallest inhabited island Bitra has an area of 0.10 Km^2. The main crop cultivation is coconut, due to the scarcity of availability of underground water, irrigating these crops happens only during the nursery stage.

XVI. Rain Water Harvesting:

A total of 4532 houses have been provided with rainwater harvesting tanks in capacities of 5000 - 10000 liters. In addition, 49 community rainwater tanks have been provided with capacities of 40000 – 100000 liters. About 355 liters of rainwater per annum is harvested in Lakshadweep. The overflow from the rainwater structures are connected to nearby dug wells for accelerating the recharge of ground water.

XVII. Demarcation of floodplain and removal of illegal encroachments:

Not applicable

XVIII. Maintaining minimum e-flow of river:

Not applicable

XIX. Plantation activities along the rivers

Not applicable

XX. Development of biodiversity park:

Not applicable

XXI. Reuse of treated water:

Not applicable

XXII. Model river being adopted by the State & action proposed for achieving the bathing quality standards:

Not applicable

XXIII. Status of preparation of action plan by the 13 coastal states:

Lakshadweep Administration has prepared an action plan for coastal pollution management and submitted to the CPCB. The CPCB has examined the proposal and intimated the gaps observed and suggested to modify the action plan. The modified action plan was presented before the River/Coastal Rejuvenation Committee. After the approval of the committee, the Action Plan submitted to CPCB on 03.03.2022.

XXIV. Regulation of mining activities in the State/UT

No mining activities in the UT of Lakshadweep

XXV. Action against identified polluters, law violators and officers responsible for failure for vigorous monitoring

NA

***Note: Incremental progress made by the State/UT in each activity to be provided.**