**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 Up to August, 2026**

**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):

The total liquid waste generated in Lakshadweep is estimated to be 2.8 MLD, as tabulated below:

| Sl No | Name of the island | Total population (census 2011) | Estimated sewage generation in MLD | | Total (MLD) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Grey Water | Black Water | |
| 1 | Agatti | 7560 | 0.21 | 0.12 | 0.33 |
| 2 | Amini | 7656 | 0.22 | 0.12 | 0.34 |
| 3 | Androth | 11191 | 0.32 | 0.17 | 0.49 |
| 4 | Bitra | 271 | 0.007 | 0.003 | 0.01 |
| 5 | Chetlat | 2345 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.10 |
| 6 | Kadmat | 5389 | 0.16 | 0.08 | 0.24 |
| 7 | Kavaratti | 11221 | 0.32 | 0.17 | 0.49 |
| 8 | Kalpeni | 4419 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.19 |
| 9 | Kilthan | 3947 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.17 |
| 10 | Minicoy | 10474 | 0.30 | 0.16 | 0.46 |
| **Total** | | **64473** | **1.84** | **0.98** | **2.82** |

(Data Estimated based on Manual Grey Water Management,Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of JalSahkti, Government of India)

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

**III.I. Existing no. of STPs and treatment capacity (in MLD):**

The Union Territory of Lakshadweep does not have any major industries or factories generating substantial quantities of industrial effluents. The major portion of liquid waste is generated from individual households. With regard to sewage treatment facilities for hotels and other larger establishments, the Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee (LPCC) has issued Consent to Operate (CTO) to the following three establishments, having sewage treatment facilities:

1. M/s. Praveg Atoll's Resort, Bangaram – STP capacity of 0.06 MLD;
2. INS Dweeprakshak, Kavaratti – STP capacity of 0.023 MLD.
3. M/s. Praveg Atoll's Resort, Thinnakara – STP capacity of 0.05 MLD.

In all three establishments, sewage is treated through MBBR-based Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), and the treated wastewater is utilized for gardening, cleaning and other suitable non-potable purposes.

- Capacity utilization of existing STPs: 0.133 MLD

**III.II. MLD of sewage being treated through alternate technology:**

In the inhabited islands of Lakshadweep, households are generally provided with septic tanks and soak pits for the management of black water. As a technological improvement over conventional septic tanks, the Lakshadweep Administration, in collaboration with DRDO/DRDE, commissioned 1,618 bio-digesters in the islands of Andrott, Kavaratti and Bitra during 2015–16, as part of decentralized faecal-waste management interventions.

There is no common centralized sewerage network covering the inhabited islands, and there are no common discharge points for untreated domestic sewage directly into the sea. Grey water generated from households is generally managed through soak pits or reused locally, including for kitchen gardens, wherever feasible.

As an improvement over conventional septic tanks and the previously installed anaerobic-based biodigesters, the Administration, in collaboration with DRDO, has further installed 12 High-Performance Biodigesters (HPBDs) at identified locations in Kavaratti and Agatti Islands.The HPBD system incorporates a multi-stage treatment mechanism comprising anaerobic treatment, aerobic treatment and roughing filtration, followed by disinfection through chlorination. The system has been designed as a modular and decentralized wastewater treatment solution suitable for the geographical, environmental and infrastructural conditions of the remote islands.

The 12 installed HPBD units are presently under operation, and their performance is being assessed by the Department of Science & Technology, UT of Lakshadweep (DST-UTL) under the technical guidance of DRDO/DRDE officials.

Based on the outcome of the performance evaluation, the Administration will assess the feasibility of incorporating suitable provisions in the building bye-laws for the adoption of modular decentralized wastewater treatment systems in the Islands of Lakshadweep, wherever technically feasible.

- Gap in treatment capacity in MLD: **Nil**
- No. of operational STPs:3
- No. of complying STPs:3
- No. of non-complying STPs: 0

**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 | M/s Praveg Atoll's Resort, Bangaram | 0.06 MLD | | Operation | |
| 2 | INS Dweeprakshak, Kavaratti | 0.023 MLD | | Operation | |
| 3 | M/s Praveg Atoll's Resort, Thinnakara (North) | 0.050 MLD | | Operation | |

**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 | Naval Detachment, Minicoy | 0.025 MLD | Work progress | | | |
| 3 | M/s Praveg Atoll's Resort, Thinnakara (South) | 0.05 MLD | Work progress | | | |

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |

## 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**:

The Union Territory of Lakshadweep has 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:

| **Sl No** | **Island** | **Population** |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agatti | 7560 |
| 2 | Amini | 7656 |
| 3 | Androth | 11191 |
| 4 | Bitra | 271 |
| 5 | Chetlat | 2345 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | Kadmath | 5389 |
| 7 | Kavaratti | 11221 |
| 8 | Kalpeni | 4419 |
| 9 | Kilthan | 3946 |
| 10 | Minicoy | 10474 |

- **Current municipal solid waste generation:**

Total estimated biodegradable waste generation across Lakshadweep is 6 TPD and the non biodegradable waste is 6.04TPD.

- **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**

**A. Biodegradable waste :** The residents/ people of the UT are encouraged to manage the Kitchen waste at the household level, such as by feeding it to animals like cattle, goats, poultry, etc. in addition 35 biogas plants (with capacities of $1m^3$ and $2m^3$) have been commissioned in the islands of Kavaratti, Kalpeni and Minicoy for the management of kitchen waste. These plants play a significant role in converting organic waste into usable biogas, thereby promoting renewable energy and reducing dependency on conventional cooking fuels.

**B. Non Biodegradable waste:** non biodegradable waste generated from households, shops, institutions and other establishments is collected through door-to-door collection systems operated by the Village (Dweep) Panchayats. The collected waste is transported to the Central Garbage Depositories (CGDs) established in each inhabited island.At the CGD sites, the waste undergoes secondary segregation into categories such as plastic covers, bottles and glass, metal scrap, rubber, paper and cardboard, cement bags, ropes and cloth bags, tube lights and LED lamps, e-waste and other miscellaneous materials. After segregation and packing at CGD sites The packed materials are transported from the islands to mainland ports such as Kochi and Beypore through cargo vessels operating between Lakshadweep and the mainland for final disposal through an authorized recycler.

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

There are no gaps for the processing of biodegradable and non biodegradable waste generated from the Islands of Lakshadweep.

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

  - As per Para 3(q) of the Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Management Rules, there are no projects proposed or under construction in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep having a built-up area exceeding 20,000 sq.m. Accordingly, there are no producers/generators falling under the said provision in Lakshadweep. Further, there are no C&D waste processing facilities/plants established in the UT for processing C&D waste of any category.
  - The quantity of C&D waste generated in Lakshadweep is relatively small. The locally generated C&D waste is generally utilized as a resource for filling and raising plinth areas and for other suitable filling purposes during new construction activities. Thus, the limited quantity of C&D waste generated is predominantly reused locally rather than being sent to a dedicated C&D waste processing facility.

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

Non biodegradable waste generated from households, shops, institutions and other establishments is collected through door-to-door collection systems operated by the Village (Dweep) Panchayats.

The collected waste is transported to the Central Garbage Depositories (CGDs) established in each inhabited island. At the CGD sites, the waste undergoes secondary segregation into categories such as plastic covers, bottles and glass, metal scrap, rubber, paper and cardboard, cement bags, ropes and cloth bags, tube lights and LED lamps, e-waste and other miscellaneous materials.

After segregation and packing at CGD sites, The packed materials are transported from the islands to mainland ports such as Kochi and Beypore through cargo vessels operating between Lakshadweep and the mainland for final disposal through an authorized recycler at Mainland.

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

In the case of Agatti, Kavaratti has installed a 100 kg/hour capacity incinerator for the safe disposal of incinerable waste.

The Department of Panchayats has also procured six sets of shredders and balers for the islands of Agatti, Kavaratti, Kadmat, Kiltan, Andrott, and Minicoy to facilitate the efficient handling and management of waste.

Installation has been completed in three islands—Agatti, Kavaratti, and Kadmat—while installation in the remaining islands is pending due to the ongoing construction of new waste segregation sheds

- **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 present in Lakshadweep. | | | | | |

## VI. Bio-medical waste management:

- Total Bio-medical generation:

The total bio medical waste generation in Lakshadweep islands during the year , 2025 is 28.51 Kg/day

- No. of Hospitals and Health Care Facilities:

38

- Status of Treatment Facility/ CBMWTF:

- Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBMWTFs) are not available in any of the islands of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. Establishment of a CBMWTF within the islands is not considered feasible due to the geographical isolation of the islands, shallow water conditions, limited transportation connectivity, and the relatively small quantity of biomedical waste generated.
- The yellow-category biomedical waste generated by Health Care Establishments (HCEs) is treated and disposed of through the incinerators and other captive treatment facilities available in the respective islands, as applicable. The other categories of biomedical waste ( Red, Blue and White ) generated by each HCEs are channelized for final disposal through IMAGE, a Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility (CBMWTF) located in Kerala, where all HCEs in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep are affiliated.

## VII. Hazardous waste management:

- Total Hazardous waste generation:

2500 Liter Per Annum (used oil) from electricity diesel generators.

- 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 generationby 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. <u>Plastic Waste Management:</u>**

- Total Plastic Waste generation:

| |
|---|
| Quantity of Plastic Waste generated: 1159.80 TPA |

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

Lakshadweep has no plastic waste recyclers and manufactures.

- Plastic wastes that are collected from households are sorted and packed in common depository site and stored for transporting to mainland for recycling.
- 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.
- Implementation of ban imposed under Rule 4 including on identified single use plastic items, plastic carry bags having thickness less than 120 microns.
- The 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 recyclers and manufactures, all the plastic wastes are packed in common depository site and stored for transporting to mainland for recycling.

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:

Regular meetings are held under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Environment and Science & Technology, to address waste management in the Lakshadweep Islands.

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:

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|---|
| UTLA has constituted UT level committee for formulating the guidelines/additional conditions for groundwater extraction of Lakshadweep on 06.11.2020. |

**XV.** Good irrigation practices being adopted by the State

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | 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 during the year 2021. 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:

| | |
|---|---|
| 2. | A total of 4532 houses have been provided with rainwater harvesting tanks in capacities of 5000 - 10000 liters during the period from 2000 to 2010. In addition, 49 community rainwater tanks have been provided with capacities of 40000 – 100000 liters during 2000 to 2004. 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:

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|---|
| Not applicable |

**XVIII.** Maintaining minimum e-flow of river:

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|---|
| Not applicable |

**XIX.** Plantation activities along the rivers

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|---|
| Not applicable |

**XX.** Development of biodiversity park:

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|---|
| Not applicable |

**XXI.** Reuse of treated water:

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|---|
| Not applicable |

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

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|---|
| Not applicable |

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

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|---|
| Lakshadweep Administration has prepared an action plan for coastal pollution management and after the approval of the River/Coastal Rejuvenation Committee; the Action Plan was submitted to CPCB on 03.03.2022. |

**XXIV.** Regulation of mining activities in the State/UT

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|---|
| No mining activities in the UT of Lakshadweep |

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

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|---|
| Nil |

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