

No.19011/16/91-IA.III
Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(IA Division)

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan,
Aliganj, Jor Bagh Road,
New Delhi-110003.

Dated the 23rd October, 2015

Sub: Integrated Island Management Plan (IIMP) of Lakshadweep Island – regarding.

In compliance to the Orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition No.664 of 1993 vide Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 18th April, 1996, the Ministry of Environment & Forest had issued the Lakshadweep Coastal Zone Management Plan vide Ministry's letter No.J-19011/16/91-IA-III, dated 27th September, 1996 under the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991 as amended from time to time.

2. In supersession of the CRZ Notification, 1991 the MoEF had issued the CRZ Notification, 2011 and Island Protection Zone (IPZ) Notification, 2011 vide S.O.19(E) dated 6th January, 2011 and S.O.20(E), dated 6th January, 2011, respectively.

3. The IPZ Notification, 2011 regulates developmental activities in the islands of A&N and Lakshadweep.

4. As per para II(a)(2) of the IPZ Notification, the Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration (UTLA) shall prepare the Integrated Island Management Plan (IIMPs) as per the guidelines detailed out in the Island Protection Zone (IPZ) Notification, 2011 for the purpose of integrated sustainable development of Lakshadweep islands.

5. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 11th May, 2012 in Civil Appeal No.4625-4626 of 2012 filed by M/s Sea Shell Beach Resorts Vs. Union Territory of Lakshadweep and Others (Appellant) (arising out of SLP (Civil) No.5967-5968 of 2012) appointed the Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice R. V. Raveendran, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India. One of the main ToRs of Justice R. V. Raveendran Committee is to evaluate the draft IIMP received from National Centre for Earth Science Studies (NCESS), Kerala and others that may be received in due course and make such additions and alterations in the same as it may consider proper.

6. Justice R. V. Raveendran Committee submitted its Report on 4th July, 2014. The Expert Committee in its Report at Chapter-9 para 3 have made recommendations to the UTLA after carefully considering all materials received or gathered by the Committee including the IIMPs prepared by NCESS.

7. The Ministry observed six gap areas in the IIMPs prepared by NCESS and assigned the work of addressing these six gap areas to National Centre for Sustainable Coastal

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Management (NCSCM), Chennai which is a specialized research and development Centre under MoEF&CCC.

8. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 19th August, 2015 in Civil Appeal No.4625-4626 of 2012 directed the Ministry to complete the IIMPs by addressing the six gap areas and file the affidavit by 18th November, 2015. In compliance to the above Orders, NCSCM completed the IIMPs by addressing the six gap areas and the same was presented to Lakshadweep Coastal Zone Management Authority (LCZMA) on 12th October, 2015. The LCZMA after considering the IIMPs and the Report of NCSCM addressing the six gap areas recommended the same to MoEF&CC vide their Diary No.2002 dated 14th October, 2015.

9. In accordance with para II(a)(10) and (11) place the recommendations of LCZMA alongwith a report of NCSCM before the National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA) that met on 15th October, 2015. The NCZMA made its recommendations which were approved by MoEF&CC.

10. Now, in compliance with the Orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No.4625-4626 of 2012, taking into consideration the recommendations made by Justice R. V. Raveendran Committee and the recommendations made by LCZMA and NCZMA, this Ministry hereby approves the IIMPs of ten inhabited islands of Lakshadweep [(i) Kavaratti; (ii) Agatti; (iii) Androth; (iv) Amini; (v) Kadamat; (vi) Kalpeni; (vii) Chetlat; (viii) Kiltan; (ix) Bitra; and (x) Minicoy] prepared by NCESS, Thiruvananthapuram alongwith the gap areas addressed in the Reports submitted by NCSCM, Chennai with the following directions to the UTLA to strictly comply with:-

A. Recommendations made by Justice R. V. Raveendran Committee in their Report dated 4th July, 2014 in the para 3 of the Chapter-9

"(i) The No Development Zone (NDZ) shall be a uniform 20m zone from HTL all along the coast line of Lakshadweep islands. The remaining portions of the islands (that is, the landward areas of the 'No Development Zone') shall be developed as proposed in the Integrated Island Management Plans (IIMPs).

(ii) Approval process under the Development Control Regulations (a simple model of which is prepared by the Committee, tailored to meet the requirements of Lakshadweep Islands, as per Appendix III to this report) shall be compulsory before starting of any development including the governmental projects. Projects / developments commenced without prior approval, after DCRs came into operation, shall not be regularised.

(iii) All developments envisaged in the IIMP shall be implemented in consultation with the elected local self-government bodies. Considering the fragile eco system, all forms of development by Government or otherwise (except any guarded development for carefully predetermined operational constructions), shall uniformly adhere to the IIMPs.

4. Sensitisation of officials and education of the islanders to create awareness about the fragile ecology of the islands and the need for conservation of the corals, lagoons and other eco-systems may be taken up on priority. As a part of such

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education / sensitisation, there should be emphasis on the need for reduction of fuel consuming polluting motor vehicles, conservation of water and energy, creation of non-polluting alternative sources of energy, and creation of efficient non-polluting sewage disposal.

5. Detailed guidelines for the preservation and conservation of ecosystems provided in this report, should be strictly adhered. Mapping of corals, sea-grass and distribution of rare endangered organisms should be undertaken (in high resolution) to facilitate implementation of provisions specified for preservation and conservation of ecosystems. These maps may be periodically updated, say at least every 5 years.

6. Agriculture (mainly coconut groves) and horticulture need to be modernised to achieve better yield and employment generation. Processing and marketing sectors require special attention for making them remunerative and sustainable. The dwindling of the area under horticulture needs to be urgently arrested.

7. Deep sea fishing (especially for tuna fishing), by providing a mother vessel with facilities to process the fish caught by smaller fleets owned by the islanders, may be developed. Simultaneously ornamental fisheries need to be encouraged.

8. The Administration should identify and encourage establishment of non-polluting industries (either based on the produce of the islands and the sea or otherwise) to create employment opportunities to the islanders and generate self-sufficiency for the islands. The excessive dependency on non-productive government employment (which at present is stated to extend to as much as 10% of the population) should be gradually reduced.

9. Having regard to the importance of transportation of goods and people to and from the UT and also between the islands, the following steps are to be taken:

- i. There should be a guarded upgrade of the air strip at Agatti primarily through an extension away from the main island.
- ii. A second airstrip should be created at Minicoy.
- iii. The proposed airstrip at Androth which is environmentally unfeasible and destructive, should be dropped (It is not therefore incorporated in the draft IIMPs).
- iv. Improved VTOL services and infrastructure through larger helicopters are recommended along with seaplane services.
- v. Improved facilities for goods and people by ships should be governed by lagoon conservation parameters.
- vi. Scope for offshore anchoring of larger tourism vessels in several islands should be developed.

10. It is highly essential to protect corals, sea grass and other ecosystems from anthropogenic activities like waste disposal, port development and associated activities like dredging of navigational channel and construction of breakwaters, tourism and related activities, sand mining, intensive fishing etc.

11. Coastal protection by hard structures must be adopted only when the erosion

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is extremely critical and results in the loss of infrastructural or invaluable assets / properties. The coastal protection structures should be designed, adopted and constructed only based on detailed scientific studies. Till then, the existing proposals for constructing coastal protection measures (through hard structures/tetrapods) should be discontinued.

12. The unscientific indiscriminate dumping of concrete tetrapods on the island beaches, which has led to erosion in other parts of the islands and which has destroyed the aesthetics of the beaches and prevented access to the beaches, should be discontinued. The natural beaches and the coastal dunes must be preserved. The strengthening of the reefs using eco-friendly methods must be encouraged as a solution to control coastal erosion.

13. Those who lose their land due to coastal erosion may be compensated either financially or by rehabilitating them elsewhere in the island.

14. Technical feasibility of installing wind mills in the eastern side of the islands / lagoons and introduction of more solar stations may be explored.

15. Tourism may be promoted by accommodating tourists in authorised Resorts or Tourist Homes in the uninhabited islands and uninhabited/sparsely occupied portions of the inhabited islands. The number of 'Resorts' and Private 'Tourist Homes' to be licensed by the Administration should however be limited, so that the total tourist capacity at any given point of time does not exceed the permitted tourist carrying capacity of the respective islands.

16. In view of the strict social customs and traditions of the insular inhabitants of the islands and strong resistance of the vast majority, the Committee does not recommend 'Home stays' as a source of tourist accommodation.

17. The Lakshadweep Administration shall formulate the conditions applicable to (i) tourists, (ii) persons running resorts / tourist homes, (iii) resorts, and (iv) tourist homes.

18. Other suggestions and recommendations made by the Committee in the report should also be taken into account while implementing the IIMPs."

B. Recommendations made by NCSCM and approved by NCZMA and MoEF&CC with regard to the six gap areas

(a) Developing and designing an ecologically sustainable system for foreshore protection along coral reefs. Simultaneously, evolving a system for effective solid waste disposal and effluent discharge system that does not affect the coral areas;

1. Immediate Intervention

(i) The UT Administration in consultation with reputed scientific institutions such as CWPRS/ NCSCM shall undertake erosion control measures in the identified eroding stretches by deploying submerged soft structures (e.g. geo-tubes, artificial reefs) in the coastal region including lagoon. Further



in the high eroding sites identified by NCSCM, where such soft structures may not be suitable, hard shore protection structures such as tetrapods/groins may be erected based on micro-level scientific studies with main emphasis on protection of corals.

- (ii) The UT Administration in consultation with reputed scientific institutions such as CWPRS/NCSCM shall conduct detailed "site specific" field surveys in the Agatti Island, coupled with coastal hydrodynamic process using numerical modeling studies that are necessary to determine the long term effects of coastal processes (wave, wind, tide, current and sediment transport) on the coral reefs and shoreline, including impacts of climate change for appropriately designing and locating a suitable ecologically sustainable foreshore protection structure at Agatti. Until the above studies are completed, UT Administration shall prohibit dredging, sand mining or any other activities such as construction of foreshore facilities, laying of pipelines, etc. that are detrimental to the coastline and the coral reefs. Keeping in view the concerns of public safety and operational constraints of navigation in the channel the UTLA shall file a separate affidavit before the Hon'ble Supreme Court explaining its position in the matter. Till such time the UTLA shall abide by the recommendations made by Justice R. V. Raveendran Committee with regard to the dredging in the navigational channel.

II. Long-term Intervention

- (i) High resolution mapping of island using aerial photography (as is presently being carried out for the entire mainland coast of India by MoEF&CC under the ICZM project through Survey of India/NCSCM), including LIDAR, Bathymetry LIDAR and multi-temporal high resolution satellite imagery shall be undertaken by the above organizations to study the geomorphologic features of the coastline and to map the coral and other natural resources of the island. This component could be included under the Phase II of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management project.
- (ii) While addressing the shoreline change problems of the island, the UTLA and the scientific institutions shall also ensure that such erosion control measures proposed to be deployed do not destroy the aesthetics and beauty of the islands and the coastline, which are crucial to promotion of tourism.

(b) Conservation and protection of the coral and its biodiversity;

I. Immediate Measures

- (i) The UTLA shall prohibit dredging, sand mining or any other activities like construction of foreshore facilities, laying of pipelines, etc that are detrimental to the coast line and the coral reefs, till the scientific studies as indicated under Gap (a), item No. I (ii) are completed keeping in view the concerns of public safety and operational constraints of navigation in the channel the UTLA shall file a separate affidavit before the Hon'ble Supreme

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Court explaining its position in the matter. Till such time the UTLA shall abide by the recommendations made by Justice R. V. Raveendran Committee with regard to the dredging in the navigational channel.

- (ii) Further, UTLA shall prohibit the dumping of any kind of waste, including untreated sewage and solid waste. Till the studies with respect to zero discharge and re-cycling, re-use of waste and sewage as indicated in Gap (c) are completed, the island administration shall discharge treated sewage as per the permissible standards under various legal instruments pertaining to islands.
- (iii) The UTLA shall engage with the fishing community in order to formulate appropriate management plan in consonance with the recommendations in Gap (e), Item No. 1 (v), including regulatory measures for sustainable fishing in the reef areas.

II. Short-term Measures

- (i) The UTLA has already established a framework of action, jointly with Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), for monitoring the coral reef health through Lakshadweep Coral Reef Monitoring Network (LCRMN). It is recommended that the above ecosystem health assessment program shall assess and track the changes in reef communities in response to natural and anthropogenic stressors. Further, the above study shall also assess the conservation value of the reef ecosystems, based on which the highly sensitive areas shall be identified and notified under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 so as to maintain the pristine nature of such areas.
- (ii) As per the scientific study report shared by the UTLA, Agatti has been reported to have large numbers of beds of giant clam, which is listed under Schedule I of WLPA, 1972. It is recommended that the identified areas shall be notified as conservation reserves under WLPA (1972), without compromising the traditional rights of the local community.
- (iii) The ballast water discharge from the ships and tourist cruises should be strictly prohibited in order to protect the reef biodiversity from invasive organisms. The UTLA shall put in place a scientific monitoring system to analyze the invasive species. With regard to discharge of ballast water the UTLA shall abide by the provisions of Merchant Shipping Act 1958 and its amendments. However, if the UTLA needs any further provisions or dilution in the matter, the UTLA shall file an affidavit separately.
- (iv) The UTLA shall take up an integrated approach involving all stakeholders in the islands to promote conservation of coral reefs and its biodiversity.

III. Long-term Measures

- (i) Keeping in view the serious nature of the issue and urgent requirement of conservation and protection of coral reef and its biodiversity, UT
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Administration along with MoEFCC shall put in place a strong institutional mechanism for planning and implementing the above recommendations.

- (c) Stipulations and regulations for potable water sourcing and distribution, desalination, rainwater harvesting, water recycling, sewage treatment with zero discharge, solid waste disposal;

I. Potable water

- (i) Of the above five scenarios, the fifth Scenario is recommended subject to the assumption that "tertiary level" treated sewage is supplied for noncontact purpose, through pipelines or other means to households etc.
- (ii) In view of the serious health risks on account of fecal contamination in ground water aquifers, the UTLA shall take immediate steps in providing safe sanitary measures, including its disposal (as discussed in BAU Scenario of Gap "c").
- (iii) UT Administration shall provide piped water supply connection to individual households to reduce the ground water dependency of the resident population, thus reducing health hazards (diseases due to water contamination by E. coli, which is a resultant of the proximity of dug wells to the soak pits). This will be taken up only after achieving the Scenario 5.
- (iv) The UTLA shall immediately undertake periodical decontamination of such areas/water bodies where there is fecal contamination in order to reduce the probability of outbreak of waterborne disease.
- (v) UTLA in consultation with reputed scientific institution and also obtaining inputs from similar island states (such as Maldives, Caribbean), shall set up STP to treat the sewage up to tertiary level.
- (vi) Thereafter, the Scenario 5 shall be considered for implementation.
- (vii) If for any reason the STPs could not be established, then as an alternative the UTLA shall augment the capacity of the desalination plant. NCSCM may also suggest and recommend suitable technological interventions in this regard.

II. Desalination

- (i) To meet the water requirements of any commercial activity such as tourism, water consuming industry, it will be the responsibility of the individual unit owners to meet the requirements of the water. The UT Administration shall not extend water from the desalination plants for commercial activities, even on chargeable basis.

III. Rain Water Harvesting (including groundwater)

- (i) It has been observed that the natural /artificial ponds (167 No.) in Agatti are not in proper use. The UTLA shall formulate a management plan for rejuvenation/decontamination of these ponds and use it effectively to meet the water requirement of 5.65 lakh litres per day in 2021 and 5.80 lakh litres per day in 2025.
- (ii) The UTLA in consultation with reputed scientific agencies including CGWB shall design appropriate rainwater harvesting structures for individual houses including the roof-top modifications and implement the same within a stipulated time period.
- (iii) Withdrawal of groundwater by mechanized means shall be regulated by the UTLA in accordance with the relevant provisions of IPZ Notification, 2011.

IV. Sludge

- (i) The sludge from the STP shall be collected, composted including vermi-composting. The vermi-composted sludge, after decontaminated from coli forms, shall be used for horticulture.
- (ii) No discharge/ dumping shall be permitted on the lagoon side of the island

V. Solid Waste

- (i) The UTLA shall put in place, source segregation (biodegradable and non-biodegradable), collection, transportation, storage, processing, and disposal, as per the provisions of the MSW Rules 2000 as amended from time to time.
- (ii) The biodegradables such as coconut husk and other plant material shall be dried and used as fuel for boilers used for fish processing.
- (iii) Non-biodegradable, which mainly comprise of plastics, the UTLA shall set up a mini-plastic pelletizing unit, for which the boilers could also be used.
- (iv) The other non-recyclable solid waste such as medical waste shall be incinerated as per Biomedical waste Rules (1998).
- (v) Recyclable solid waste (glass/metals, e-waste and other hazardous waste) shall be sent to mainland for further processing.
- (vi) At no cost, the UTLA shall undertake land-fill, within the islands.
- (vii) The UTLA shall prohibit the use of polythene carry bags irrespective of micron size and Lakshadweep Islands shall be declared as "No Polythene Bag Zone".

- (d) The necessity of tourism carrying capacity study and determination and regulations of tourism infrastructure including that for restrictions and

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prohibition on constructions in specified stretches and of building type, permissibility of use of FSI and floor;

The tourism carrying capacity of the islands will be assessed by i) Physical; ii) Ecological and iii) Social carrying capacities.

I. Potable water

- (i) UTLA may carry out feasibility studies regarding installation of STPs in the islands and thereafter may take decision regarding implementation. However, as proposed by UTLA it would have option to explore other alternatives in case STPs are found to be unsuitable for island conditions to achieve the results expected by installing STPs.

II. Tourism Carrying Capacity

- (i) The Tourism Carrying Capacity is a multidisciplinary study which requires considerable amount of data and time. Considering the paucity of time and the available data, NCSCM could not carry out on-field surveys. However, some scenarios have been discussed which needs further validation and verification. Thus, given the constraints, NCSCM is not in a position to recommend any specific intervention and is of opinion that the same can be suggested only after detailed in-vivo studies are undertaken to determine the quantum of impacts of tourism on the social, economic and environment aspects of the islands. The UTLA shall along with NCSCM undertake detailed studies through extensive field surveys to assess the tourism carrying capacity for all islands.

- (e) Fisheries development including improved technologies for fishing, appropriate gears, post-harvest technology and marketing in order to make the islanders economically self-sustainable;

I. Fish Harvest

- (i) The fishing fleet in Agatti shall be strengthened for endurance fishing. The existing crafts shall be provided with modern equipment/facilities for better harvesting and post harvest handling. The fishing crafts shall be provided with devices for identifying the potential fishing grounds, vessel location, etc. and the pole and line fleet need to be modernized on priority to include provisions for mechanization of water splashing; adoption of double poles, use of Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP) poles, etc.
- (ii) The UTLA shall also examine the possibility of deploying a collector/transportation vessel to collect the harvest from the smaller vessels and transport them to the identified island for further processing and marketing.
- (iii) The UTLA shall deploy Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) to augment the fish catch.

- (iv) In accordance with Island Protection Zone (IPZ) Notification, 2011 there shall be no prohibition on traditional fishing in the reef areas. However, since, UTLA has recommended that operations of mechanised boats will be reviewed by the UTLA in view of the existing exigencies in the island; therefore UTLA may file a separate affidavit before the Hon'ble Supreme Court requesting for the terms/meaning of traditional fishing as mentioned in the IPZ Notification, 2011 and if necessary include operation of mechanised boats within the ambit of traditional fishing so that security of livelihood for the fishermen population of the islands is not affected. Till such time the UTLA shall abide by the provisions of IPZ Notification, 2011.

II. Post Harvest

- (i) The existing landing facility and other foreshore facilities shall be suitably modified/ modernized to berth fishing vessels, unload the catch and to load supplies for processing and storage.
- (ii) The UT Administration shall modernize the existing post harvest infrastructure ice plants, cold storages, fish markets, etc., and shall establish additional infrastructure, after a detailed assessment of requirement against the capacity of the existing infrastructure.
- (iii) The UT Administration in cooperation with local communities shall take up measures for establishing small-scale value added product (VAP) Units to augment the livelihood of the local communities.
- (iv) UT Administration shall engage with ICAR-CIFT for sustainable development of fisheries through adoption of appropriate post harvest technologies.
- (v) UT Administration through reputed scientific institutions shall explore the possibility of using alternative energy sources for the above post harvest facilities in the island.

III. Sustainable Fisheries management

- (i) The UTLA through expert agencies shall monitor baitfish and reef fish spawn aggregations and appropriate regulatory measures shall be framed involving the community for sustainable fishing.
- (ii) The UTLA shall strengthen the fish landing data collection system in the islands and efforts shall be initiated to develop a web-enabled fishery information system (FIS) for effective data compilation and reporting, through ICAR-CMFRI/CIARI.
- (iii) UTLA shall strengthen fisheries co-operatives, Self Help Groups (with special focus on those run by women) and credit linkages, for promoting fisheries in the islands through the local communities.

IV. Mariculture including ornamental fish culture

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- (i) UTLA shall explore the possibilities to scale up the commercial operation of the captive breeding of ornamental fishes, with a view to improve the livelihood of the local communities and to promote tourism.
- (ii) UTLA in consultation with ICAR-CMFRI shall undertake captive breeding of species requiring conservation, which would also support the growing tourism industry.

(f) Development of alternate and non-conventional sources of energy;

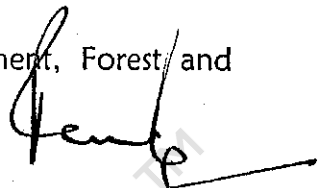
- (i) The UTLA shall enhance the existing capacity of solar power and ensure proper and sustained maintenance of these installations.
- (ii) The UTLA shall make it mandatory for certain specified commercial establishments (especially tourism and industry) to have self sustaining source of energy. The category of establishments to be covered shall be determined by the UTLA.
- (iii) The UTLA shall examine the installation of pilot solar farms in the offshore areas on the sea side of the island along with NCSCM.
- (iv) The UT Administration shall develop a Hybrid energy system coupling offshore wind for monsoon seasons when production from solar energy is low.
- (v) The UTLA shall put in place energy generated through biomass using coconut husk and other wastes for which feasibility studies will be made by NCSCM.
- (vi) The UTLA shall explore the possibilities of conversion of sewage sludge to solid fuels.
- (vii) The UTLA shall amend the Building Bye Laws so as to make solar roof top mandatory for buildings with specific plinth area.

C. Other conditions:-

- (i) The UTLA shall take necessary immediate steps in the implementation of the provision of the IPZ Notification, 2011.
- (ii) In accordance with the Orders dated 20th January, 2015 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No.4625-4626 of 2012, the High Tide Line (HTL) on the ground shall be got demarcated. Accordingly, the NDZ shall be demarcated on the landward side from the HTL demarcated by the above approved agency.
- (iii) To protect the island communities from the impacts of climate change and vulnerability of the islands to the hazards from the sea, UTLA shall put in place a disaster management plan in consultation with National Disaster Management Authority.

11. The LCZMA shall strictly monitor the compliance of the above conditions. The UTLA shall submit the compliance report of each of the above conditions including the Orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No.4625-4626 of 2012 to MoEF&CC quarterly through LCZMA.

This issues with the approval of Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change.


(Bishwanath Sinha)
Joint Secretary

Copy to:-

1. PS to Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change
2. PPS to Secretary (E,F&CC) & Chairman, National Coastal Zone Management Authority
3. Administrator, Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration
4. Chairman, Lakshadweep Coastal Zone Management Authority
5. Director, National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management
6. Member Secretary, Lakshadweep Coastal Zone Management Authority
7. Resident Commissioner, Lakshadweep Administration, Delhi
8. Chairman, Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee
9. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries
10. PPS to Secretary, Ministry of Culture and Tribal Affairs
11. PPS to Secretary, Ministry of Defence
12. PPS to Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences
13. PPS to Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs
14. PPS to Secretary, Ministry of Shipping
15. PPS to Secretary, Ministry of Tourism
16. PPS to Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development
17. PPS to Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, Coastal Erosion Directorate
18. PPS to Vice Chairman, National Disaster Management Authority

List of enclosures:-

- (i) Report of Justice R. V. Raveendran Committee
- (ii) Orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No.4625-4626 of 2012, dated 20th January, 2015 and 19th August, 2015
- (iii) IIMP prepared by NCESS for ten islands namely, (i) Kavaratti; (ii) Agatti; (iii) Androth; (iv) Amini; (v) Kadamat; (vi) Kalpeni; (vii) Chetlat; (viii) Kiltan; (ix) Bitra; and (x) Minicoy
- (iv) Report on completion of IIMPs by addressing the six gap areas by NCSCM for the ten islands namely, (i) Kavaratti; (ii) Agatti; (iii) Androth; (iv) Amini; (v) Kadamat; (vi) Kalpeni; (vii) Chetlat; (viii) Kiltan; (ix) Bitra; and (x) Minicoy

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