

### **Water Resources:**

38. Fresh water in the islands is a major limiting factor for any developmental activity. After careful analyses of cost-benefits of different options available, the cost effective approaches such as: roof water harvesting system, creation of surface ponds, construction of check dams across Nallahs and perennial rivers, bunding of dried up flat bays, and setting up of desalinization plants be followed to meet the water crisis.

Pumping of fresh water from 12 perennial rivers of Rutland island to meet the water crisis in Port Blair and other surrounding settlements through pipeline may be more cost effective than the bunding of dried flat Bays in the catchment areas.

### **Energy:**

39. Development and use of renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind, and ocean's currents, tides, waves and thermal and salinity gradients be promoted.

### **Agriculture:**

40. As a part of integrated farming system, poultry farming with locally available feeds, piggery farming, cattle farming and goat farming be encouraged. These may also be developed into small scale enterprises: local self help groups/cooperatives be set up to operate these enterprises and necessary training to the groups, and farmers be provided, and necessary infrastructure also be created. The development of improved breeds of Nicobarese pig and Nicobarese fowl be initiated.

41. High input agriculture such as paddy cultivation is not sustainable in the Islands. Instead, a low volume and high value crop based, organic / green agriculture be practiced in the Islands as has been suggested by MSSRF.