

THE COASTAL REGULATION ZONE (CRZ) NOTIFICATION 2011

A primer for coastal fishing communities

INTRODUCTION

On 6th January 2011, the of Minister of State for Environment and Forests (MOEF), Jairam Ramesh, released the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 (Government of India 2011). The Notification marked the end of a several year-long consultative processes for revision of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification 1991, a process that had fostered high expectations among fishing communities and environmental groups.

This Primer has been prepared to promote awareness among fishing communities and support organizations about the contents of the 2011 Notification, issues of continuing concern for fishing community organizations, and the role they can play in ensuring better protection of coastal ecosystems.

Part I of this primer provides the context for the Notification, provisions that may work for and against the interests of fishing communities, and how fishing communities can and should play an important role in decision making, monitoring and enforcement.

Part II of the primer (still being finalized) provides information on the content and key provisions of the 2011 Notification in a simplified manner.

PART I

1. What is the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 2011?

The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 2011 issued by the Government of India under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, declares the coastal stretches of the country and the water (and bed) area upto its 12-mile territorial water limit as well as tidal-influenced water bodies, as Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ), and imposes restrictions on industries, operations and processes in this zone.

The CRZ Notification 2011 replaces the CRZ Notification 1991. Notably, the 2011 Notification codifies all the 25 amendments that had been to the 1991 Notification, most of which had only served to dilute the 1991 Notification. The CRZ 2011 is, therefore, a step backward in terms of enhancing the protection of India's coastline.

The stated objectives of the Notification are:

- to ensure livelihood security to fisher communities and other local communities living in coastal areas;
- conserve and protect coastal stretches, its unique environment and its marine area; and
- promote development through sustainable manner based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas, sea level rise due to global warming.

The 2011 Notification classifies the CRZ into four categories: CRZ-I (ecologically sensitive areas), CRZ-II (built-up areas), CRZ-III (basically rural areas) and CRZ-IV (water areas, including territorial waters and tidal-influenced water bodies).

2. What are some of the key differences between CRZ Notification of 2011 and the CRZ Notification 1991?

- **Inclusion of territorial waters:** The entire water area—the territorial waters and sea bed area upto 12 nautical miles as well as the water and bed area of tidal-influenced water bodies, such as creeks, rivers and estuaries, have been brought under the 2011 Notification.
- **Separate Notification for islands:** The island areas of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep and the marine areas surrounding these islands upto its territorial limit, does not come under the purview of the 2011 Notification. A separate Island Protection Zone Notification has been issued to cover these areas.

- **Hazard line:** The concept of hazard line has been introduced, taking into account tides, waves, sea level rise and shoreline changes, with the objective of safeguarding life, livelihoods and assets of coastal communities. The hazard line is to be demarcated on the CZMPs. According to the Notification, the CRZ will also include the land area falling between the hazard line and 500mts from HTL on the landward side, in case of seafront, and between the hazard line and 100mts line in case of tidal influenced water body, implying that, in certain areas, the CRZ area may extend beyond the 500 metre coastal zone (or the 100 metre zone in the case of tidal influenced water bodies).
- **Areas requiring special consideration:** The 1991 Notification had uniform regulations for the entire Indian coastline. Taking into account environmental and social issues, special dispensation has been provided to Greater Mumbai, Kerala, and Goa in the 2011 Notification.

A category called Critical Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA) has also been created, to apply to areas such as Sunderbans in West Bengal and other ecologically sensitive areas, as identified under the Environment (Protection) Act (EPA), 1986.

- **SEZs not allowed:** The 2011 Notification does not allow the setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in CRZ areas.
- **Procedures for clearance:** In the 1991 Notification no clear procedure for obtaining CRZ clearance was laid down and no time lines stipulated. Furthermore, there was no format given for the submission of clearance applications. The 2011 Notification outlines the clearance procedure with time lines.
- **Monitoring and enforcement:** Enforcement mechanisms to check violations have been strengthened in the 2011 Notification. Further, post-clearance monitoring mechanisms have been clearly outlined.
- **Transparency:** Some measures to increase transparency and for public consultations have been incorporated in the 2011 Notification.
- **Identifying erosion-prone areas:** In view of the erosion experienced along coastal areas due to man-made interventions, the 2011 Notification proposes detailed scientific studies of the coastline to classify it into 'high eroding', 'medium eroding' and 'low eroding or stable stretches', in order to regulate foreshore development in high eroding areas.
- **Relaxation of No Development Zone (NDZ) for specific purposes:** Provisions to allow, under certain conditions, construction/ reconstruction of dwelling units of traditional coastal communities, especially fisherfolk, within 100 to 200 metres of the NDZ, have been introduced.

3. What are some key problem areas with the 2011 Notification which need to be challenged?

- **Activities not needing foreshore facilities allowed:** Activities that are neither directly related to the waterfront nor need foreshore facilities, like the green field airport in Mumbai, as well as atomic power plants, continue to be permitted under the 2011 Notification.
- **Roads-on-stilts or pillars allowed:** There is provision for construction of roads-on-stilts or pillars within the CRZ, without clearly specifying what this means. Such a vague provision provides scope for considerable misuse, and could allow major projects like expressways and flyovers to be implemented in ecologically fragile coastal areas. This is already being seen in Chennai and Mumbai.
- **No representation of fishing communities in national- and state-level CZMAs:** There is no provision for the representation of fishing communities in national and state-level Coastal Zone Management Authorities (CZMAs). Such representation has been a long-standing demand of fishing community organizations. Without this fishing communities, the largest stakeholders and natural custodians of our coastal natural resources, are barred from playing their legitimate role in the management of the coasts.

The Notification only provides for representation of local traditional communities, especially fisherfolk, in District-level committees, formed under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate, to assist in monitoring and enforcement of the Notification.

- **Provisions allowing for construction/ reconstruction in the NDZ problematic:** Provisions allowing, under certain conditions, construction/ reconstruction of dwelling units of traditional coastal communities, especially fisherfolk, in the NDZ area in CRZ III (between 100 to 200 metres) is problematic. By making this provision applicable to all traditional coastal communities the Notification provides loopholes that can be misused, leading to increased density of construction and pressure on coastal resources with the NDZ in CRZ III areas. Fishing community organizations had sought such allowances only in exceptional cases where there is no other area available for expansion of fishing community hamlets, keeping in mind that fishing communities need to live along the coast by virtue of their occupation.
- **CVCAs problematic:** The proposal for Critically Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCAs) threatens to replicate top-down management approaches with limited role for local communities in their designation and management. Fishing community organizations had sought, instead, community managed coastal reserves (CMCRs).
- **Slum redevelopment in Mumbai:** Under the special dispensation for Mumbai, slum redevelopment with higher Floor Space Index (FSI) is

permitted. The logic for allowing slum rehabilitation in extremely vulnerable areas, including in mangrove areas, threatened by sea level rise is questionable. The higher FSI is intended not for the benefit of slum dwellers but for private builders to have the opportunity to sell the extra apartments to outsiders and make profits from the venture. Such a provision is likely to lead to a much higher density of construction along Mumbai's coastline.

- **No provision for preparing regional EIAs:** The 2011 Notification makes no provision for use of regional Environment Impact Assessments (EIAs) as the basis for granting permission to individual projects. Such a provision would have made it essential to take into account the cumulative environmental impacts of various existing and proposed projects, keeping in mind limitations of carrying capacity.
- **Frequent revision of CZMPs allowed:** The Notification allows for Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) to be revised after five years (or even lesser). Fishworker organizations had demanded that CZMPs be revised only after 10 years, given that frequent revisions can provide the opportunity to reclassify coastal areas and to weaken the regulatory framework.

Re-zonation remains possible: A related problem is that it remains possible to seek reclassification of CRZ III areas (primarily rural areas) to CRZ II areas (built-up areas where there are fewer regulations on construction and other development), by submitting proposals to the CZMA. In the case of the 1991 Notification, several such proposals for re-zonation from CRZ III to CRZ II were approved, increasing the density of construction on the coast and undermining the very purpose of the Notification. This also underlines the importance of fishing community representation in State/ UT and national level CZMAs where such proposals for re-zonation are examined.

4. What are the provisions in the CRZ 2011 that could be beneficial for fishing communities?

Some provisions of the 2011 Notification could possibly be useful for fishing communities, and it is important that communities make themselves familiar with such provisions.

Fishing community representation in decision-making

- **District-level representation:** The 2011 Notification has provisions for representation of local traditional coastal communities, especially fisherfolk, in the District-level committees that are to be set under the Notification, under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate, to assist in the monitoring and enforcement of the Notification [*Para 6 (c)*]. Monitoring and enforcement are primarily the responsibility of the CZMAs at the State/ UT level.

Fishing community participation in planning

- **Participating in the CZMP process:** The 2011 Notification requires that the CZMPs be prepared through consultative processes at various stages of its preparation, before the Plan is finally approved. The CZMPs are required to invite and incorporate comments on the draft CZMP from stakeholders [*Para 5 (ii), (vi), (vii), (viii); Annexure 1, Para IV*]. This provides an opportunity for fishing communities to have a say in preparation of CZMPs.

The CZMPs are also expected to map fishing villages as well as the common properties of fishing communities (jetties, fish drying areas, and other infrastructure facilities of fishing and local communities) used for their livelihood and other needs [*Annexure I, Para II, 7*]. This is an opportunity for fishing communities to ensure that the CZMPs reflect the actual land use pattern, and to use the CZMPs to protect their interest when other sectors attempt to displace fishing communities and take over their spaces.

- **Planning for fishing villages:** Annexure I on *Guidelines for the Preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs)* requires State governments to prepare detailed plans for long-term housing needs of coastal fishing communities, taking note of expansion and other needs, provisions of basic services including sanitation, safety and disaster preparedness. Fishing communities need to work with their respective State/ UT governments to ensure that this provision is implemented, for planned development of their villages and improvement in their housing [*Annexure 1, Para II (7)*].

Fishing community housing and related facilities

- **Regularization of dwelling units:** Dwelling units of fishing communities that were permissible under the CRZ Notification, 1991, but which have not yet obtained formal approval, shall be regularized subject to the following conditions: (i) they are not used for any commercial activity, and (ii) they are not sold or transferred to non-traditional coastal community [*Para 6 (d)*]. This provision for regularization can be of benefit to fishing communities.
- **Reconstruction/ repair of dwelling units:** Reconstruction, repair works of dwelling units of local communities especially fisherfolk, in accordance with local Town and Country Planning Regulations, has been made permissible within the CRZ [*Para 3 (e)*].
- **Construction/ reconstruction of dwelling units within 200 to 500 m in CRZ III:** Construction/ reconstruction of dwelling units within 200 to 500 m, so long as it is within the ambit of traditional rights and customary uses, is permitted, as in the 1991 Notification. Building permission for such construction/ reconstruction will be subject to local town and country planning rules, with overall height of construction not exceeding 9 mts with two floors (ground plus one) [*Para 8, III (CRZ III), B (vii)*]. However, other norms for such construction/ reconstruction have been relaxed. The 2011

Notification no longer stipulates the condition that permission will be granted only if total number of dwelling units is not more than twice the number of existing units and that total covered area on all floors shall not exceed 33 per cent of the plot size.

- **Relaxing the NDZ in CRZ III:** Provisions to relax the NDZ to allow for construction/ reconstruction of dwelling units of traditional coastal communities especially fisherfolk, between 100 m and 200m, have been introduced. This will need to be based on a comprehensive plan approved by the State government/ UT, in consultation with traditional coastal communities, especially fisherfolk, and incorporating necessary provisions for disaster management and sanitation [*Para 8, III (CRZ III), A (ii)*]. However, as mentioned, there is need for caution as relaxing the NDZ could provide a loophole to allow undue construction in the 100 to 200 m zone.
- **Facilities in the NDZ:** In the NDZ in CRZ III the 2011 Notification allows for locating facilities required for local fishing communities, such as fish drying yards, auction halls, net mending yards, traditional boat building yards, ice plant, ice crushing units, fish curing facilities and the like [*Para 8, III (CRZ III), A (iii) (1)*].

Construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, provision of facilities for water supply, drainage, sewerage, crematoria, cemeteries and electric sub-station which are required for the local inhabitants can also be permitted on a case by case basis by the CZMA [*Para 8, III (CRZ III), A (iii) (j)*].

- **Special provision of *koliwad*s of Mumbai:** In the special dispensation provided to Greater Mumbai, it has been specified that *koliwad*s (fishing community hamlets) shall be mapped and declared as CRZ III. Further, reconstruction and repair works of fishing community dwelling units shall be granted permission on a priority basis. These provisions can be useful in helping fishing communities in Mumbai retain their rights to their traditional lands. When combined with the provision requiring the preparation of long-term development plans for fishing villages, this provides a good opportunity for *koliwad*s to develop their areas without coming under the norms for slum development.

Access to information

- **Access to information:** All information related to CZMPs, clearances, compliance reports, violations, actions taken against violations and court orders related to CRZ are mandated to be made available in the public domain by the 2011 Notification. Any information relating to CRZ can be accessed by writing to the concerned CZMA. The CZMA of each State/ UT is required to create a dedicated website on which, apart from the above, information on agenda of meetings, decisions taken and clearances granted, are to be posted. It is important to keep track of State/UT websites to

ensure that such information is indeed provided, and to use the information made available [Para 4.2 (vi)].

Controlling pollution and degradation of coastal waters and ecosystems

- CRZ IV includes waters upto the 12-mile territorial limits as well as tidal influenced water bodies. The Notification regulates activities that are detrimental to the ecosystem in these areas. For example, disposal of untreated sewage, effluents, ballast water, ship washes, fly ash or solid waste from all activities, including from aquaculture operations, is prohibited. Pollution from oil and gas exploration and drilling, mining, boat house and shipping in CRZ IV areas, is to be regulated [Para 8, IV (a) and (b)].

All coastal states are required to ensure that the existing practice of discharging untreated waste and effluents from industries, cities, towns and other human settlements is phased out within a period not exceeding two years from the date of issue of this Notification (that is, 06 January 2011). Further, it is required that the dumping of solid waste (construction debris, fly ash etc.) is phased out within one year from the commencement of the Notification.

As pollution and degradation of coastal waters and ecosystems is a major concern for fishing communities, this provision could be useful, if implemented. Fishing communities must play a role in monitoring such pollution and dumping and bringing it to the attention of all.

5. How can fishing communities play a role checking violations?

Fishing communities are spread out across the entire coast of India. They are in the best position to know about activities taking place on the coast and in coastal waters. It is in their interest to ensure that the CRZ Notification 2011 is effectively implemented, for better protection of the coastal ecosystem. It is well known that the poor implementation of the 1991 Notification led to rampant illegal developments along the coast, affecting the life and livelihoods of fishing communities. To prevent this from happening again, communities must be vigilant at all times.

It is most important that communities familiarize themselves with the key provisions of the CRZ Notification 2011. They should also seek access to the Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) from SCZMAs. In this context, it is to be kept in mind that till such time as the new CZMPs are approved, as per the 2011 Notification, the CZMPs prepared under CRZ Notification, 1991 shall be followed.

Violations within CRZ I, II and III (coastal lands)

Communities need to be alert to large projects or building activities within the CRZ (keeping in mind whether the zone is CRZ I, II or III). In case of suspicion that any activity is in violation of the CRZ Notification 2011, several steps could be taken including:

- Collect as much information as possible about the project, including the name of the company, government department/ agency, -or individual undertaking the project and its exact location (survey numbers).[?](#)
- Check if this project has been given permission by the CZMA. Under the 2011 Notification all clearances to projects are required to be put up on the website of the State/ UT CZMA website. If no such permission has been put up, contact the respective CZMA immediately seeking clarification, and requesting for information to be put online.
- If permission has not been given, in other words the project is illegal, send complaints immediately to the State/ UT coastal zone management authority as well as to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, with copies to the NFF General Secretary.
- It is also possible that the project is violating the terms and conditions of the clearance granted. It is, therefore, important to obtain a copy of the clearance, and to check on this.
- If there is doubt that the permission has been granted in violation of the provisions of the CRZ Notification (refer to the CZMP), and that the project will have significant ecological impact on the coastal ecosystem, try and put together as much information as possible to support your case, including the nature of the activity underway, existing/ possible impact of the project, photographs of the violations, mapping its location using Google Earth, and so on, to enable you to demonstrate the nature of the violation.
- All complaints should be sent to the State/ UT coastal zone management authority as well as to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, with copies to the NFF General Secretary. Relevant addresses are given in the Appendix.
- Any information that is difficult to obtain, may also be collected using the Right to Information Act, including from the concerned SCZMA, gram panchayats or municipalities, and the MoEF.

Violations within CRZ IV (territorial waters and tidal-influenced water bodies)

Communities should be alert to dumping in, and pollution of, coastal waters. All such cases (with as many details included as possible, particularly photographs, vehicle numbers or —names of ships/ vessels, exact location, etc.) should be brought to the attention of the State/ UT coastal zone management authority as well as to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, seeking appropriate action.

Violations to CRZ Notification 1991

On 25 January 2011 the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) issued directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (memo no.11-83/2005-IA-III dt.25.1.2001) to all Coastal Zone Management Authorities (CZMAs) in coastal States/ Union Territories to:

- (a) Identify the violations of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991, and the approved Coastal Zone Management Plan thereunder within their respective jurisdiction in a period of four months from the receipt of this direction;
- (b) Initiate action under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 upon the identified violations within four months thereafter;
- (c) Upload the relevant details of the identified violations, including the action taken on the violations, as per paras (a) and (b) above on their respective website, every fortnight.

This is an opportunity to highlight the violations that have taken place over the last two decades, and to demand accountability from the State/ UT Coastal Zone Management Authorities as well as the MoEF.

Try and get as much information about existing violation as possible (as discussed earlier), and send a complaint immediately to the State/ UT coastal zone management authority as well as to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, with copies to the NFF General Secretary.

APPENDIX

Important websites and addresses

Websites

Government Agencies:

National Level: Ministry of Environment and Forests

www.moef.nic.in

<http://envfor.nic.in/legis/crz.htm>

<http://moef.nic.in/modules/others/?f=press-releases>

<http://moef.nic.in/modules/public-information/orders-guidelines/>

State Level:

Gujarat: <http://gujenvfor.gswan.gov.in/e-citizen/e-citizen-clearances.htm>

Daman & Diu : www.daman.nic.in

Maharashtra : <http://mczma.maharashtra.gov.in/>

<http://envis.maharashtra.gov.in/>

http://envis.maharashtra.gov.in/envis_data/?q=mczma_s

Karnataka: <http://parisara.kar.nic.in/>

Kerala: <http://www.kerenvis.nic.in/kczma/>

Tamil Nadu: http://www.tnenvis.nic.in/crz_noti_coastal.htm

Pondicherry: <http://dste.puducherry.gov.in/PCZMAHOME.htm>

West Bengal: <http://wbsczma.gov.in/>

<http://enviswb.gov.in/>

Addresses

<p>Ministry of Environment and Forests Main office and regional offices</p>	<p><u>Southern Zone, Bangalore</u> Shri K. S. Reddy Chief Conservator of Forests (Central) Kendriya Sadan, 4th Floor, E&F Wing, II Block Koramangala, Bangalore-560034 T.No.080-25537184 Fax No.080-25537184</p> <p><u>Eastern Zone, Bhubaneswar</u> Shri J. K. Tewari Chief Conservator of Forests (Central) A/3, Chandersekharpur, Bhubaneswar-751023 Ph.0674-2301213 Fax.0674-2302432</p> <p><u>Western Zone, Bhopal</u> Shri A. K Rana Chief Conservator of Forests (Central) Kendriya Paryavaran Bhavan, Link Road No.3, Bhopal-462016 Ph.0755-2465494</p>
<p>National Coastal Zone Management Authority</p>	<p>Chairman, National Coastal Zone Management Authority, Ministry of Environment and Forests,, Govt. of India, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi- 110003</p>
<p>State Coastal Zone Management Authorities</p>	
<p>Gujarat</p>	<p>The Chairman, Gujarat State Coastal Zone Management Authority and Principal Secretary, Forests and Environment Department, Block No 14,8th Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhi Nagar- 382010, Gujarat.</p> <p>Member Secretary, Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority, & Director, Forests and Environment Department, Forests & Environment Department, Block No.14, 8th Floor, Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar - 382010</p>
<p>Daman and Diu</p>	<p>Chairman, Daman & Diu Coastal Zone Management Authority & Administrator, Daman & Diu, Daman- 396210</p> <p>The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests , Administration of Daman & Diu, Daman- 396210</p>
<p>Maharashtra</p>	<p>The Chairman, Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority, Environment Department, 15th Floor, New Administrative Building Opposite Manthralaya,</p>

	<p>Madam Cama Road, Mumbai- 400020</p> <p>Member Secretary, Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority, Environment Department, Deputy Secretary, 15th Floor, New Administrative Building Opposite Manthralaya, Madam Cama Road, Mumbai- 400020</p>
Goa	<p>Chairman, Goa State Coastal Zone Management Authority and Chief Secretary, Panjim, Goa.</p> <p>The Member Secretary, Goa Coastal Zone Management Authority, Government of Goa, Department of Science, Technology and Environment, Opp. Saligao Seminary, Saligao, Goa-403511.</p>
Karnataka	<p>The Chairman, Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority and Principal Secretary, Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment, Government of Karnataka, Multistoried Building, K G Road, Banglore- 560001</p> <p>Member Secretary, Karnataka State Coastal Zone Management Authority, & Director, Environment Technical Cell, Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment, Government of Karnataka, Multistoried Building, K G Road, Banglore- 560001</p>
Kerala	<p>The Chairman Kerala State Coastal Zone Management Authority, Sasthra Bhavan, Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram- 4</p> <p>Member Secretary, Kerala State Coastal Zone Management Authority, and the Director, Science, Technology and Environment Council, Sasthra Bhavan, Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram- 4</p>
Lakshadweep	<p>Chairman, Lakshadweep Coastal Zone Management Authority & Administrator, Administration of UT of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti- 682555</p> <p>The member Secretary, Pollution Control Board and Lakshadweep Coastal Zone Management Authority, Administration of UT of Lakshadweep, Kavaratti- 682555</p>
Tamil Nadu	<p>The Chairman, Tamil Nadu State Coastal Zone Management Authority and Principal Secretary, Department of Environment and Forests, First Floor, Panagal Building, Saidapet, Chennai- 600015 Tamil Nadu</p> <p>Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu State Coastal Zone Management Authority and Director, Department of Environment, Government of Tamil Nadu, Ground Floor, Panagal Building, Saidapet, Chennai- 600015 Tamil Nadu</p>

Puducherry	<p>Chairman, Pondicherry Coastal Zone Management Authority and Principal Secretary, Department of Science , Technology and Environment and Housing Board, Pondicherry- 605001</p> <p>Member Secretary, Pondicherry Coastal Zone Management Authority and Director, Department of Science , Technology and Environment and Housing Board, Pondicherry- 605001</p>
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	<p>Chairman, Andaman and Nicobar Coastal Zone Management Authority, Principal Conservator of Forest, Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administraton, Chatham, Port Blair- 744102</p> <p>The Conservator of Forests, and Member Secretary, Andaman and Nicobar Coastal Zone Management Authority, Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administraton, Chatham, Port Blair- 744102</p>
Andhra Pradesh	<p>Chairman, Andhra Pradesh State Coastal Zone Management Authority and Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department, Secretariat, Hyderabad- 500022</p> <p>Member Secretary, Andhra Pradesh State Coastal Zone Management Authority, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Environment, Forests, Science and Technology Department, Secretariat, Hyderabad- 500022</p>
Orissa	<p>Chairman, Orissa State Coastal Zone Management Authority and Principal Secretary, Science, Technology & Environment and Forests Wing, Orissa Secretariat, Bhubaneshwar - 751001</p> <p>The Member Secretary, Orissa State Coastal Zone Management Authority and Director, Science, Technology & Environment and Forests Wing, Orissa Secretariat, Bhubaneshwar - 751001</p>
West Bengal	<p>Chairman , The Secretary, Department of Environment, Government of West Bengal, Writers Building, G Block, Second Floor, Kolkatta- 700 001</p> <p>Member Secretary, West Bengal Pollution Control Board & Member Secretary, West Bengal Coastal Zone Management Authority, West Bengal Pollution Control Board, Paribesh Bhavan, 10 A, Block-L.A, Sector III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - Zoo o98.</p>

Address of contact person at National Fishworkers Forum (NFF):

Mr. Pradip Chatterjee
20/4 Sil Lane,

Kolkata,
West Bengal,
India
Email: pradipdisha@gmail.com

www.coastalcampaign.page.tl