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The Island Protection Zone notification 2011

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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**The Island Protection
Zone notification 2011**

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A HANDBOOK

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List of Acronyms

Andaman Islands

South Andaman

Little Andaman

North Andaman

Middle Andaman

Long Island

Baratang

Havelock Island

Neil Island

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

Car Nicobar

Nicobar Islands

Little Nicobar

Greater Nicobar



Island Coastal Regulation
Zone (ICRZ)



Integrated Island Management
Plans (IIMP)

A brief introduction to coastal regulation in the islands

Coastal spaces have not always been prime property. For a long time, there was no pressing need for formal protection for coastal areas. It was only in 1981, at the encouragement of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that the first guidelines on coastal development was prepared by the MoEF. However as guidelines are not legally binding, the slowly increasing conflict in coastal areas was not effectively addressed by their introduction. Finally in 1991, using powers vested in them by the Environment Protection Act of 1986, the central government passed the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notification. The CRZ was enacted in order to regulate activities within 500 m of the High Tide line in coastal areas of the Indian mainland and the islands, and to strike a balance between local livelihoods and industrial / urban development. Through the course of its implementation, many strengths and weaknesses of the CRZ 1991 were revealed. For instance, because the 1991 notification did not include coastal waters, problems of sewage discharge and water pollution could not be addressed by this notification. In 2005 the MoEF initiated a review of the CRZ which ultimately spanned 5 years of drafts, till ultimately a new notification was passed in 2011.

The new CRZ 2011 notification restricted itself to governing only the mainland of India. At the same time the two island systems i.e. the Andaman and Nicobar islands, and the Lakshadweep islands were placed under the purview of a separate

notification called the Island Protection Zone (IPZ) notification. The rationale given for the separation of coastal areas on the mainland from the islands coastal environment was the unique nature of the island environment and social structure, which required a different strategy from the mainland. This is certainly true in the case of the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Situated in the Bay of Bengal, the Andaman and Nicobars are a group of 240 islands characterised by spectacular ecological and biogeographic wealth. Together, the two groups contribute to two exceptionally diverse global biodiversity hotspots (Indo Burma and Sundaland). The islands are also home to the Shompen, India's only tribal community that still has no formal contact with the outside world. The Nicobar islands were also among the first places to be affected by the 2004 tsunami, resulting in extensive loss of lives and devastation. On account of their location within a highly active seismic zone, both island groups continue to remain vulnerable to future natural disasters.

These rich island systems with their unique social and cultural history, are vastly different from the coastal states of the mainland. As such they deserve to be given special attention in order to preserve their ecological treasures, while at the same time providing for the sustainable development of its people.

What is the aim of the IPZ Notification?

The IPZ notification in its preamble draws attention to the need to provide livelihood security to local communities such as fisherfolk and tribals, the need to protect the unique ecosystem found in the islands and the need to promote sustainable development using scientific principles. The notification's provisions are designed based on the size of the islands, and the limitations of resources such as groundwater, fish and construction

material and its vulnerability to natural hazards. It also makes provisions for infrastructure for existing traditional and fishing communities, natural disaster rehabilitation, and tourism. The spirit of the IPZ notification draws from the erstwhile CRZ 1991 notification whose basic aim is to prevent uncontrolled and unregulated development in sensitive coastal ecosystems such as the islands.

How is the IPZ different from the CRZ?

The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notification was first introduced in 1991, and has since undergone several amendments. Under provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986, the CRZ regulates activities to protect specific areas along the entire coastline of India. An amended version of the CRZ notification (S.O.19(E))³ was introduced simultaneously with the IPZ in 2011. Currently, the CRZ applies only to the mainland coast of India, while the IPZ applies only to the islands of Andaman and Nicobar, and Lakshadweep.

Although both the CRZ and the IPZ classify coastal areas into four Regulation Zones, the IPZ notification additionally allows for smaller islands to be governed by a new framework i.e. island level management plans which covers under its scope the regulation of activities carried out across the entire island and not just their coastal areas. Compared to the CRZ, the IPZ is more inclusive of traditional local human settlements and fishing activities, and also makes more provisions for tourism-related infrastructure development on the islands. The provisions which are only found in the IPZ have been highlighted through this document.

Areas falling under the IPZ

The Island Protection Zone (IPZ) consists of specific areas on the Indian islands.

These areas include:

Coastal stretches of -

- Middle Andaman
- North Andaman
- South Andaman
- Greater Nicobar
- Baratang
- Havelock
- Car Nicobar ¹
- Neil island
- Long island

And the entire area of -

- All other islands of Andaman and Nicobar
- All islands of Lakshadweep
- Territorial waters (12 nautical miles/22.2 km/13.8 mi from the coast) of all of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands

What are the management strategies included in the IPZ notification?

The management of the IPZ is categorised into two types, both of which have varying restrictions on the activities and industries that can be set up or operated.

a.) Island Coastal Regulation Zone (ICRZ), comprising the coastal stretches of –

- Middle Andaman
- North Andaman
- South Andaman
- Little Andaman
- Greater Nicobar
- Car Nicobar
- Baratang
- Havelock
- Neil island
- Long island

b.) Integrated Islands Management Plans (IIMPs), applicable to –

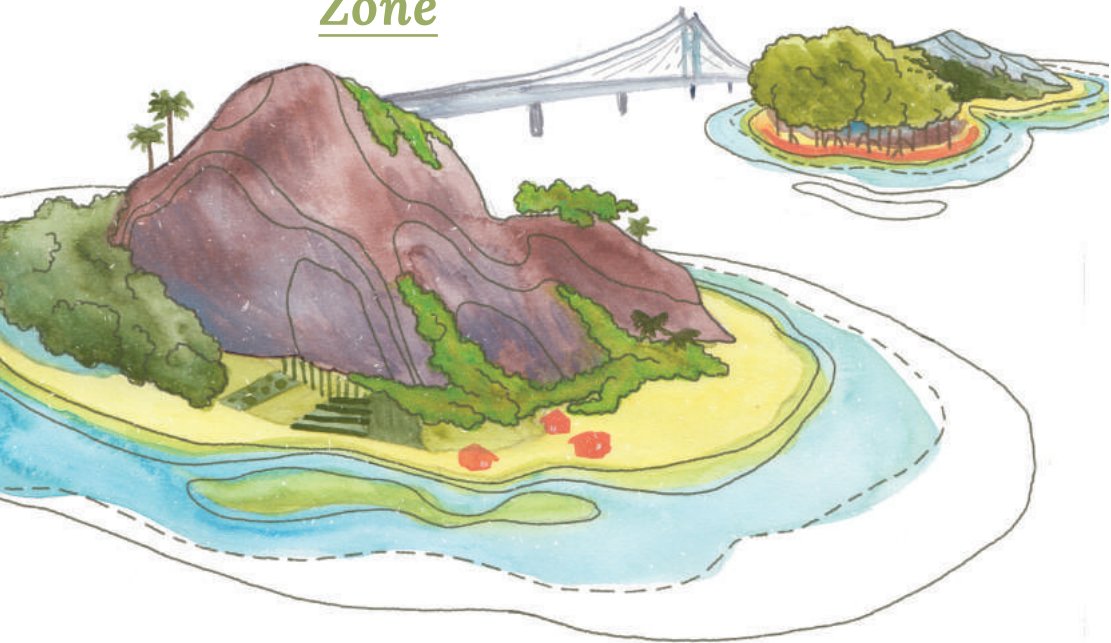
- All other islands of Andaman and Nicobar
- All islands of Lakshadweep
- Territorial waters (12 nautical miles/22.2 km/13.8 mi from the coast) of all of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands

¹ Baratang, Havelock, Little Andaman, Car Nicobar, Neil and Long island were added to the ICRZ category through an amendment dated 22 nd Aug 2013. The ANCZMA had requested the NCZMA on 16.07.2012 for the addition of the former four islands due to their size and level of development. Reasons for the addition of the latter two are assumed to be similar

.....

Integrated
Coastal
Regulation
Zone

.....



The IPZ states that coastal stretches of specific islands (mentioned earlier) fall under the ICRZ management category.

What areas are considered to fall under the term ‘coastal stretches’?

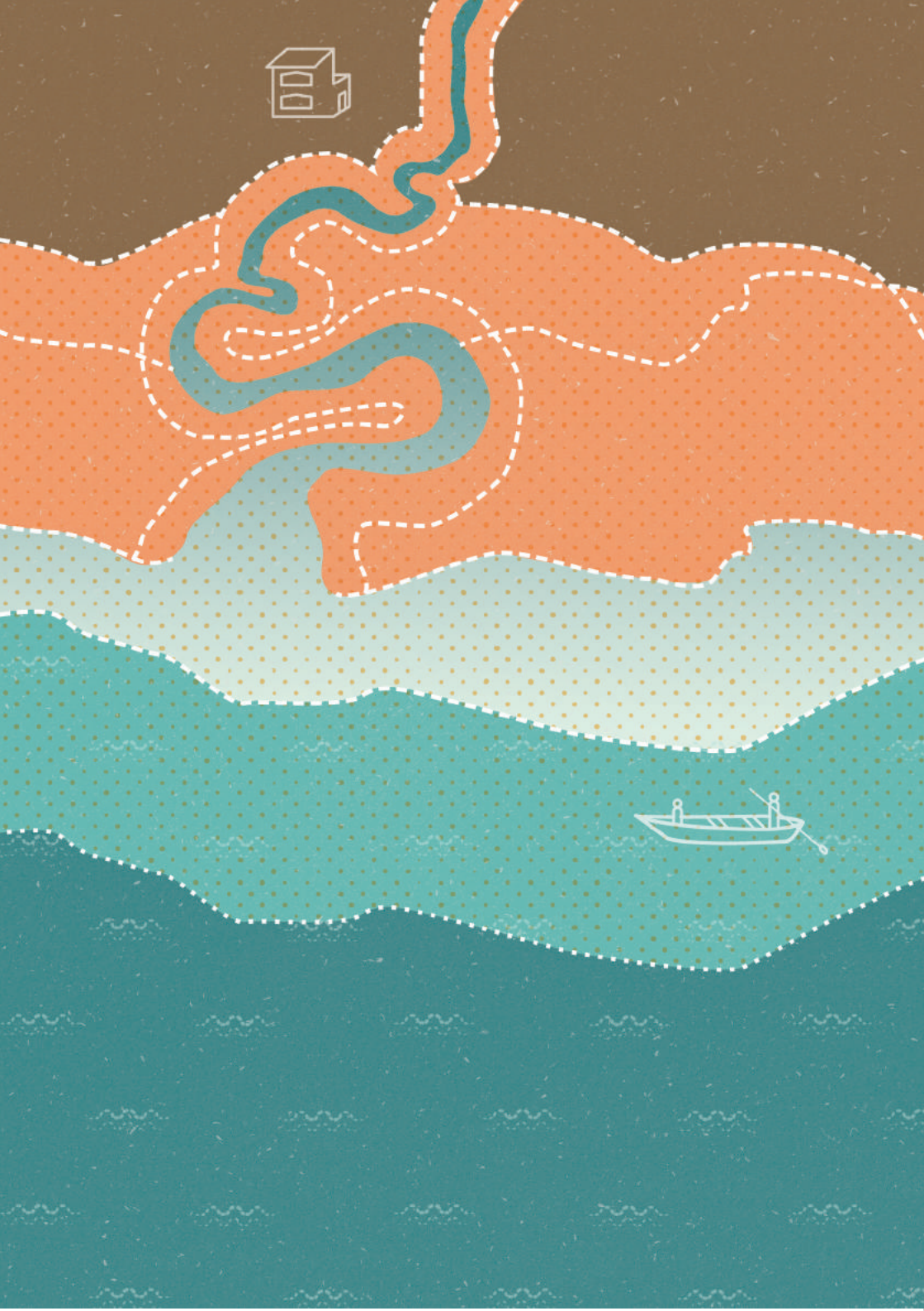
The coastal stretches of the ICRZ include:

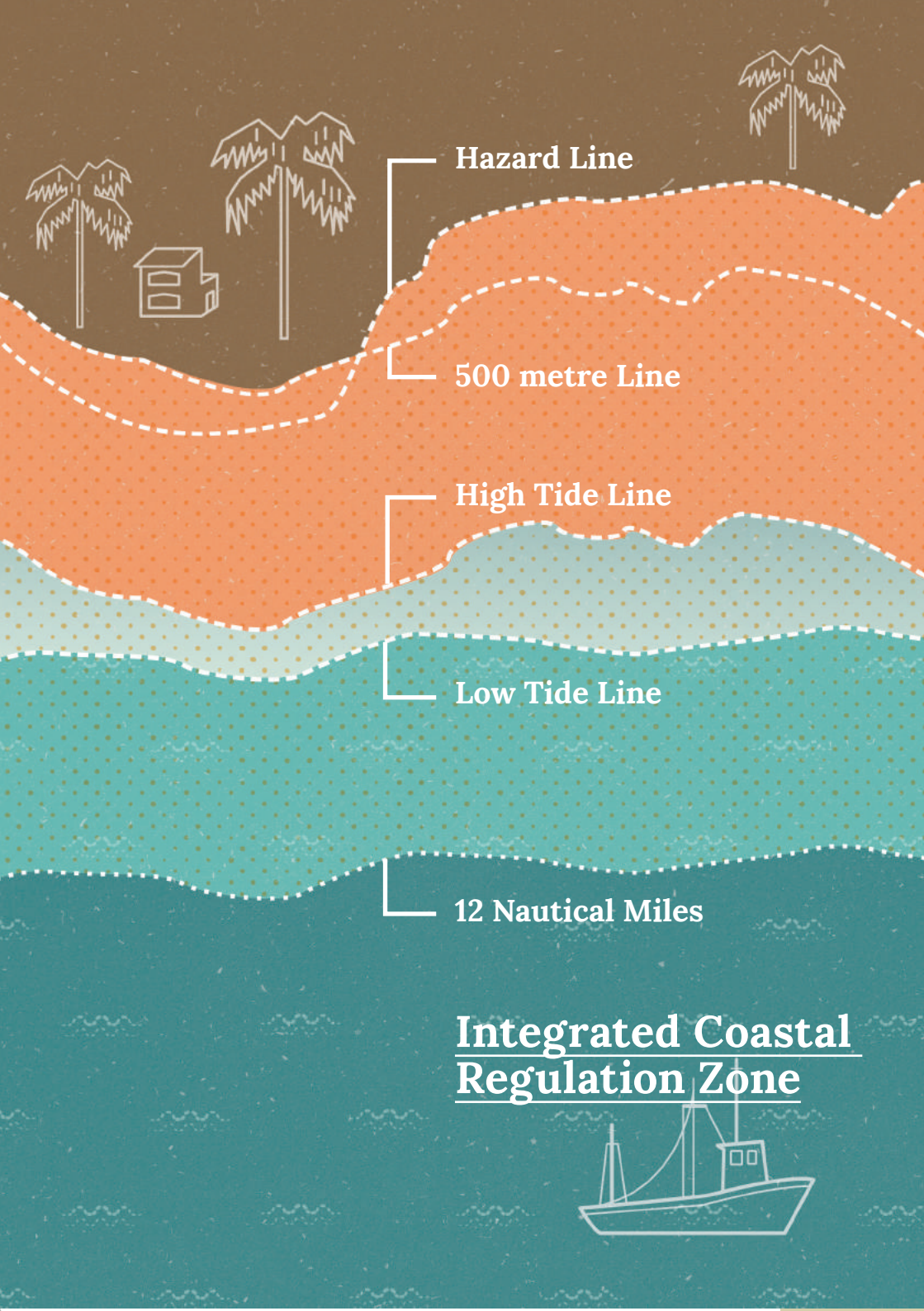
- Land from the high tide line (HTL) to 500 m on the landward side, along the seafront
- Intertidal zone, the land between HTL and low tide line (LTL)
- Territorial waters (12 nautical miles/22.2 km/13.8 mi from the coast) along the seafront
- Land from the HTL to 100 m on the landward side along the sides of tidally influenced bodies (such as creeks, backwaters, lagoons) or an area that equals the width of the waterbody, whichever is less. This ICRZ extends along the waterbody as far as the effects of tidal influence are experienced i.e areas where there is a salinity of 5 parts per thousand (ppt) in the driest time of the year.

How are the coastal stretches falling under the ICRZ classified and regulated?

The coastal stretches of the ICRZ are classified into four zones

- ICRZ 1, 2, 3 and 4. These zones are depicted in the ICRZ Plans with different activities being permitted or prohibited depending on the zone.





Hazard Line

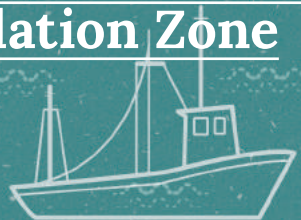
500 metre Line

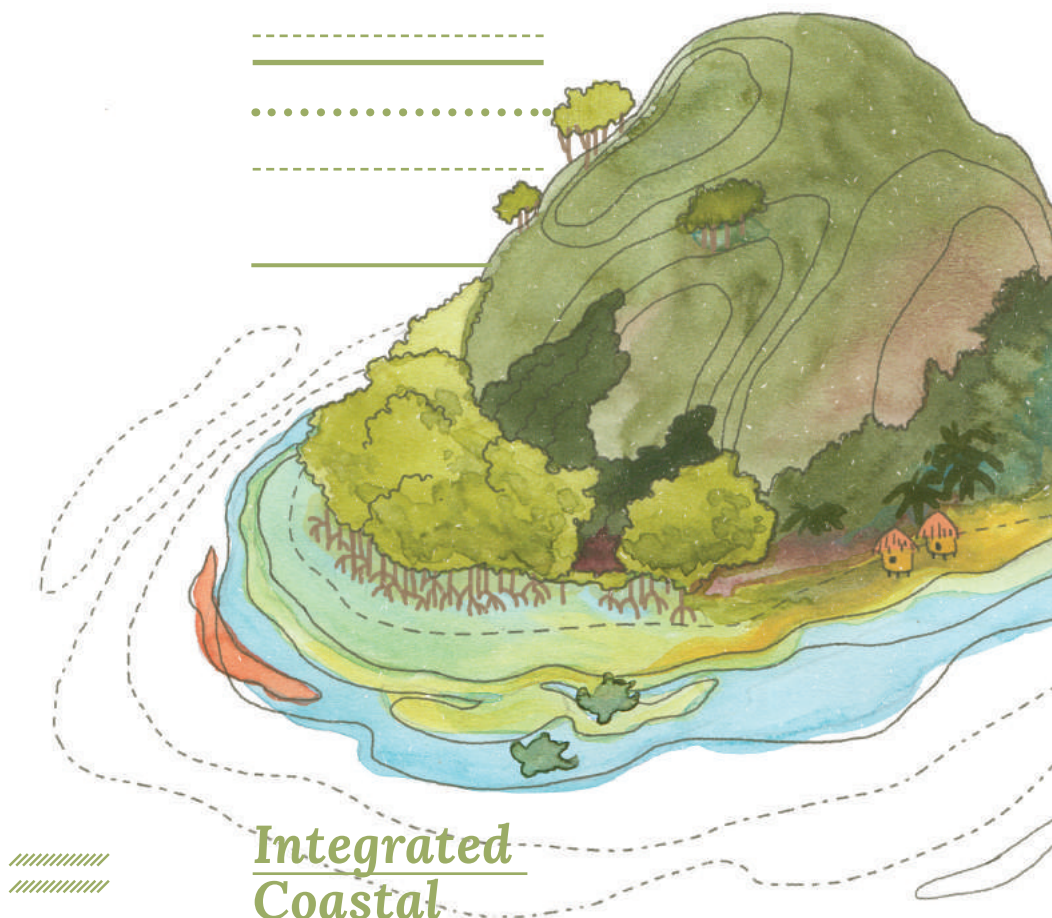
High Tide Line

Low Tide Line

12 Nautical Miles

Integrated Coastal
Regulation Zone





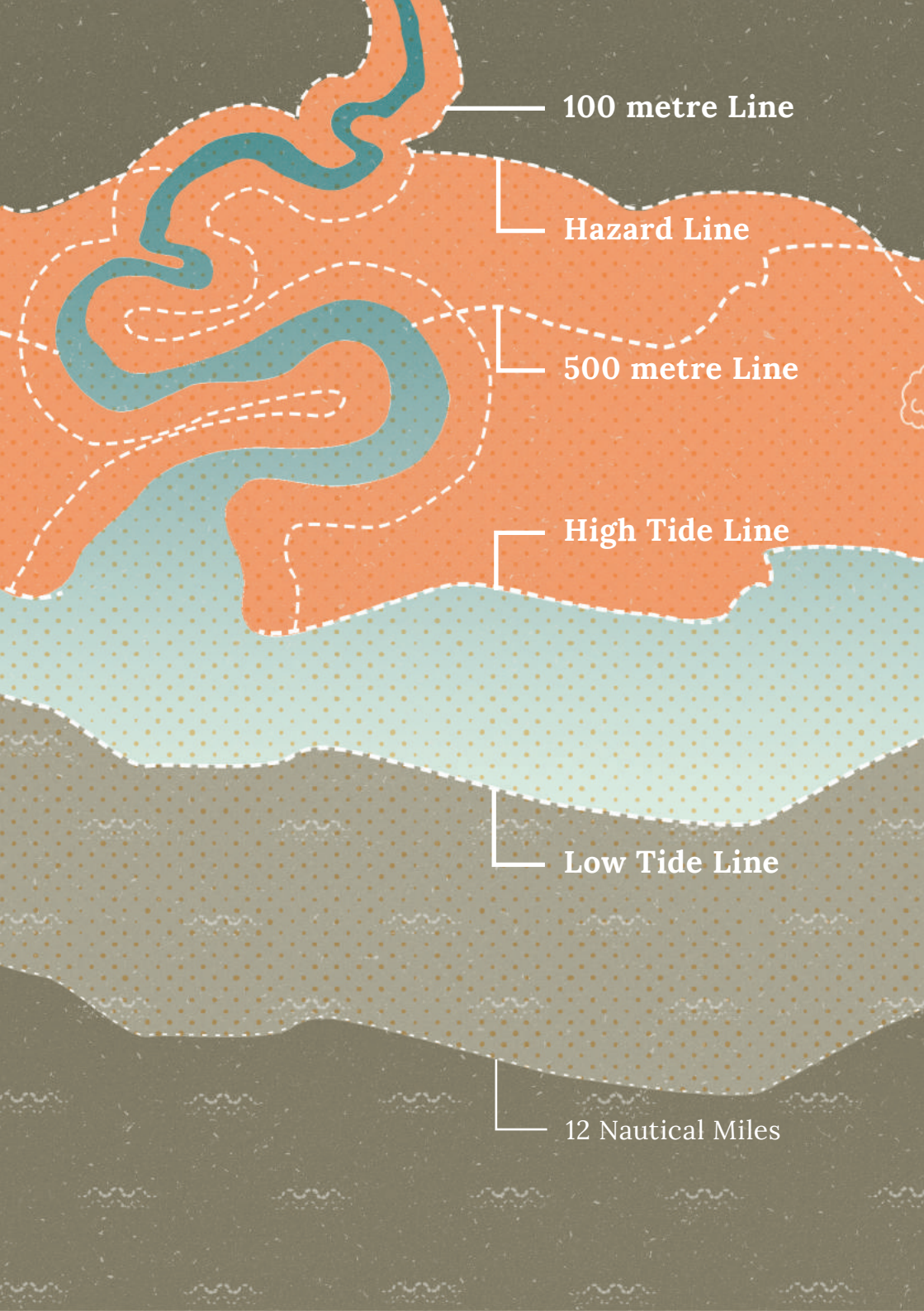
Integrated
Coastal
Regulation
Zone I

Description of ICRZ I

1. Areas that are ecologically sensitive, and geomorphological features which play a role in the maintaining the integrity of the coast. These include:

- (a) Mangroves
- (b) Coral reefs
- (c) Sand Beaches and Sand Dunes
- (d) Mudflats
- (e) Protected areas under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 or Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- (f) Salt Marshes
- (g) Turtle nesting grounds
- (h) Horse shoe crabs habitats
- (i) Seagrass beds
- (j) Seaweed beds
- (k) Nesting grounds of birds
- (l) Fishing villages and areas of traditional rights

2. The area between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line





Integrated Coastal Regulation Zone I

What is permitted and restricted in the ICRZ I:

There are certain prohibitions in the IPZ which do not have any exceptions:

- mining of sand from in and around nesting and breeding grounds of endemic and endangered species
- Disposal of solid wastes including fly ash, industrial waste, medical waste, non-biodegradable waste, and the like
- construction of shore protection works (hard constructions) on the seaward side of the corals, mangroves
- disposal of untreated sewage or effluents
- red category of industries (as prohibited under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) or the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 or the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as the case may be) within ten km from ecologically sensitive areas

Following are the other prohibited activities. As you will see these activities have a few exemptions that may be allowed on a case by case basis

INDUSTRY

- No one can
 - Set up new industries or expand existing industries

.....
- Except for
 - Projects of the Department of Atomic Energy
 - Storage of non-hazardous cargo such as edible oil, fertilisers and food grain in intertidal areas which are within notified ports and are not ecologically sensitive, provided necessary safety measures are taken
 - Desalination plants in intertidal areas which are not ecologically sensitive, and where necessary safety measures and social assessments have been incorporated

MINING

- No one can
 - Mine sand, rocks and other sub-strata materials

.....
- Except for
 - Exploration and extraction of natural gas in intertidal areas that are not ecologically sensitive, and where appropriate safety measures have been incorporated

OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

- No one can*
- Manufacture or handle oil storage or dispose of hazardous substances as specified in the notification of Ministry of Environment and Forests, No. S.O.594 (E), dated 28th July 1989, S.O.No.966 (E), dated 27th November 1989 and GSR 1037 (E), dated 5th December 1989
 - Set up facilities for receipt and storage of fertilizers and raw materials required for manufacture of fertilizers like ammonia, phosphoric acid, sulphur, sulphuric acid, nitric acid and the like, other such purposes
-
- Except for*
- In the areas between LTL and HTL, exploration and extraction of natural gas

GROUNDWATER

- No one can*
- Draw groundwater and undertake related construction within 200m of HTL
-
- Except for*
- Areas which are inhabited by local communities, where groundwater can be drawn only for their use **if no other source of water is available and only when done manually through ordinary wells.**

LAND RECLAMATION, BUNDING OR ALTERATION

No one can	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reclaim land, create bunds or disturb the natural course of seawater• Reclaim land for commercial purposes such as shopping and housing complexes, hotels and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">entertainment activities• Dress or alter the sand dunes, hills, natural features including landscape changes for beautification, recreation and other such purposes
Except for	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When required for defence and security purpose• When required for facilities that are essential for permissible activities• Measures to control erosion, based on scientific evidence including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies• Maintenance or clearing of waterways, channels and ports, based on EIA studies• Measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">regulators, laying of storm water drains, or for structures for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge, carried out by any agency specified by MoEF

CONSTRUCTION

No one can

- Undertake construction activities on the land
- Carry out construction of shore protection works (hard constructions) on the seaward

- side of the corals, mangrove
- Construct facilities required for patrolling and vigilance activities of marine/coastal police stations.

Except for

- Projects related to the Department of Atomic Energy
- Installation of weather radars for monitoring of cyclones movement and prediction by the Indian Meteorological Department
- Pipelines, conveying systems including transmission lines
- Construction of trans-island sea links which do not disturb tidal flow in the intertidal zone
- In areas of the intertidal zone which are not ecologically sensitive, construction of public facilities and homes for fisherfolk is permitted. These public facilities should be in line with the requirement of the traditional inhabitants

- living within biosphere reserves, fishing villages, and areas of tradition rights. They can include dispensaries, schools, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, and sewerage. Such construction requires approval from AandN CZMA.
- Reconstruction and repair works of the homes of local communities including fishers in accordance with local town and country planning regulations
- Facilities that are essential for all the listed permissible or regulated activities within this zone

WASTE MANAGEMENT

No one can

- Set up or expand units or mechanism for disposal of wastes and effluents
- Discharge untreated waste and effluents; concerned authorities should phase out any existing discharge of this nature by 6th January 2013
- Dump city or town wastes including construction debris, medical waste, industrial solid

wastes, fly ash and other non-biodegradable waste for the purpose of land filling etc.; concerned authorities shall phase out any existing practice by 6th January 2012 or by a date issued by the MoEF in a separate instruction to the ANI admin for preparation of Action plans and their implementation and monitoring

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FISH PROCESSING

No one can

- Set up or expand fish processing units including warehouses

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Except for

- Natural fish drying

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Integrated
Coastal
Regulation
Zone II

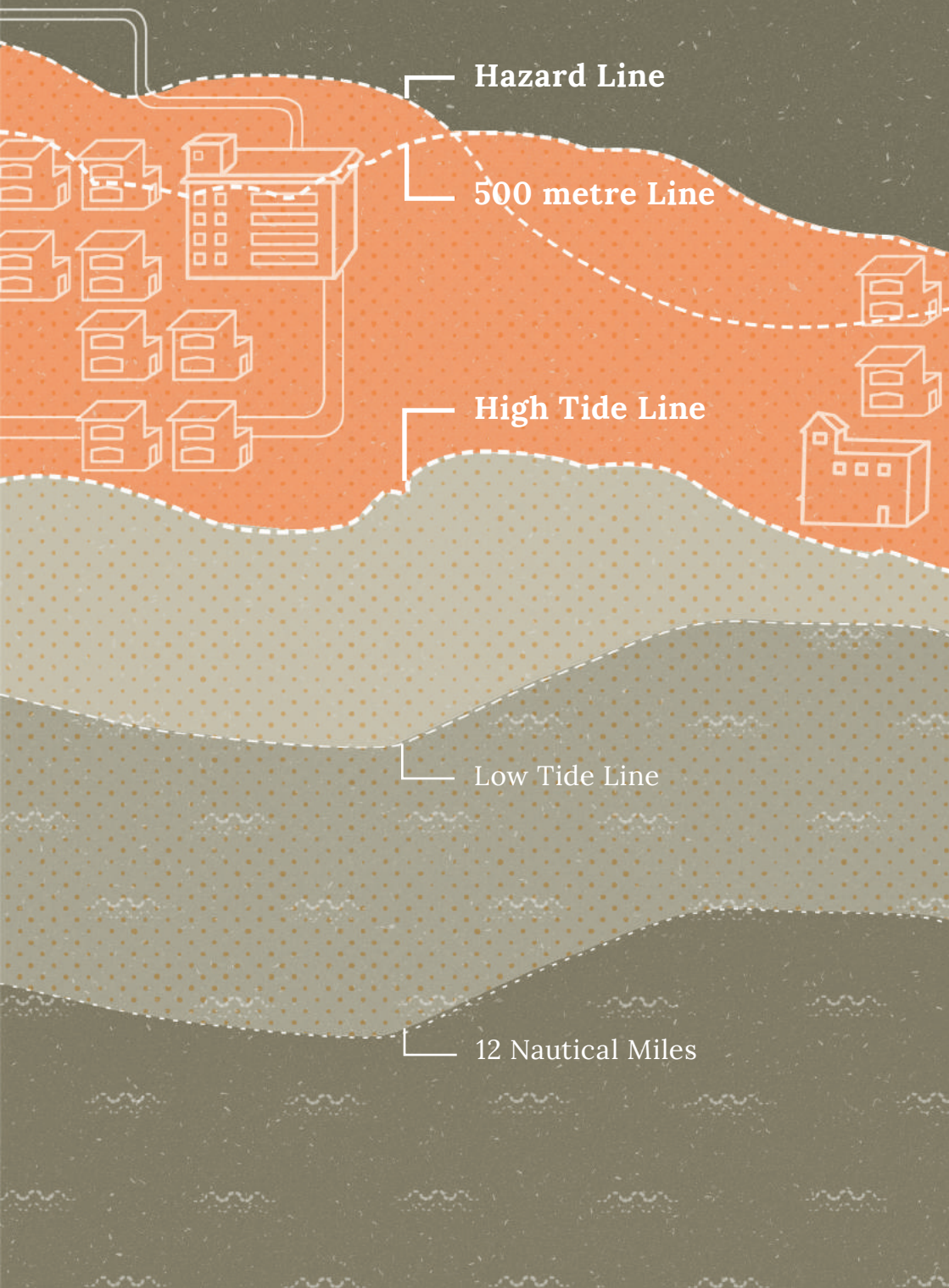
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Description of ICRZ II

The areas that have been developed upto or close to the HTL

Explanation: "developed area" refers to that area within the existing municipal limits or in other existing legally designated urban areas which is substantially built-up and has been provided with drainage and approach roads and other infrastructural facilities, such as water supply and sewerage mains



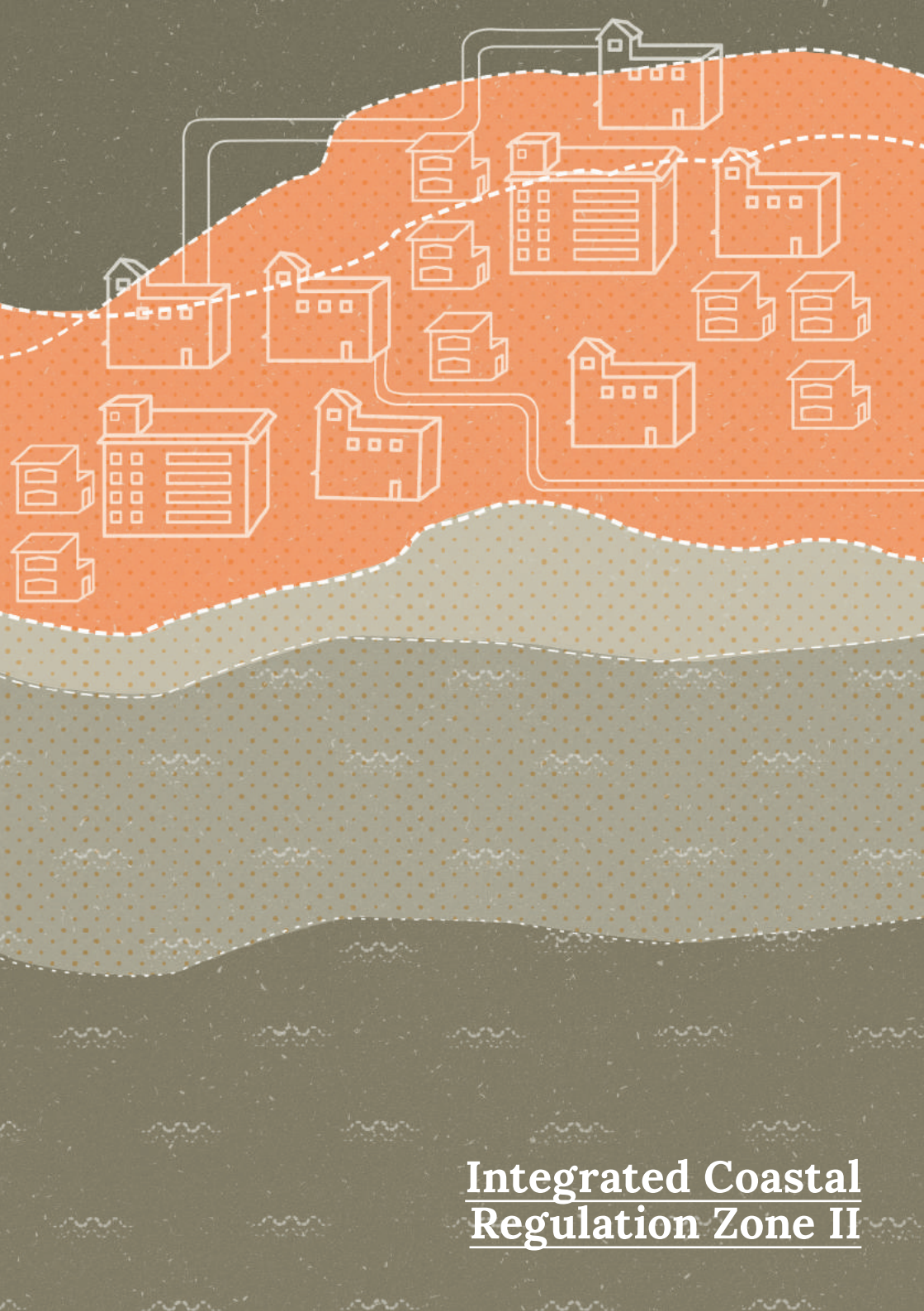
Hazard Line

500 metre Line

High Tide Line

Low Tide Line

12 Nautical Miles



Integrated Coastal Regulation Zone II

What is permitted and restricted in the ICRZ II:

There are certain prohibited activities within the ICRZ II areas for which no exceptions can be made-

- mining of sand from in and around nesting and breeding grounds of endemic and endangered species
- disposal of untreated sewage or effluents
- Disposal of solid wastes including fly ash, industrial waste, medical waste, non-biodegradable waste, and the like
- red category of industries (as prohibited under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) or the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 or the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as the case may be) within ten km from ecologically sensitive areas
- construction of shore protection works (hard constructions) on the seaward side of the corals, mangroves

Following are the other prohibited activities. As you will see these activities have a few exemptions that may be allowed on a case by case basis.

INDUSTRY

No one can • Set up new industries or expand existing industries
.....

Except for • Projects of the Department of Atomic Energy
• Desalination plants (impact assessment including social impacts must be carried out)
• Those directly related to waterfront or directly needing foreshore facilities, (such as harbours, jetties, erosion control measures, breakwaters, pipelines, lighthouses, navigational safety facilities)

GROUNDWATER

No one can Draw groundwater and undertake related construction within 200m_of HTL
.....

Except for • Areas which are inhabited by local communities, where groundwater can be drawn only for their use
• In the area between 200m and 500m from HTL, groundwater can only be drawn if no other source of water is available and only when done manually through ordinary wells. This water can be used only for drinking, horticulture, agriculture and fisheries.

Restrictions for such drawl may be imposed by the Authority designated by the Union territory Administration in the areas affected by sea water intrusion
• The area between 200m and 500m from HTL, groundwater can be tapped for supply to beach hotels and resorts only with the concurrence of the Central or Union Territory Ground Water Board

LAND RECLAMATION, BUNDING OR ALTERATION

No one can

- Reclaim land, create bunds or disturb the natural course of seawater
- Reclaim land for commercial purposes such as shopping and housing complexes, hotels and entertainment activities
- Dress or alter the sand dunes, hills, natural features including landscape changes for beautification, recreation and other such purposes, including resorts

Except for

- When required for setting up, construction or modernisation or expansion of foreshore facilities like ports, harbours, jetties, wharves, quays, slipways, bridges, sealink, road on stilts,
- When required for defence and security purpose
- When required for other facilities that are essential for permissible activities
- Measures to control erosion, based on scientific evidence including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies
- Maintenance or clearing of waterways, channels and ports, based on EIA studies
- Measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains, or for structures for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge, carried out by any agency specified by MoEF
- Extraction of sand, levelling or digging of sandy stretches for structural foundation of building, swimming pool. Relevant authorities first need to provide a NOC.

MINING

No one can

- Mine sand, rocks and other sub-strata materials

Except for

- Those rare minerals not available outside the ICRZ area.

OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

No one can • Manufacture or handle
oil storage or dispose of
hazardous substances *

Except for
 • Transfer of hazardous substances from ships to ports, terminals and refineries and vice versa
 • Facilities for
 1) receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II appended to this notification
 2) regasification of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) in areas which are not ecologically sensitive.
 These facilities are subject to implementation of safety regulations (including guidelines issued by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and MoEF), and further terms and conditions for implementation of ameliorative and restorative measures as may be stipulated by MoEF
 • Facilities for receipt and storage of fertilizers and raw materials required for manufacture of fertilizers like ammonia, phosphoric acid, sulphur, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, etc. are permitted

PORTS AND HARBOURS

No one can Undertake port and harbour
projects in high eroding
stretches of the coast

Except for
 Those projects classified as strategic and defence related in terms of EIA notification, 2006 identified by MoEF based on scientific studies and in consultation with the Union Territory Administration

**as specified in the notification of Ministry of Environment and Forests, No. S.O.594 (E), dated 28th July 1989, S.O.No.966 (E), dated 27th November 1989 and GSR 1037 (E), dated 5th December 1989*

CONSTRUCTION

No one can

- Build on the seaward side of the existing road, or existing authorised structures (as per 1991)
- Build on the landward side of a new road which was constructed on the seaward side of an existing road (as per 1991)
- Undertake construction

in violation of existing local town and country planning regulations and building norms such as Floor Space Index (FSI) or Floor Area Ratio (FAR)

- Reconstruct authorised buildings if they have made changes to the present use or violate existing building norms (such as FSI and FAR)

Except for

- Existing homes of traditional coastal communities, fisherfolk and tribals, as permissible under the CRZ notification, 1991. These dwelling units can be regularised, provided they are not used for any commercial activity, and are not sold or transferred to any non-traditional coastal community
- Reconstruction and repair works of the homes of local communities including fishers, in accordance with local town and country planning regulations
- Development of beach

resorts or hotels, between 200-500m from HTL on the landward side or beyond the hazard line (whichever is more). Prior approval of A&N Tourism Department, A&N Ground Water Authority, A&N Ground Water Board, A&N Pollution Control Committee and Forest Department is required. Detailed guidelines regarding such development are appended in Annexure III of this notification

WASTE MANAGEMENT

No one can

- Set up or expand units or mechanism for disposal of wastes and effluents
- Discharge untreated waste and effluents; concerned authorities should phase out any existing discharge of this nature by 6th January 2013
- Dump city or town wastes including construction debris, medical waste, industrial solid

wastes, fly ash and other non-biodegradable waste for the purpose of land filling etc.; concerned authorities should phase out any existing practice by 6th January 2012 or by a date issued by the MoEF in a separate instruction to the ANI admin for preparation of Action plans and their implementation and monitoring

Except for

- Facilities for discharging treated effluents into the water course with approval under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- Storm water drains and ancillary structures for pumping
- Facilities for treatment and

disposal of waste and effluents arising from beach resorts and hotels, conforming to standards laid down by the Central Pollution Control Board or Union Territory Pollution Control Committee and those under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

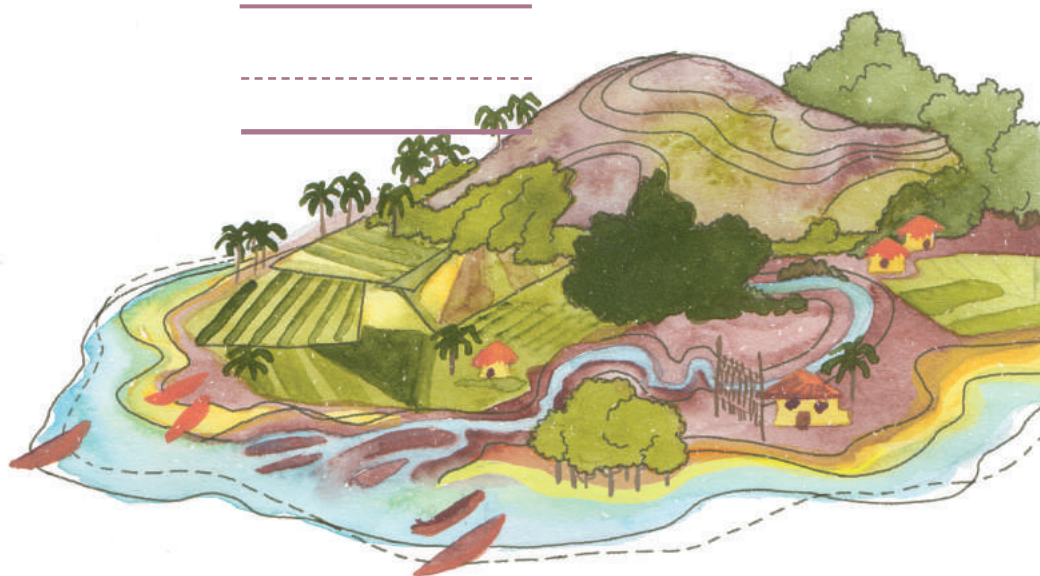
FISH PROCESSING

No one can

- Set up or expand fish processing units including warehouses

Except for

- Hatchery and natural fish drying



Integrated
Coastal
Regulation
Zone III



Description of ICRZ III

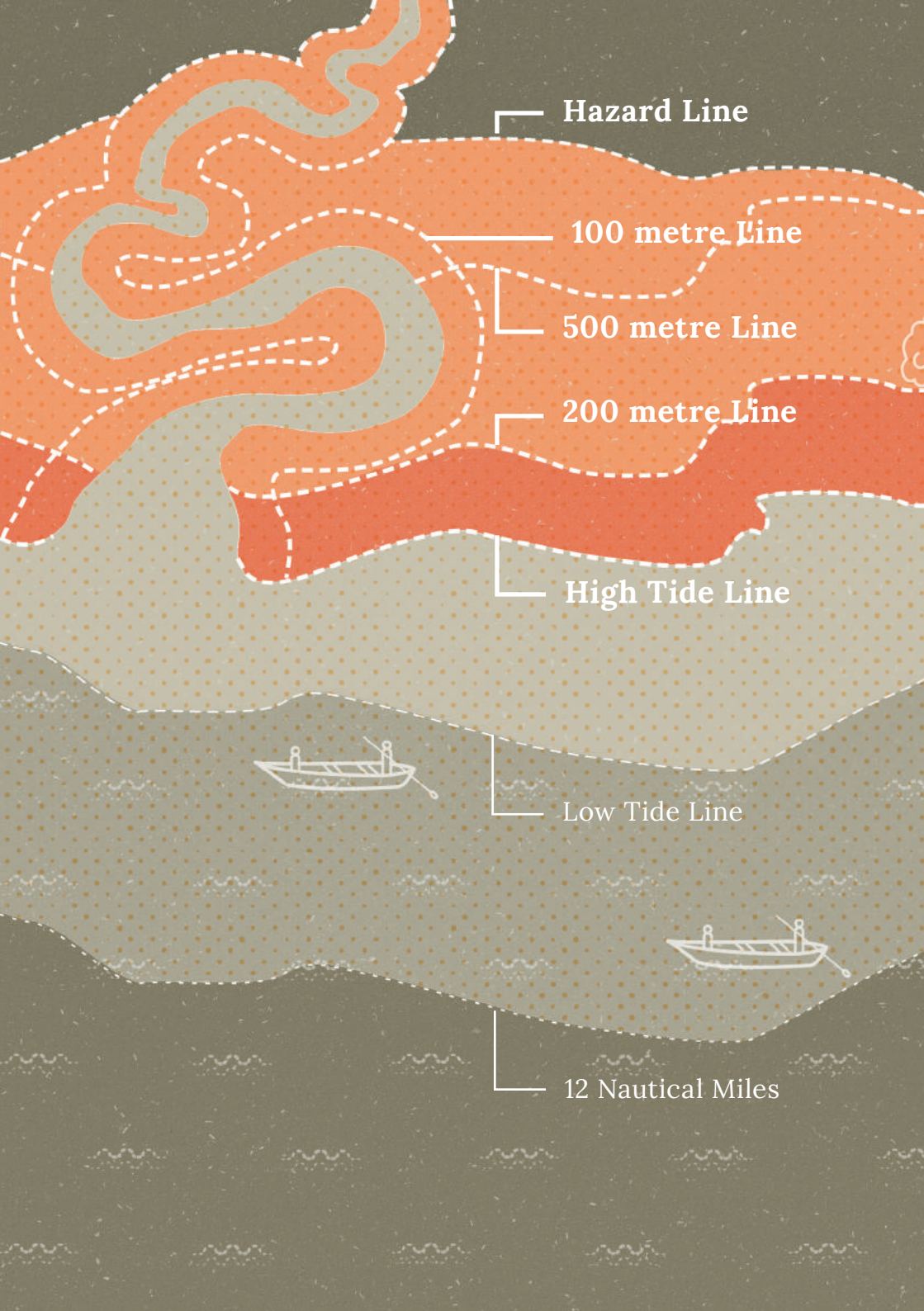
Areas that are relatively undisturbed and do not belong to either ICRZ I or ICRZ II. These include coastal zones in rural areas (developed and undeveloped) as well as areas within municipal limits and in other legally designated urban areas, which are not substantially built up.

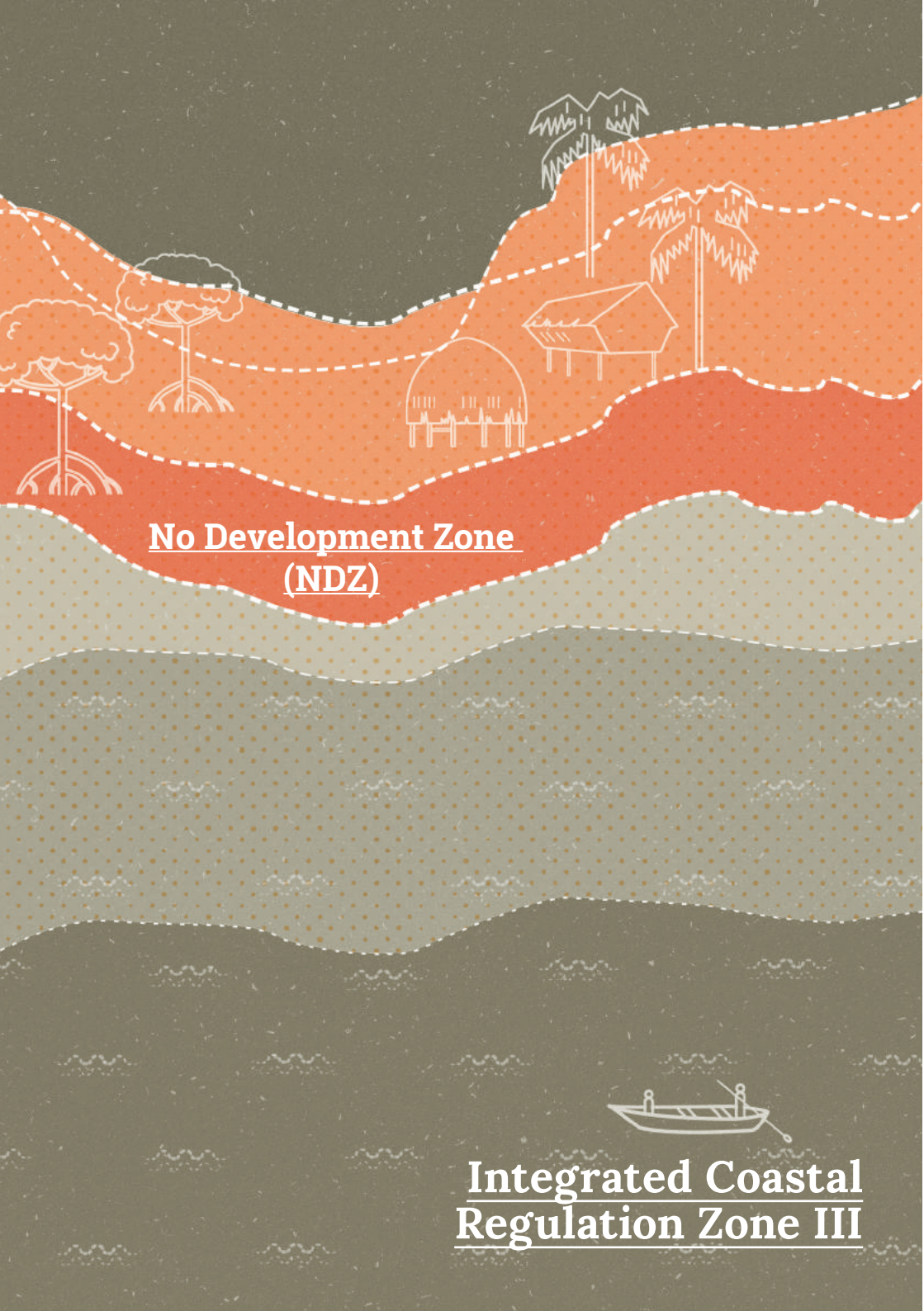
Are there sub-categories under ICRZ III?

Yes, in ICRZ III, the coastal area upto 200m from HTL on land, as well as 100m along tidally influenced water bodies or width of the water body (whichever is less) is earmarked as No Development Zone (NDZ). Very limited construction is permitted within NDZ. This is restricted to existing and new structures essential to dwelling, sanitation, and disaster management provision for local traditional communities including tribals and fisherfolk. The remaining area between 200-500m is regulated differently from the NDZ.

Are there areas in CRZ III where the NDZ is not applicable?

The NDZ is not applicable in areas falling within any notified port limits. These areas within the port limits are to be treated as CRZ II areas





No Development Zone
(NDZ)

Integrated Coastal
Regulation Zone III

What is permitted and restricted in the ICRZ III NDZ:

There are certain prohibited activities within the ICRZ III NDZ areas for which no exceptions can be made-

- mining of sand from in and around nesting and breeding grounds of endemic and endangered species
- disposal of untreated sewage or effluents
- Disposal of solid wastes including fly ash, industrial waste, medical waste, non- biodegradable waste, and the like
- red category of industries (as prohibited under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) or the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 or the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as the case may be) within ten km from ecologically sensitive areas
- construction of shore protection works (hard constructions) on the seaward side of the corals, mangroves

There are other prohibited activities as listed below, which have a few exemptions that may be allowed on a case by case basis

INDUSTRY

No one can • Set up new industries or expand existing industries

Except for

- Projects related to the Department of Atomic Energy
- Those directly related to waterfront or directly needing foreshore facilities, (such as ports and harbours, jetties, quays, wharves, erosion control measures, breakwaters, pipelines, lighthouses, navigational safety facilities, coastal police stations and the like)
- Facilities for generating power by non- conventional energy sources
- Facilities for desalination plants and associated facilities
- Agriculture, horticulture, gardens, pasture, parks, play field and forestry
- Airstrips and associated facilities

MINING

No one can • Mine sand, rocks and other sub-strata materials

Except for • Those rare minerals not available outside the ICRZ area.

PORTS AND HARBOURS

No one can • Undertake port and harbour projects in high eroding stretches of the coast

Except for

- Those projects classified as strategic and defence related in terms of EIA notification, 2006 identified by MoEF based on scientific studies and in consultation with the Union Territory Administration

LAND RECLAMATION, BUNDING OR ALTERATION

No one can

- Reclaim land, create bunds or disturb the natural course of seawater
- Reclaim land for commercial purposes such as shopping and housing complexes, hotels and

- entertainment activities
- Dress or alter the sand dunes, hills, natural features including landscape changes for beautification, recreation and other such purposes

Except for

- When required for setting up, construction or modernisation or expansion of foreshore facilities like ports, harbours, jetties, wharves, quays, slipways, bridges
- When required for defence and security purpose
- When required for other facilities that are essential for permissible activities
- Measures to control erosion, based on scientific evidence including Environmental Impact

- Assessment (EIA) studies
- Maintenance or clearing of waterways, channels and ports, based on EIA studies
- Measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains, or for structures for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge, carried out by any agency specified by MoEF

FISH PROCESSING

No one can

- Set up or expand fish processing units including warehouses

Except for

- Hatchery and natural fish drying
- 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

WASTE MANAGEMENT

<i>No one can</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up or expand units or mechanism for disposal of wastes and effluents • Discharge untreated waste and effluents; concerned authorities should phase out any existing discharge of this nature by 6th January 2013 • Dump city or town wastes including construction debris, medical waste, industrial solid wastes, fly ash and other non-biodegradable waste for the purpose of land filling etc.; concerned authorities should phase out any existing practice by 6th January 2012 or by a date issued by the MoEF in a separate instruction to the ANI admin for preparation of Action plans and their implementation and monitoring
<i>Except for</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities for discharging treated effluents into the water course with approval under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 • Storm water drains and ancillary structures for pumping • Facilities for treatment and disposal of waste and effluents arising from beach resorts and hotels, conforming to standards laid down by the Central Pollution Control Board or Union Territory Pollution Control Committee and those under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 • Construction of units and auxiliaries for domestic sewage treatment and disposal with the prior approval of the concerned Pollution Control Committee

GROUNDWATER

<i>No one can</i>	<p>Draw groundwater and undertake related construction within 200 m_{of} HTL</p>
<i>Except for</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas which are inhabited by local communities, where groundwater can be drawn only for their use

CONSTRUCTION

No one can

- Undertake construction within the NDZ

Except for

- Repairs or reconstruction of existing authorized structures not exceeding existing FSI, existing plinth area and existing density
- For permissible activities under the notification (as described in these tables) including facilities essential for activities
- Construction or reconstruction of homes of traditional coastal communities including fisherfolk, between 100 and 200 metres from the HTL along the seafront*
- Existing dwelling units of traditional coastal communities, fisherfolk and tribals, as permissible under the CRZ notification, 1991. These dwelling units can be regularised, provided they are not used for any commercial activity, and are not sold or transferred to any non-traditional coastal community
- 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;
- Projects related to the Department of Atomic Energy
- Installation of weather radars
- Airstrips and associated facilities
- Construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, provision of facilities for water supply, drainage, sewerage, crematoria, cemeteries and electric

**This must be in accordance with a comprehensive plan prepared by the Union Territory Administration in consultation with the traditional coastal communities including fisherfolk, and must incorporate necessary disaster management provision and sanitation approved by MoEF*

OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

No one can

- Manufacture or handle oil storage or dispose of hazardous substances *

Except for

- Transfer of hazardous substances from ships to ports, terminals and refineries and vice versa
 - Facilities for
 - 1) receipt and storage of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas as specified in Annexure-II appended to this notification
 - 2) regasification of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) in areas which are not ecologically sensitive.
- These facilities are subject to implementation of safety regulations (including guidelines issued by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and MoEF), and further terms and conditions for implementation of ameliorative and restorative measures as may be stipulated by MoEF

**as specified in the notification of Ministry of Environment and Forests, No. S.O.594 (E), dated 28th July 1989, S.O.No.966 (E), dated 27th November 1989 and GSR 1037 (E), dated 5th December 1989*

What about the rest of the ICRZ III?

The area on land between 200m and 500m from the HTL can be used for certain development-related activities as outlined in this section.

What is permitted and restricted in the rest of the ICRZ III (200m – 500 m):

There are certain prohibited activities within the ICRZ III NDZ areas for which no exceptions can be made-

- mining of sand from in and around nesting and breeding grounds of endemic and endangered species
- disposal of untreated sewage or effluents
- Disposal of solid wastes including fly ash, industrial waste, medical waste, non-biodegradable waste, and the like
- red category of industries (as prohibited under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) or the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 or the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as the case may be) within ten km from ecologically sensitive areas

There are other prohibited activities as listed below, which have a few exemptions that may be allowed on a case by case basis

INDUSTRY

No one can Set up new industries or expand existing industries

Except for

- Projects related to the Department of Atomic Energy
- Storage of non-hazardous cargo such as edible oil, fertilisers and food grain within notified ports
- Facilities for desalination plants and associated facilities
- Those directly related to waterfront or directly needing foreshore facilities, (such as ports and harbours, jetties, quays, wharves, erosion control measures, breakwaters, pipelines, lighthouses, navigational safety facilities, coastal police stations and the like)
- Facilities for generating power by non- conventional energy sources
- Airstrips and associated facilities

GROUNDWATER

No one can • Draw groundwater and undertake related construction within 200 m of HTL

Except for

- Areas which are inhabited by local communities, where groundwater can be drawn only for their use
- The area between 200m and 500m from HTL, where groundwater can be drawn if no other source of water is available, only when done manually through ordinary wells, this water should be used only for drinking, horticulture, agriculture and fisheries
- The area between 200m and 500m from HTL, where groundwater can be tapped only with the concurrence of the Central or Union Territory, Ground Water Board, for supply to beach hotels and resorts

LAND RECLAMATION, BUNDING OR ALTERATION

No one can

- Reclaim land, create bunds or disturb the natural course of seawater
- Reclaim land for commercial purposes such as shopping and housing complexes, hotels and

entertainment activities

- Dress or alter the sand dunes, hills, natural features including landscape changes for beautification, recreation and other such purposes

.....

Except for

- When required for setting up, construction or modernisation or expansion of foreshore facilities like ports, harbours, jetties, wharves, quays, slipways, bridges,
- When required for defence and security purpose
- When required for other facilities that are essential for permissible activities
- Measures to control erosion, based on scientific evidence including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies
- Maintenance or clearing of

waterways, channels and ports, based on EIA studies

- Measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains, or for structures for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge, carried out by any agency specified by MoEF
- Extraction of sand, levelling or digging of sandy stretches for structural foundation of building, swimming pool. Relevant authorities first need to provide a NOC

FISH PROCESSING

No one can

- Set up or expand fish processing units including warehouses

.....

Except for

- Hatchery and natural fish drying

WASTE MANAGEMENT

No one can

- Set up or expand units or mechanism for disposal of wastes and effluents
- Discharge untreated waste and effluents; concerned authorities should phase out any existing discharge of this nature by 6th January 2013
- Dump city or town wastes including construction debris, medical waste, industrial solid

wastes, fly ash and other non-biodegradable waste for the purpose of land filling etc.; concerned authorities should phase out any existing practice by 6th January 2012 **or by a date issued by the MoEF in a separate instruction to the ANI admin for preparation of Action plans and their implementation and monitoring**

Except for

- Facilities for discharging treated effluents into the water course with approval under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- Storm water drains and ancillary structures for pumping
- Facilities for treatment and

disposal of waste and effluents arising from beach resorts and hotels, conforming to standards laid down by the Central Pollution Control Board or Union Territory Pollution Control Committee and those under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

MINING

No one can

- Mine sand, rocks and other sub-strata materials

Except for

- Those rare minerals not available outside the ICRZ area.
- Extraction, levelling or digging of sand from, for structural foundations,

swimming pool facilities for beach resorts or hotels. Prior approval from the AandN, Tourism Department and MoEF is required

CONSTRUCTION

No one can • Undertake construction

Except for:

- Constructing facilities permissible in this zone (which are elaborated in the following pages)
 - Existing homes of traditional coastal communities, fisherfolk and tribals, as permissible under the CRZ notification, 1991. These dwelling units can be regularised, provided they are not used for any commercial activity, and are not sold or transferred to any non-traditional coastal community
 - Construction or reconstruction of homes so long it is within the ambit of traditional rights and customary uses such as existing fishing villages. Building permission for such construction or reconstruction will be subject to local town and country planning rules with overall height of construction not exceeding 9mts with two floors (ground + one floor)
 - Development of beach resorts or hotels, between 200-500m from HTL on the landward side or beyond the hazard line (whichever is more). Prior approval of A&N Tourism Department, A&N Ground Water Authority, A&N Ground Water Board, A&N Pollution Control Committee and Forest Department is required. Detailed guidelines regarding such development are appended in Annexure III of this notification
 - Airstrips and associated facilities

PORTS AND HARBOURS

No one can: • Undertake port and harbour projects in high eroding stretches of the coast

Except for:

- Those projects classified as strategic and defence related in terms of EIA notification, 2006 identified by MoEF based on scientific studies and in consultation with the Union Territory Administration

OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

No one can • Manufacture or handle
oil storage or dispose of
hazardous substances *

.....

Except for • Transfer of hazardous
substances from ships to ports,
terminals and refineries and
vice versa
• Facilities for
1) receipt and storage of
petroleum products and
liquefied natural gas as
specified in Annexure-II
appended to this notification
2) regasification of Liquefied
Natural Gas (LNG) in areas
which are not ecologically
sensitive.
These facilities are subject
to implementation of safety
regulations (including

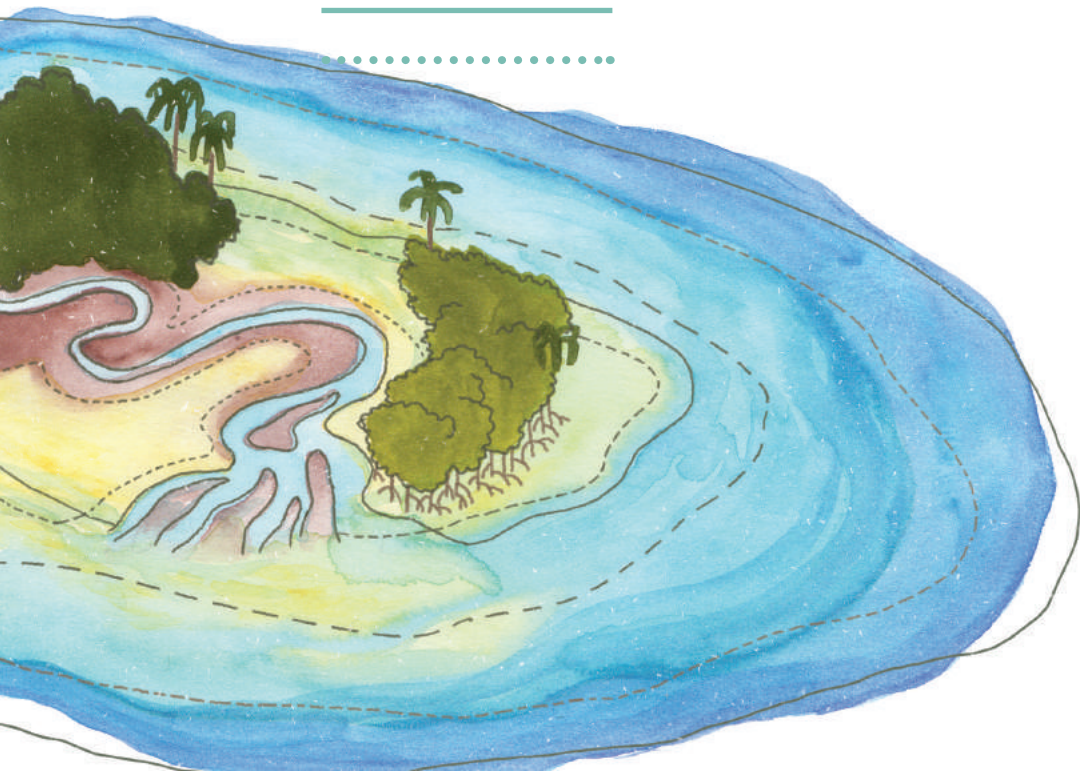
guidelines issued by the
Ministry of Petroleum and
Natural Gas and MoEF), and
further terms and conditions
for implementation of
ameliorative and restorative
measures as may be stipulated
by MoEF
• Facilities for receipt and
storage of fertilizers and
raw materials required for
manufacture of fertilizers like
ammonia, phosphoric acid,
sulphur, sulphuric acid, nitric
acid and the like, should be
permitted

**as specified in the notification of Ministry of Environment and Forests, No. S.O.594 (E), dated 28th July 1989, S.O.No.966 (E), dated 27th November 1989 and GSR 1037 (E), dated 5th December 1989*

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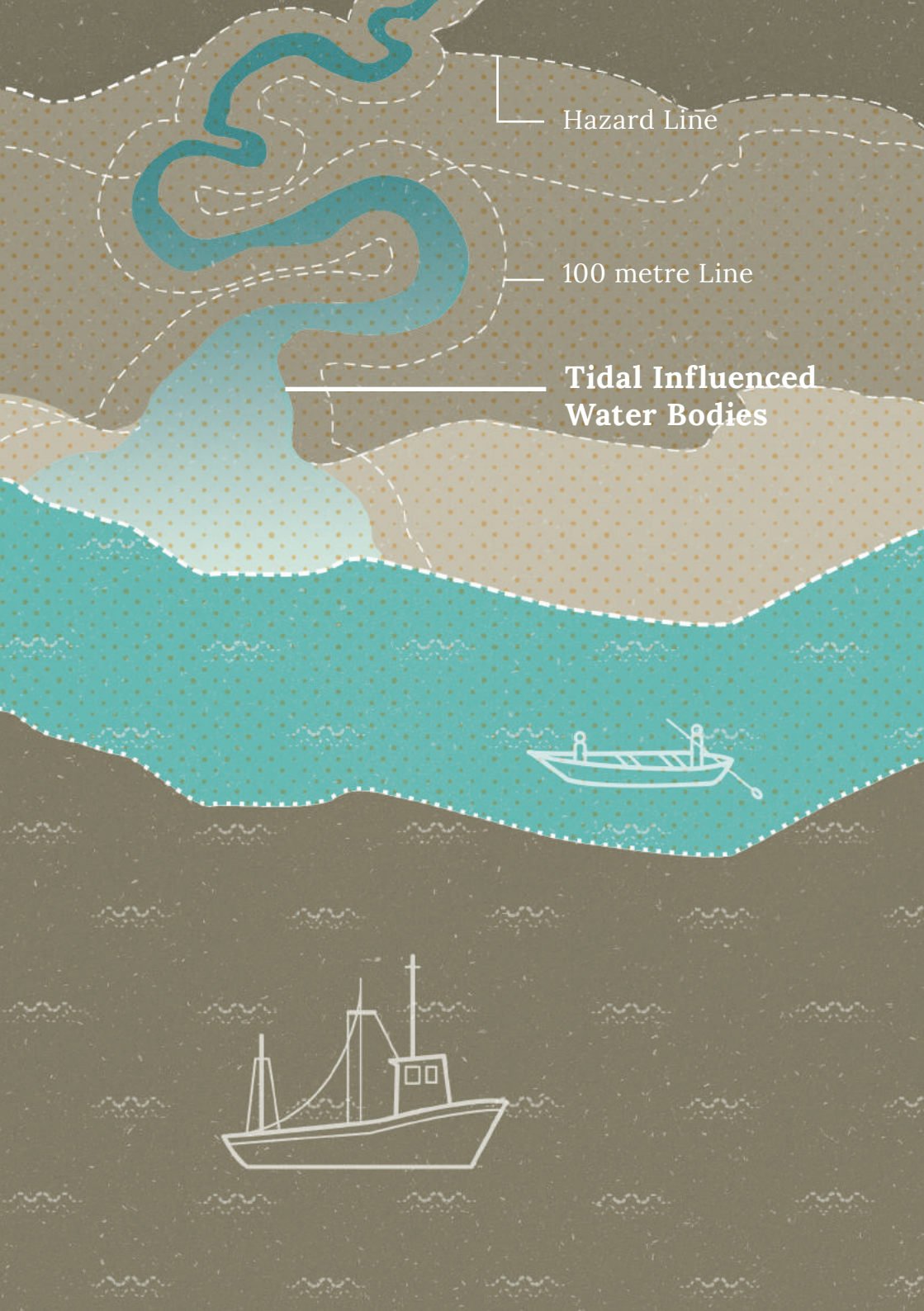
Integrated
Coastal
Regulation
Zone IV

.....



Description of ICRZ IV

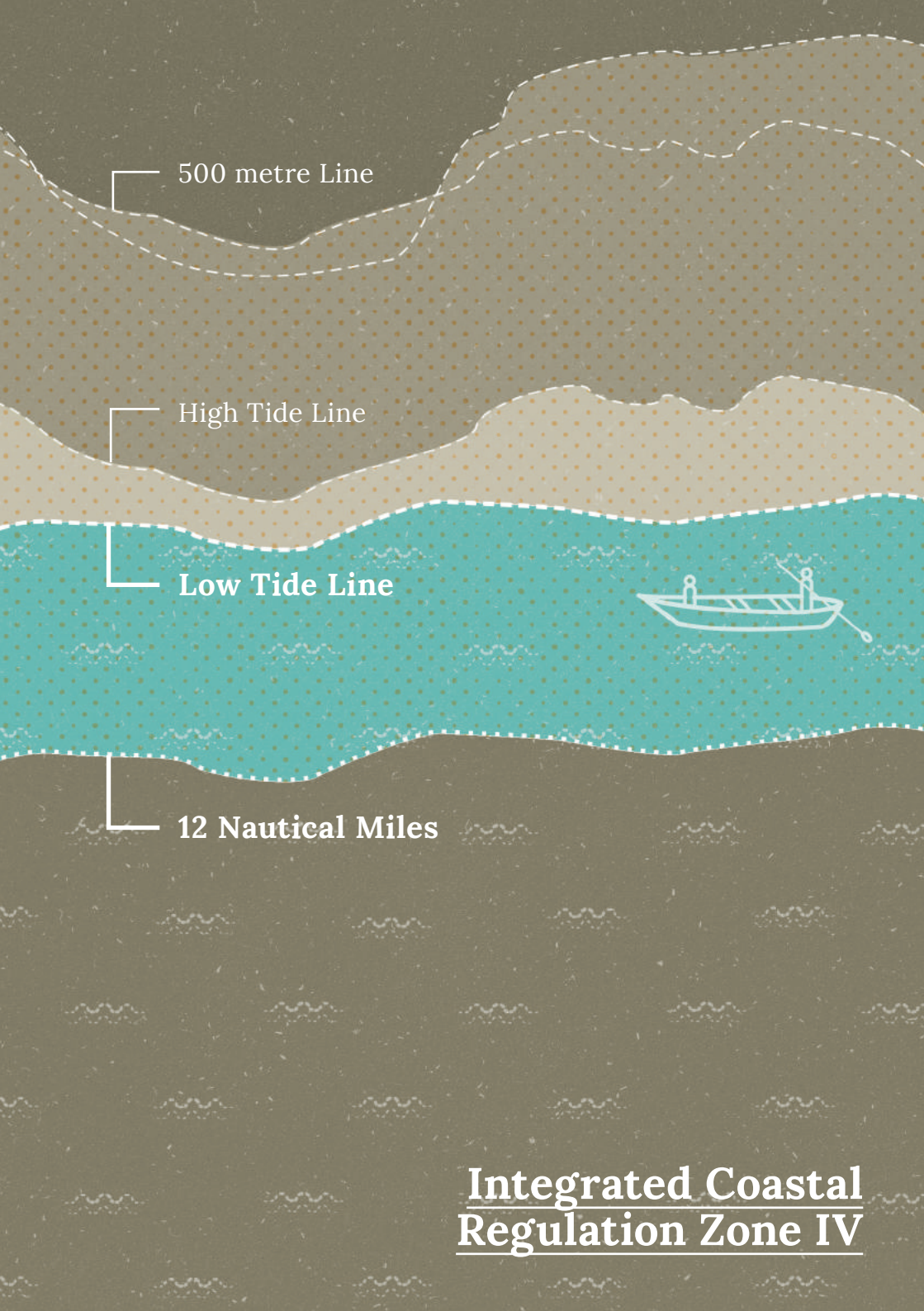
- The water area from the Low Tide Line to twelve nautical miles on the seaward side.
- This zone also includes the water area of the tidally influenced water body, starting from the mouth of the water body till as far as the influence of tide exists (uptill areas that have a salinity concentration of at least five parts per thousand during the driest season of the year).



Hazard Line

100 metre Line

**Tidal Influenced
Water Bodies**



500 metre Line

High Tide Line

Low Tide Line

12 Nautical Miles

Integrated Coastal
Regulation Zone IV

What is permitted and restricted in the ICRZ IV:

The activities impugning on the sea and tidally influenced water bodies should be regulated including construction and of ports and harbours and foreshore developmental activities. No objections will be made to traditional fishing and related activities undertaken by local communities.

Details of activities regulated in the ICRZ IV

There are certain prohibitions within ICRZ IV which do not have any exceptions

- Destruction of coral
- mining of sand from in and around coral areas, nesting and breeding grounds of endemic and endangered species
- construction of shore protection works (hard constructions) on the seaward side of the corals, mangroves
- no untreated sewage, effluents, ballast water, ship washes, fly ash, industrial waste, medical waste, non-biodegradable waste, and the like or solid waste from all activities including from aquaculture operations should be let off or dumped ²
- no pollution from oil and gas exploration and drilling, mining, boat house and shipping should be let off or dumped;

The IPZ also clearly states that there should be no restriction on the traditional fishing and allied activities undertaken by local communities. Activities impugning on the sea and tidal influenced water bodies should be regulated including ports and harbours and foreshore developmental activities to ensure that the above prohibitions are enforced.

The following set of activities are prohibited, with certain specific exemptions which may be approved on a case by case basis

² a comprehensive plan for treatment of sewage generating from the coastal towns and cities should be formulated within a period of one year in consultation with stakeholders including traditional coastal communities, traditional fisherfolk and implemented

PORTS AND HARBOURS

- No one can
 - Undertake port and harbour projects in high eroding stretches of the coast

.....
- Except for
 - Those projects classified as strategic and defence related in terms of EIA notification, 2006 identified by MoEF based on scientific studies and in consultation with the Union Territory Administration

MINING

- No one can
 - Mine sand, rocks and other sub-strata materials

.....
- Except for
 - Those rare minerals not available outside the ICRZ area.

LAND RECLAMATION, BUNDING OR ALTERATION

- No one can
 - Reclaim land, create bunds or disturb the natural course of seawater

.....
- Except for
 - Reclaim land for commercial purposes such as shopping and housing complexes, hotels and entertainment activities

.....

- When required for defence and security purpose
 - Measures to control erosion, based on scientific evidence including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies
 - Maintenance or clearing of waterways, channels and ports, based on EIA studies
 - Measures to prevent sand bars, installation of tidal regulators, laying of storm water drains, or for structures for prevention of salinity ingress and freshwater recharge, carried out by any agency specified by MoEF

What are ICRZ plans

ICRZ Plans are basically maps prepared for each island falling under the ICRZ category and form the basis for decision-making and project clearance under the IPZ 2011. The ICRZ Plans should address vulnerability to human life and property based on elevation, geomorphology, sea level trends and horizontal line displacement and indicate suitable areas that are safe for locating homes, infrastructure, etc. All developmental activities listed in this notification should be regulated by the Union territory Administration, the local authority or the concerned ANZMA within the framework of such approved ICRZ Plans, as the case may be, in accordance with provisions of this notification.

What scale should these maps be prepared in?

These plans / maps are to be prepared in a 1:25,000 scale map identifying and classifying the ICRZ-I, II, III and IV areas. The plans also demarcate the hazard line in 1:25,000 scale for macro level planning and 1:10,000 scale or cadastral scale for micro level mapping.

What is the hazard line?

The word 'hazard line' denotes the line demarcated by Ministry of Environment and Forests (hereinafter referred to as the MoEF) through the Survey of India (hereinafter referred to as the SoI) taking into account tides, waves, sea level rise and shoreline changes.

What is the implication of introducing the hazard line?

If the hazard line falls beyond 500 m from the HTL, the area between the 500 m line and the hazard line is also categorised into ICRZ I, II, or III and regulated under the IPZ.

Why was the hazard line concept introduced?

The hazard line was introduced to incorporate the dangers of natural hazards and sea level rise into coastal planning, so that lives of coastal people and their property are protected.

What are the various elements that need to be incorporated into the ICRZ Plans?

a.) Disaster Management

All the existing roads including the internal roads should be strengthened, as these roads are important for the purpose of livelihood, communication, rescue, relief and evacuation measures during natural hazards. Adequate cyclone shelters should be earmarked and constructed on elevated areas or on stilts close to populated areas. Existing as well new schools, market areas and other public facilities (excluding public toilets) where in large numbers of the public congregate, should normally be located in safe areas like elevated areas or protected areas. Along the seaward side local vegetation or trees, including mangroves, should be planted to act as a bio-shield. Sand dunes are natural barrier in the event of flooding, and so should be conserved and maintained or regenerated by planting shrubs or through other appropriate measures.

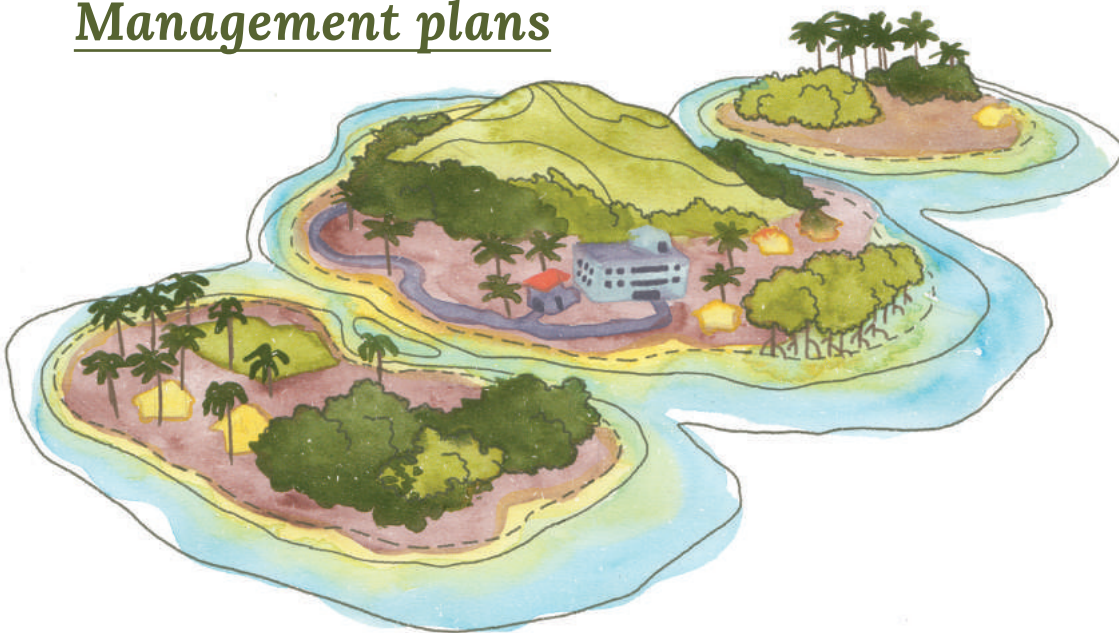
b.) Construction material

The mining of construction material, especially sand from the deep sea bed (i.e beyond fifteen meters depth), may be permitted in the Plan after undertaking proper scientific studies. However sources of alternative construction material, such as, bamboo, local forest products, etc can be identified and used. Other materials, like, metal, hollow brick blocks, etc should be imported from the mainland and so will not be a part of the ICRZ Plan.

c.) Areas under habitation

The ICRZ Plan should include the areas which are already populated and make a plan for future development. No developmental activities should be permitted in the area under reserve forests, protected forests, national parks and sanctuaries notified under the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) or the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 (53 of 1972) and the areas protected under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986). Houses or infrastructure of local communities which already exist at the time of preparation of the Plan should not be displaced. Repair of existing buildings or infrastructure including reconstruction activities should be allowed.

Integrated Island Management plans



What are IIMPs?

Integrated Islands Management Plans (IIMPs) are developed for and implemented on the smaller islands of the Union Territories. The Integrated Island Management Plan is meant to address vulnerability to human life and property and indicate suitable areas that are safe for locating houses, infrastructure, and the like, and incorporate appropriate safeguards measures to protect the life and property of the local communities and other infrastructure from natural hazards. Integrated Island Management Plans are to include all present and future developments, conservation and preservation schemes with a time frame of ten years.

Timeline and scale of IIMPS

The Union Territory Administration shall, within a period of one year from the date of this notification create the IIMPs. IIMPs are prepared separately for each island, and, as may be required from time to time. IIMP and ICRZ shall be prepared in 1:25,000 scale map for macro level planning and 1:10,000 or cadastral scale for micro level planning.



12 Nautical Miles



Integrated Island Management Plans

What islands come under the IIMP frameworks?

IIMPs are applicable to –

- All islands of Andaman and Nicobar apart from the ones falling under the ICRZ (seepg....)[AP1]
- All islands of Lakshadweep

What areas are included under the IIMPs?

Unlike the ICRZ Plan the IIMPs are not restricted to only the coastal areas of the islands. The entire island land area as well as upto 12 nm in the sea are included under of the IIMPs.

How long are IIMPs valid?

The IPZ does not provide a strict validity period. It merely states that 'IIMPs are prepared separately for each island, and, as may be required from time to time'.

Is there a deadline for the preparation of the IIMPs?

Timeline and scale of IIMPS

The Union Territory Administration should create the IIMPs by 6 th January 2012.

What scale should the IIMPs be prepared in?

IIMPs should be prepared in 1:25,000 scale map for macro level planning and 1:10,000 or cadastral scale for micro level planning.

Which activities are regulated under IIMPs?

All activities in these islands and their aquatic areas are regulated. IIMPs should include among other things the areas indicating all the existing and proposed developments, conservation and preservation schemes (within a timeframe of 10 years), homes, infrastructure projects such as schools, markets, hospitals, and public facilities. Developmental activities in these islands are included in the IIMPs in accordance with rules, regulations and building bye-laws of local town and country planning for the time being in force in the Islands.

Are there any specific regulations regarding defence projects?

Yes, the IPZ 2011 states that the requirements of the Ministry of Defence, should be incorporated in the IIMPs. Additionally all defence related projects are assessed by a Committee consisting of the Secretary in the MoEF, Secretary in the Ministry of Defence and the Chief Secretaries of the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

What are the various elements which are to be included under the IIMPs?

The guidelines for preparing IIMPs provide clear instructions on the various elements that should be incorporated into the IIMP and become a part of the island's management.

a.) Conectivity on the islands

All existing roads should be strengthened, as they are critical for purposes of livelihood, communication, rescue, relief and evacuation measures during natural hazards.

b.) Disaster management and relief structures

Necessary provisions should be made in the Integrated Islands Management Plan for relocation and rehabilitation of people displaced due to natural disasters. An early warning system should be provided for cyclone, tsunami, and the like, and an evacuation and relief measure plan in case of disasters should be built into the IIMP. Adequate cyclone shelters should be earmarked and constructed on elevated areas or on stilts adjacent to populated areas. All existing as well as new schools, market areas, and other public facilities (excluding public toilets), where large numbers of the public congregate should be located in safe areas, preferably in elevated areas or protected areas. The Union Territory Administration should provide necessary safeguards from natural disaster to homes of local communities.

c.) Protection of natural resources

The beaches should be protected and no developmental activities should be permitted therein. Along the seaward side, sufficient local vegetation and trees including mangroves should be planted to act as bio-shields or soft protection measures. Sand dunes, being natural barrier in the event of flooding, should be conserved and maintained or regenerated by planting shrubs or through appropriate measures. No developmental activities should be permitted in the area under reserve forests, protected forests, national parks and sanctuaries notified under the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) or the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 (53 of 1972) and the areas protected under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986). However in notified protected areas and intertidal areas, existing homes of local communities should not be displaced or relocated.

d.) Regulation on fishing

There should be no restriction with regard to traditional fishing by local communities including installation of fish aggregating devices as recommended by the Islands Administrations.

e.) Regulations regarding extraction of construction material

The mining of construction material, specially sand from deep sea bed (beyond fifteen meters depth), after undertaking proper scientific studies may be permitted in the IIMP. Other construction material, such as bamboo, local forest products can be identified and used. Material like metal, hollow brick blocks, and the like, should be imported from the mainland.

f.) Construction/repair of buildings

The Integrated Islands Management Plan should include the areas under habitation and make plans for future development needs. The homes or infrastructure of local communities which exist at the time of preparation of Plan should not be displaced. Repair of existing buildings or infrastructure including reconstruction activities should be allowed.

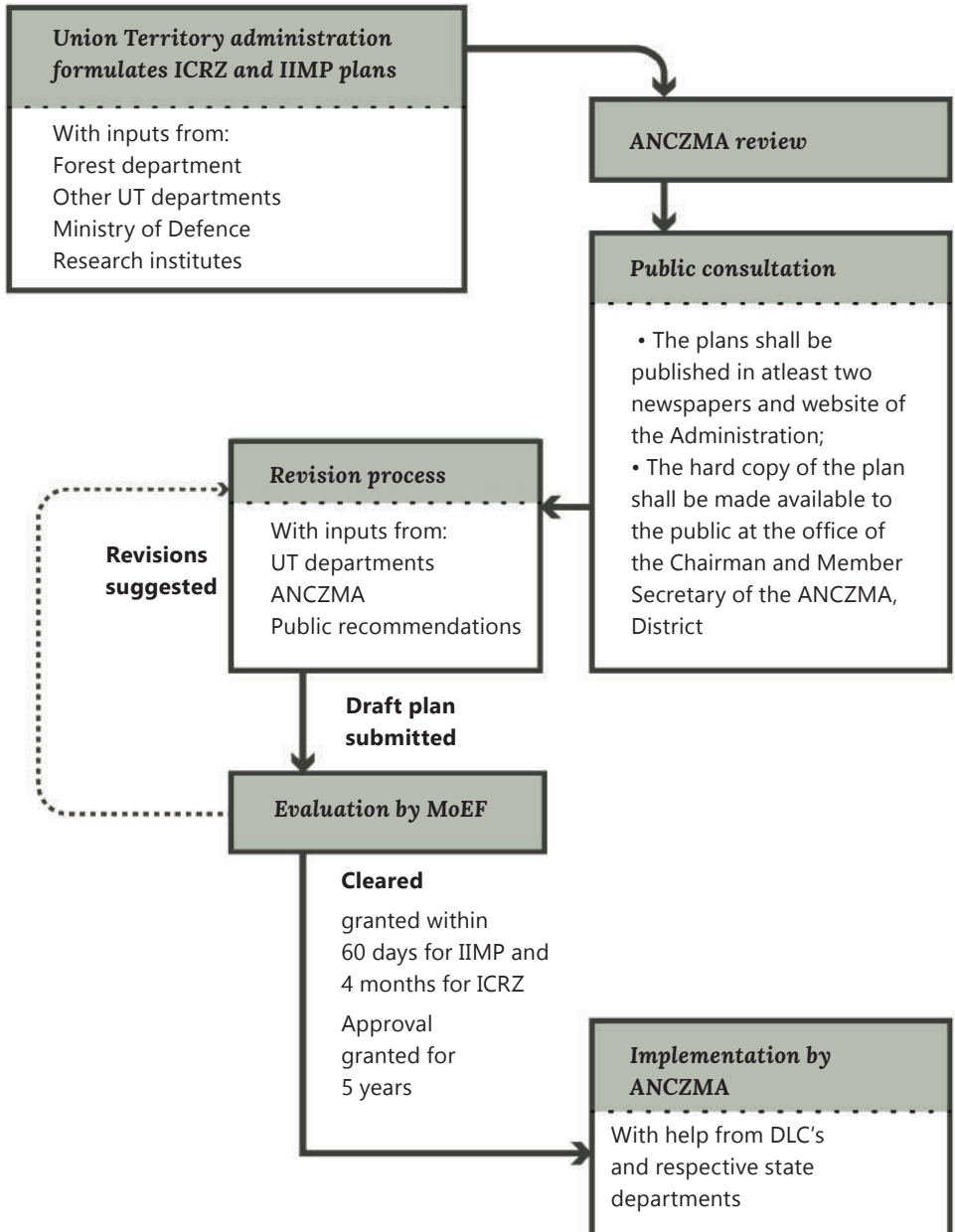
g.) Planning for energy needs

Emphasis should be given to use of non-conventional energy resources especially, wind, solar and tidal energy, desalination, water recycling, and use of local products.

h.) Resorts

There is no mention of beach resorts in the section of the IPZ which discussed the IIMP. However Annexure III of the IPZ lists guidelines for the development of beach resorts or hotels in designated areas of ICRZ II, III and IIMPs.

Preparation and enforcement of IPZ management plans



Procedure for Project clearance & monitoring

Project proponent Submits :

Form I

- Brief description of the project
- Estimated cost of the project
- Layout Plan of the proposed project
- Index Map (in Survey of India Toposheet)
- Location map 1:4,000 drawn to scale, showing LTL, HTL, 200 metre, 500 metre line
- EIA/REIA (Environment Impact Assessment)/(Rapid Environment Impact Assessment)

- Risk assessment report
- Disaster management plan

No Objection certification and endorsements by :

Projects attracting EIA, FCA, 1980 or the WLPA, 1972 (52 of 1972) need prior approval from the competent Authority
Tourism department for hotels and resorts
PCC/CPCB for waste management
GWA for construction and water abstraction

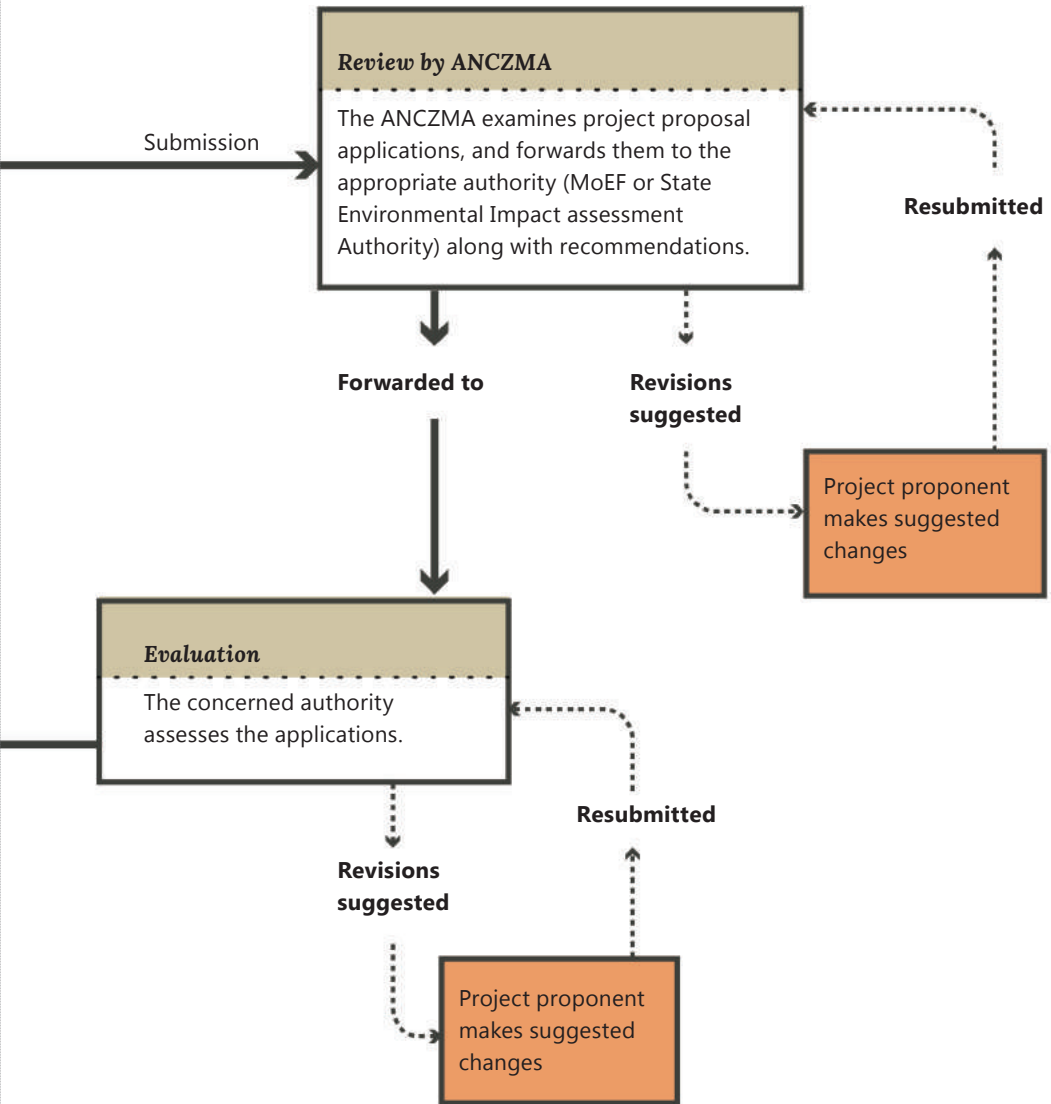
Clearance By MoEF

A clearance decision is made within 60 days from the receipt of the final/revised proposal. Clearances are valid for 5 years from the date of issue, with the exception of certain river valley and mining projects (see EIA notification, 2006).

If Cleared

The project proponent/user agency is required to submit 6-monthly reports to the ANCZMA,

Anczma publishes these reports need to be made public on its website, so they are publically available.



Government Agencies and their role in implementation of CRZ

Central agencies and authorities

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (MOEFCC)

The MoEF MoEFCC is the nodal agency responsible for implementing the CRZ 2011 and the IPZ 2011. It grants the final approval for plans (ICRZ as well as IIMP) and project clearances under the IPZ.

For larger, category A projects, clearance applications under the IPZ 2011 are forwarded for appraisal to the EAC of the MoEF.

NATIONAL COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NCZMA)

The NCZMA is constituted by the MPEFCC to oversee the implementation of the CRZ 2011 and the IPZ 2011 across mainland India and the islands.

What is the role and responsibilities of the NCZMA?

- Coordination of the actions of the State and UT CZMAs
- Reviews CZMPs under the CRZ 2011 and the ICRZ Plans and IIMPs under the IPZ 2011, and forwards them to the MoEF with recommendations.
- Should provide technical assistance and guidance to the State and UT CZMAs and any other institutions as needed, in matters related to the protection and improvement of the environment
- Examine and give its approval to area specific management plans, integrated coastal zone management plans and modifications submitted by the State CZMAs and UT CZMAs
- To advise the Central Government on policy, planning, research and development, setting up of centres of excellence and funding matters relating to Coastal Regulation Zone Management
- Deal with environmental issues relating to Coastal Regulation Zone which may be referred to it by the Central Government.
- Place information regarding the agenda and minutes of its meetings and the status of its proposals received from the States and UTs on the website www.envfor.nic.
- Furnish report of its activities and that of the State and UT CZMAs at least once in six months to the Central Government .

What are the powers of the NCZMA?

The NCZMA is granted certain powers under the EPA 1986 in order to implement the CRZ 2011 and the IPZ 2011. They are as follows,

- Review cases which are in violation of the notifications and take appropriate action to penalise the violator. As per the EPA 1986 this action can include the stricter regulation of any industry, operation or process; or even stopping or regulating of the supply of electricity or water or any other service. These cases can be taken up for review either through the initiative of the NCZMA or on the basis of a complaint made by an individual or representative body or organisation
- File complaints in the court against any person for non compliance of directions issued by the ANCZMA
- Authorise an individual to investigate the alleged violation which would allow them to enter any place in order to check compliance with conditions laid down in the project clearance, examine and test any equipment, document, register etc, search any building within which they suspect an offence is being carried out, seize any equipment, record etc which might be necessary to prevent or mitigate environmental pollution

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD (CPCB)

The CPCB has laid down guidelines for pollution control limits and best practices, which can be found at: http://cpcb.nic.in/Industry_Specific_Standards.php

These limits are to be adhered to by any projects falling within the IPZ (ICRZ as well as IIMP), with regard to effluents, waste, and treatment plants.

Andaman and Nicobar agencies and authorities

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (ANCZMA)

What role does the ANCZMA play in the implementation of the IPZ?

- Receives application for approval of project proposal and examine the same if it is in accordance with the approved Coastal Zone Management Plan
- Make recommendations for approval of project to the concerned authority as specified in the flowchart on project clearance (refer pg),
- Responsible for enforcing and monitoring the provisions of the notification
- Examines requests from the administration regarding changes or modifications, in the classification of the ICRZ areas, ICRZ Plan and make specific recommendations thereon, to the National Coastal Zone Management Authority.
- Regularises the homes of local communities as prescribed in the IPZ.
- Identify ecologically sensitive areas in the Coastal Regulation Zone and formulate area-specific management plans for such identified areas
- Identify coastal areas highly vulnerable to erosion or degradation and formulate area-specific management plans for such identified areas and arrange funds for implementation of such management plans.
- Identify economically important stretches in the Coastal Regulation Zone and ICRZ Plans for the same.
- Prepare and submit ICRZ Plans and IIMPs of coastal areas in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as per the procedures laid down in said notification to the National Coastal Zone Management Authority and the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
- Deal with environmental issues relating to Coastal Regulation Zone which may be referred to it by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, the National Coastal Zone Management Authority or the Central Government.
- Create a dedicated website and post on such website the agenda, minutes, decisions taken, recommendation letters, acts of violations and actions taken on such violations, court matters including the orders of the courts and National Green Tribunal, and also the approved Coastal Zone Management Plans of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar. This is in order to maintain transparency in the working of the Authority,
- Furnish report of its activities at least once in six months to the National Coastal Zone Management Authority.
- The ANCZMA along with the Union Territory Administration constitutes the DLCs to enforce and monitor compliance with IPZ regulations.

What are powers of the ANZMA?

The ANZMA has the following powers granted under the EPA, 1986 which it can exercise in order to ensure effective implementation of the IPZ

- Inquire into cases of alleged violation and, if found necessary, take action which is not inconsistent with the directions issued in that specific case either by the National Coastal Zone Management Authority or by the Central Government. As per the EPA 1986 this action can include the stricter regulation of any industry, operation or process; or even stopping or regulating of the supply of electricity or water or any other service.
- Hold review of cases involving violations of the notification and if considered necessary, refer such cases, along with its comments for review by the National Coastal Zone Management Authority.

Inquiry or review of cases of violations may be taken up by the Authority on its own initiative or on the basis of a complaint made by an individual or representative body or organisation • File complaints in the court against any person for non compliance of directions issued by the ANZMA

- Authorise an individual to investigate the alleged violation which would allow them to enter any place in order to check compliance with conditions laid down in the project clearance, examine and test any equipment, document, register etc, search any building within which they suspect an offence is being carried out, seize any equipment, record etc which might be necessary to prevent or mitigate environmental pollution

How often is the ANZMA reconstituted?

Membership on the ANZMA is valid for 3 years after which a new authority is constituted. The current ANZMA was constituted on 20 th Aug 2015 and is thus valid till 20 th Aug 2018.

ADMINISTRATION

The A & N administration should ensure that sufficient resources, manpower and funds are available to the ANZMA to discharge its functions effectively as given in the IPZ notification and in the EPA 1986.

DISTRICT LEVEL COMMITTEE (DLC)

What is the role of the DLCs?

DLCs assist in the enforcement and monitoring of the IPZ regulations.

What is the composition of the DLCs?

The Union Territory administration constitutes District Level Committees under the chairmanship of the concerned District Magistrates, containing at least three representatives of local traditional coastal communities including fisherfolk

TOURISM DEPARTMENT

The Union Territory Tourism Department's approval is required in order to undertake certain activities related to tourism in the IPZ (ICRZ as well as IIMP). These include construction, land reclamation, bunding and altering, and mining, in ICRZ II and ICRZ III. Annexure III of the IPZ notification specifies guidelines for development related to tourism in the IPZ (ICRZ as well as IIMP).

POLLUTION CONTROL COMMITTEE (PCC)

The PCC grants clearances to projects that require consent under the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 & the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Details can be found at <http://andssw1.and.nic.in/swc/depts/pcc/> The PCC also conducts the public hearing during the public consultation phase for the EIA.

GROUND WATER AUTHORITY (GWA)

In case a proposed project affects groundwater resources in any way, the GWA approval is required, and details of the same can be found at: <http://cgwa-noc.gov.in/LandingPage/DownloadForm.htm>

Construction and groundwater abstraction in ICRZ II and ICRZ III will generally require such approval.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Land reclamation, bunding and altering, and construction or expansion of ports and harbours in the IPZ are permitted when deemed necessary for defence, security and strategic purposes. Requirements of the Ministry of Defence, if any, are incorporated in IIMPs and all defence related projects are assessed by a Committee consisting of the Secretary in the MoEF, Secretary in the Ministry of Defence and the Chief Secretaries of the Union Territory Administration.

Current composition of A&N Coastal Zone Management Authorities (ANCZMA)

Valid till 20 August 2018

Chairperson:

Shri Anindo Majumdar
Chief Secretary
Andaman and Nicobar Administration
Email: cs-andaman@nic.in
Phone: 03192-233110 / 234087

Members:

Shri Manmohan Singh Negi
Principal Secretary
Environment and Forests
Andaman and Nicobar Administration
Email: negi.ifs@gov.in
Phone: 03192-233321

Shri Raajiv Yaduvanshi
Secretary cum Commissioner (Revenue)
Andaman and Nicobar Administration
Email: udevelop.and@nic.in
Phone: 03192- 233364 / 233377

Shri Sanjeev Khirwar
Secretary (Shipping)
Andaman and Nicobar Administration
Phone: 03192- 230480 / 230435

Shrimati R. Menaka
Secretary (Fisheries)
Andaman and Nicobar Administration
Phone: 03192- 232770 / 232821

Member Secretary:

Smt. Jayshree Ardey Chauhan
Additional Principal Chief Conservator of
Forests (Forest Conservation),
Nodal Officer (FC)
Phone: 03192- 230048 / 236003

Shrimati Ankita Mishra Bundela
Secretary (Tourism)
Andaman and Nicobar Administration
Email: secyipt.and@nic.in
Phone: 03192-232694 / 232747

Prof. Ramachandran,
Former Vice Chancellor
Anna University Chennai
Email: ramachandran_sun@hotmail.com

R. Ramesh
Director,
Institute of Ocean Management (IOM)
Anna University Chennai
Email: rramesh_au@yahoo.com
Head, Andaman and Nicobar Environment
Team (ANET)
Port Blair

Current composition of District Level Committees (DLCs)

No DLCs have been formed so far under the IPZ 2011.

Current composition of A&N State Level EIA Authority (SEIAA)

Valid till 02 July 2018

Chairperson:

Shri Sujit Syam Choudhury,
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
(Retired)
Flat 009.2, NBCC, Vibgyor Towers, New
Town, Rajarhat, Kolkata.

Member:

Dr. P. M. Mohan,
Head of Department, Department of
Ocean and Marine Biology.
Puducherry University (E and M Centre)
Port Blair.
Email: pmmtu@yahoo.com
Phone: 03192- 261566

Member Secretary:

Dr. V. Krishnamurthy
Director,
Science and Technology, Andaman and
Nicobar Administration,
Port Blair.
Email: vkrishnamurthy1953@yahoo.com
Phone: 03192- 250370

Current composition of A&N State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC)

Valid till 02 July 2018

Chairperson:

Dr. Paramjit Singh,
Director, Botanical Survey of India,
CGO Complex Salt Lake City, DF Clock,
5th and 6th Floor, Kolkata - 700064, West
Bengal.
Email: paramjitsingh@bsi.gov.in
Phone: 033-23344963

Members:

Dr. R Mohan Raju,
Department of Marine Biology,
Puducherry University (E and M Centre).
Port Blair.
Email: mohanrajupu@yahoo.com
Phone: 03192-227543

Dr. Chandrashekhra Sivaperuman,
Scientist-C, Zoological Survey of India,
Andaman and Nicobar Regional Centre,
Ministry of Environment, Forest and
Climate Change, Government of India,
Haddo, Port Blair
Email: c_sivaperuman@yahoo.co.in
Phone: 03192- 233148

Smt. Rita Biswas,
Lecturer, Department of Civil Engineering,
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Government
Polytechnic, Port Blair.
Phone: 03192- 259693

Shri Kandi Muthu
Assistant Professor, Department of
Economics.
Jawaharlal Nehru Rajkeeya Mahavidyalaya,
Port Blair.
Phone: 09434279915

Secretary:

Member Secretary
Andaman and Nicobar Pollution Control
Committee.
Port Blair.
Email: eodb_and.diranpcc@gov.in
Phone: 03192-250370
Port Blair

Current composition of National Coastal Zone Management Authority (NCZMA)

Chairperson:

Shri Ajay Narayan jha, Secretary. MoEF&CC

Members

Shri M. M. Kuttu
Additional Secretary

Dr. A. S. Rajawat
Scientist G,
SAC, ISRO, Ahmedabad

Shri P. Pravin
ADG (ME), ICAR,
Ministry of Agriculture, N Delhi,

Dr Debasish Roy
Sr Scientist,
E&F Deptt Govt of Odisha

Dr. Veerendra Veer Singh
Scientist in charge,
OMER!, Mumbai

Shri Ramesh Ramachandran
NCSCM,
Chennai

Shri Dipesh Mehta
Advocate,
Mumbai

Shri Joseph SR De Souza
Chief Scientist,
GCZMA

Joint Secretary

Shri Biswanath Sinha

Acronyms

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