

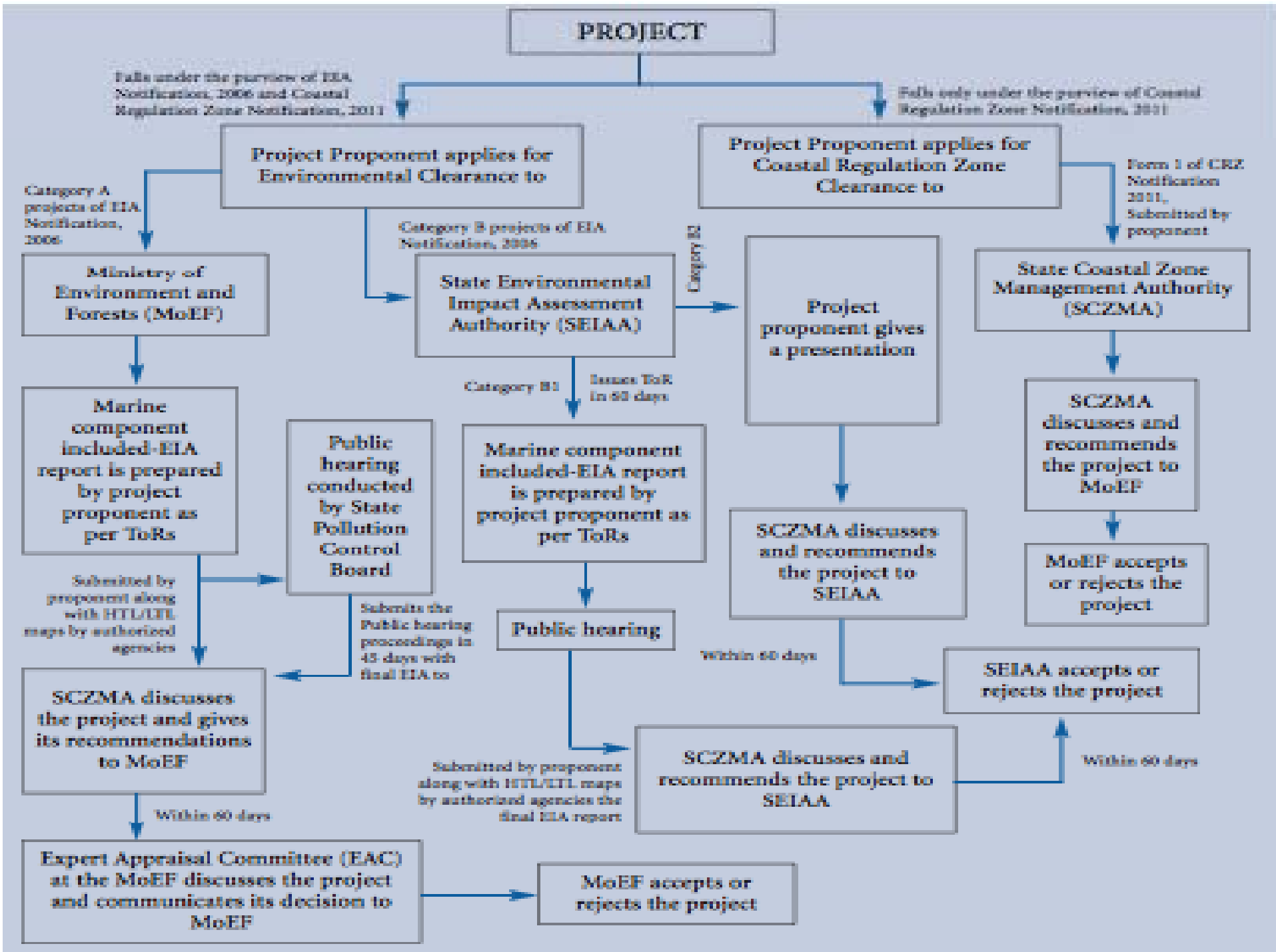
Coastal Regulation in South Asia

South Asian Regulations

- India: Coastal Regulation Zone, 2011
- Sri Lanka: Coast Conservation Act, 1981
- Bangladesh: has some policies and programmes that have to be implemented
- Maldives and Pakistan have no specific laws/regulation for managing their coasts

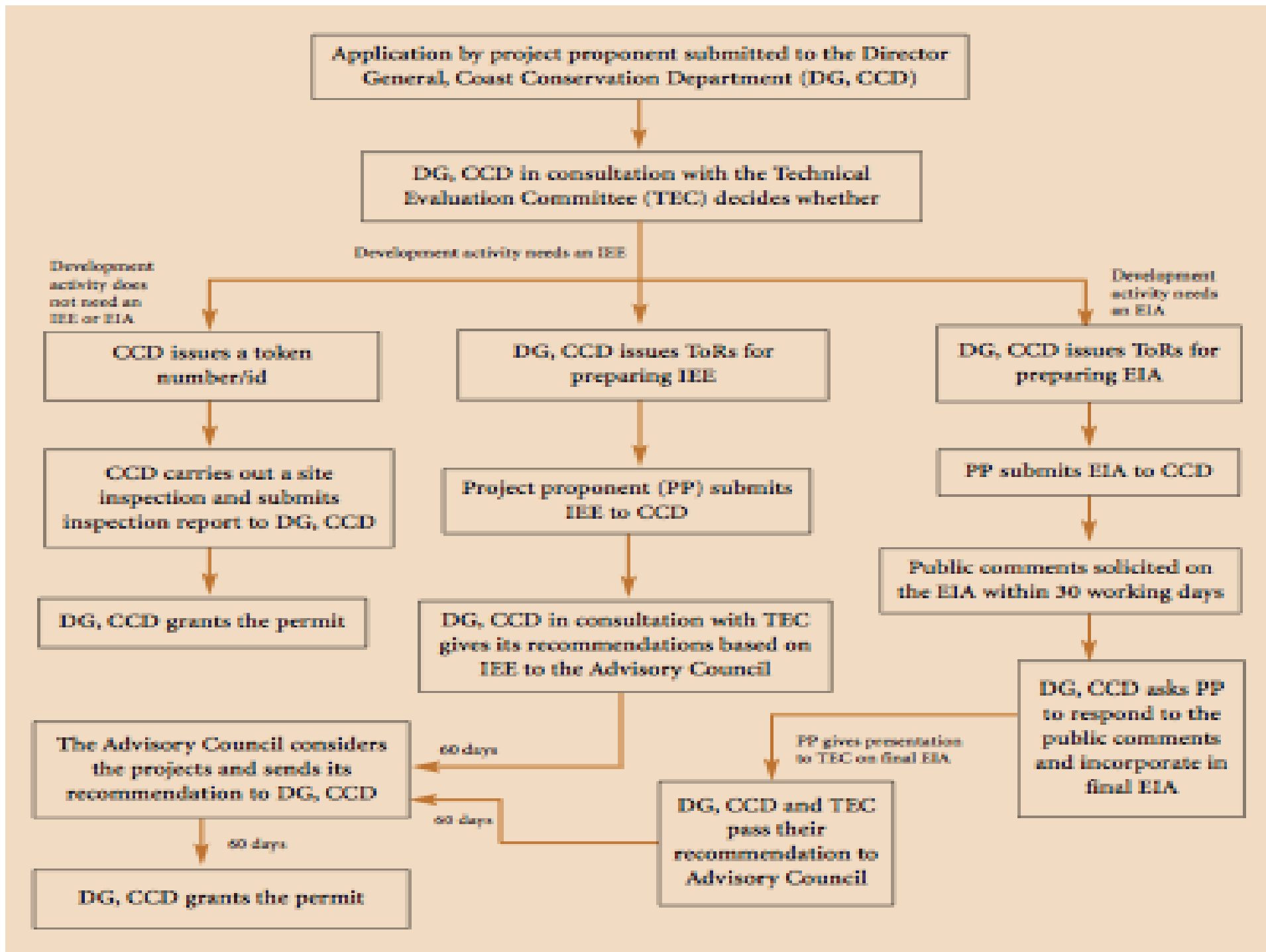
India

- Under the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 a list of activities is given which is prohibited in the coastal zone – industry, land reclamation, discharge of waste, sand mining, etc.
- The notification also gives a list of permissible activities – ports, harbour, breakwaters, groynes, nuclear power plants, laying of pipelines, desalination plants, etc.



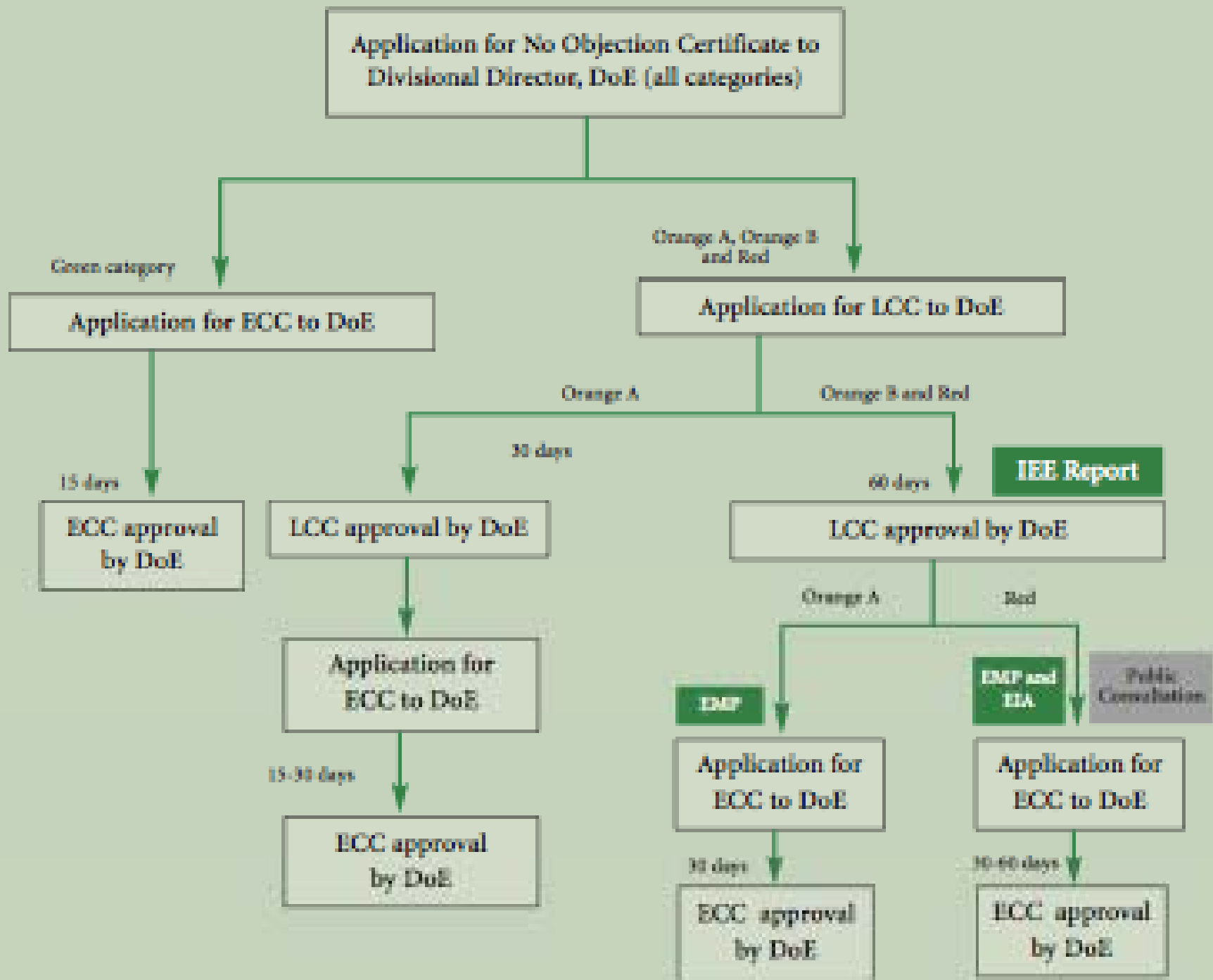
Sri Lanka

- Under the Coast Conservation Act (CCA), 1981 certain development activities are regulated; which are to be decided by the Minister
- Permissible activities not needing permits include – fishing, cultivation of crops, construction of coastal protection measures by Coast Conservation Department, etc.



Bangladesh

- There is no law that looks at development projects along the coast in the country
- Coastal Zone Policy, Coastal Development Strategy and a Priority Investment Programme is in place but these have not even started implementation
- District Development Plans – Special plans being made to manage the coast in a district



Maldives

- There is no specific regulation for coastal development projects in the country
- Clearances given under the present EIA system
- Some projects may need a permit under the Maldives Tourism Act as well

Project Proponent submits the application with an IEE or EIA



Environment Protection Agency (EPOA), Maldives reviews the project



Two independent reviewers as appointed by the MoEE review the project. If needed, MoEE may also solicit responses from other relevant authorities



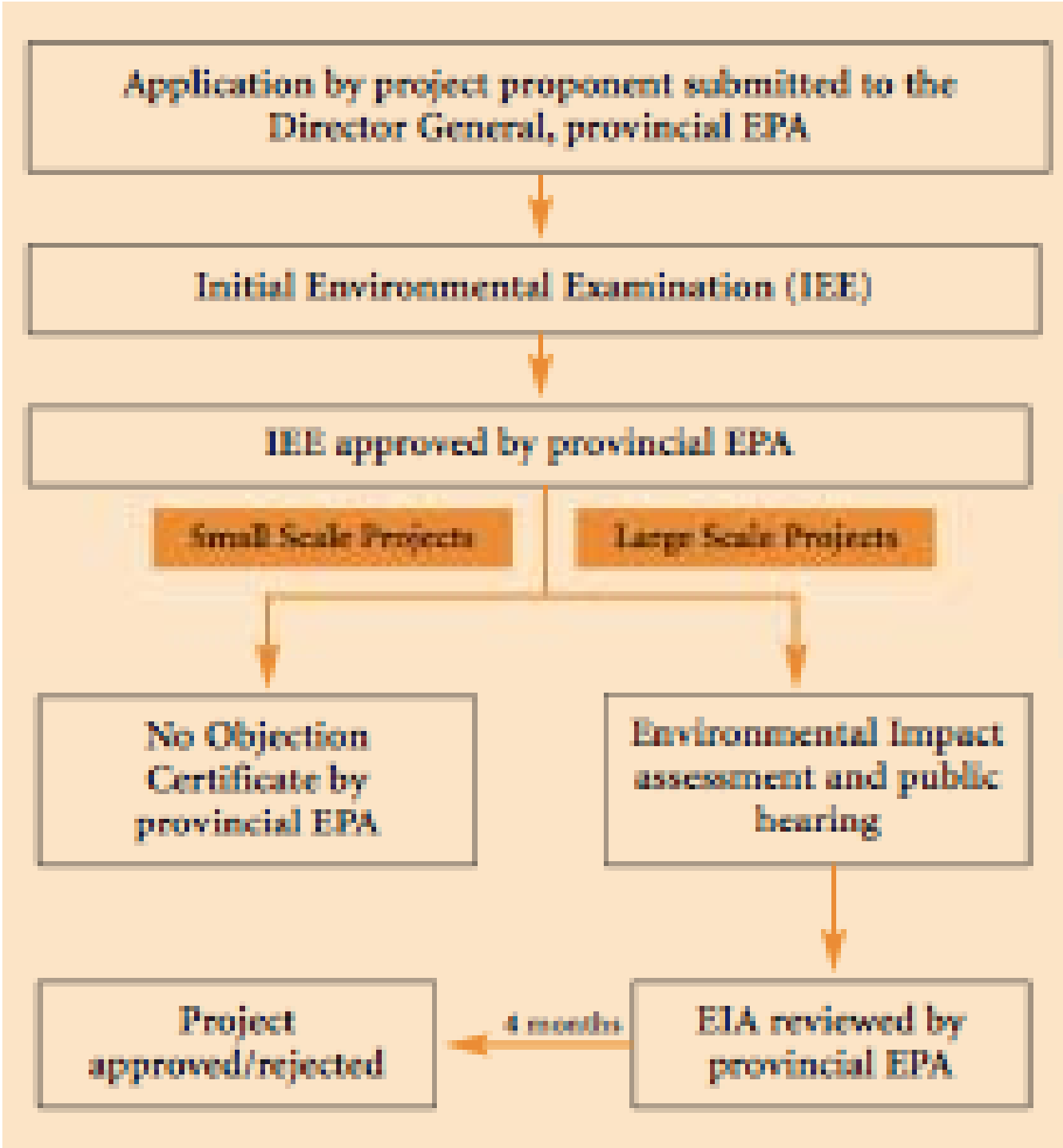
Public Consultation is done by the project proponent



Based on the reviews MoEE grants clearance or rejects the proposal

Pakistan

- There is an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan and a National Climate Change Policy, 2010 in place that has components of coastal management
- Clearances given under the present EIA system



Common Concerns

- Lacks consideration of cumulative impacts
- Poor quality EIA reports defy the very purpose of appraisal of projects
- Non-compliance is rampant and monitoring is poor or non-existent.