

PRESS RELEASE : 03 July 2009

Indian Environment and Forest Ministry to consult fishing communities before changing coastal regulations

Controversial Draft CMZ Notification to lapse

In a significant development, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, Indian Minister for Environment and Forests, has confirmed that no change will be undertaken in India's Coastal Regulation Notification without first consulting fishing and other communities along India's coastline. He made this commitment to a delegation of representatives from various fishing communities coordinated by the National Fishworkers Forum and Kerala Swatantra Matsya Thozhilali Federation (Kerala Independent Fishworkers Federation) when they met him in Delhi on 02 July.

In particular, Mr. Ramesh has confirmed that the controversial Draft Coastal Zone Management Notification, largely based on the controversial report of Agricultural Scientist Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, would be allowed to lapse on 22 July 2009. The Minister also made it very clear that the existing Coastal Regulation Zone would continue pending discussion on its reforms. It was also confirmed that the recommendations of the PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS, TWO HUNDRED AND SECOND REPORT ON COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES submitted on 20 March 2009 would be followed.

Mr. Jairam Ramesh has also confirmed that within the next two months 5 consultations would be held to discuss areas of improvement of the existing CRZ Notification. These consultations would be held at **Bhubaneswar, Kerala, Chennai, Goa and Mumbai** and coordinated by the Ministry in collaboration with National Fishworkers Forum. Acceding to the demand of the fishing communities, Mr. Ramesh has confirmed that the reform process would not interfere with the traditional and customary rights of fishing communities. In fact, precautionary measures would be taken to ensure the protection of traditional fisher people, their livelihoods and the coast.

Mr. T. Peter of KSMTF has in a letter to Mr. Ramesh stated the following:

"On behalf of the Fishing community, I would like to thank you for meeting with the fishworkers delegation yesterday (2 July 2009). The points you made on the CMZ notification being lapsed, beginning wide ranging consultations with the fishing community and recognising our customary rights is well appreciated. We look forward to working with you and your ministry to take these issues forward."

It may be recalled that widespread protests have greeted the proposal to reform India's coastal regulations by introducing the highly controversial CMZ Notification. Fishing communities in particular, and coastal communities in general, have protested the need for such amendments stating that the current mess in protecting our coastline is largely a result of the weak implementation by the Centre and States of the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification – 1991, as also its repeated dilutions.

In recent years, yielding to pressures from investor and industrial lobbies for quick and easy clearances for a variety of urban, infrastructure and coastline developments that adversely affected coastal environments and communities, the draft CZM Notification was introduced consequent to recommendations by the Swaminathan Committee. Fishing communities across the country have rejected both the Committee's findings, process by which it was formulated and also the need for amending the CRZ Notification. In fact, there has been a growing

demand to strictly move against violations per the CRZ Notification.

A widely endorsed appeal initiated in this regard by KSMTF was submitted to Mr. Jairam Ramesh. Even as the appeal was being circulated for endorsements, Mr. Ramesh intervened to clarify his intentions for reforms as follows:

"----- Original Message -----

Subject: CRZ
Date: Wed, 1 Jul 2009 11:49:50 +0530
From: Jairam Ramesh <jairam54@gmail.com>
To: esg@esgindia.org

On CRZ-91, what we are doing is the following.

1. For Lakshadweep and Andamans we are notifying a separate IPZ (Island Protection Zone) that combines CRZ-91 and the scientific principles of CMZ-2008 Notification.
2. We are looking at critical vulnerable areas (like Sunderbans, etc) separately.
3. For the rest, we are allowing CMZ-2008 Notification to lapse, using CRZ-91 as a framework and seeing where changes have to be made keeping in mind the scientific principles related to sustainable development contained in CMZ-2008 Notification. The protection of the interests of fishermen and their families will be paramount in this exercise--not of builders, et al.
4. CRZ-91 needs a change since it has already been amended 25 times showing how discretionary it has become. We also need to management imperatives of a post-tsunami world."

The appeal along with a note explaining the background to this issue is enclosed.



Leo F. Saldanha



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Backgrounder

Why oppose the proposed Coastal Zone Management Notification

Over the past decade, as the world has worked to strengthen environmental regulations and norms, India has worked to dilute them. The process began with the BJP led NDA government at the Centre setting up the Govindarajan Committee on Investment Reforms in the late 1990s which was essentially a bureaucrat and technocrat led initiative. The Committee's mandate was to identify bottlenecks for investment growth and they zeroed in on environmental, forest and coastal zone regulations as obstacles in assisting India's economic growth. No other consideration, including growing concerns over climate change, seems to have affected the implementation of the Govindarajan Committee recommendations. Subsequent governments have unquestioningly endorsed the Committee's recommendations.

Soon after, the World Bank gave a large IDA grant to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, utilising which the Committee's recommendations were systematically transformed into legislative and policy changes. The most critical changes were to dilute the already weak Environment Impact Assessment Notification and the Coastal Zone Regulation Notification. Both were subordinate legislations, hence any modification and comprehensive amendments were proposed without Parliamentary oversight and based essentially on consultations with industrial and investment lobbies. Assisting this process was the National Environmental Policy, which was evolved without any discussion on public platforms, legislatures or the Parliament. In 2006, the EIA Notification was comprehensively amended including several undemocratic features to make the clearance mechanisms investment friendly. A thorough analysis of its weaknesses and potential impacts is available in a book ESG published, entitled "Green Tapism". (This book can be downloaded for free from: www.esgindia.org. Print copies are available for sale.)

One of the key reforms that MoEF initiated during this time was to set up the M. S. Swaminathan Committee on Coastal Zone Management. The functioning of this Committee was highly undemocratic and designed to respond to inputs from bureaucratic, technocratic and investment lobbies. The result was the draft Coastal Management Zone Notification to replace the CRZ Notification, issued on 22 July 2008 by MoEF. Fisher communities across India strongly opposed the Swaminathan report and the CMZ proposals on grounds it would open up the beaches, which are commons, to intense commercialisation, infrastructure development, and consequent displacement of traditional communities besides causing widespread and irreversible environmental and social impacts.

A Parliamentary Committee has endorsed these concerns and categorically stated that " Govt. should not make haste in implementing the CMZ notification without addressing the conflict of interests between the stakeholders – mainly the fisher folk/coastal communities and all out efforts must be made first to assuage their feelings and meet their concerns which the Committee feels, is not unfound, through education, social mobilization and their active participation and involvement in decision making. Panchayats can play a crucial role in generating awareness among them. For this, Govt. should get the CMZ notification translated into local languages and circulated widely in every village/hamlet so that the local communities are made aware of the actual implications of the notification and are not swayed by hearsay or guided by misgivings about it. Govt. may also seriously think of bringing out a legislation to ensure protection of rights of coastal communities to coastal resources on the lines of the one meant for forest dwellers." Excerpts of the Committee's Report finalised in March 2009 are enclosed and the full report can be accessed at: <http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/content/parliamentary-standing-committee-science-technology-environment-forests-202nd-report-coastal>

Mr. Jairam Ramesh, India's Minister for Environment and Forests, has made some very clear and categorical statements clarifying that MoEF will not allow environmental priorities to be subordinated to investment concerns. Soon after his appointment he has travelled across the country meeting various interest groups and communities, and demonstrated a zeal to implement progressive reforms to conserve our environment and livelihood rights. This is a much desired and refreshing change in a Ministry which has largely been a victim of political opportunism, bureaucratic manipulation to advantage investors, and rarely, over the past decade, served the purpose for which it was established. Mr. Ramesh even confirmed in a meeting with us in Bangalore that the further dilution of the EIA Notification (pending since January 2009) by way of introducing "self certification" mechanisms for industries to invest and expand, would not be allowed. However, on the issue of the draft CMZ Notification , Mr. Ramesh had proposed that a "hybrid" law would be introduced by July 09. This was perceived as retrograde step that went against the very specific recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee not to "make haste". Mr. Ramesh's clarifications in this regard are deeply appreciated.

"2. Efficacy of CRZ notification has been assessed differently by different stakeholders. While NGOs – proactive in protecting coastal environment and local communities feel that it is an effective tool and stringent enforcement mechanism should be put in place to implement the notification, the pro-development ideologists – which include industries, tourism sector and Central as well State Govt. to a certain level take it to be a taboo. To sum up the issue it may be said that the working of the notification has been a mix of success and failure. The onus of failure lies on those who are the saviours. It is more the absence of firm resolve and strong will-power to enforce the regulation that has failed the notification rather than the notification itself – as is the case with most of the environmental legislation. CRZ rules are being observed more in the breach rather in adherence and this had the tacit support of the administration – Central or State or both. A number of violations of CRZ area have taken place. Destruction of sensitive ecology such as mangroves, coral reefs, breeding sites of endangered species, illegal constructions in 'No Development Zone' without adhering to the norms are some of the major violations of the notification. State Govts. have their own alibi in not having sufficient infrastructure to take strict action against violations."

"This Notification raised a lot of heat and dust/unrest among the coastal communities and they became very restive and agitated, since they felt that it is an attempt on the part of the Government to deprive them of their life and livelihood by displacing them from coastal areas, which has traditionally sustained their life and livelihood. It was in this background that the Committee decided to take up this subject for consideration and examination. Besides inviting memoranda/views/comments from the individuals/ organizations..."

"The Committee finds that for a community of nearly 250 million people living within a distance of 50 kms. from the coast, CEE could manage to organise 35 public consultations in nine coastal States and was able to interact with 3714 individuals belonging to various stakeholder groups..."

"10. Around 20 per cent of the population in the country dwells in coastal areas and they depend mainly on fisheries to eke out their livelihood. It is estimated that the fishermen population living along the coastal areas of the country is around 67,30,300 as per livestock census of 1992. The Committee is of the opinion that development should be people and not solely economics oriented. As such the concerns of the poor and marginalized sections of the coastal communities, the Committee feels, must be reflected and addressed in State Policy. No attempt should be such as to divorce the people from their cultural life-style and traditional livelihood or interfere with practices that have sustained communities over three millenniums and more. The Committee is of the opinion that in a country like ours, where a large number of populace depend on natural resources for their survival, social dimensions of livelihood security and biodiversity conservation should be pivotal to all decision making pertaining to development or economic considerations of revenue generation. But the Committee is constrained to observe that these dimensions have not been adequately incorporated in implementation of environmental laws and regulations by the State as a result of which interventions by vigilant public interest groups supported by the positive attitude of the judiciary have played a key role in protecting and conserving environmental resources. India's natural resources – land, water, forest and air are getting depleted and polluted at an alarming pace and the communities who live on them for their livelihood are being constantly marginalized and displaced."

"11. The Committee is of the opinion that Govt. should not make haste in implementing the CMZ notification without addressing the conflict of interests between the stakeholders – mainly the fisher folk/coastal communities and all out efforts must be made first to assuage their feelings and meet their concerns which the Committee feels, is not unfound, through education, social mobilization and their active participation and involvement in decision making. Panchayats can play a crucial role in generating awareness among them. For this, Govt. should get the CMZ notification translated into local languages and circulated widely in every village/hamlet so that the local communities are made aware of the actual implications of the notification and are not swayed by hearsay or guided by misgivings about it. Govt. may also seriously think of bringing out a legislation to ensure protection of rights of coastal communities to coastal resources on the lines of the one meant for forest dwellers."

"12. The Committee, in view of the above, recommends that the implementation of CMZ notification be kept pending/ in abeyance till mechanisms/instruments-executive and legislative are put in place for inclusion and integration of coastal communities through participative, decision making and control instruments."

Representation submitted to Mr. Jairam Ramesh by Kerala Swatantra Matsya Thozhilali Federation (Kerala Independent Fishworkers Federation - KSMTF) along with endorsements

SAVE THE COASTS! OPPOSE BACKDOOR CHANGES TO COASTAL REGULATION NORMS!

We, the undersigned, strongly oppose the planned move of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), as recently reported in the press, to introduce by July 16, a new, 'hybrid' set of coastal regulatory rules which will combine existing regulation and new rules based on the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee. This is completely unacceptable and we are outraged by what appears to be a brazen attempt by the MoEF to introduce through the backdoor, pro-industry and anti-people coastal reforms that are being bitterly opposed by fishing and other coastal communities, environmental organizations, women's organizations, trade unions and NGOs.

The report of the Swaminathan Committee had recommended that existing coastal regulation be dismantled and the coasts opened up to allow a wide range of economic activities; that 'no-development zone' restrictions be lifted in sensitive core areas and that the coastal zone be extended up to 12 nautical miles into the sea to make way for Notified Tourism Areas, Special Economic Zones, mining projects, industrial estates, power plants, ports and harbours. The report was rejected by the people who saw it as facilitating the illegal takeover of coastal land from the poor. It was an attempt to clear the path for unchecked coastal commercialization that did not hesitate to put 10 million fisher people in harm's way; to destroy fragile and life-sustaining coastal ecosystems, and to significantly increase the potential for global warming and climate change through opening up coastal land for grabs.

The irresponsible and scheming recommendations subsequently formed the basis of a Draft Coastal Management Zone (CMZ) 2008 Notification to which objections were invited in May 2008. Several coastal state governments opposed the draft. It was opposed by fishing communities, environmental organizations, women's organizations, trade unions and NGOs in every coastal state. The recent report submitted by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science, Technology, Environment and Forests clearly recommends that the CMZ 2008 Notification be kept in abeyance. The Parliamentary Panel criticized the Government's attempt to bring new coastal legislation through an undemocratic and non-participatory process. It has urged the Government to ensure the "inclusion and integration of coastal communities through participative, decision making and control instruments".

The MoEF statement however indicates that while the CMZ 2008 Notification will be kept pending, the existing 1991 Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification to be issued on July 16 will now include the highly objectionable Swaminathan Committee recommendations. This is nothing but bringing the CMZ Notification through the backdoor! Was the public engagement on the issue no more than mere eyewash to manage dissent? We strongly condemn this underhand move of the newly formed UPA Government!

Reworking coastal rules to accommodate neo-liberal policies will endanger both the coasts and the lives of 250 million coastal dwellers, including 10 million fisher people. Fisher women, whose main activities are shoreline-based, are already suffering due to violations of existing norms which have allowed exploitative economic activities, like mining, tourism and hazardous industries to mushroom in coastal areas. Fisher women are aware that if coastal policy is amended to legitimize full-scale liberalization, they will have to bear the brunt of the resulting livelihood insecurity, coastal erosion, unavailability of basic services, cultural disintegration as well as increased sexual exploitation.

No change to coastal legislation can take place without proper consultations with fishing populations, including women; complete consensus from all coastal states; proper parliamentary discussion and national debate. We therefore reiterate that the only way forward is to:

1. Scrap any moves towards introducing the CMZ 2008 Notification

2. Reject the Swaminathan Committee report recommendations
3. Implement the 1991 CRZ Notification in its original form
4. Immediately identify and punish violations of the original 1991 CRZ Notification
5. Immediately recognize and uphold the traditional and customary rights of fisher people to housing, coastal lands as well as sea and marine resources.

Kerala Swatantra Malsya Thozhilaly Federation(KSMTF)

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Endorsements:

1. Aastha Sansthan, Udaipur
2. Adishakti Lokbikash Sangthan, Patrapur, Gajpati, Orissa
3. Adivasi Adhikar Abhijan Mayurbhanj, Mayurbhanj, Orissa
4. Adivasi Banvasi Kalyan Samiti, Sonbhadra
5. Adivasi Bikash Parisad, Kaptipada, Mayurbhanj, Orissa
6. Adivasi Chetona Manch, Kalahandi, Orissa
7. Adivasi Dalit Adhikar Abhijan Manch, Pallahara, Anugul, Orissa
8. Adivasi Jan Van Adhikar Manch, Chattisgarh
9. Adivasi Solidarity Council (South India), Tamil Nadu
10. Adivasi Samta Manch Kankwe-East, Bastar
11. Akhra, Ranchi
12. Alter Media, Trichur
13. Anchalik Bikash Parisad, Anugul, Orissa
14. Anchalik Jungle Surakshya Sangthan, Rasgovindpur, Mayurbhanj, Orissa
15. Anchalika Adivasi Unnayan Parishad, Hindol, Dhenkanal, Orissa
16. Anchoia Unnayan Parishad, Phiringia, Kandhamal, Orissa
17. Anchoiko Unnayan Sangh, Dasmonthpur, Koraput, , Orissa
18. Anchoiko Vikas Parisad, Pottangi, Koraput, , Orissa
19. ANHAD (Act Now for Harmony and Democracy), New Delhi
20. Anthra, Hyderabad and Pune
21. Antyodaya Chetana Mandal (ACM), Orissa
22. Apda Nivarak Manch, Jalaun
23. B.K.S.Moodigeri Karnataka
24. B.K.S.Moodigeri Karnataka
25. Bada Emam Bada, Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh
26. Badlav Sansthan, Udaipur
27. BAGHICHA
28. Balmianni Kutomi, Umakote, Nawarangpur, Orissa
29. Basel Mission Christian Association, Bangalore,
30. Bhopal Gas Peedit Mahila Purush Sangharsh Morcha, Bhopal
31. Bhopal Gas Peedit Mahila Stationery Karmchari Sangh, Bhopal
32. Bhopal Group for Information & Action
33. binayaksen.net
34. Breakthrough Appropriate Technology Transfer Network (BATNET), Orissa
35. Budakattu Krishikara Sangha (B.K.S.) Karnataka
36. Career Vidya Labs Pvt. Ltd. Anandnagar, Pune
37. Career Vidya Labs Pvt. Ltd. Anandnagar, Pune
38. Center for Social Initiatives, Gorakhpur
39. Centre for Education and Documentation
40. Centre for Organisation Research & Education (CORE) ,Imphal, Manipur

41. Centre for Research on New International Economic Order (CReNIEO), Tamilnadu and Orissa
42. Chalakudy Puzha Samrakshana Samithi, Kerala
43. Chetana Sansthan, Rajgarh, Alwar
44. CIEDS collective and Karnataka Social Forum
45. CIEDS Collective, Bangaluru
46. Coastal community development society
47. Coastal development Forum- Alappuzha
48. Coastal Womens Movement
49. Community Environmental Monitoring, Chennai
50. Coorg Organisation For Rural Development (CORD)
51. Corporate Accountability Desk of The Other Media, Chennai
52. Council of Professional Social Workers (CPSW), Orissa
53. CSDS, New Delhi
54. CVenter for Organisation Reasearch & Education (CORE)
55. Dabco, Madhya Pradesh
56. DEED, Hunsur
57. Delhi Forum
58. Delhi School Of Economics
59. Deo-mali Mahila Sangh, Semiliguda, Koraput, Orissa
60. Dept of Physics(QOLS), Imperial College, London, SW7 2AZ , UK
61. Dhithi Infoserve Pvt. Ltd
62. Dialogue from the Other End, Chattisgarh
63. Disha Samaj Sevi Sanstha, Chattisgarh
64. Earth Justice, USA (Todd True)
65. East Coast Research and Development, 19/1, Manual Jacob Lane, Thoothukudi
66. East Coast Research and Development, Thoothukudi, Tamil nadu
67. Electro – Homeopathy Medical Association of India, Allahabad
68. Environment Support Group, Bangalore
69. Environmental Law Alliance Worldwide, U.S. (Dr. Mark Chernaik)
70. EQUATIONS
71. Focus on Global South, New Delhi
72. Forum Against Oppression of Women, Mumbai.
73. Foundation for Nature Exploration and Environmental Conservation, Bangalore
74. Free Binayak Sen Campaign
75. FRIENDS, Varanasi
76. Gana Chetana Sangthan, Rasgovindpur, Mayurbhanj, Orissa
77. Ganglamaa Vikash Manch, Korkunda, Malkangiri, Orissa
78. Gas Peedit Mahila Purush Sangharsh
79. Ghar Bachao Ghar Banao Andolan(Mumbai)
80. Gram Sahajog, Kalahandi, Orissa
81. Gram Vikas (GV), Orissa
82. Gramanchal Bikash Parisad, Anugul, Keonjhar, Orissa
83. Green Alternatives
84. Greenpeace India
85. Greenpeace, India
86. Himal Watch, Uttarakhand
87. Ho Munda Bhasa Bikash Manch, Kaptipada, Mayurbhanj, Orissa
88. ICR Delhi
89. ICSF, Chennai
90. IDSL, Begumganj, Madhya Pradesh
91. Indian Social Action Forum - INSAF, Delhi
92. Indian Social Institute, New Delhi
93. INSAF, New Delhi
94. Integrated Rural Development of Weaker Sections in India (IRDWSI), Orissa
95. Intercultural Resources

96. International Institute of Art, Culture & Democracy, Bangalore
97. International Institute of Art, Culture & Democracy, Bangalore
98. Jagran Jan vikas , Udaipur, Rajasthan.
99. Jahar Surkshya Manch, Rasgovindpur, Kaptipada, Orissa
100. JAN CHETANA
101. JAN CHETANA Satyam Kunj, Naya Ganj
102. JAN CHETANA, Raigarh, Chhathisgarh
103. Jenamunnettom-Kerala
104. Jharkhnd Jengal Bechavo Antholan
105. Jungle Jivan Surakshya Parisad, Umarkote, Nawarangpur, Orissa
106. KABANI The Other Direction, Kerala
107. Kalpavriksh
108. Kancheepuram District Fisher People Rights Movement
109. Karnataka Social Forum, Bangaluru
110. Kasti Dakua Adivasi Mohasangha, Nuagaon, Nayagarh, Orissa
111. Kenneth Anderson Nature Society
112. Kerala Swatantra Malsya Thozhilaly Federation (KSMTF)
113. **Kerala Theeradesa Mahilavedi**
114. Kerala Theeradesa Mahilavedi
115. Keraleeyam Magazine, Trichur
116. Kheti Virasat Mission, Punjab.
117. Kinder Not Hilfe, Bangalore
118. Kisan Morcha, Bikaner
119. KLN LOYKASTS Pvt Ltd Unit Bangalore
120. Kuvi Kulomi, Semiliguda, Koraput, Orissa
121. LABIA/ Stree Sangam, Mumbai
122. Loko Unnayan Sangh (LUS), Semiliguda, Koraput, Orissa
123. Madhuban Sewa Samiti, Fatehpur
124. Madurai Multipurpose Social Service Society, Madurai
125. Mahendragiri Adivasi Adhikar Samiti, Rayagada, Gajpati, Orissa
126. Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Sewa Samiti, Deoria
127. Malabar Theeradesa Mahila Federation
128. Malaygiri Bikash Manch, Anugul, Keonjhar, , Orissa
129. Malwarmir, Indore
130. Maru Women SHG federation, Bikaner
131. Meenava Viduthalai Vengaiakal
132. Mewat Community Foundation, Alwar
133. Mewat Vikas Shiksha Samiti, Rajasthan
134. MMSVS, Alwar
135. Moving Republic, Bangalore
136. Mukti Sanghthan (The male member's organisation), Dhenkanal, Orissa
137. Munigiri Gana Sangthan, Rayagada, Gajpati, Orissa
138. Myriad Mercado Private Limited
139. Nagarik Mancha, West Bengal
140. Nagrik Kalyan Samity, Jharkhnd
141. Nari Bikash-Women Organisation, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi, Orissa
142. Narmada Bachao Andolan
143. National Adivasi Alliance
144. National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights
145. National coastal womens movement
146. National Society of Friends of the Trees (Pune Branch)
147. National Society of Friends of the Trees (Pune Branch) ,6 Boat Club Road
Pune .
148. National Union of Fishermen
149. New Socialist Alternative

150. New Trade Union Initiative
151. NFFPFW, New Delhi
152. Niyamgiri Surkshya Manch, Kalahandi, Orissa
153. Odisha Adivasi Adhikar Abhijan, Orissa
154. Open Space & SUPPORT, Bangalore
155. Open Space & SUPPORT, No. 65, 2nd D Cross, Cholanayakanahalli, RT Nagara Post, Bangalore-
156. Openspace, Bangalore
157. PAD Vambar Tamilnadu
158. PAD Vambar Tamilnadu
159. Pahadi Sangrami Manch, Kandhamal, Orissa
160. Paryavaran Mitra, Ahmedabad
161. Pathabhedam Magazine, Calicut
162. PEACE, New Delhi
163. People's Institute for Participatory Action Research (PIPAR), Orissa
164. People's Rural Education Movement (PREM), Orissa
165. Peoples Movement against Nuclear Energy, Tamil nadu
166. Pondichery state fishworkers forum
167. Praktik Paryavaran Sarvardhan Samiti, Jaipur
168. Presentation Sisters Lismore, Australia
169. Project level committee, Rayagada, Gajpati, Orissa
170. PUCL, Balia
171. Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC), Orissa
172. RIGHTS Kerala
173. River Basin Friends (NE)
174. Rural Action for Development (RAD), Orissa
175. Rusimal Anchalik Unnayan Parishad, Daringbadi, Kondhmal, Orissa
176. SADED
177. Sahaya, Kandhamal, Orissa
178. Saheli, New Delhi
179. SAIACS, CED Centre, Bangalore
180. Sajukodi Dhorthi Surkhya Porisod, Semiliguda, Koraput, , Orissa
181. Samajika Parivartana Vikas Kendra (SPVK), Orissa
182. Samajika Vikas Kendram (SVK), Orissa
183. Samruddhi Kanakapura Karnataka.
184. Samruddhi Kanakapura Karnataka.
185. Samudayik Vikas Sansthan, Barabanki
186. Sanmathi, Bangalore
187. Sarvangeen Gramin Vikas Prashikshan Samiti, Mubarakpur, Gazipur
188. Saura Adivasi Ahikar Abhijan, Nuagada, Gajpati, Orissa
189. Seba Jagat Orissa
190. SEBAJAGAT (Orissa)
191. Senior Conservation Scientist-Wildlife Conservation Society 403, Seebo Apartments 26-2, Aga Abbas Ali Road Bangalore (Dr. Ullas Karanth)
192. Senior Conservation Scientist-Wildlife Conservation Society Bangalore
193. Seva Bharati (SB), Orissa
194. Shakti Sangthan (The women member's organisation), Dhenkanal, Orissa
195. Shefalie third world network
196. Shremasakthi Job Training & Research Centre, Trivandrum
197. Social Action Group for Achievement of Right (SAGAR), Jaunpur
198. Social Scientist, Hyderabad
199. Social Work Department, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore
200. Society for Leprosy Amelioration and Rehabilitation (SOLAR), Orissa
201. Socio-Economic Development Programme (SEDP), Orissa and WB
202. Solidarity Youth Movement- Kerala
203. South India Fisher People Welfare Society
204. South Indian Cell for Human Rights Education & Monitoring (SICHREM)

- 205.Tagore Society for Rural Development (TSRD), Orissa and WB
- 206.Tamil Nadu Environment Council (TNEC)
- 207.Tamilnadu Coastal Protection Movement
- 208.Tamilnadu Fisher People Development Society
- 209.Tamilnadu PONDY Fisher people Federation
- 210.TEED Trust Yellapur Karnataka
- 211.The Organic Farmers Federation of Erode Region
- 212.Third Eye Communication, Cochin
- 213.Tirunelveli District Fisher People Coordination Committee
- 214.Trust for Environmental Education
- 215.United Artists Association (UAA), Orissa
- 216.United Evangelical Mission, Kallor, Nagapattinam, TN
- 217.uvi Bdayu , Bandhugaon, Koraput, Orissa
- 218.Vasundhara, Orissa
- 219.Vettiver Collective, Chennai
- 220.Vimochana, Bangalore
- 221.Visual Search, bangalore
- 222.Vsthar, Bangalore
- 223.WaterWatch Alliance, New Delhi
- 224.Yakshi, Hyderabad
- 225.YMCA, Bangalore.
- 226.Zailaitmu, Tumdibandh, Kotagarh, Kandhamal, , Orissa