



Press Brief

**INDIA TO MAP ITS COASTAL HAZARD LINE TO ENHANCE
PREPAREDNESS SEA-BASED HAZARDS LIKE TSUNAMI-LIKE EVENTS**

New Delhi, 8th April '2011

Under the **World Bank** assisted **Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project**, the **Ministry of Environment and Forests** has signed an agreement with The **Survey of India** (Department of Science and Technology), to map, delineate and demarcate the **hazard line** along India's 7km wide coastal belt. The Memorandum of Understanding for this project was signed on 12th May, 2010. The hazard line is a composite line of the shoreline changes (including sea level rise) due to climate change, tides and waves. The total cost of this survey is projected at Rs.125 crore.

This initiative of the MoEF forms a critical part of its responsibilities towards the planned management of the country's coastal zone. Under this World Bank assisted project, the hazard line for the mainland coast of India will be mapped, delineated and demarcated on the ground over a period of five years. This will include the collection and presentation of data, identifying flood lines over the last 40 years (which includes sea level rise impacts), and a prediction of erosions to take place over the next 100 years.

How will this be done?

Technology called **Stereo Digital Aerial Photography (SDAP)** will be used to map the coastline. Open tenders for SDAP were invited on 20.10.2010 and after following all due procedures laid down by the World Bank National Competent Bidding (NCB) tender and Government of India, M/s IIC, Hyderabad in joint venture with M/s AAM Pty Limited, Australia was selected to undertake the project. The total cost involved for SDAP is Rs.27crores. The SDAP will cover the 11000km arc coastline from Gujarat to West Bengal with an area of 60,000sq kms.

For the purpose of SDAP, the Indian mainland coastline has been divided into eight blocks, namely, (1) from the Indo-Pakistan border to Somnath in Gujarat; (2) Somnath to Ulhas River in Maharashtra; (3) Ulhas River to Sharavathi River in Karnataka; (4) Sharavathi River to Cape Comoran in Tamil Nadu; (5) Cape Comoran to Ponnaiyur River in Tamil Nadu; (6) Ponnaiyur River to Krishna River in Andhra Pradesh; (7) Krishna River to Chhatrapur in Orissa; and (8) Chhatrapur to Indo-Bangladesh Border in West Bengal.

The SDAP will be completed within an estimated fifteen months depending upon the weather. Based on this, maps will be prepared in 1:10,000scale and after ground verification, pillars will be erected demarcating the hazard line.
