

INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

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- ICZM is a process for the management of the coast using an integrated approach, regarding all aspects of the coastal zone, including geographical and political boundaries, in an attempt to achieve sustainability.
- It is a dynamic, multidisciplinary and iterative process to promote sustainable management of coastal zones.
- It covers the full cycle of information collection, planning (in its broadest sense), decision making, management and monitoring of implementation.

Engineering Measures of ICZM

- Protection from Storm
- Protection from Shoreline Erosion
- Protection of Coastal Water
(Pollution/Salinity)
- Protection of Biodiversity

1. COASTAL ZONE POLICY (CZPo), (2005)

The specific objectives of the Coastal Zone Policy are sharply focused on pro-poor growth with due considerations to environmental management and equity, as spelt out below:

- Economic growth.
- Meeting basic needs and creating livelihood opportunities for coastal communities.
- Reduction of vulnerabilities and enhancement of coping capacities.
- Equitable distribution of resources and economic benefits across social strata.
- Empowerment of coastal communities.
- Women's advancement and promotion of gender equality.
- Sustainable management of natural resources.
- Preservation and enhancement of critical ecosystems.

2. COASTAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CDS), (2006)

Nine strategic priorities, evolved through a consultation process, guides interventions and investments in the coastal zone:

1. ensuring fresh and safe water availability
2. safety from man-made and natural hazards
3. optimizing use of coastal lands
4. promoting economic growth
5. sustainable management of natural resources
6. improving livelihood conditions of people; especially women
7. environmental conservation
8. empowerment through knowledge management
9. creating an enabling institutional environment

3. PRIORITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM (PIP), (2004)

The priority areas of investment program are:

- Mitigation of natural disasters, safety and protection.
- Environment management – protection and regeneration of the environment.
- Water resources management.
- Rural livelihoods and sustainable economic opportunities for coastal communities.
- Productive economic activities and focused development of tourism and fisheries sector.
- Infrastructure development.
- Social development including health and nutrition, education, and water and sanitation.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

- The Forest Department started coastal afforestation in 1966. Vast areas in newly accreted chars and islands were put under mangrove plantation with the help of the local people. Forest belt along the coast, Coastal Green Belt, has been instrumental in protecting life and property in coastal areas from cyclone and storm surges. People's participation in planning is ensured by this type of project.
- Institutionalization of integrated coastal management has been attempted in recent years through a number of initiatives. The Char Development & Settlement Project (CDSP), on-going since 1994, may be mentioned in this respect. As many as six GoB agencies are partners of CDSP. Together they have been able to demonstrate a culture of working together coordinated by a lead Ministry/agency (MoWR/BWDB). At the field (district) level, the coordination is done through regular PMC meetings. This provides a good example of inter-agency interaction and cooperation.

KEY CHALLENGES COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

- Active processes of land erosion and accretion in the Meghan Estuary combined with geological and tectonic processes that are causing land to sink.
- Changing patterns of land use, both in the coastal zone (including the growth of shrimp and salt production) and over the catchment as a whole that are affecting the coast's morphology and water resources characteristics.
- Declining viability of many distinctive and threatened coastal ecosystems, including the Sundarbans and other mangroves, coastal wetlands and marshes, and offshore marine habitats that are important spawning grounds.
- Widespread pollution and resource degradation, including 'hotspots' such as the coast north of Chittagong as well as areas affected by more widespread processes.

KEY INITIATIVES NEEDED FOR THE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

- **Generation of information and filling knowledge gaps through-**
 - **Coastal Resources Survey**
 - **Integrated Coastal Resources Database**
 - **Modeling Tools**
 - **Information dissemination**
 - **Capacity Building**

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THANK YOU