

Country	National Programmes and Key Policy	Key Initiatives	Key challenges
Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area specific ICZM programs from late 1970's to late 1990s.</li> <li>National Policy Note: "ICZM: policy and issues", (1999).</li> <li>National Land Use Policy (NLUPo), (2001)</li> <li>Program Development Office for ICZM, (2002 – 2006).</li> <li>Coastal Zone Policy (CZP), (2005)</li> <li>Coastal Development Strategy (CDS), (2006)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided guidelines for protection of water bodies and acquisition of land for non-productive use.</li> <li>Introduction of the concept of zoning as management tool</li> <li>Plan for operation of effective introduction of ICZM.</li> <li>CZP establishes delineation of coastal zone and goals of ICZM in Bangladesh &amp; harmonises different agencies active in coastal zone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unclear definitions of land to be set aside for conservation.</li> <li>Piecemeal efforts to address coastal management through policy.</li> <li>Implementation of policy and strategy directives remain poor despite adoption of CZP (2005) and CDS, (2006).</li> </ul> <p><i>(Bangladesh Country Paper, this series)</i></p>
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Donor driven ICZM initiatives 1982-1999 (e.g. ADB, UNDP, USAID)</li> <li>Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries established (1999).</li> <li>Two Ministerial decrees on ICM, (2001)</li> <li>Law No. 32/2004 and Law No. 33/2004 places a much greater emphasis on the <i>relationship</i> between central and regional governments, rather than <i>authority</i> (or <i>autonomy</i>) of regional governments.</li> <li>National ICM legislation in preparation and Draft National strategy for Mangrove System Management awaiting approval</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICM studies conducted as pilot projects in areas such as Segara Anakan, Central Java.</li> <li>State policy and national plans formalising political will for ICZM.</li> <li>Coastal resources management component to natural resource management program.</li> <li>Regional governments are given a broad and clear authority for management within their marine areas</li> <li>Includes exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of marine resources; spatial planning; and enforcement of laws.</li> <li>Implementation decentralised to Provincial and district levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unclear, absent or overlapping policies and regulations over coastal development and management pre reform era, 1999.</li> <li>Laws are sectoral, which has resulted in a series of gaps, overlaps, redundancies, conflicts—all of which can be considered "disconnects"—within the legal framework.</li> <li>No implemented ICZM plans outside protected areas.</li> <li>Low capacity for governments to develop ICZM programmes or community to participate in them</li> </ul> <p><i>(Indonesian country paper, this series; MFF, 2006; Tulungen et al., 1998)</i></p>
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ocean Policy statement (1982) need for policy structure to facilitate effective systems of management and control of the ocean environment.</li> <li>Environment Act, (1986).</li> <li>Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991</li> <li>Department of Ocean Development (1998) established the ICM Project Directorate to build ICM capacity at both the national level and within the maritime States and Union Territories of India.</li> <li>Formulation of a generic framework for ICZM in 2001</li> <li>New Coastal Management Zone law, based on Swaminathan Committee Report on the CRZ Notification (2006)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identified the need for policy structure to facilitate effective systems of management and control the ocean environment.</li> <li>Intended to build ICM capacity at both a national level and within the maritime States and Union Territories of India.</li> <li>Declaration of coastal stretches as coastal regulation zones (CRZ) and regulates activities within this CRZ (through a system of prohibition and permission of activities)</li> <li>Each state has a conditionally approved CZM plan but has to prepare revised versions. A national and 13 state level CZM Authorities have been established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Independent projects with no overarching strategy</li> <li>Regulatory management</li> <li>Sectoral approach to management</li> <li>Lack of public participation</li> <li>19 amendments since 1991—ushering in industrial development and rendering the CRZ meaningless</li> <li>No finally approved CZMPs and maps</li> <li>Multiple interpretations of CRZ from legal cases and by implementing authority</li> <li>CRZ Severely violated all along the coast</li> </ul> <p><i>(Indian Country Paper, this series; Gupta and Fletcher, 2001; Sridhar et al., 2006)</i></p>

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Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICLARM/USAID Regional ICZM Programme/Johore 1986-1992.</li> <li>• National Coastal Resource Management Policy 1991 - 1996.</li> <li>• 1997-2000 Pilot ICZM projects in Sabah, Sarwak and Penang</li> <li>• 1999 –present Preparation of National coastal zone policy initiative</li> <li>• Decentralisation of management of coastal zone - Monitoring, Control, Surveillance (MCS) system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulated a coastal area management plan (the majority of which remained ‘on the shelf’ pre-tsunami)</li> <li>• Preparation of development, land and water use plans.</li> <li>• Preparation of zoning, i.e. planning and development of sets of criteria, etc.</li> <li>• Shared responsibility for MCS with local communities in managing coastal resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reactive approach to resource degradation and coastal management</li> <li>• Lack of co-ordination with departments on applications</li> <li>• Absence of environmental guidelines used in the process of zoning and land alienation for development; existing environmental framework is treated as reference only and not as mandatory guidelines</li> <li>• Lack of expertise and knowledge by the department personnel required to evaluate EIA reports.</li> <li>• Lack of self managed capability with communities and lack of fund transfers from federal to state governments.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Jeppesen, 2004; Malaysian country paper, this series; Mokhtar and Aziz, 2003; Siry, 2006)</i></p>
Maldives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Protection and Preservation Act (4/93) enacted in April 1993.</li> <li>• Coastal management under jurisdiction of Ministry of Fisheries Agriculture and Marine Resources (MFAMR); Ministry of Atolls Development (MAD); Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD) and Ministry of Planning and National Development.</li> <li>• Fisheries Law 5/87</li> <li>• Comprehensive legislation specifically targeted at the management of coral reefs</li> <li>• National Environmental Action plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framework for resource protection through series of regulations and policies.</li> <li>• Established a system of EIA.</li> <li>• Focus on coastal management issues.</li> <li>• Regulating pollution in coastal waters, especially from sewage and solid wastes, has been identified as a priority task.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No focal agency or co-ordinating body</li> <li>• No coastal management programme, except to the extent that it applies to fisheries under the Fisheries Law 5/87</li> <li>• Inability to utilize existing environmental information</li> <li>• Absence of qualified people</li> <li>• Country's wide spread, together with the dispersed population, results in difficulties of control and enforcement</li> <li>• Dual system of resource right ownership,</li> <li>• Clashes between the traditional law and modern laws</li> <li>• Lack of prior consultation</li> </ul> <p><i>(FAO, 1996; Maldives country paper, this series; MFF, 2006)</i></p>

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Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No discrete policy or legislation pertaining to management of the coastal zone, rather subsumed under Ministry of livestock and Fisheries and Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal areas agricultural management carried out through agriculture supervision committee.</li> <li>Coastal areas fisheries management carried out through livestock and fisheries committee.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No appropriate integrated planning.</li> <li>No collaboration among agricultural forestry, fishery organisations.</li> <li>Coastal land allocated to private enterprises interested in rubber &amp; palm oil industries in coastal areas.</li> </ul> <p><i>(Thein, this series)</i></p>
Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal Conservation Dep. (CCD) established in 1981.</li> <li>Coast conservation Act 1981, Act no 57 mandates the CCD to periodically revise and update the national Coastal Zone Management Plan.</li> <li>Coastal Zone Management Plan formulated by CCD in 1990</li> <li>Coastal 2000, 1992.</li> <li>Revised Coastal Zone Management Plan by CCD in 1994 &amp; again in 2004.</li> <li>CZM Plan now in 3<sup>rd</sup> revision; Special Area Management (SAM) concept is now key component of CZM policy. 23 SAMs identified but only a few presently implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shifted emphasis from coastal protection to CZM</li> <li>Established 'permit' system.</li> <li>Addressed erosion, loss and degradation of coastal habitats etc. &amp; outlined in more detail the rational and procedure for permit.</li> <li>Special area management plans.</li> <li>Framework for management of coastal zone over period of 5 years.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land conflicts and illegal use of the setback zone due to weak enforcement.</li> <li>Focuses on ecosystems at a sub-regional and local level.</li> <li>Coastal Zone Management generally lacked an integrated approach.</li> <li>Fragmentation persisted.</li> <li>Sectoral isolation.</li> <li>Ecosystem structure and functioning undermined.</li> </ul> <p><i>(MFF, 2006; Sri Lankan Country Paper, this series; Samarakoon, 2005)</i></p>
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal Development Division (CDD) under the Department of Land Development, 1980's.</li> <li>Thai Marine Policy and Restoration Committee (TMPRC), 1996.</li> <li>1997 Principle for Ocean Governance.</li> <li>Dept. Of marine and Coastal Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) est. 2002.</li> <li>National Coastal and Marine Policy completed in 2004 but not yet adopted.</li> <li>Draft promotion of Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide guidelines for coastal development.</li> <li>Formulation of ICZM framework.</li> <li>Introduction of zoning.</li> <li>Decentralisation of resources administration.</li> <li>Capacity building &amp; proactive integrated natural resource management advocated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of guidance on how to integrate the work of the CDD with the other government agencies led to closure of the division.</li> <li>Resource use conflict among members of TMPRC.</li> <li>Lack of sustainability and project design criteria.</li> <li>Overlapping jurisdiction and misunderstandings over responsibilities.</li> <li>Inadequate legal framework; Over 20 laws in existence which apply to the coastal zone but no framework legislation or mechanism for coordinating implementation.</li> </ul> <p><i>(MFF, 2006; Thailand country paper, this series)</i></p>

**Table 6 Coastal management and planning pre-tsunami**