

Developing Integrated Management Plans

Module 5: Integrated Management: Planning, Management, and Governance
Duration: 1 Hour

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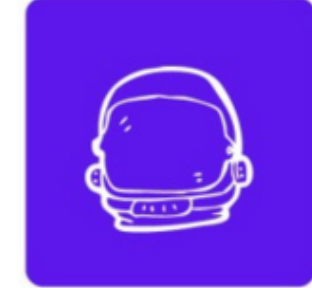
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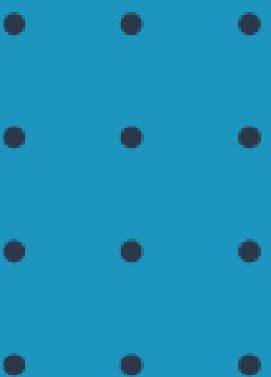


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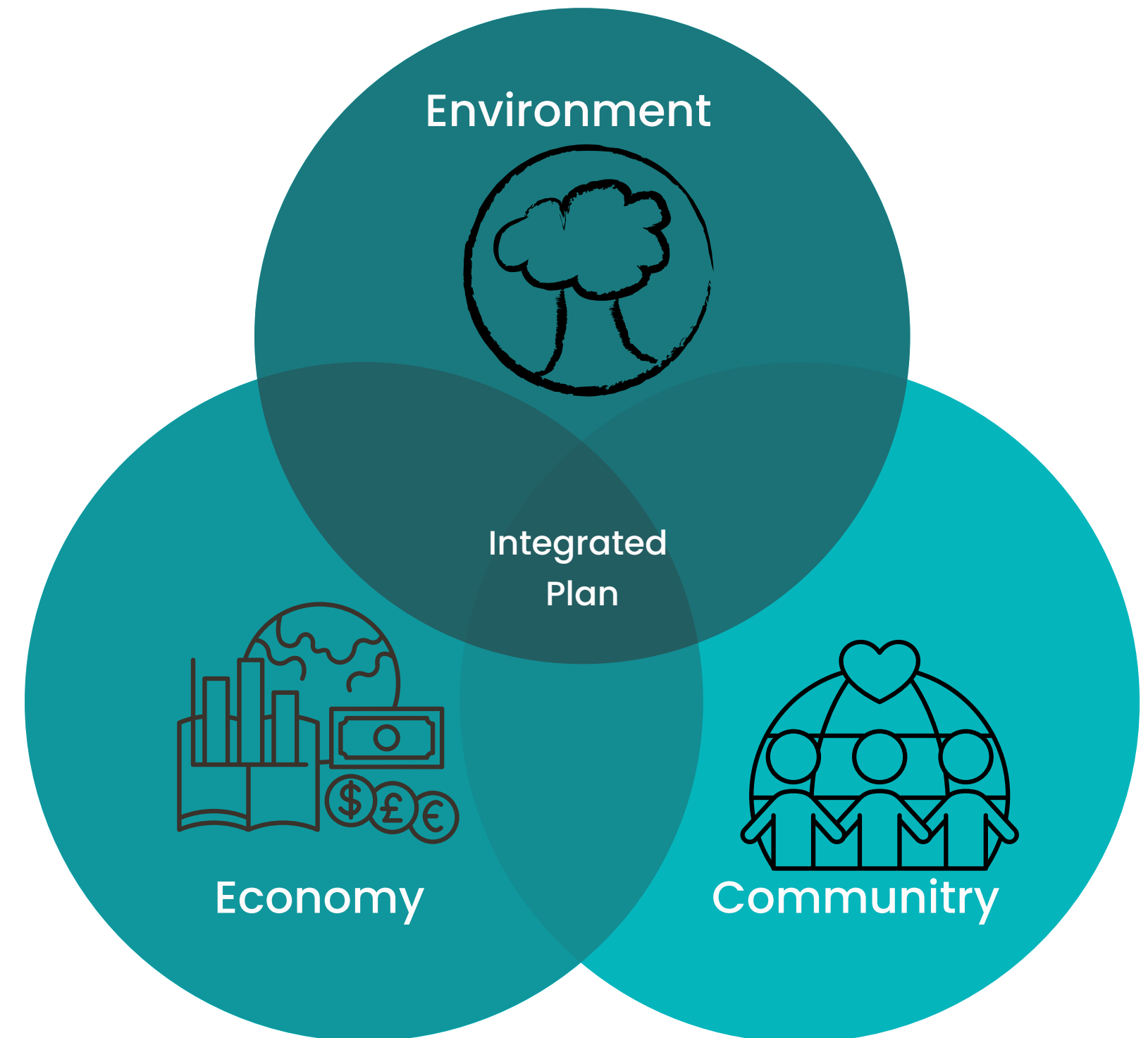


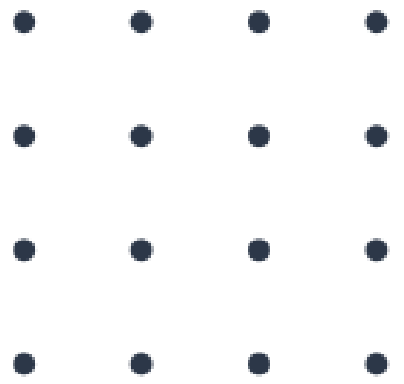
Why Integration Matters

- Oceans face **multiple overlapping pressures**: pollution, overfishing, climate change, habitat degradation.
- **Integrated management plans** balance **ecological conservation, economic development**, and **community needs (Christie et al., 2005)**.

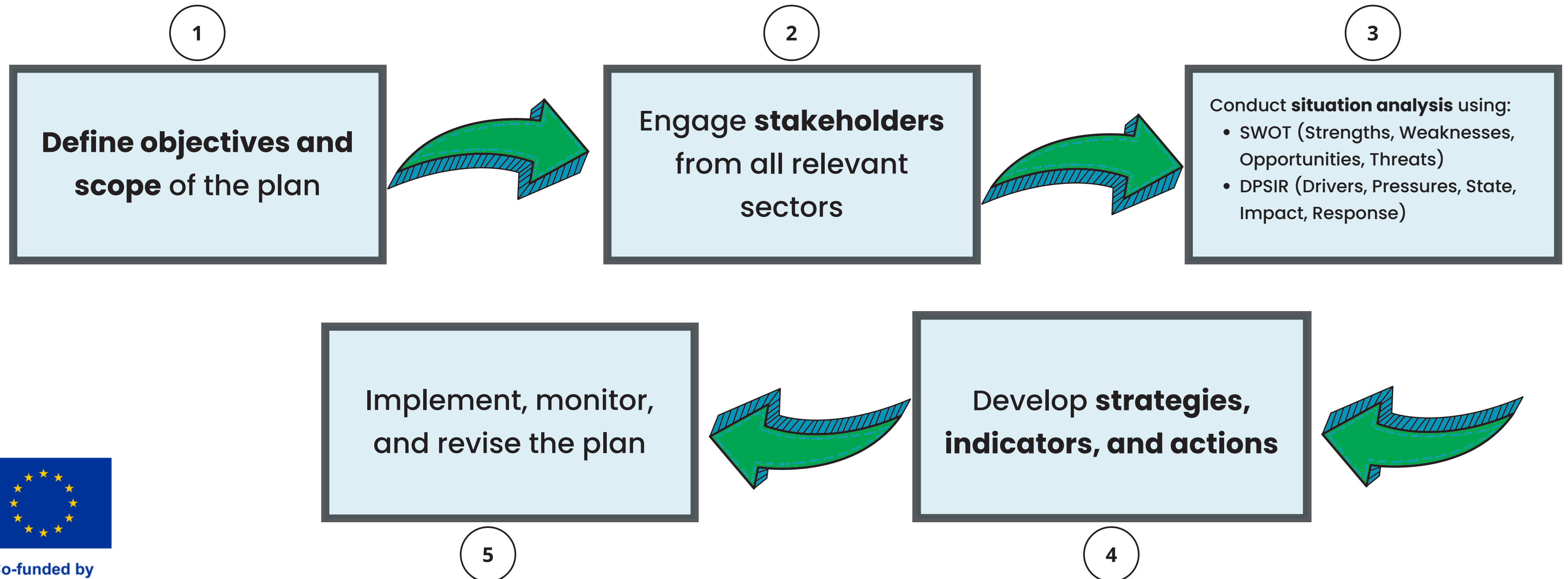
Integration helps:

- **Reduce conflict** between users (e.g. tourism vs fishing)
- **Improve efficiency** in marine resource governance
- Promote **sustainable and inclusive ocean use**





Steps in Management Planning



Tools and Frameworks

Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)

- A process to manage coastal areas **holistically**.
- Balances economic development, conservation, and social needs.
- Focuses on **land-sea interactions** and multiple sectors.
- Encourages stakeholder participation and conflict resolution.

(Ehler & Douvere, 2009)

Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM)

- Manages human activities to **maintain ecosystem health and function**.
- Looks at the **whole ecosystem** rather than single species or sectors.
- Integrates ecological, social, and economic goals.
- Supports sustainable resource use while conserving biodiversity.

UNDP/GEF Guidelines for Coastal Planning

- Provides **step-by-step guidance** for creating integrated coastal plans.
- Emphasizes stakeholder engagement and science-based decision-making.
- Includes tools like:
 - SWOT analysis
 - DPSIR framework (Drivers, Pressures, State, Impact, Response)
 - Indicators and monitoring strategies

(Pomeroy & Douvere, 2008).

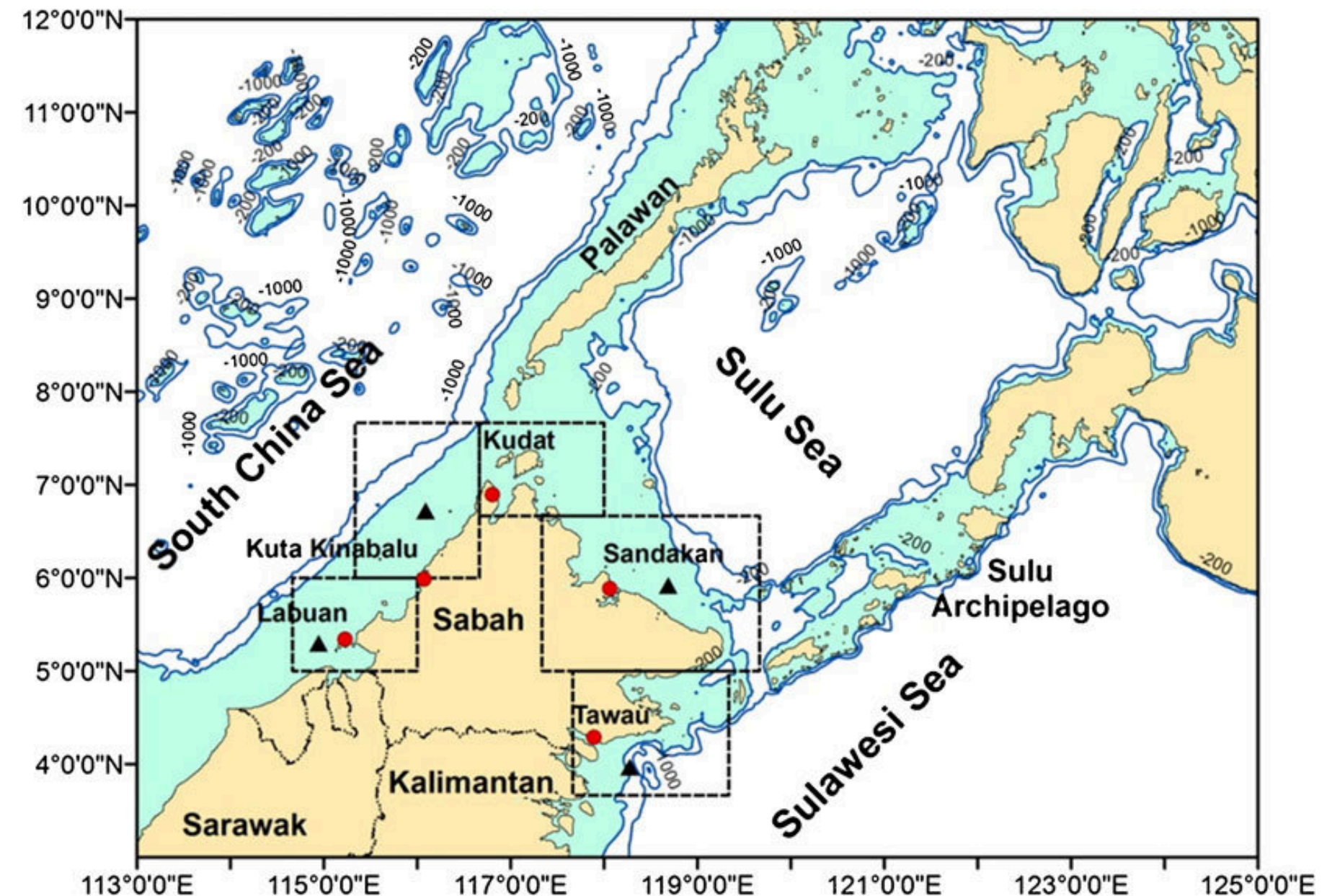
Cross-sector Collaboration

- Success of integrated plans depends on coordination between:
 - Government agencies
 - Local communities
 - Private sector
 - NGOs and research institutions
 - Ensures **balanced decisions** and effective resource management.

Case Example: Sabah Coastal Integrated Management Plan

(Teh & Cabanban, 2007; Sabah Parks, 2020)

- **Location:** Sabah, Malaysia (Coral Triangle region).
- Developed through **stakeholder consultations** (government, local fishers, NGOs).
- Focused on **balancing marine tourism, fisheries, and conservation.**
- Key achievements:
 - Zoning plan created for **marine parks, fishing areas, and shipping lanes.**
 - Increased **fish biomass** due to marine protected area (MPA) enforcement.
 - Strengthened **community-based resource management.**
- Lessons learned: Collaboration among multiple stakeholders leads to **sustainable outcomes.**



Geographic location of Borneo-Sabah and its surrounding seas
(Abdul-Hadi et al., 2012)

Activity: Design an Integrated Management Plan

- Form a group and choose a marine area (e.g., bay, island).
- Draft goals, threats, stakeholders, and actions.
- Present a short summary or infographic of your plan.



Summary

- **Integrated management** is essential to tackle complex ocean challenges.
- Planning requires **clear goals, inclusive stakeholder processes, and coherent strategies.**
- Tools like ICZM and EBM guide effective design.
- The success of an IMP depends on **local context, participation, and adaptability.**



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Evaluation Answer Key: 1) True, 2) B, 3) False, 4) D




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THANK YOU

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