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COURSE BROCHURE

Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Shoreline Planning Training Course

12 – 16 July 2027
Rome

jupiterprime.uk
info@jupiterprime.uk
Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Shoreline Planning Training Course

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Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Shoreline Planning is a 1-week training course for coastal planners, environmental officers and port authority managers, built around a coastal zone action plan that sets setback lines, habitat priorities and monitoring indicators for one stretch of coast. Competing demands from ports, tourism, fisheries and housing now meet rising seas on the same narrow strip of land. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course for officials who must balance those demands on the shoreline.

Why Integrated Coastal Zone Management Matters Now

Three pressures shape coastal zone decisions today: climate-driven sea level rise and storm erosion, rapid waterfront investment in ports, resorts and industry, and growing public and investor attention to mangroves, seagrass and coral habitats. A coastal authority that coordinates sectors well keeps beaches, fisheries and harbours working together and avoids costly retreat later; one that permits development piecemeal locks in flood exposure, habitat loss and disputes between neighbouring users. The course draws on the established integrated coastal zone management ICZM cycle and on ecosystem-based approaches to marine spatial planning, explained in general terms.

Who Gains Most from Integrated Coastal Zone Management

- Planners responsible for zoning, setback lines and development permits along the shore
- Environmental officers accountable for protected habitats, water quality and impact screening
- Port and harbour managers whose expansion plans affect neighbouring coastal users
- Municipal and tourism officials who oversee beaches, public access and waterfront amenity
- Fisheries and conservation advisers who represent resource users in coastal decisions

Agencies that share one coastline, such as a port, a municipality and an environmental authority sending staff together, gain most because they build a common picture of the shore and its trade-offs.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management Capabilities

Participants turn scattered sector interests, shoreline trends and habitat maps into zoning choices and indicators that coastal decision-makers can act on.

- Map coastal uses, habitats and hazard zones on one baseline — zoning decisions
- Assess shoreline change and flood exposure trends — setback and retreat choices
- Weigh conflicting land and sea uses with multi-criteria scoring — inter-agency negotiation
- Design stakeholder engagement for fishers, residents and investors — public consultation
- Specify monitoring indicators for habitats, erosion and water quality — reporting to coastal boards
- Build climate adaptation pathways for vulnerable frontages — long-term investment planning

Key Integrated Coastal Zone Management Terms

- Coastal zone — the strip of land and sea where marine and terrestrial processes and human uses interact.
- Setback line — a defined distance inland from the shore within which new building is restricted.
- Marine spatial planning — allocating sea areas to uses such as shipping, fishing and conservation to reduce conflict.
- Managed realignment — deliberately allowing the shoreline to move inland to create space for habitats and floodwater.
- Blue carbon habitat — coastal ecosystems such as mangroves and seagrass that store carbon in plants and sediments.
- Adaptation pathway — a sequence of coastal measures that can be switched as sea level and conditions change.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management Day by Day

Day 1: Coastal Systems and Competing Uses

- ICZM Cycle and Policy Principles — Scope of a Coastal Strategy
- Coastal Use and Habitat Mapping — Baseline for Zoning
- Port, Tourism and Fisheries Interests — Sector Conflict Hotspots
- Institutional Mapping of Coastal Agencies — Mandate Overlaps and Gaps
- Ecosystem Services Valuation — Case for Habitat Protection

Day 2: Shoreline Change and Coastal Hazards

- Shoreline Change Trend Analysis — Erosion Hotspot Identification
- Sea Level Rise and Storm Surge Scenarios — Flood Exposure Mapping
- Coastal Vulnerability Index — Prioritising Frontages for Action
- Hold, Advance or Realign Options — Shoreline Policy Choice
- Setback Line Methods — Development Control Decisions

Day 3: Habitats, Zoning and Spatial Planning

- Mangrove, Seagrass and Reef Protection Measures — Habitat Priorities
- Marine Spatial Planning Methods — Sea Use Allocation
- Multi-Criteria Analysis of Coastal Uses — Zoning Trade-Offs
- Environmental Impact Screening for Coastal Projects — Permit Conditions
- Blue Carbon and Nature-Based Solutions — Adaptation Investment Choices

Day 4: Stakeholders, Adaptation and Monitoring

- Stakeholder Mapping and Consultation Design — Public Acceptance
- Conflict Resolution Between Coastal Users — Negotiated Zoning Agreements
- Adaptation Pathways Planning — Timing of Coastal Investments
- Coastal Monitoring Indicators and Remote Sensing — Progress Reporting
- Coastal Information Systems — Shared Evidence for Agencies

Day 5: Practising the Coastal Zone Action Plan

- Frontage Baseline From Use and Hazard Maps — Problem Framing
- Zoning Options Scored Against Criteria — Preferred Spatial Arrangement
- Engagement Sequence for Affected Users — Consultation Timeline
- Indicator Set and Monitoring Responsibilities — Accountability Across Agencies
- Coastal Zone Action Plan — Recommendation to the Coastal Board

Applying Integrated Coastal Zone Management After the Course

- Lead a coastal use and hazard mapping exercise for one priority frontage, combining port, habitat and erosion layers.
- Convene a stakeholder session to test draft setback lines and zoning options with affected coastal users.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management Questions FAQ

What is integrated coastal zone management and why does it matter now?

Integrated coastal zone management coordinates planning, habitat protection and development along the coast across all sectors. It matters now because rising seas and rapid waterfront investment are colliding on the same shoreline.

Which roles gain most from integrated coastal zone management training?

Coastal planners, environmental officers and port authority managers gain most. You will use the zoning, setback and monitoring methods directly in permit decisions and coastal strategies.

How does integrated coastal zone management differ from a coastal engineering course?

This subject plans uses, habitats and hazards along a whole coastline. A coastal engineering course instead sizes breakwaters, seawalls and revetments for individual sites, focusing on wave loads and structural design.

What do you bring back from integrated coastal zone management training?

You bring back a coastal zone action plan for a real frontage, with use and hazard maps, scored zoning options, a consultation sequence and monitoring indicators your agency can adopt.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management: The Way Forward

The coastal zone action plan brings together hazard trends, habitat priorities, zoning choices and indicators for one stretch of coast. Its first use is agreeing setback lines and protected areas with the coastal board, and it guides planners, port managers and environmental officers. After the first monitoring cycle, revisit its adaptation pathway to check whether erosion and sea level triggers have moved.