

MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN
AGREEMENT RELATIVE TO THE COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME
(CAMP) – THE PROJECT FOR CYPRUS

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF CYPRUS,

as Contracting Party to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related Protocols

and

THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME,

as Secretariat to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution and its related Protocols

in conformity with the legal obligations of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, and following the decision approved at their 12th Ordinary Meeting (Monaco, 2001) to carry out a Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) Project for Cyprus, and the decision to start with the implementation of the CAMP Cyprus, which was discussed with the PAP/RAC Director at the meeting in the Environment Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment (ES-MANRE) in Nicosia, in September 2002, as well as a decision to start with the preparation of a Diagnostic / Feasibility Study, which was adopted at the same meeting, agree on the following:

- a) The Parties to the present Agreement undertake to develop and implement the CAMP Project for Cyprus, set forth in the relevant Terms of Reference enclosed in the Annex to this Agreement and making an integral part of it.
- b) The description of the CAMP Project for Cyprus as set forth in the Annex to this Agreement, may be reviewed or amended by mutual consent of the Parties to this Agreement.
- c) The Agreement covers a period from the date of signature until end **December 2006** and in addition for the implementation of post Project activities until end **December 2007**. The Agreement may be extended or terminated earlier by mutual consent of the Parties to this Agreement.
- d) The development, implementation and the post Project activities will be implemented within the following basic institutional arrangement:
 - The Government of Cyprus will be represented by the Environment Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment (ES-MANRE), which will be responsible for the establishment of the national part of the Project institutional arrangement as defined in the Annex to this Agreement; and
 - The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) will be represented by the Co-ordinating Unit of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MED Unit) in the role of general co-ordinator of the Project, and the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) as the MAP Project implementing Centre, to be responsible for the establishment of the MAP component of Project institutional arrangements.
- e) The role of the Parties and the obligations during the a) preparatory stage of the Project, b) its implementation stage, c) the activities to be undertaken after the completion of the Project (post Project activities), and d) budget and cost sharing, will be fulfilled and implemented as defined in the Annex to this Agreement.

For and on behalf of

The Government of Cyprus

Name:
(.....)

Title: **Environment Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment (ES-MANRE)**

Name:
(.....)

Title:

Date:

The United Nations Environment Programme

Name:
(.....)

Title:

Date:

ANNEX TO THE AGREEMENT

RELATIVE TO

THE COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

(CAMP)

THE PROJECT FOR CYPRUS

PROJECT TERMS OF REFERENCE

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Abbreviations

BP/RAC	Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre
CAMP	Coastal Area Management Programme
CCA	Carrying Capacity Assessment
EE	Environmental Economics
EI	Economic Instruments
ES	Environment Service
EU	European Union
ICAM	Integrated Coastal Area Management
MANRE	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MCSA	Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development
MEDU	The Co-ordinating Unit of MAP
RV	Resource Valuation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEFS	Self-Evaluation Fact Sheets
PAP/RAC	Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre
SPA/RAC	Special Protected Areas Regional Activity Centre

Executive Summary

Project Background

1. The document presents the contents and structure of, and the activities to be implemented within the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) – the Project for Cyprus. The duration of the Project is envisaged for the October 2004 – December 2006 period, and implementation of post Project activities following December 2006.

2. The Project will be implemented by the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP), with the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP as the Project co-ordinating authority and the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) as the Project implementing Centre. The Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre (BP/RAC) and the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (SPA/RAC) will be involved implementing individual Project activities within their mandates.

3. The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, at their 12th Ordinary Meeting (Monaco, 2001), approved the decision to carry out a CAMP Project for Cyprus. The decision to start with the implementation of the CAMP Cyprus was further discussed with the PAP/RAC Director at the meeting in the Environment Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment (ES-MANRE) in Nicosia, in September 2002. A decision to start the preparation of a Diagnostic / Feasibility Study was adopted at that meeting in which representatives of other Ministries were also present.

4. The preparation of the Diagnostic / Feasibility Report, completed in June 2002, was the vehicle for consultations with the Environment Service on the basis of which proposals for individual activities were formulated respecting the priorities expressed in the application of Cyprus for the CAMP Project as well as the conceptual framework of MAP for the CAMP Programme. The Project structure and contents were approved following the adoption of the conclusions of the Diagnostic / Feasibility Report (November, 2002) and reaffirmed at the high level Catania meeting of November 2003. On that basis PAP/RAC has carried out further consultations with the Environment Service, the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP and the Regional Activity Centres (RACs) of MAP.

5. The Project is oriented towards sustainable management of the whole coastal area of Cyprus, introducing and applying principles, methodologies and practices of sustainable development and Integrated Coastal Areas Management (ICAM) and Tools of Integrated Coastal Area Management. The main focus of CAMP Cyprus will be to tackle policy level problems through tools that strengthen policy integration and promote co-operation between key departments with overlapping responsibilities and roles in coastal management.

CAMP Cyprus Project Area

6. As Cyprus is a small island, the linkages between coastal and hinterland areas are intimately fused within the island's spatial development pattern. So are the interactions between development sectors, the uses they make of coastal environmental resources and the main ensuing impacts. Despite some degree of differentiation in specific local problems facing different parts of the coastal area, the root causes, the development constraints and the policy issues influencing coastal management problems are relatively common to the island as a whole. As the emphasis of *CAMP Cyprus* is focused on the demonstration and application of Integrated Coastal Area Management tools to improve policy level responses to achieving on-going sustainable coastal management, **an issue-led approach is proposed covering the coast of Cyprus as a whole**, rather than confining *CAMP Cyprus* to a specific part of the coast. However, within the broad island-wide scope of *CAMP Cyprus*, **a local spatial dimension** is incorporated through the proposed **Pilot Case Study Application Projects**.

7. This island-wide scope of *CAMP Cyprus* serves at least three important objectives:

- It ensures that the main conclusions and results of *CAMP Cyprus* will be relevant to the whole spatial and socio-economic framework, rather than to a specific area or location in Cyprus.
- It aims to address most of the key policy issues influencing decisions, institutions, perceptions and conditions that underlie and affect the process of coastal development.
- It maintains sufficient flexibility to expand the scope of *CAMP Cyprus* to the whole island (including the northern part of Cyprus) when political circumstances will allow for this following the solution of the Cyprus Problem.

Project outputs

8. The main outputs of the Project will be the following:

- Diagnostic Analysis for the main coastal development and conservation problems in Cyprus;
- Review of main policy co-ordination issues affecting coastal resource management in Cyprus;
- Methodology for Integrated Coastal Area Management in Cyprus;
- Systemic and Prospective Sustainability Analysis (sustainability indicators set, calculation and projections into the future of indicators, monitoring programme and systemic overview / appraisal);
- Case Studies of Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Resource Valuation and Economic Instruments (RVEI);
- Guidelines for the management of protected areas and sites of ecological importance;
- Capacity building for local level participation in ICAM;
- Inception Report and Inception Workshop;
- Final Integrated Project Report, Proposal for Follow-up and Urgent Investments Portfolio;
- Project Terminal Report and Self-Evaluation Fact Sheet.

9. Development Outputs:

- National capacities in the development and application a country-driven ICAM methodology: Development of a common broad framework shared by different Ministries / Departments for the integration and application of coastal management objectives (tourism, land use, agriculture, water, etc.). Development of overall objectives guiding priorities, decisions and infrastructure investment plans by different Ministries / Departments with responsibilities in the development, protection and use of resources in coastal areas.
- National experience in the policy and institutional integration of cross-sectoral coastal issues, application of tools of integration (CCA, SEA, EIRV) and in incorporation of such tools in the national / local policy framework. Greater appreciation of the thematic, spatial and institutional interdependence of sectoral activities and improved capacity for strengthening the horizontal (across Departments) and vertical (national and local level) integration of policies with respect to those activities.
- Greater effectiveness in establishing a common approach to the preparation, evaluation and review of plans and programmes in tourism, land use planning, agriculture, water resource management, transport infrastructure, environmental conservation, etc.
- Improvement and exchange of national experience at the regional level: Greater awareness of prevailing coastal management approaches, problems and solution in the Mediterranean region and capacity to share, transfer and receive experiences and lessons within a common methodological context.

10. The basic Project structure is as follows:

I. Activities at the Project level:

Project Co-ordination and Integration of Project Activities;
Participatory Programme, Awareness raising and training for sustainable development.

- II. Individual Project activities:**
 Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM)
 Systemic and Prospective Sustainability Analysis and Indicators
 Introduction of Biodiversity Concerns in ICAM
- III. Tools of ICAM**
 Carrying Capacity Assessment
 Strategic Environmental Assessment
 Environmental Economics – Resource Valuation and Economic Instruments
 Local application Case Studies in the tools of ICAM
- IV. Public Participation, Awareness raising for sustainable development**

11. For the Integration of results the following are envisaged:
- Final Integrated Project Document;
 - Follow-up Proposals;
 - Urgent Investment Portfolio; and
 - Presentation of the results, to be implemented within the component I above
 - Post Project activities, including:
 - Formulation and implementation of follow-up activities;
 - Monitoring, evaluation and reporting at the host-country level; and
 - Use of results at the MAP level.

Project Management and Co-ordination

12. The institution responsible for the implementation of the Project and for follow-up of the Project is the Environment Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment in the role of National Lead Agency, the Co-ordinating Unit of MAP as overall Co-ordinator, and PAP/RAC as the MAP Project Implementing Centre. On the Cyprus side, responsibility for project management will be exercised by the Director of the Environment Service acting as National Project Director and focal person for MAP-PAP/RAC. On the MAP-PAP/RAC side, PAP/RAC Director will be responsible for the Project. National Project Co-ordinator will be nominated to co-ordinate the preparation and implementation of CAMP Activities. On the PAP/RAC side, the PAP/RAC Project Co-ordinator will act in close collaboration with the National Project Co-ordinator and the Environment Service. MAP RACs will provide consultant support for the implementation of respective individual project activities.

Project Management Structure

Project Management			
MAP – PAP/RAC		Cyprus counterpart	
PAP/RAC Director		Director of Environment Service National Project Director	
Steering Committee			
Chairman – National Project Director			
Members / Partners			
Dept. of Town Planning & Housing	Planning Bureau	Dept. of Agriculture	Union of Municipalities
Cyprus Tourism Organisation	Dept of Fisheries and Marine Research	Union of Rural Communities	Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Water Development Dept	Forestry Dept.	Cyprus Scientific Technical Chamber	Fed. of Environmental & Ecological Organisations
Project support team			
MAP – PAP/RAC		Cyprus counterpart	
PAP/RAC Project Co-ordinator		National Project Co-ordinator	
Project Activities			
I. Co-ordination and Integration of Project Activities	II. Methodology of Integrated Coastal Area Management	III. Tools of Integrated Coastal Area Management	IV. Public participation and Awareness

Summary of Work Tasks

National Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To collect information on, review and evaluate the current legal, policy and implementation problems and issues in the relevant Activity -To assume responsibility for the implementation of the Activity -To assume responsibility for the implementation of the relevant Pilot Application Case Study -To present the results of the Activity and the Case Study in the Workshop(s) -To collaborate with the National Project Co-ordinator and the relevant MAP Consultant -To prepare Interim and Final Activity Report
International Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To assess the review and evaluation of the current legal, policy and implementation problems and issues in the relevant Activity -To advise and provide expert inputs in the implementation of the Activity, the Case Studies and in the Workshops -To prepare and submit Interim and Final Activity Reports as annexes to the Activity National Consultant Reports
National Experts – Team Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To provide professional guidance, information, knowledge and support to the National and MAP Consultant(s) -To act as focal persons and links with the relevant Ministry / Department / Organisation and to represent their concerns in the implementation of Project Activities -To act as ‘resource persons’ in the Workshops
Team members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To participate in the implementation of the Activity To provide relevant information and field experience To participate in the implementation of the Pilot Application Case Study and in the Workshops

The precise tasks, terms of reference, work schedule and composition of the Work Teams will be elaborated in the Inception Report.

The funds for the Project implementation will amount to 470,000 EURO, out of which:

	Cash	In kind	Total
MAP	235		
Cyprus	235	130	365
TOTAL	470		

It is understood that the envisaged host country counterpart in kind might be subject to amendments after the preparation of the Inception Report and of the Technical Specifications for individual activities.

1. Background

1.1 Introduction

The decision to implement *CAMP Cyprus* was approved at the Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention held in Monaco in November 2001. This led to the initial visit to Cyprus in September 2001 of Mr. Ivica Trumbic, Director and MAP-PAP/RAC, to discuss with the Director of the Environment Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment (as focal point for MAP) the steps to be taken for the preparation and ultimate implementation of *CAMP Cyprus*.

In the context of this visit, a meeting was organised in which Mr. Trumbic presented the activities of *MAP-PAP/RAC* and the broad objectives of the *CAMP Programme* to the representatives of key Ministries and Departments involved in coastal development. Following this meeting, *MAP-PAP/RAC* commissioned a national expert to prepare a Diagnostic-Feasibility Study Report (DFR) for *CAMP Cyprus*. The DFR was completed in June 2002. Its objectives included a review of the existing coastal development process and problems in Cyprus, an assessment of the justification, opportunities and requirements for successful implementation of *CAMP Cyprus* and a proposal concerning the Activities to be carried out by *CAMP Cyprus*, taking into account the prevailing institutional and policy framework in Cyprus.

The DFR was presented at the meeting held in November 2002, during the second visit of Mr. Trumbic to Cyprus, in which the representatives of the relevant Ministries, Departments and other Organisations were invited to attend and express their views. The key issues to which particular attention was addressed at this meeting included the Activities to be covered by the Project, the proposed management structure and co-ordination arrangements, the need to incorporate existing work in the Activities of *CAMP Cyprus*, ensuring the maximum possible contribution of the Activities to the improvement of coastal management policies in Cyprus and to increasing public awareness of coastal management issues particularly at the local level. A number of other issues were also raised at the meeting, on which appropriate responses were given, including mainly the following:

- The adaptability of the *CAMP Cyprus* to changes after the solution of the Cyprus Problem.
- The development of a common definition and perception of 'the coastal area'.
- The participation and contributions of the various partner Ministries / Departments / Organisations.
- The strengthening of the socio-economic components of *CAMP Cyprus* and particularly the applicability of socio-economic evaluation and market-based instruments.

Following the approved of the DFR it was decided to proceed with the preparation of the *CAMP Cyprus* Agreement Document on the basis of the main proposals of the DFR and in consultation with the Environment Service and *MAP-PAP/RAC*. This decision was reaffirmed by the conclusions reached in November 2003 at a high level meeting in Catania between the Director and Deputy Director of *MAP-PAP/RAC* and the Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment and the Director of Environment Service.

1.2 Preparatory activities implemented

Prior to the signature of the Project Agreement, the following preparatory activities were implemented:

- The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, at their Extraordinary Meeting (Monaco, November 2000), approved the decision to carry out a *CAMP Project* for Cyprus following a request presented by the Government of Cyprus.
- The decision to commence preparatory activities for the implementation of *CAMP Cyprus* was further discussed between the Director of Environment Service and the MAP Co-ordinator at the Monaco Meeting which was followed up by the visit of the Director of MAP-PAP/RAC to Cyprus in September 2001.
- The decision for the preparation of the DFR was adopted at the meeting between the Director of Environment Service and the Director of MAP-PAP/RAC in September 2001.
- After that meeting MAP-PAP/RAC, in consultation with the Environment Service appointed a consultant to prepare the DSR for *CAMP Cyprus*, which was submitted in June 2002.
- The results of the DFR and the proposed activities were discussed at a meetings in Nicosia at the presence of the Director of MAP-PAP/RAC in November 2002 and representatives of competent Ministries, Departments and Organisations.
- Following the approval of the DFR it was decided that to assign the consultant the preparation of the *CAMP Cyprus* Draft Agreement Report, which was submitted in June 2003 for comments.
- On the basis of comments received and the conclusions of the high level meeting in Catania it was decided to proceed with the preparation of the Agreement Report for the implementation of *CAMP Cyprus*.

1.3 Main “triggering factors” for CAMP Cyprus

Despite the impressive economic development of Cyprus, several underlying problems trigger concern about the effectiveness of the management of coastal resources and the future sustainability of the development process. Some of the most salient triggering factors that point to the need for the CAMP Cyprus project include:

1.3.1 Land use conflicts

In Cyprus, like in many other countries, the coast is a fragile ecological system and, at the same time, the backbone of the economy. Maintaining a sound balance between effective coastal protection and building development is essential to avoid conflict of land uses that degrades the coastal landscape and causes loss of environmental quality. Inadequate policies are applied failing to reconcile land use conflicts, leading to the loss of agricultural land, coastal traffic and parking problems, erosion of the shore, overcrowding of the beach areas and access problems, deficiencies in infrastructure, high building densities in many urban coastal areas and insufficient protection of areas of natural beauty.

1.3.2 Social disparities and loss of rural heritage

Cyprus has been mainly rural until 1960. Village architecture and rural cultural heritage, being core characteristics of the social profile of rural Cyprus, are rapidly overwhelmed by urban sprawl and tourism development. Coastal urbanisation and coast-centred economic growth have minimised the importance and overshadowed the landmarks of rural heritage and the quality of coastal landscape in many parts of the island, attributes which could have supported opportunities for a quality-based tourism development strategy. Market-driven tourism development has instead concentrated exclusively on the construction of coastal

accommodation facilities thus altering the coastal landscape and the social profile of the coastal communities. The evident coastal bias in the spatial distribution of population and activity reflects as much the dominant development pattern in Cyprus since 1974 as the limitations of the policy responses to influence the course of urbanisation and costalisation.

1.3.3 Land ownership and local economic interests

Private land ownership and its high level of protection under the Constitution are among the strongest social institutions in Cyprus. Land ownership is widely distributed among the population giving rise to widespread expectations for private building development in both urban and coastal areas. Expectations for building development on rural and semi-urban land are prevalent in all local communities due to the experience of rapid coastal tourism and housing growth since 1960 and particularly after 1974, the period which transformed several rural communities into tourism resorts. All communities aspire to similar development opportunities. At the same time, development expectations are encouraged by the permissive land use planning system that operates under a legal framework that affords strong protection to private land development rights. The land market has traditionally been, and continues to be, an uncontested avenue for investment making land ownership a source of social security and capital gains. Under this mixture of socio-economic pressures for land development, urban and coastal development sprawl has established a perception that planning policies should be 'fair' to all communities irrespective of the need for long term resource management considerations. Existing development commitments and attitudes to planning policies combine to create difficulties for implementing sound coastal planning and management measures.

1.3.4 Limited environmental awareness

Concern for the environment is still a "minority opinion" in Cypriot society, as in many other societies. This has important consequences for coastal management because policy measures (zoning, designation of protected areas, etc.) are often opposed at the local level irrespective of their merits as mechanisms for resource conservation with long term benefits.

1.3.5 Poor harmonisation of environmental and socio-economic objectives

Protection of the environment is often unsuccessful because the gains from development are not related to the 'environmental costs' of development imposed on the wider society. Sustainable development requires that both private and social costs and benefits are taken into account in development / conservation options. While private gains and losses from land development are a major consideration in planning policy, the social and economic gains of conservation are not identified and articulated in decision-making. The one-sided approach to development focused on private short-term capital gains prevents the integration of environmental and socio-economic objectives in the overall planning process.

1.4 Justification for the Implementation of CAMP Cyprus and expected results

1.4.1 Justification

The spatial development pattern in Cyprus is characterised by suburban sprawl coupled with 'coastalisation'. As all the main urban areas in Cyprus, except Nicosia, are coastal, urban suburban sprawl takes the form of coastal development sprawl or "coastalisation".

Rapid population growth and sprawl of building development at the suburban edges of all the urban areas are the dominant features of urbanisation in Cyprus. In the period 1981-2001 the urban population growth (population growth within the areas covered by the Local Plans for the main towns) reached 46% compared to 35% total population growth. Within the Local Plan area population growth in the suburban areas was more than twice the growth of population in the core urban areas, 68% and 26% respectively.

Population growth 1981-2002

Total population growth	Total urban population growth	
35%	46%	
	Suburban population growth	Core urban population growth
	68%	26%

Source: CAMP Cyprus Project analysis based on figures from the Population Census, 1981, 2001.

With as much as 95% of all licensed tourism hotel accommodation capacity is on the coast, urban population in the Local Plan areas of the coastal towns (Limassol, Larnaca and Paphos) recorded, in the period 1981-2001, a much higher growth than in Nicosia Local Plan area, 55% and 35% respectively. A much stronger contrast is revealed by the disparity in the growth of coastal rural areas (45%) and the inland rural areas (8%).

Population growth 1981-2002

Total urban population growth	Urban rural population growth		
46%	15%		
	Rural coastal population growth	Rural inland population growth	
	45%	8%	

Source: CAMP Cyprus Project analysis based on figures from the Population Census, 1981, 2001.

Both suburban and coastal development sprawl are trends that have been growing stronger despite the policies of the Local Plans for containing development within the Local Plan Areas.

Cyprus has a well-developed planning legislation. It includes powers for (a) the preparation of Development Plans (Local Plans and Development Policy for the Countryside) that cover all types of land uses (residential, commercial, tourism, industrial, open space, protected areas, etc.) and for (b) the exercise of development control in all parts of the island based on the requirement for obtaining planning permission for all building development.

However, the land use planning system in coastal areas is focused on building development and regulatory controls that fail to influence the development process and the operation of the market forces. Parallel policies for the management of coastal resources (fisheries, marine habitats, water, agriculture, tourism, liquid and solid wastes, road traffic, etc.) are designed and implemented by separate competent authorities under their own legal and administrative framework. The overall distribution of social and economic activities and the consequences of building development on the use of coastal resources, infrastructure and the landscape quality are not addressed through an integrated management strategy shared by all policy sectors and public bodies. There is a lack of common strategy among Ministries guided by indicators and objectives for sustainable use of resources.

The existing mechanisms for policy co-ordination at national level are fragmented by the segregation of legal responsibilities exercised by different Ministries and Departments. Although national long-term development goals are defined by the Economic Development Strategy prepared by the Economic Planning Bureau, the absence of an island-wide spatial development plan makes the spatial dimension of development difficult. Policy co-ordination across sectoral / departmental responsibility lines tends to reflect conflicting objectives and divergent visions rather than a move towards a common direction. Particularly acute is the difficulty of reconciling local level development claims and expectations with national level planning objectives.

It is therefore generally agreed that policy co-ordination and implementation difficulties constrain the development potential of coastal resources which are the core of the Cyprus economy. The economic growth performance of Cyprus is linked to the broad service sector that is mostly located in the coastal area. The productivity of the coastal areas is the main factor explaining the high share of the Cyprus service sector in the national economy, being well above the average share prevailing in the EU countries. However, the sustainability of the service sector is not only vital to the Cyprus economy but also crucial to the harmonisation of the Cyprus policy framework with the EU environmental policy framework that emphasises sound resource management and protection of coastal resources. Sustainable coastal development requires initiatives to minimise, and eventually remove, important development problems, through public awareness, greater policy co-ordination, application of fiscal instruments and integrated resource management to achieve, inter alia, balanced urban/rural and coastal/hinterland development; protection of areas of natural beauty, pollution control, water management and conservation.

To contribute to the development of a strategy for integrated coastal management, CAMP Cyprus will implement activities designed to build on existing policies and the legal framework to develop and put in place appropriate tools for greater and more effective coastal policy co-ordination.

Therefore, the main focus of CAMP Cyprus is based on the need to address **existing gaps in the policy framework** for coastal planning and management and to explore and introduce tools of integrated coastal area management with a view to strengthening and harmonising sectoral policies in line with national development objectives and EU requirements for incorporating environmental concerns in the development process.

Summary of existing problems and opportunities for addressing them

Existing problems	Opportunities for strengthening policies
Suburban coastal sprawl and pressure on coastal resources	-Review of the strengths and weaknesses of existing policies and tools for controlling and managing coastal development and the use of resources
Unbalanced urban / rural – coastal / hinterland development	-Assessment of the carrying capacity of coastal resources and infrastructure to support coastal development and land utilisation
Pressures on coastal infrastructure and services, loss of agricultural land and visual quality of coastal landscape	-Assessment of the strategic impacts of plans, projects and policies on coastal resources, habitats and protected areas
Inadequate protection of the integrity of the coastal and marine ecosystem and areas of natural beauty	-Assessment of the value of environmental resources as public assets and as quality elements in sustainable development
Lack of integrated water resources management coping with the conflicts of changing water uses by different sectors, locations and delivery infrastructure systems.	-Assessment of possibilities for increasing revenues from development to fund coastal improvement projects
Lack of organised open spaces, footpaths and other amenities in tourism development areas	-Assessment of the benefits of conservation for local development
Inadequate appreciation of environmental quality as an asset for sustainable development and long term social welfare	-Assessment of strengthening participation capacities in coastal management
Insufficient valuation of environmental resources in development policies and decisions	-Establishment of methodology for integrated coastal management
Limited local level environmental awareness and excessive local community concern for private development and short term economic gains	-Application of tools for identifying the interrelations of environmental resources and the interdependence of environmental impacts from development (carrying capacity, strategic environmental assessment, resource valuation, etc.)
Limited use of economic / fiscal instruments for mobilising private sector resources, establishing sustainable sources of finance and achieving coastal development objectives and project implementation	-Strengthening the integration of coastal development and resource management policies
	-Establishments of an integrated coastal management framework with long term development and environmental objectives

1.4.2 Overview of Project Objectives and Expected Results

The main objectives of the Project include the following:

Within the broad principles of ICAM methodology and the existing conditions in Cyprus, to elaborate and implement selected tools of coastal area management with a view to:

- strengthening the integration of policies for the conservation and sustainable development of coastal resources;

- increasing collaboration among the competent Departments and national experts in the policy-making and implementation process; and
- improving public awareness of the scope and significance of coastal area management
- harmonising national / local level development visions and reconciling planning policies with local community income aspirations.

The aim of the above objectives is to achieve the following main results:

- Elaboration of ICAM methodology and its main principles;
- Demonstration of the scope, use and limitations of selected tools of ICAM;
- Broader understanding of the application of ICAM tools to address current and future coastal management problems;
- Broadening public awareness of the benefits of ICAM and the importance of collaboration;
- Improving integration of coastal management policies;
- Incorporating ICAM tools in the national policy framework;

2. Overall Project Components

The main project components include the following:

- The Project conceptual framework
- The Project Area
- Project phasing and outputs
- Project Activities

2.1 Project conceptual framework

The design of CAMP Cyprus recognises and incorporates three fundamental considerations of particular interest to the national authorities.

First, *CAMP Cyprus* is a **country-driven** project. It is designed to respond to national and local priorities perceived and defined according to the experiences, realities and problems of the Cyprus legal, administrative and cultural institutions. The Project aims to utilise as much as possible available national and local expertise, while providing for the transfer of regional assistance to activities for which national expertise and resources require support and supplementary inputs.

Second, the Project is based on an **integrated approach to coastal environment and development problems** in Cyprus. This approach cuts across sectoral policy areas to address the diverse pressures and constraints that affect the coastal environment. The Activities which will be carried out will elaborate and demonstrate the application of principles of integrated coastal management as well as tools for ‘expanded’ environmental assessment, carrying capacity assessment and environmental economics. The Project aims to introduce and elaborate the scope and use of such tools for raising public awareness of synergies between environmental quality and development, particularly at the local level, of the vulnerability of coastal resources to impacts from development and the potential contribution of environmental management to coastal development.

Third, the Project will also address particular attention to **socio-economic aspects of coastal management**. This is particularly important in Cyprus given the importance of coastal development to the national and local economy and the contribution of the protection of coastal resources to future sustainable development opportunities relative to the European competitive tourism market. Thus the Project will elaborate the application of market-based instruments and environmental economics as a basis for the harmonisation of coastal policies with private investment concerns.

Consequently, the *CAMP Cyprus* Project, while focusing on the importance and application of coastal resource management, highlights the links of environmental strategies to sustainable development and the competitiveness of the coastal economy for the benefit of the present and future generations.

The overall project design of *CAMP Cyprus*, presented below in an annotated form, shows the main elements of the Project and how they will contribute to the achievement of the expected results.

2.2 CAMP Cyprus Project Area

2.2.1 Approach

As Cyprus is a small island, the linkages between coastal and hinterland areas are intimately fused within the island's spatial development pattern. So are the interactions between development sectors, the uses they make of coastal environmental resources and the main ensuing impacts. Despite some degree of differentiation in specific local problems facing different parts of the coastal area, the root causes, the development constraints and the policy issues influencing coastal management problems are relatively common to the island as a whole. Given the emphasis of CAMP Cyprus on the demonstration and application of Integrated Coastal Area Management tools to improve policy level responses to achieving on-going sustainable coastal management, **an issue-led approach** is proposed covering the coast of Cyprus as a whole, rather than confining CAMP Cyprus to a specific part of the coast.

However, within the broad island-wide scope of CAMP Cyprus, **a local spatial dimension** is incorporated through the proposed **Pilot Case Study Application Projects**.

This island-wide scope of *CAMP Cyprus* serves at least three important objectives:

- It ensures that the main conclusions and results of *CAMP Cyprus* will be relevant to the whole spatial and socio-economic framework, rather than to a specific area or location in Cyprus.
- It aims to address most of the key policy issues influencing decisions, institutions, perceptions and conditions that underlie and affect the process of coastal development.
- It maintains sufficient flexibility to expand the scope of *CAMP Cyprus* to the whole island (including the northern part of Cyprus) when political circumstances will allow for this following the solution of the Cyprus Problem.

2.2.2 The Coastal Zone

Cyprus has a total of 772 km. of shoreline, of which:

- 404 km. are in the occupied northern area (52%);
- 72 km. are within the British Military Bases (10%); and
- 296 km. are within the area under Government control (38%).

The coastal zone that extends 2 km. inland from the coastline covers 23% of the country's total area, in which about 50% of the total population (in the south) lives and works and 95% of the tourist industry is located generating by far the largest source of household income.

In Cyprus there is no single legal or functional (planning) definition of the "coastal zone" or "coastal area". There are three main widely used geographical definitions referring to "coastal zone / area", each one related to the purposes of a different law and institutional context.

1. The *Foreshore Protection Law* defines the "foreshore" as "all lands within 100 yards of the high water mark". The foreshore area is public property falling under the jurisdiction of this Law.

2. The *New Tourist Policy* of 1990 (under the Tourism Hotel Accommodation Law and the Town and Country Planning Law – Countryside Policy) designates a “zone” of 3 km. from the coastline for the purposes of control of tourism development.
3. The *Coastal Protection Study* of the Coastal Unit of the Ministry of Communications and Works adopted for the purposes of the survey of coastal erosion problems a definition of the “coastal strip” as the area of 2 km. from the coastline.

The Town and Country Planning Law contains no specific definition of the coastal area. The Local Plans and the Policy for the Countryside contain land use / development control zones that cover coastal and non-coastal areas within the same Plans.

Thus, in this Report, as in many other reports on Cyprus, the terms coastal area and coastal zone are used interchangeably. The small size of Cyprus and the close proximity of all areas to the coast, combined with the dominance of coastal tourism in building development and the economy, create a strong functional overlap between the coastal area and other areas, blurring the coastal / hinterland distinction. For Cyprus, and particularly for the purposes of *CAMP Cyprus* and its integrated approach to coastal area management, an **issue-led** approach to coastal problems is adopted rather than a legal or physical definition.

2.3 Project Phasing and outputs

2.3.1 Phasing

Stage I: Initiation (implemented before the signing of the Agreement)

Stage II: Detailed formulation of the Project:

- Initial data collection;
- Meeting prerequisites for implementation;
- Draft Technical Specifications;
- Draft Inception Report;
- Inception Workshop/Final Inception Report;
- Approval to start the implementation stage.

Stage III. Implementation:

- Initial implementation activities, including preparation of the final version of the Technical Specifications for individual activities, signature of the Aide-Mémoire;
- Implementation of individual activities;
- Integration of results, including the preparation of the Final Project Report;
- Presentation of the results.

Stage IV. Post Project Activities:

- Formulation and implementation of follow-up activities;
- Monitoring and reporting;
- Presentation and use of results at MAP level.

2.3.2 Project outputs

The main outputs of the Project will be the following:

- Diagnostic Analysis for main coastal development and conservation problems in Cyprus;

- Review of main policy co-ordination issues affecting coastal resource management in Cyprus;
- Methodology for integrated coastal area management in Cyprus;
- Systemic and Prospective Sustainability Analysis (sustainability indicators set, calculation and projections into the future of indicators, monitoring programme and systemic overview / appraisal);
- Case Studies of Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Resource Valuation and Economic Instruments (RVEI);
- Guidelines for the management of protected areas and sites of ecological importance;
- Capacity building for local level participation in ICAM;
- Inception Report and Inception Workshop;
- Final Integrated Project Report, Proposal for Follow-up and Urgent Investments Portfolio;
- Project Terminal Report and Self-Evaluation Fact Sheet.

Development Outputs:

- National capacities in the development and application a country-driven ICAM methodology: Development of a common broad framework shared by different Ministries / Departments for the integration and application of coastal management objectives (tourism, land use, agriculture, water, etc.). Development of overall objectives guiding priorities, decisions and infrastructure investment plans by different Ministries / Departments with responsibilities in the development, protection and use of resources in coastal areas.
- National experience in the policy and institutional integration of cross-sectoral coastal issues: Greater appreciation of the thematic, spatial and institutional interdependence of sectoral activities and improved capacity for strengthening the horizontal (across Departments) and vertical (national and local level) integration of policies with respect to those activities.
- National experience in the application of ICAM tools and techniques: Incorporation of the tools of ICAM (CCA, SEA, EIRV) in the policy formulation process and use of such tools in establishing a common approach to the preparation, evaluation and review of plans and programmes in tourism, land use planning, agriculture, water resource management, transport infrastructure, environmental conservation, etc.
- Exchange of national experience at the regional level: Greater awareness of prevailing coastal management approaches, problems and solution in the Mediterranean region and capacity to share, transfer and receive experiences and lessons within a common methodological context.

Outputs at the level of each individual activity:

- Half-yearly Progress Reports;
- Technical Specifications;
- Mission Reports;
- Case Studies, training and workshops reports;
- Final Project Reports;
- Final Integrated Project Report.

A detailed description of the above outputs will be elaborated in the Inception Report and the respective Technical Specifications, to be prepared after the signature of the Agreement.

2.4 Project Activities

2.4.1 Main Project activities.

CAMP Cyprus will pursue four main Activities following the conclusions of the November 2002 meeting on the proposals of the Diagnostic-Feasibility Report and the agreement reached at the Catania high level meeting of November 2003:

The proposed Project Activities include:

I. Co-ordination and Integration of Project Activities

II. Methodology of Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM)

- (i) Integrated Coastal Area Management**
- (ii) Sustainability Analysis and Indicators**
- (iii) Introduction of Biodiversity concerns in ICAM**

III. Tools of Integrated Coastal Area Management

- (i) Strategic Environmental Assessment**
- (ii) Carrying Capacity Assessment**
- (iii) Environmental Economics (Resource Valuation and Economic Instruments)**
- (iv) Local Pilot Applications of Tools of Integrated Coastal Area Management**

IV. Public Participation and Awareness

2.4.2 Main national policy framework for the Activities

In carrying out these Activities, problems, policy issues and information contained in national Reports, documents and maps should be utilised to the maximum possible extent. The main sources include the following:

- Land Use Development Plans (Local Plans and the Policy for the Countryside).
- Tourism Strategy for Cyprus.
- Policy Framework for Environmental Impact Assessment.
- *Natura 2000* Project Cyprus Report (Special Areas of Conservation in Cyprus)
- *Natura 2000* Project database
- Past and current Economic Development Plan for Cyprus
- Spatial database for Cyprus
- The Use of Fiscal Instruments for the Promotion of Environmental Policy in Cyprus – Report
- Reassessment of Water Demand Project.
- Forestry National Action Programme
- Coastal and Marine Protected Areas Programme
- Other

2.4.3 Summary of project Activities

I. Co-ordination and Integration of Project Activities

Activity area

The whole CAMP Project Area (the coastal area)

Responsibility for implementation

PAP/RAC; Environment Service; National Project Steering Committee; and National Project Co-ordinator.

Objectives

To secure a harmonised, timely and cost-effective implementation of the Project in accordance with the Project Agreement, and in particular related to:

- a) establishment of the institutional structure of the Project;
- b) securing co-ordination among MAP and the national authorities involved;
- c) provision of guidance and assistance to the national teams in the detailed formulation and implementation of the Project, and presentation of its results;
- d) co-ordination and supervision of, and assistance to the MAP Consultants and National Team Leaders in implementing the relevant assignments;
- e) meeting prerequisites for implementation;
- f) providing feedback and inputs across individual activities, thus securing consistence of the expected outputs;
- g) securing integration of results at the Project level, and preparation of the final Project documents;
- h) presentation of the Project results;
- i) reporting to MAP and the Environment Service on the progress achieved.

Actions

- establishment of the institutional structure and the National Project Steering Committee;
- implementation of the *Inception Workshop*, as initial training of the National Consultants, National Team Leaders and other national representatives involved in the Project;
- preparation of the *Inception Report*; assistance to, and supervision of the preparation of Technical Specifications, preparation of TOR for the contracting consultants (See *Summary Plan of Workshops*, page 31);
- actions related to meeting prerequisites for implementation, evaluation, reporting;
- provision of logistical assistance, financial procedures, supervision and verification of expenditures incurred;
- securing flows of information and feedback related to data collected and other results of individual activities;
- proposing revision of objectives, timetable, programme, if needed;
- revision of drafts and clearance of the final outputs of the individual activities;
- preparation of the final Project documents;
- presentation of the Project results;
- reporting on progress, and preparing the Project Terminal Report and Self-Evaluation Facts Sheet (SEFS).

Timetable

According to the Workplan to be developed in the *Inception Report*

Outputs

- a) General co-ordination, established Project structure and institutional arrangements;
- b) Co-ordinating missions, mission reports;
- c) Inception Report
- d) Inception Workshop;
- e) Finalised Inception Report;
- f) Progress Reports;
- g) Final Integrated Project Document, Follow-up Proposals, and Urgent Investment Portfolio;
- h) Presentation Conference, Conference Documents and the Conference Report;
- i) Project Terminal Report and SEFS.

Summary Activity Budget: Co-ordination and Integration of Project Activities (000 EURO)

Contribution by	2004		2005		2006*		Total	
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind
PAP/RAC	10		45		45		100	
Cyprus (ES)	2	10	10	10	19	20	31	40
Total	12	10	55	10	64	20	131	40

* pending approval of the contracting parties

Timetable

According to the timetable to be developed in the *Inception Report*

II. Methodology of Integrated Coastal Area Management - ICAM

(i) Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM)

Activity Area

The whole CAMP Project Area (the coastal area)

Responsibility for implementation

PAP/RAC; Environment Service; National Project Steering Committee; Participating Municipalities and National Project Co-ordinator.

Background

The analysis and conclusions of the Diagnostic Feasibility Report have identified the important gaps in the co-ordination and integration of policies for confronting coastal development and resource conservation issues, particularly those that cut across sectoral responsibilities. Despite the existence of individual policies for all main development sectors (land use, agriculture, tourism, water resources, etc.) and responsible inter-ministerial bodies and inter-departmental committees for policies that affect several sectors, there is a lack of an overall framework in which to co-ordinate and apply an integrated management strategy for coastal development and conservation. There is no overall approach to the formulation of commonly agreed priorities for resolving coastal development / conservation conflicts, and more importantly, no common awareness of how to strengthen existing policies and co-ordination mechanisms to achieve better integration to serve long-term coastal management objectives.

Objectives

- To present, explore and clarify the main methodological principles and constituent elements underlying the scope, application and results of the integrated approach to coastal management.

- To provide the framework in which to compare and contrast the existing knowledge and practice in coastal planning and protection in Cyprus with the ICAM approach.
- To bring international and regional experience accumulated by UNEP-MAP and PAP/RAC to bear on the coastal policy issues in Cyprus.
- To highlight the inter-relationship of the major environmental and development objectives in coastal management and the importance of the main tools for promoting sustainable development.
- To raise public awareness of the need for and the results of implementing the ICAM process.

Actions to be implemented

The actions to be pursued will include the following:

- Review of existing policies, approaches and problems of coastal management.
- Preparation of brief reports presenting the existing legal, policy framework and responsibilities of the main Ministries / Departments engaged in coastal development and conservation.
- Analysis and review of the brief national reports by a MAP consultant.
- Preparation of guidelines for the application of ICAM methodology.
- Elaboration and presentation of Project Activities at Workshops (See *Summary Plan for Workshops*, page 31).

Outputs

- Training on the scope and use of ICAM methodology
- Guidelines on application of ICAM methodology
- Consultant report on the conclusions of the Workshops and the possibilities for incorporation of ICAM in the national policy framework.

Summary Activity Budget: Integrated Coastal Area Management (000 EURO)

Contribution by	2004		2005		2006*		Total	
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind
PAP/RAC	0		10		5		15	
Cyprus (ES)	0	2	10	4	5	4	15	10
Total	0	2	20	4	10	4	30	10

*pending approval of the contracting parties

Timetable

According to the timetable to be developed in the *Inception Report*

(ii) Systemic Sustainability Analysis and Indicators

Activity area

The whole CAMP Cyprus Area (the coastal area)

Responsibility for implementation

BP/RAC, Environment Service; National Project Steering Committee; and National Project Co-ordinator.

Background

The elaboration of sustainability indicators, those emerging from the MCSD initiative and the EU initiatives (structural indicators), are important instruments for monitoring national policies

towards sustainable development. The identification and selection and the most appropriate indicators will be essential to establish the framework for the development of a national database in Cyprus to monitor the performance of coastal management according to Mediterranean experience and European requirements. Sustainability analysis and indicators will be an essential input to support the actions taken by Cyprus in this direction.

The experience of Cyprus within the MCDSD and EU initiatives in the field of sustainability indicators will provide the background for this Activity.

Objectives

- to contribute to efforts towards a sustainable coastal development in Cyprus by preparing a set of appropriate sustainability indicators, and by assessing the level of sustainability by the application of indicators.
- to introduce and apply the systemic and prospective sustainability analysis as a specific tool for sustainable management, future vision and participation in the coastal and marine areas;
- to contribute to the preparation of comprehensive integrated final documents, by presenting a vital analysis and providing key indicators, goals to be attained in terms of sustainability and public awareness.

Actions to be implemented

On the basis of an initial diagnosis, the most salient priority problems for sustainable development will be identified in order show how they may be addressed by a systemic and prospective sustainability analysis. The phases of the process will be the following:

- to organise training on Sustainability Indicators;
- elaboration and presentation of Project Activities at Workshops (See *Summary Plan for Workshops*, page 31).
- to define the system to be analysed and measured, to identify actors, and to establish a working group;
- to identify key indicators of sustainability;
- for each key indicator, to establish a reference point in terms of sustainability measure of the phenomenon (domain, sector) studied;
- on the basis of earlier results, to describe and assess the level of sustainability of existing developments and the current situation, to identify future emerging situations and the resulting problems for sustainable development;
- to define a desirable situation in a long term (15, 20, or 25 years), and define the objectives of the key indicators, as well as the activities necessary to achieve them;
- to establish public awareness and an ongoing commitment to sustainability indicator development and publication;
- to elaborate a monitoring programme for the system with regard to sustainable development, to include especially the following:
 - assessment of the level of sustainability, according to the selected time span through the monitoring of key indicators (frequency according to the speed and/or importance of the phenomena evolution); and
 - periodical re-examination of objectives (and of the necessary actions) according to the achieved results.

Outputs

- a) Training and training reports;
- b) Set of sustainability indicators;
- c) Calculations and projections into the future of the indicators;

- d) Choice of objectives to be attained for key indicators;
 e) Monitoring programme for key indicators and their relationships to each other in systemic appraisal;
 f) Final Activity Report.

Summary Activity Budget: Systemic Sustainability Analysis and Indicators (000 EURO)

Contribution by	2004		2005		2006*		Total	
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind
BP/RAC	0		10		5		15	
Cyprus (ES)	0	2	10	4	5	4	15	10
Total	0	2	20	4	10	4	30	10

* pending approval of the contracting parties

Timetable

According to the timetable to be developed in the *Inception Report*

(iii) Introduction of Biodiversity concerns in ICAM

Activity area

The whole CAMP Cyprus Area (the coastal area)

Responsibility for implementation

SPA/RAC; Environment Service; National Project Steering Committee; Participating Municipalities and National Project Co-ordinator.

Background

The protection of areas of biodiversity has been practised in Cyprus in various degrees and form for a long time under different legal contexts within the framework of responsibilities of different Ministries and Departments. The fragmentation of protection policies reflects to a large extent the division of administrative responsibilities among key Departments on the basis of type of area and the nature resource involved. Marine and coastal resources are protected under the Fisheries Laws by the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research, Forests are protected under the Forestry Law by the Department of Forestry, areas of natural beauty (outside forest areas) are protected against building development under the Town and Country Planning Law (and previously under the Streets and Buildings Regulation Law) by the Department of Town Planning and Housing, while archaeological sites under the Antiquities Law by the Department of Antiquities. The existing biodiversity protection framework contains various degrees of protection corresponding to the specific research concerns and policy focus of each Department. Recently, with the adoption of the various EU Directives on Nature, Birds Habitats, Wetlands and others, and more particularly under the Nature 2000 initiative, a fresh impetus was given to the protection of biodiversity with increased emphasis on the management of such areas. However, active management of protected areas in combination with local and national spatial and socio-economic development policies is still without a common strategy across the mesh of legal and administrative structure.

Objectives

Integrated Coastal Area Management as a methodological and operational approach for integrated resource management has the capacity and the objective to consider and incorporate biodiversity issues into its framework. The specific objectives of this Activity include:

- To build upon the existing information stock on biodiversity areas available in the current work of the responsible authorities, with particular reference to the coastal area;
- To identify the most important threats to marine and coastal biodiversity, to review protection needs and propose management priorities and actions;
- To focus on the socio-economic preconditions and consequences of actions for the improvement of biodiversity quality in the coastal area, and
- To propose guidelines for the incorporation of biodiversity concerns in the methodology and tools of Integrated Coastal Area management in Cyprus.

Actions to be implemented

The actions to be pursued will include the following:

- Review of existing policies, approaches and problems of concerning the quality and management of coastal and marine biodiversity areas.
- Preparation of brief annotated reports presenting the existing legal, policy framework and responsibilities of the main Ministries / Departments engaged in the protection and management of coastal and marine biodiversity.
- Analysis and review of the brief annotated reports by a MAP consultant.
- Elaboration and presentation of the methodology and tools of biodiversity management in Workshops (See *Summary Plan for Workshops*, page 31).
- Preparation of guidelines for the formulation and application of a biodiversity strategy.

Outputs

- Training on the scope and use of a biodiversity strategy as an element of ICAM;
- Guidelines on the implementation of biodiversity management methodology;
- Consultant report on the conclusions of the Workshops and possibilities for incorporation of biodiversity concerns in the national policy framework.

Summary Activity Budget: Introduction of Biodiversity Concerns in ICAM (000 EURO)

Contribution by	2004		2005		2006*		Total	
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind
SPA/RAC	0		10		5		15	
Cyprus (ES)	0	2	10	4	5	4	15	10
Total	0	2	20	4	10	4	30	10

* pending approval of the contracting parties

Timetable

According to the timetable to be developed in the *Inception Report*

III. Tools for Integrated Coastal Area Management

(i) Carrying Capacity Assessment

Activity area

The whole CAMP Cyprus Area (the coastal area). Pilot Case Study will be implemented in a selected local area.

Responsibility for implementation

PAP/RAC; Environment Service; National Project Steering Committee; Participating Municipalities and National Project Co-ordinator.

Background

Carrying Capacity Assessment (CCA) has become one of the main techniques of tourism and recreational planning and management.

Objectives

Its objectives include:

- To determine the upper desirable limited of development relative to defined planning objectives for sustainable development.
- To demonstrate the criteria used for and the implications of reconciling capacity limits with development pressures to achieve multiple objectives consistent with resource conservation.
- To highlight the consequences of overburdening carrying capacity for the quality of the natural, cultural and other resources that attract and support tourism activity.
- To show how CCA may be incorporated in tourism and land use planning by proposing a set of guidelines and instructions for assessing alternative development options relative to carrying capacity criteria.
- To highlight qualitative and quantitative indicators for identifying development thresholds that should be used to guide and justify planning policies, water, infrastructure and broader resource management at the local level.
- To demonstrate the scope of CCA as a management tool public-private sector co-operation in respecting carrying capacity limits given that excessive development ultimately burdens both public resources and private investment opportunities.
- To improve overall understanding of the interactions of physical, ecological, socio-demographic, economic and political parameters in the use of scarce resources.

Activities

The main work tasks under this Activity will include:

- Preparatory consultations among national experts about the scope, content and information needs for the implementation of the Activity, taking into account the issues and concerns prevailing in Cyprus.
- Presentation and elaboration of CCA in Workshops (See *Summary Plan for Workshops*, page 31).
- Pilot application of CCA on a selected Case Study area.
- CCA Activity Report on the results, lessons and experiences including the conclusions of the Workshop.
- Guidelines concerning the incorporation of CCA in the national and local planning process.

Summary Activity Budget: Carrying Capacity Assessment (000 EURO)

Contribution by	2004		2005		2006*		Total	
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind
PAP/RAC	0		10		5		15	
Cyprus (ES)	0	2	10	4	5	4	15	10
Total	0	2	20	4	10	4	30	10

* pending approval of the contracting parties

Timetable

According to the timetable to be developed in the Inception Report

(ii) Strategic Environmental Assessment

Activity area

The whole CAMP Cyprus Area (the coastal area). Pilot Case Study will be implemented in a selected local area.

Responsibility for implementation

PAP/RAC; Environment Service; National Project Steering Committee; Participating Municipalities and National Project Co-ordinator.

Background

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is now a widely used tool for applying environmental appraisal to the preparation and analysis of plans and programmes. Its distinctive characteristic is the application of environmental assessment at the first strategic stage of policy-making prior to the development of individual projects, that is at the stage of the preparation of plans and programmes that furnish the context for subsequent project-based EIA. In this sense, SEA is designed to broaden and deepen the scope of environmental assessment to include within its perspective the strategic choices and decisions associated with the early stage in the planning process that generate plans and programmes.

Objectives

The main objectives of SEA include the following:

- It is pro-active seeking to inform the development of plans and programmes;
- It identifies the environmental opportunities and constraints that should be reflected and addressed in plans and programmes;
- It highlights the environmental considerations and indicators consistent with sustainable development;
- It integrates cross-sectoral and cross-area problems;
- It takes into account cumulative effects and long-term expected changes.

SEA has been adopted by the EU in Directive 2001/42/EC and its application will be a requirement in all EU member countries by the end of 2004.

Cyprus as a country to become a full EU member will have to adopt SEA within its planning framework and therefore better knowledge and deeper understanding of the concepts and the implementation process involved will be essential.

The main focus of this Activity will be to improve understanding of the importance, scope, institutional arrangements and expected results from the application of SEA.

Activities

The main work tasks under this Activity will include:

- Preparatory consultations among national experts about the scope, content and information needs for the implementation of the Activity, taking into account the issues and concerns prevailing in Cyprus.
- Presentation and elaboration of SEA in Workshops (See *Summary Plan for Workshops*, page 31).
- Pilot application of SEA on a selected Case Study area.
- SEA Activity Report on the results, lessons and experiences including the conclusions of the Workshops.

- Guidelines concerning the incorporation of SEA in the national and local planning process.

Summary Activity Budget: Strategic Environmental Assessment (000 EURO)

Contribution by	2004		2005		2006*		Total	
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind
PAP/RAC	0		10		5		15	
Cyprus (ES)	0	2	10	4	5	4	15	10
Total	0	2	20	4	10	4	30	10

* pending approval of the contracting parties

Timetable

According to the timetable to be developed in the Inception Report.

(iii) Environmental Economics - Resource Valuation and Economic/Fiscal Instruments

Activity area

The whole CAMP Cyprus Area (the coastal area). Pilot Case Study will be implemented in a selected local area.

Responsibility for implementation

PAP/RAC; Environment Service; National Project Steering Committee; Participating Municipalities and National Project Co-ordinator.

Background

Environmental Economics is a major tool for achieving integration in coastal area management. Integration is crucial not only in the assessment of coastal physical resources and the pressures on them, but particularly integration across policies to address pressures and impacts. Policy integration requires taking into account the relationship between the coastal environment as a natural system and the coastal economy that benefits from the quality of the coastal environment, a complex relationship causing major problems in the coastal areas of Cyprus.

Two main tools are important for integrating policies that harmonise market forces with resource management objectives:

- (A) Resource Valuation (RV) that qualifies and quantifies the social and economic value of *environmental quality* for the economic activities that depend on it, and
- (B) Economic Instruments that create market-based incentives and sources of revenue for financing coastal area management initiatives.

Objectives

Both these tools bring into focus the consideration of market forces within coastal area management and enable a better understanding of how market forces can be directed to preserve environmental quality as an asset contributing to sustainable development. These tools contribute to integrated coastal management in several ways including:

- Economic information. They provide economic information on the social value of resources in conservation relative to their development value, thus improving policy making by taking into account the gains and losses (costs and benefits) of alternative

decisions. Without such information it is difficult to know if we are over-protecting or under-protecting the environment.

- Public awareness. They increase public awareness of the economic losses of existing development practices and build up public support for the implementation of coastal management measures designed to save resources that are economically valuable beyond their intrinsic ecological value.
- Socio-economic justification. They demonstrate national and local level social and economic benefits accruing from coastal area management justifying increased investment in coastal protection and management.
- Revenue-raising. They identify opportunities for applying market-based instruments for creating revenue sources for financing coastal protection and management initiatives.

Activities

The main work tasks under this Activity will include:

- Preparatory consultations among national experts about the scope, content and information needs for the implementation of the Activity, taking into account the issues and concerns prevailing in Cyprus.
- Presentation and elaboration of RV and EI in Workshops (See *Summary Plan for Workshops*, page 31).
- Pilot application of RV and EI on a selected Case Study area.
- RV and EI Activity Report on the results, lessons and experiences including the conclusions of the workshops.
- Guidelines concerning the incorporation of RV and EI in the national and local planning process.

Summary Activity Budget: Environmental Economics - Resource Valuation and Economic/Fiscal Instruments (000 EURO)

Contribution by	2004		2005		2006*		Total	
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind
PAP/RAC	0		10		5		15	
Cyprus (ES)	0	2	10	4	5	4	15	10
Total	0	2	20	4	10	4	30	10

* pending approval of the contracting parties

Timetable

According to the timetable to be developed in the Inception Report

(IV) Local Pilot Applications of Tools of Coastal Area Management

The Activities will include **pilot applications** of the above-mentioned tools (CCA, SEA and EVEI) in two selected coastal areas. It is proposed that the pilot applications of all three tools are carried out in the same two areas to share common data and take advantage of opportunities for work co-operation and integration of results.

The purpose of the pilot applications is to explore and demonstrate the potential use of coastal management tools and, particularly,

- how such tools could be applied to strengthen policy responses to current and future development and conservation problems on a wider scale, and

- to demonstrate the practical, data and policy issues involved in the application of these tools and draw useful lessons for their incorporation in the planning process.

The Pilot Application Case Studies will be presented in Workshops (See *Summary Plan for Workshops*, page 31).

Pilot application areas. The selected the two pilot application coastal areas should be made on the basis of the following criteria:

1. The presence of multi-sectoral coastal policy issues (tourism, environmental sensitive areas, housing development, water resources, infrastructure development, waste management, etc.).
2. The presence of areas of ecological importance and existing or potential development / conservation policy conflicts.
3. The presence of interacting urban and rural land uses and multi-level administrative responsibilities (Ministries, Municipalities and Village Authorities).
4. Willingness to co-operate.
5. Applicability of the results to other areas.

Three candidate areas are identified for the Case Studies:

1. The southern peri-urban coastal area of Larnaca town. The area south of Larnaca town extending from the Salt Lake to Mazotos, including the area of Larnaca International Airport, the adjacent tourism development settlements of *Kiti* and *Meneou* and a newly established water desalination plant. The area presents multiple coastal planning and management problems due to the existence of several conflicting land uses in close proximity (urban, rural and tourist), a mixture of development problems and a mesh of sectoral policies developed and enforced by various authorities at different levels of administration (national, municipal and local).

2. Polis Chrysochou Bay. The area extending from the Asprokremmos area to Limni, including Polis Municipality. The area is adjacent to the Akamas Peninsula which contains communities and sites of ecological value. The bay area itself includes an expanding urbanised coastal settlement stretching along the coastal strip in which agricultural development, sensitive habitat sites and summer houses also exists. There is growing pressure on water resources, infrastructure and community services.

3. The northern peri-urban coastal area of Paphos. The area north of Paphos town extending from the edge of the urban area (Tafos ton Vassileon) to edge of Peyia. The area is subject to growing urban sprawl pressure triggered by both housing and tourism development. The road network is burdened with increased regional traffic without adequate provision of local access roads, pavements, pedestrian footpaths and wastewater infrastructure.

Although any two of these areas present important coastal management issues suitable as pilot Case Study areas, those approximating most the above mentioned criteria are the **southern peri-urban Larnaca area** and **Polis Chrysochou Bay area** (Areas 1 and 2) which are proposed as the two selected Case Study Areas. The precise locations will be defined in the context of the Inception Report following further consultations.

The final selection of the Pilot Application Case Study areas will be determined at the *Inception Workshop*.

Summary Activity Budget: Pilot Case Studies Carrying Capacity Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Economics (Resource Valuation and Economic/Fiscal Instruments (000 EURO)

Contribution by	2004		2005		2006*		Total	
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind
PAP/RAC	0		10		20		30	
Cyprus (ES)	0	2	15	10	30	3	45	15
Total	0	2	25	10	50	3	75	15

* pending approval of the contracting parties

Timetable

According to the timetable to be developed in the *Inception Report*

IV. Public Participation and Awareness

Activity Area

CAMP Cyprus Area (the coastal area). Also, Pilot Case Study Application areas.

Responsibility for implementation

PAP/RAC; Environment Service; National Project Steering Committee; Participating Municipalities and National Project Co-ordinator.

This Activity will be an integral part of the CAMP Cyprus Project incorporated in all the other Activities. The implementation of methodological Activities (ICAM methodology and Sustainability Analysis / Indicators) and the ICAM tools Activities, will include workshops (national and district level) in which national experts and decision makers, and municipal level experts and stakeholders will be invited to participate. Also, the Pilot Case Studies for the application of ICAM tools (SEA, CCA and EE) will involve the collaboration of professionals as well as representatives of the Municipal authorities.

Objectives

A major constraint in the effective implementation of coastal management in Cyprus is the insufficient collaboration between local authorities and national experts in the development of common policy objectives and agreed visions on resource conservation and development priorities. Often, national policies are locally resisted due to a divergence of priorities and incompatible perspectives on development opportunities. Local participation in policy making is limited to formal exchanges without establishing a basis for constructive dialogue for building capacities for collaboration. Local communities claim that resource conservation policies compromise local development interests while national planning policies with long-term objectives are opposed by local authorities. Awareness of the interplay of development and conservation objectives and the value of coastal resources for development and ecological sustainability is limited. The activities of CAMP Cyprus will address the need for raising awareness by exposing national and local experts and interest groups to the methodology and tools of ICAM.

Activities

The main work tasks under this Activity will include:

- Preparatory consultations among national experts about the scope, content and organisation of the Activity.

- Presentation and elaboration of Project Activities (ICAM methodology and ICAM Tools and the Pilot Case Studies) at Workshops in Nicosia, Limassol and Larnaca (See *Summary Plan for Workshops*, cited below).

Outputs

The most important outputs include:

- Increased awareness of coastal management problems;
- Increased awareness of methodologies and tools of coastal area management;
- Increased capacity for constructive participation in policy dialogues, definition of priorities, appreciation of opportunities and constraints;
- Increase harmonisation of local / national policy and measures.

Summary Activity Budget: Public Participation and Awareness (000 EURO)

Contribution by	2004		2005		2006*		Total	
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind
PAP/RAC	0		5		10		15	
Cyprus (ES)	0	2	24	10	45	3	69	15
-National Consultants	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	0
-Workshops	0	2	24	10	30	3	54	15
Total	0	2	5	10	55	3	84	15

* pending approval of the contracting parties

Summary Plan for Workshops

Location	Inception Workshop	Final Presentation Workshop	ICAM & ICAM Tools	Pilot Case Studies	Public Participation
Nicosia	1	1-2	1	1	1
Limassol For Limassol and Paphos Districts			1	1	1
Larnaca For Larnaca and Famagusta Districts			1	1	1

Timetable

According to the timetable to be developed in the *Inception Report*

3. Project Management and Resources

3.1 Project Management and Co-ordination

Overall project management will be carried out in close co-operation between the Government of Cyprus and MAP-PAP/RAC. On the Cyprus side, responsibility for project management will be exercised by the Director of the Environment Service acting as National Project Director and focal person for MAP-PAP/RAC. On the MAP-PAP/RAC side, PAP/RAC Director will be responsible for the Project. National Project Co-ordinator will be nominated to co-ordinate the preparation and implementation of CAMP Activities. On the PAP/RAC side, the PAP/RAC Project Co-ordinator will act in close collaboration with the National Project Co-ordinator and the Environment Service. MAP RACs will provide consultant support for the implementation of respective individual project activities.

Project Management Structure

<u>Project Management</u>			
<u>MAP – PAP/RAC</u>		<u>Cyprus counterpart</u>	
PAP/RAC Director		National Project Director Director of Environment Service	
<u>Steering Committee</u>			
Chairman – National Project Director Members / Partners			
Dept. of Town Planning & Housing Planning Bureau Cyprus Tourism Organisation Dept of Fisheries and Marine Research Water Development Dept. Forestry Dept.		Dept. of Agriculture Union of Municipalities Union of Rural Communities Chamber of Commerce and Industry Cyprus Scientific Technical Chamber Fed. Environmental/Ecological Organisations	
<u>Project support team</u>			
<u>MAP – PAP/RAC</u>		<u>Cyprus counterpart</u>	
PAP/RAC Project Co-ordinator		National Project Co-ordinator	
<u>Project Activities</u>			
I. Co-ordination and Integration of Project Activities	II. Methodology of Integrated Coastal Area Management	III. Tools of Integrated Coastal Area Management	IV. Public participation and Awareness

3.1.1 National Project Director

Overall project management and project implementation will be the responsibility of the National Project Director. This will mainly include:

- Work closely with MAP-PAP/RAC concerning the implementation of the Agreement;
- Chair the Steering Committee;
- Represent and consult with the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment and maintain close contact with the other partner Ministries /Departments/Organisations on the Steering Committee;

- Provide professional advice to the work of the MAP-PAP/RAC Consultants and review their work outputs;
- Control of the Project Budget.

3.1.2 Steering Committee

Responsibility for the co-ordination of Project Activities implementation will be exercised by the Steering Committee composed of representatives of the main partner Departments and Organisations (or “focal persons”). The composition of the Steering Committee is intended to bring together the relevant stakeholders and provide for their active participation in the *CAMP Cyprus* Project. It will also bring together high-level coastal development expertise and skills corresponding to the various policy areas. Thus, the role of the Steering Committee will mainly include:

- Advising the National Project Director on all aspects of the Project.
- Reviewing and evaluating work progress and project outputs.
- Facilitating the uninterrupted implementation of Project Activities.
- Providing technical information, experience and knowledge relevant to the project.
- Providing links with the respective Ministries/Departments/Organisations and ensuring closer contact of the Project with their activities and concerns.

3.1.3. National Project Co-ordinator

The National Project Co-ordinator will participate in the formulation and implementation of the project, in co-operation with the MAP Project Co-ordinator; in the harmonisation of the actions implemented by the national institutions involved in the project; and in the guidance and assistance to the National Team Leaders related to the implementation of individual activities.

The National Project Co-ordinator will be engaged among the national experts, but paid by and acting on behalf of MAP (in close co-operation with Environment Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment – ES/MANRE). It will be a full time post, initially for two years. ES/MANRE will announce the post vacancy immediately upon signing of the Agreement.

As it is expected that co-ordination tasks will occupy half of the time of the co-ordinator’s engagement, other tasks for the co-ordinator will also be envisaged, such as preparation of the draft and final versions of the Inception Report, assistance in the preparation of Technical Specifications, organisation and conducting of the Inception Workshop, preparation of the Final Integrated Report, leading role in some of the teams working on the specific CAMP activities that are close to the co-ordinator’s professional background, etc.

The National Project Co-ordinator will also secure that the inputs and outputs of individual activities will be interchanged among the national teams, and integrated during the implementation of the project. The tasks of the National Project Co-ordinator will be precisely defined in the Inception Report and in the respective TOR. The National Project Co-ordinator will co-ordinate the work of National Team leaders, as well as of the national consultants engaged as part of the national “in-kind” contribution.

3.2 Project partners

Summary of Individual Project Activities and Partnerships

Project Activities and Main Objectives	Participating Departments / Organisations
<p>I. Methodology of Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM)</p> <p>(i) Methodology of ICAM (ii) Systemic Sustainability Analysis and Indicators (iii) Introduction of Biodiversity concerns in ICAM</p> <p>To elaborate the overall methodological approach and current Mediterranean and European experience in Coastal Area Management, sustainability analysis and biodiversity management issues. This Activity will provide the methodological and operation framework for the other individual Activities focusing on ICAM tools.</p> <p>This Activity will inform national experts, local authorities and private organisations about the principles, scope, objectives and applications of ICAM methodology.</p>	<p>Environment Service</p> <p>Department of Town Planning & Housing,</p> <p>Cyprus Tourism Organisation</p> <p>Planning Bureau</p> <p>Department of Fisheries and Marine Research</p> <p>Water Development Department</p> <p>Forestry Department</p>
<p>II. Tools of Integrated Coastal Area Management Strategic Environmental Assessment</p> <p>(i) Carrying Capacity Assessment (ii) Strategic Environmental Assessment (iii) Coastal Area Economics (Resource Valuation and Economic Instruments)</p> <p>To explore, develop and propose guidelines for the application and incorporation of the above key ICAM tools in the policy framework, including <i>Pilot Application Case Studies</i> on the above tools in a selected location.</p> <p>The main objective is to inform national experts, local authorities and private organisations about the scope, objectives and applications of these tools.</p>	<p>Department of Agriculture</p> <p>Geological Survey Department</p> <p>Coastal Municipalities</p> <p>Coastal Rural Communities</p> <p>Cyprus Scientific Technical Chamber</p> <p>Chamber of Commerce and Industry</p> <p>Federation of Environmental & Ecological Organisations</p>
<p>III. Public participation and Awareness</p> <p>To organise Workshops for the presentation of ICAM methodology and its tools to a wide audience of decision-makers, professionals and practitioners aiming at raising awareness and skills of public participation in the ICAM process.</p>	

3.3 Project partners and their roles

3.3.1 Environment Service

The Environment Service, in addition to the role of the Director as National Project Director and Focal Point for MAP-PAP/RAC, will provide professional and administrative assistance to the Project.

3.3.2 Partner Ministries / Departments / Organisations

The Ministries/Departments/Organisations participating in the Project will play a major role in the work of the Steering Committee, offer professional advice, technical information and professional advice. In particular, their active participation in Project Activities is intended to ensure that the results of the project will be directly relevant to their respective areas of competence to enrich capacities for future use of the outputs of the Project. In light of this, the participating Ministries/Departments/Organisations will make available to the Project members of their senior staff to act as core experts in the teams carrying out the specific Activities envisaged in the Project.

The Environment Service, through the Steering Committee, will ensure that all necessary statistical information, base maps, existing reports and other relevant material will be made available to the Project. In particular, it is expected that the existing GIS Database will provide maps and digitised information to the Project.

3.3.3 Local Authorities

To ensure that *CAMP Cyprus* will make a major contribution to the increase of awareness of the principles and techniques of coastal area management at the local level, Local Authorities will be represented in the Steering Committee, through the Union of Municipalities and the Union of Communities, and participate in the District-level workshops. In particular, the Municipalities and Communities where Pilot Application Case Studies will be carried out, will act as partners to *CAMP Cyprus* offering their local expertise, experience and information for the implementation of the Pilot Application Case Studies. In light of this, the Municipalities and Communities involved will make available to the project members of their technical staff to act as experts in the teams carrying out the Pilot Application Case Studies.

3.3.4 The MAP Component

The Co-ordinating Unit of MAP (MEDU), as the overall Project Co-ordinator, will exercise guidance and supervision of the implementation of the Project. PAP/RAC, as the MAP Project Implementing Centre, will be responsible for co-ordination, guidance and implementation of the Project by engaging a national Project Co-ordinator and, in co-operation with the National Project Director in his role as National Focal Point. Furthermore, PAP/RAC, through the National Project Co-ordinator, will co-ordinate the activities with other MAP components involved in the Project and be responsible for the co-ordination of preparation of final Project documents. In addition, the Project will benefit from the inputs of specialised Regional Activity Centres (RACs), such as BP/RAC and SAP/RAC and the use of the MCSD documents related to individual Project activities. The RACs involved in the Project, (BP/RAC and SPA/RAC) will be responsible for the implementation of respective Activities, under the logistical co-ordination of PAP/RAC, through the National Project Co-ordinator, and in co-operation with relevant national authorities/institutions responsible for the respective activities.

The area of consultancy needed and the selection of the consultant shall be defined by the Inception Report and agreed by the Aide-Mémoire, to the satisfaction of the National Project Director to ensure proper use of resources and transparency.

3.4 Project Manpower - Work Teams

Work tasks will be carried out by:

- (a) National consultants, supported by
- (b) National experts drawn from the participating Departments / Organisations, and when necessary,
- (c) International consultants contracted by PAP/RAC.

The main responsibilities of the Project work teams include the following:

a) National Consultants

The National Consultants will be nominated, and paid for, by the ES/MANRE among suitably qualified and experienced Cypriot professionals. They will act in accordance with the respective Technical Specification for the Activity, endorsed by the relevant RACs, and in accordance with the respective TOR under the guidance of the National Project Co-ordinator. A National Consultant will be nominated for each Activity I, II III and IV. He/she will be responsible to carry out the work under each Activity in co-operation the National Project Co-ordinator and in close contact with the Focal Experts (see B below) in the relevant Departments / Organisations.

The National Consultants will be responsible to carry out tasks including the following:

- To review the policy, legal and institutional framework of Cyprus pertaining to the specific Activity of his/her competence;
- To collaborate, in consultation with the National Project Co-ordinator, with the respective International MAP Consultant for the implementation of the relevant Activity;
- To provide substantive inputs to the Workshops on the subject matter of his/her Activity;
- To collaborate with the MAP Consultant and the National Project Co-ordinator and assume responsibility for the implementation of the Activity, one or more of the Pilot Application Case Studies relating on his / her field of expertise, and present the results in the Workshops.
- To prepare an Interim and Final Activity Report on his/her field of expertise.

b) National Experts – Team Leaders

National experts (Team Leaders) will be proposed by respective responsible national institutions, relevant Ministries and/or Municipalities which will participate in the project as part of the "in kind" contribution of Cyprus. They will act in accordance with the respective Technical Specification for the Activity, endorsed by the relevant RACs, and in accordance with the respective TOR for the National and MAP Consultant. The composition of National Teams will be agreed upon by the Aide-Memoire to be signed prior to the signature of individual contracts. National experts will support the National and International Consultants, provide access and availability of essential background and current information on the subject, and provide their knowledge and experience as focal persons within their respective Ministry / Department / Organisation.

The Focal expert should be a senior officer with relevant knowledge and intimate contact with the current policy issues and problems in the field of coastal planning and management. They will provide support to the implementation the Project Activities including more specifically the following:

- Assist the National and MAP Consultants to develop the work programme for the Activity.

- Offer his/her professional expertise and knowledge of the prevailing national policy and institutional context;
- Identify and help make available the data requirements and provide information necessary for the implementation of the Activity;
- Co-operate with the National and MAP Consultant in defining the main focus of the work under the Activities, including the implementation of the Pilot Application Case Studies;
- Provide access to information from the competent Government Departments;
- Provide inputs to ensure that the relevant Activities focus on the most important issues facing Cyprus so that the outputs will contribute to the immediate and longer-term needs of the Ministry / Department or Organisation concerned;
- Review the Interim and Final Report(s) produced by the National Consultant in co-operation with the corresponding Activity MAP Consultant;
- Participate actively as 'resource persons' in the Workshops.

c) International Consultants

For each Activities MAP/RACs will contact the services of an International Consultant to provide international experience in the respective field of work, and advise the National Consultant in the implementation of the relevant Activity. They will also:

- Ensure interchange of international and Cyprus experience;
- Act as 'resource person' in the Workshop(s) pertaining to the specific Activity;
- Provide guidance to and advice on the implementation of the relevant Pilot Application Case Studies.

C. Team Members

Team members, like the National Experts – Team Leaders, will be proposed by the respective responsible national institutions, (Ministries / Departments / Municipalities / Organisations) participating in the Project as part of the "in kind" contribution of Cyprus. They will:

- Participate in the implementation of the Activity;
- Provide relevant information;
- Provide relevant field experience;
- Participate in the implementation of the Pilot Application Case Study;
- Participate in the Workshops.

Summary of Work Tasks

<p>National Consultants</p> <p>1 consultancy contract for each Activity (10 in total) contracted by the Environment Service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To collect information on, review and evaluate the current legal, policy and implementation problems and issues in the relevant Activity -To assume responsibility for the implementation of the Activity -To assume responsibility for the implementation of the relevant Pilot Application Case Study -To present the results of the Activity and the Case Study in the Workshop(s) -To collaborate with the National Project Co-ordinator and the relevant MAP Consultant -To prepare Interim and Final Activity Report
<p>International Consultants</p> <p>1 consultancy contract for each Activity (10 in total) contracted by the relevant MAP-RAC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To assess the review and evaluation of the current legal, policy and implementation problems and issues in the relevant Activity -To advise and provide expert inputs in the implementation of the Activity, the Case Studies and in the Workshops -To prepare and submit Interim and Final Activity Reports as annexes to the Activity National Consultant Reports
<p>National Experts – Team Leaders</p> <p>1 for each Activity (10 in total) nominated by the relevant institution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To provide professional guidance, information, knowledge and support to the National and MAP Consultant(s) -To act as focal persons and links with the relevant Ministry / Department / Organisation and to represent their concerns in the implementation of Project Activities -To act as ‘resource persons’ in the Workshops
<p>Team members</p> <p>Up to 4-5 for each team</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To participate in the implementation of the Activity To provide relevant information and field experience To participate in the implementation of the Pilot Application Case Study and in the Workshops

The precise tasks, terms of reference, work schedule and composition of the Work Teams will be elaborated in the Inception Report.

3.5 Project Funding

The framework of the Project budget is given here in outline, pending final decision by the Cyprus Government in consultation with MAP-PAP/RAC to be incorporated in the Final Project Agreement. When the budget is agreed upon, the detailed breakdown of costs by Activity and source will be worked out by PAP/RAC in consultation with the National Project Director. It is estimated that MAP's financial contribution in cash (until the end of the project period) will be around 235,000 Euro. The Government of Cyprus will be expected to provide an input of about 235 Euro in cash and 130,000 Euro 'in kind' contribution.

CAMP Cyprus Project Summary Budget ('000 Euro)

Activity	MAP		Cyprus Government		Total
	In cash	In kind	In cash	In kind	
I. Co-ordination and Integration of Project Activities	100		31	40	171
II. Methodology of Integrated Coastal Area Management	45		45	30	120
III. Tools of Integrated Coastal Area Management	75		90	45	210
IV. Public participation and Awareness	15		69	15	99
TOTAL	235		235	130	600

Summary Cash Budget

Source	Amount	%
MAP	235	50
Cyprus Government	235	50
Total	470	100

a) MAP contribution, in cash (000 Euro)

Activity	2004	2005	2006	Total
1. Co-ordination & integration				
PAP/RAC	10	45	45	100
TOTAL	10	45	45	100
2. Methodology of ICAM				
PAP/RAC		10	5	15
BP/RAC		10	5	15
SPA/RAC		10	5	15
TOTAL		30	15	45
3. Tools of ICAM				
PAP/RAC		60	15	75
TOTAL		60	15	75
4. Public Participation and Awareness				
PAP/RAC		5	10	15
TOTAL		5	10	15
Total MAP	10	140	85	235

Note: For 2006 approval of the Contracting Parties will be required

b) Host-country contribution, in cash and in kind (000 Euro)

Activity	Cash			Kind			Total			GT
	04	05	06	04	05	06	04	05	06	
1. Co-ordination & integration	2	14	15	10	20	10	12	34	25	71
2. Methodology of ICAM	0	30	15	10	10	10	10	40	25	75
3. Tools of ICAM	0	45	45	15	15	15	15	60	60	135
4. Public Participation and Awareness	0	41	28	0	5	10	0	46	38	84
TOTAL	2	130	103	35	50	45	37	180	148	365

Note: For 2006 approval of the Contracting Parties will be required

c) Summary Project budget ('000 Euro)

Source	Cash				Kind				Total				GT
	04	05	06*	tot	04	05	06	tot	04	05	06	tot	
MAP	10	125	100	235									
Host country	2	130	103	235	35	50	45	130	37	180	148	365	
Total	12	255	203	470									

* pending approval of the contracting parties

4. Project Reporting and Timetable

4.1 Reporting

The preparation of the Project **Terms of Reference**, following approval of the *Feasibility – Diagnostic Report of June 2002*, forms the basis for the Project Agreement between the Government of Cyprus and MAP-PAP/RAC. After the signing of the Agreement an **Inception Report** will be prepared, containing concrete proposals on how *CAMP Cyprus* will be implemented to be presented at the **Inception Workshop**, completing the overall Project formulation phase.

The Inception Report will also include **Technical Specifications** for the work programme and the precise areas for the *Pilot Application Projects*.

The outputs of the Project Activities will be developed into **Individual Activity Reports**, which will be the basis for the preparation of the **Final Integrated Project Report** to be presented at a **Final CAMP Cyprus Presentation Conference**, highlighting also the content and focus of follow-up actions.

In brief, the major reporting outputs of *CAMP Cyprus* will include:

Preparatory / formulation stage

- Project Agreement
- Inception Workshop
- Technical Specifications for Project Activities

Implementation stage

- Draft Individual Activities Reports (ICAM Methodology, Sustainability, SEA, CCA, RVEI)
- Final Individual Activity Reports
- Draft Integrated *CAMP Cyprus* Report
- Final Integrated *CAMP Cyprus* Report
- Report on the Presentation Conference
- Post-Project Activities

4.2 Project Timetable

The project timeframe and calendar of proposed actions are as follows:

Project Workplan and Timetable

Activities	2004				2005				2006				2007			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. Signature of the Agreement			X													
2. Detailed formulation of the Project			X	X												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Inception Report • Draft Technical Specifications • Information base (database, maps, reports) • Inception Workshop • Final Inception Report • Meeting prerequisites for implementation 				X												
3. Implementation																
3.1. Initial activities					X											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Technical Specifications • TOR for consultants • Signature of consultants' contracts 					X											
3.2. Implementation of Project activities						X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
3.3. Integration of results													X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final integrated Project documents • Presentation • Terminal Report 													X			
4. Post Project activities																
4.1 <u>Follow-up activities</u> (host country)														X		
4.2 <u>Monitoring, evaluation, reporting</u> (host country)															X	
4.3 <u>Presentation of the Project results at MAP level</u> (MAP - PAP/RAC)																X

5. Achievement indicators

Achievement indicators will be applied when evaluating:

- a) progress of the Project implementation at the Project level and at the level of each Project activity;
- b) use of the Project results in the post Project period.

5.1 Progress achievement indicators

When evaluating the progress of the Project implementation the following achievement indicators will be applied:

5.1.1 Progress achievement indicators at the Project level

- percentage of successfully implemented individual activities, as envisaged by the Project Workplan and by Technical Specification;
- timely implementation of the Project – percentage of the time of extended Project duration, if any, in comparison with the original Timetable of the Project;
- overrunning of approved budget, if any – percentage of overrun;
- percentage of outputs produced in comparison with the number of planned outputs;
- number of national/local experts involved in the Project;
- the Participatory Programme: number of actions, number of NGOs involved, number of other organisations and number of stakeholders involved in the programme, feedback and quality;
- number of persons trained;
- equipment supplied;
- existing data base expanded (approx. percentage of expansion);
- the catalytic effect of the Project, intellectual, financial (if any, to be expressed in financial terms); and
- contribution of MAP consultants, experts, professionals.

The assessment of the progress according to the above indicators will be reported within regular Progress Reports at the Project level.

5.1.2 Progress achievement indicators at the level of Individual Activities

When evaluating the progress of individual activities, in addition to the achievement indicators listed above under a), specific progress achievement indicators will be identified for each activity within respective Technical Specification. The assessment of the progress according to the above indicators will be reported within regular Activity Progress Reports.

5.2. Project achievement indicators

When evaluating the Project results in the post Project period, the following achievement indicators will be applied:

5.2.1 Evaluation to be made by the Environment Service

- provision of an integrated solution for sustainable development of the Project area;
- promotion of a sustainable use of major resources of the Project area, or an improved protection of resource productivity and ecosystems;
- implementation, at the Project level and at the country level;
- improvement of the quality of life and health conditions of the resident population;

- improvement of the socio-economic conditions in the region;
- benefits identified versus those expected, impacts on sustainable use of land resources;
- improved measures for the protection against pollution, emergency preparedness, protection of natural habitats and biodiversity, conservation of historic and cultural values, etc.;
- introduction of participatory activities and practice in the host country;
- implementation in practice of individual solutions and recommendations of the Project;
- formulation of a follow-up remedial programme on the basis of the Project results;
- evaluation of professional capacity of involved institutions and authorities achieved by programme implementation;
- stakeholders response and participation;
- increased public awareness;
- inputs into national practice:
 - application of tools and methodologies;
 - implementation of recommendations related to improvement of institutional and legal arrangements in the country or in the Project area;
 - application of the Project results in other areas of the host country;
 - initiation of similar programmes in the country; and
 - assistance by host country institutions and teams to other countries, if any.

5.2.2 Evaluation to be made by PAP/RAC

In addition to the above-listed indicators, the following ones will have to be taken into account:

- successful application of methodologies, tools and procedures;
- successful integration of activities during the implementation stage, and of results in the final phase of the Project;
- the catalytic effect of the Project, expressed in qualitative terms;
- evaluation of conclusions of the Presentation Conference;
- inputs into national practice, or application of the results in other Mediterranean countries;
- inputs at the regional level:
 - to the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development;
 - when formulating regional policies and strategies; and
 - when distributing and applying the Project results.

The assessment of the Project results, taking into account the above-listed indicators, will be reported by the Ministry of the Environment within regular Post Project Reports, and by PAP/RAC within the Project Terminal Report, and other documents.

5.3 Progress Reporting

Regular Progress Reports will be presented:

- a) at the Project level; and
- b) at the level of individual activities.

In addition, at the end of the Project, reports will be prepared at the Project level and for each activity.

Progress reports will be provided at half-yearly base by:

- the respective National Team Leader at the level of each individual Project activity;
- National Project Co-ordinator at the Project level; and
- MAP Project Co-ordinator (alternatively joined progress reports at the Project level prepared by National Project Co-ordinator and MAP Project Co-ordinator).

The reports of National Team Leaders will be presented to National Project Co-ordinator and to PAP/RAC.

The reports of National Project Co-ordinator and of MAP Project Co-ordinator will be presented to the Environment Service, to PAP/RAC and to MEDU.

The Final Project Report will be prepared by MAP Project Co-ordinator on the basis of the draft version to be prepared by the National Project Co-ordinator.

5.4 Post-Project Activities

In order to provide conditions for the utilisation of the Project results after the official closure of the Project, the following activities will be implemented: a) formulation and gradual implementation of a Follow-up Programme, b) monitoring of the use of the Project results, evaluation of the monitoring results, reporting, and c) formulation of proposals for the use of the Project results at the MAP level. The time frame for implementation of the above activities is defined by the Project Workplan and Timetable.

5.5 Follow up Activities

Taking into consideration the solutions and recommendations presented by the Final Integrated Project Document, the Follow-up Proposals and the Urgent Investment Portfolio, as well as the conclusion of the Presentation Conference, the Environment Service will prepare a Project Follow-up Programme (Plan of Actions). PAP/RAC will provide assistance as appropriate. The Follow-up Programme will be submitted to the relevant national authorities for approval. According to the Programme (Plan of Actions), the Project results will be gradually implemented/introduced in the national practice.

5.6 Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The Environment Service will monitor the Project-related follow-up activities identifying and registering:

- a) the progress achieved;
- b) actions in preparation, on-going and implemented;
- c) Project results applied; and
- d) other benefits of the Project.

The process will be implemented at the Project area level, as well as on a national scale.

During the monitoring process the following aspects will be taken into consideration:

- activities implemented, their results and outputs, direct benefits, financial aspects, problems encountered, corrective actions undertaken;
- activities in preparation and/or on-going: present state, problems, actions undertaken or needed for solving them, prospective of implementing activities in preparation;
- methodologies, tools, and procedures applied by the Project: introduced or applied in national/Project area practice, problems encountered, corrective actions, expected results;
- planning initiatives/activities undertaken or in preparation;
- institutional and/or legal and/or management-related initiatives according to the proposals made by the Project;
- catalytic effect of the Project in the Project area or at the national level; and
- identification of direct, and of indirect benefits and beneficiaries of the Project.

The evaluation procedure, to be applied by the Ministry of the Environment, will be based on the results of the monitoring process, following the elements listed above, and taking into consideration the following:

- a) evaluation of the achievements according to achievement indicators.
- b) evaluation according to the following:
 - contribution to improved sustainability within the Project area, following sustainability indicators and the results of the Sustainability Analysis;
 - direct and indirect benefits of the Project, and their significance;
 - prospective of progress of the follow-up activities in the preparation and/or on-going;
 - nature and significance of problems of a general nature and of those related to individual follow-up actions, impacts of these problems on the use of the Project results; and
 - lessons learned.

PAP/RAC will provide assistance when establishing the monitoring process and evaluating the monitoring results. The results of the monitoring and evaluation process will be reported by the Ministry of the Environment to MAP through PAP/RAC at half-yearly intervals within relevant Half-Yearly Post Project Reports. At the end of the reporting period, the Ministry of the Environment will prepare the Final Post Project Report, summarising the results achieved and benefits identified, indicating problems and lessons learned, and proposing further activities, as appropriate and needed.

5.7 Use of results at the MAP level

In order to create conditions for the use of the Project results at the MAP level, PAP/RAC will formulate Reports, including proposals for the use of the Project results at that level:

- a) after the official closure of the Project; and
- b) at the end of the post Project reporting period.

The PAP/RAC Reports will include:

- a) findings by PAP/RAC, related to:
 - results and experience of the Project, applicable at MAP level (policies, strategies, procedures, methodologies);
 - lessons learned, to be taken into account at the MAP CAMP level (related to the formulation and implementation of Projects, follow-up, use of Project activities, integration procedure, participation, etc.); and
 - results and experience to be recommended as pilot ones for solving similar problems in the region.
- b) findings extrapolated and summarised from the Half-Yearly Post Project Reports and the Final Post Project Report, and identification of results relevant for the MAP level; and
- c) proposals related to the use of the Project results at the MAP level.

Evaluating the proposals and applying or using the results at MAP level is within the competence of the MEDU and of the MCSD.