

Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) ISRAEL

List of documents/publications available in hard copy upon request:

Gabbay, S. 2000. Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) Israel: Final Integrated Report. Split: PAP/RAC. pp. iv + 89.

The intent of CAMP Israel was to help translate the new concepts included in Agenda 21 and Med Agenda 21 into practical applications in a Mediterranean coastal area. The programme focused on issues of acute concern in the local context, such as beach erosion and coastal sand supply, which, to date, have not received sufficient attention within MAP. CAMP Israel was conceived as a catalyst for new ideas and concepts which could generate changes in the directions of policy making in the country. The programme had two main objectives: a) to encourage policy makers of economic development sectors to take responsibility for the environmental impacts of their decisions and to incorporate environmental considerations in their decision making processes (sustainable development, capacity building, economic instruments); b) to improve the professional basis for policy making on issues not sufficiently covered in current coastal zone management (pollution control, beach erosion, cliff stability, climate change, biodiversity). The document consists of eleven sections.

Gabbay, S. 2000. Coastal Zone Management in Israel. Split: PAP/RAC. pp 65.

Goldberg, G., and Gabbay, S. 1996. Israel's environmental impact assessment system. Environmental impact assessment case studies: Herzlya Marina, Herzlya. PAP/RAC - 12/IL/CS.1. Split: PAP/RAC. pp. vi + 154.

The two EIA case studies contained in this document were drafted in response to the explicit wish of the trainees during a series of EIA training courses organised in the Mediterranean countries for the relevant case studies to be prepared, published and disseminated throughout the Mediterranean region. More such documents are planned to be obtained from the Mediterranean countries with experience in the application of EIA. The principal objective of these documents is to further the education of national EIA experts by providing a good example of how the Guidelines for the preparation of an EIA document and the EIA document itself should look like, as well as by providing information on the evaluation of EIA documents, monitoring of impacts, re-assessment of development projects, and participation of the general and professional public.