



# CAMP Italy Project

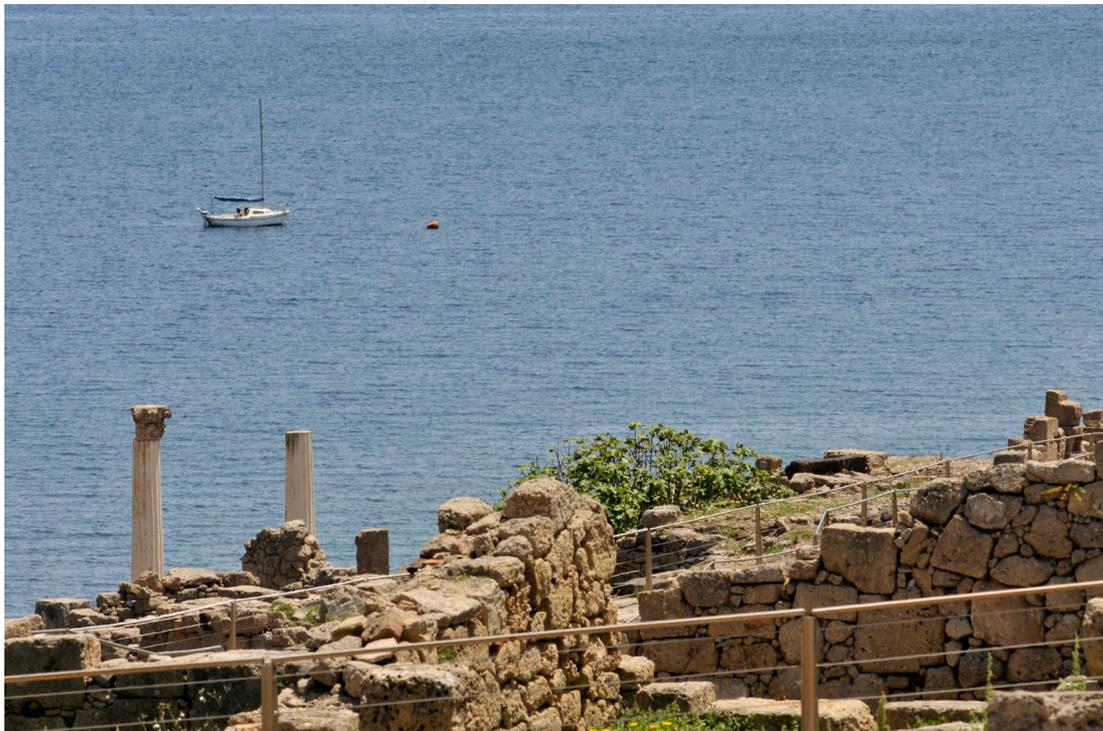


## REPORT

### Final Conference of the CAMP Italy Project

### “Caring for our coasts: comparing Mediterranean and Italian experiences”

(Rome, 17 January 2017)



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# CONFERENCE REPORT

## Introduction

The Final Conference of the CAMP Italy Project was organised on 17 January 2017 at the Italian Geographic Society (Villa Celimontana) in Rome.

The aim of the Conference was to present the results achieved and the methodologies applied by the Project and to promote the comparison with other Mediterranean experiences. The Conference day was divided in two sessions: the first one addressed the issues of coastal governance and management at the European and international levels, while the second one was dedicated to the comparison among the ICZM experiences and results achieved by the CAMP Italy and those of other ICZM projects in the Mediterranean.

The Conference was organised with the functional and operative support of ISPRA and CoNISMa, of the Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea, and the partner Regions which contributed to the promotion of the event.

The Project video, made by the Terratrema Film srl, with the collaboration of the Project partners, was also presented during the Conference.

Over 60 participants attended the Conference, including public institutions, economic operators and experts of the sector. The participants also included representatives of UNEP-MAP (Mr. Gaetano Leone, Coordinator, and Ms Tatjana Hema, Deputy Coordinator), PAP/RAC (Ms Zeljka Skaricic, Director, and Mr. Marko Prem, Deputy Director), and INFO/RAC (Ms Céline Ndong and Mr. Arthur Pasquale). From the institutional point of view the Conference saw the participation of the Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea - MELS (Ms Maria Carmela Giarratano, General Director for the Protection of Nature and Sea); the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport; the Greek Ministry of the Environment; the UNESCO; representatives of Italian public institutions (ISPRA, CoNISMa, Regions, Municipalities, ARPA, Port Authorities, Marine Protected Areas); representatives of other Projects, consultants, researchers, environmental and cultural associations. The complete list of participants and their organizations and institutions is given in Annex 1. The complete conference programme is given in Annex II.

The Conference was followed, in the afternoon, by a guided tour of the Italian Geographic Society, in collaboration with the I.G.S. itself.

## Opening of the Conference

The conference started at 10:00 am with the greetings by Ms Daniela Addis (CAMP Italy National Project Coordinator), who welcomed the numerous participants and thanked everyone who had collaborated in the implementation of the Project and the Conference organisation: the Project partners and the working team, ISPRA, CoNISMa; UNEP-MAP and its Coordinator; PAP/RAC and its Director; INFO/RAC and MED POL.

She pointed out that the Mediterranean coastal zones were still subjected to strong environmental pressures and degradation of coastal resources. In this context, the CAMP projects - which implement the ICZM Protocol of the Barcelona Convention as their tool of reference - provide a useful support for the creation of a more focused and integrated approach that involves relevant actors from both public and private sectors, including citizens and economic operators. Such integrated approach is essential to

face coastal problems in a more effective way, thus guaranteeing a more sustainable development of the Mediterranean coastal zones.

With the CAMP Italy Project, through specific pilot actions, the Regions had the opportunity to develop strategies and procedures of a rational use of coastal and marine resources and protection of the environment, with the objective of testing in practice sustainable coastal development methodologies, instruments and practices, valorising the Italian historic and landscape heritage.

She also recalled that ICZM and the Project were not strictly about coastal erosion, but coastal erosion was one of the natural phenomena that were taken into account in the scope of ICZM. As a proof of that, the Project has often interacted and collaborated with other projects and thematic panel discussions about coastal erosion, for example participating in the annual meeting of the GNARC (National Research Group on Coastal Environment) and in the COAST Conference, as well as in the National Table on coastal erosion. The project has also participated in a number of meetings and conferences on related themes, like for instance the Round Table on climate change that was held during the COP22 in Marrakech (Morocco).

The Final Conference, which concluded the Project, had therefore the objective of presenting the achieved results and the methodologies applied in the two year Project and their integration within the Mediterranean context.

Finally, the National Project Coordinator explained the conference programme and gave the floor to the representatives of the institutions for their institutional messages.

## Institutional Messages

The institutional welcome addresses were opened by Mr. Gaetano Leone, Coordinator of UNEP-MAP, who pleased and honoured to participate in such an important event, which closed an innovative project that he had followed from the beginning, having participated in its Inception Conference. He greeted and thanked all the participants, especially the National Project Coordinator and the Project partners for the excellent job carried out, highlighting how the choice of the Italian Geographic Society as a venue reflected Italian explorative and innovative vocation.

He recalled the importance of Italy as a strategic partner, testified by the Bilateral Agreement between Italy and UNEP-MAP which exemplifies the commitment to the sustainable development of the whole Mediterranean region, the cradle of civilization and place of encounter of different cultures. The coastal-marine ecosystem, in fact, guarantees the livelihoods of all the people living in the region, characterising their identity.

Unfortunately, ecosystem degradation threatens life in these areas. The Barcelona Conventions aims at reducing these threats in order to preserve the communities, which inhabit the Mediterranean. Since 25 years ago, thanks to the Barcelona Convention, the ICZM Protocol and the Bilateral Agreement, various countries - Italy first - have committed to work in an integrated way. The CAMP idea has evolved throughout the years allowing for the testing of practical instruments to support the development of coastal areas. CAMP also means relations among institutional partners and stakeholders, and this is a resource and strength for the future in order to optimize the excellent results achieved and keep working in this direction. As far as the new projects are concerned, UNEP-MAP is trying to develop a

network of CAMP projects that would include new countries. Concluding, CAMP Italy has been an excellent example of the validity of such initiatives and their fundamental values. It has contributed in a substantial way to the application of the ICZM Protocol of the Barcelona Convention in Italy, as the main instrument to attain sustainable development. He then pointed out the interest towards the possibility of Italy shortly ratifying the ICZM Protocol.

The job does not finish today, on the contrary, it can be said that it starts on this day. It is crucial to build up on the results and success of this Project and of all the other CAMP Projects. With the Italian support, a Network of CAMP Projects is being created to support ICZM. In fact, the strong commitment is again underlined to act and work in a strong cooperation with the various sectors, with the aim of generating a favourable situation for our coasts and for the benefit of everyone. UNEP-MAP is proud to have participated in this excellent Project and will do its best to guarantee the actuation and diffusion of its successful results.

**Ms Rosanna Bissoli, CAMP representative for the Emilia-Romagna Region**, conveyed greetings from Ms Paola Gazzolo, Regional Minister for Soil and Coast Defence, Civil Protection and Environmental Policies, reminding how the Region had taken the opportunity and the privilege to participate in the CAMP Project because, in addition to the numerous practical experiences realized on its territory, it had deemed to have all the political and technical elements necessary to innovate and share its views on ICZM, as well as its ICZM guidelines (deliberated in 2005).

This was achieved through the Project Individual Activities, systemised by the Horizontal Activities. In fact, it is important to carry out an integrated management of the coastal zones, which must be sensitive to the environmental and cultural issues, equitable on the economic level and responsible on the cultural level in order to protect the integrity of such an important resource.

One of the most important environmental issues, for example, is the stability of the coast: a highly fragile system, strongly threatened by erosion and saline intrusion, together with a high concentration of anthropic activities which are of great importance for the regional economy but, at the same time, known to have caused environmental issues in the past. CAMP helped us activate and reinforce the ICZM processes in order to lay the foundation for their future sustainability.

**Mr. Paolo Vargiu, CAMP representative for the Autonomous Region of Sardinia**, greeted the participants on behalf of Ms Donatella Ignazia Spano, Regional Minister for Environmental Protection, who, due to previous commitments, could not participate but wanted to thank the Ministry of the Environment for the invitation and greet the Project partners, the institutions, the relators and all the participants. He recalled how the Sardinia region, the first Italian region for coastal development with more than 2000 km of coasts, is conscious of the importance and the vulnerability of its coastal system. For these reasons, one of the priority strategies of the regional Government, also expressed in the Regional Development Programme 2014-2019, is the promotion of ICZM. The objective is to overcome the traditional dichotomy between conservation of the coastal area and its fruition and sustainable development. This is achieved through interventions to mitigate erosion, but also through the restoration of historical buildings and architectural heritage. To this end, important interventions to secure and increase the resilience of hydrologically compromised and erosion-prone territories have

been carried out, owing to the resources of the Regional Operational Plan F.E.S.R. 2014/2020. Sardinia has also actively participated in the Coastal Erosion Table, promoted by the Ministry of the Environment. Mr. Vargiu also pointed out that the CAMP Italy Project represented an admirable example of the implementation of ICZM initiatives, developed in different areas of the national territory. The Sardinia Region has participated in the project through the Coastal Conservatory Agency, which has among its main objectives, the defence and valorisation of coastal ecosystems, as well as the integrated management of coastal areas of outstanding value. On the basis of the MELS recommendation, 22 coastal Municipalities in the North-Western and Western parts of the Region have been identified as pilot areas. A virtual path of sharing and consultation with local actors and other stakeholders has been undertaken and led to the identification of strategic priorities, such as safeguarding and regeneration of the structural and functional integrity of the natural-environmental resources, strengthening and qualification of the local tourism offer in view of an increasingly sustainable and integrated management of fishery resources. Concluding, Mr. Vargiu pointed out that the coastal environment holds fundamental ecosystem services. Therefore, conserving and protecting the coasts also means giving the right importance to the value of these services provided by the nature. He then wished for a good and productive Conference the findings and results of which would be useful for future choices of the Sardinia Region Council.

**Mr. Luigi Cipriani, CAMP representative for the Tuscany Region**, conveyed greetings from Ms Federica Fratoni, Regional Minister of the Environment and Soil Defence, recalling also the important contribution of the previous Regional Ministers of the Environment, Ms Annarita Brammerini and Mr. Marco Betti, who had supported and believed in the CAMP Italy since its inception in 2008. He underlined the importance of the institutional and economic commitment undertaken by the Region since the beginning of the project, which was put into effect with the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding between the MELS and the Regions, followed by the Addendum, and was honoured with the concrete results obtained by the Project. He finally offered special thanks to the MELS because of its support to the Tuscany's participation in the Project even during difficult times (like for instance when the neighbouring regions Liguria and Latium decided not to participate in the Project), and during the various reorganisations of the regional offices, which had been somewhat of a constant during the operational phase of the Project.

At the end of the institutional greetings, **Ms Addis** thanked the speakers and, wishing for a successful and productive work day, introduces the First Session, coordinated by Mr. Leone to whom she gave the floor.

## **Session I - Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean and in Italy, from the international and European governance point of view**

**G. Leone** invited the speakers of the session to come on stage and introduced their speeches.

**Ms Zeljka Skaricic, Director of the Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)**, spoke about "*Governance strategies and instruments in the common regional framework for ICZM in the Mediterranean*". After thanking the National Project Coordinator, the partners and the Project staff, she introduced the concepts of governance (as the capacity of institutions to effectively respond to the ever

changing conditions and the possible problems, by adopting various forms of consultation, negotiation and agreements) and administration (in its dynamic sense of relation between partners, namely the institution and the stakeholders). In order to attain good administration it is necessary that the institution, the normative and regulatory instruments and the scientific knowledge interact with each other. Education, training and participatory processes are also extremely important. The coastal area is a complex physical and conceptual space, between land and sea, where these elements continuously interact. The complexity of ICZM is reflected in a number of complex policies and juridical instruments on different levels and geographical scales. In this sense, it is increasingly necessary to have both vertical and horizontal coordination. Scientific data, which direct policies are key elements of this system. ICZM has created a framework in which this complexity can act in an integrated way. When we talk about integration, we talk about integration of the policies, which necessitates administrative coordination, also called vertical coordination. Furthermore, ICZM provides for the constant engagement of all the parties involved. Finally, it is important to pinpoint that through ICZM we attain a good balance between strategic policies and local initiatives, which is a very difficult task and duty. This balance can only be achieved with the help of projects like the CAMP, which has proved to be fundamental in ICZM implementation. The experience gained from the two projects, the Italian and the French ones (CAMP France of PAC Var) has facilitated the adoption of programmes and strategies at the national level, and in some cases, has contributed to the implementation of the existing measures. Precisely for these reasons, CAMP Projects are so important.

**Mr. Leone** thanked Ms Skaricic for the clear and precise overview of the concepts of governance and ICZM, and introduced Mr. Oliviero Montanaro, who represented Italy in a number of initiatives and projects in the Mediterranean, and was also the CAMP representative for the Italian Ministry of the Environment.

**Mr. Oliviero Montanaro, institutional representative of the CAMP Italy, Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea**, intervened on the subject "*ICZM role as a governance instrument for protection of the environment and sustainable development in the national and Mediterranean frame*". First of all he recalled the key events that foresaw the realization of the CAMP Italy, including January 2008, when, at the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, two important things happened: the adoption of the ICZM Protocol (entered into force in 2011) and the approval of the CAMP Italy Project. The second event was an inevitable consequence of the former: Italy played an important role in the writing and consequently the adoption of the ICZM protocol, which is itself a consequence of a strategic choice made by the parties to transform the Barcelona Convention from an instrument (with an important vision, but circumscribed to the prevention of Mediterranean pollution) into a strategic tool, with a higher ambition, aimed not only at the conservation of the marine environment but at the promotion of sustainable development in the Mediterranean region.

Therefore, the ICZM Protocol fully embodies the vision with which it has become a tangible act. As a consequence, with the CAMP Project, Italy honours the commitment undertaken with the signing of the ICZM Protocol. In fact, when designing the Project, the Country has chosen to consider all of the features that are typical of the coastal-marine environment. For this reason, the original CAMP proposal had initially been aimed at five Regions - including Latium and Liguria - which did not follow through the Project but gave an important contribution to the Project activities. There are nevertheless five CAMP areas, some of those interregional, which represent different geomorphological and socio-economic characteristics of the coastal and marine environment with their different institutional configurations.

Thanks to the Tuscany Region, this initially envisaged inter-regional approach has been reflected in the Region Individual Activities, which also included the contribution of Latium and Liguria. As far as ICZM governance is concerned, the ICZM Protocol is still more than relevant nowadays because of its far-sightedness and its inclusiveness. Mr. Montanaro recalled that also a representative of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, the competent authority for the implementation of the European Directive on Marine Spatial Planning, was attending the Conference. In the ICZM Protocol we can find every element, which is still necessary when we talk about governance of the marine-coastal area: from climate change and environmental evaluations to marine spatial planning (under a slightly different name though), and trans-national activities. A whole set of mechanisms, starting from the ecosystem approach (and therefore the EcAp initiative), field already mentioned and included in this Protocol which is, therefore, not just an environmental instrument but a strategic one on a global level, which can be well considered as a fundamental reference, for example, for the implementation of the Agenda 2030, because it already includes all of the necessary components for sustainable development. The real governance challenge, therefore, is not to write something new but to develop and implement what we already have in the Protocol. Which elements does the present situation require? In addition to the Protocol, nowadays the regional and global governance in the Mediterranean context requires three more elements that represent the strategic core of the Barcelona Convention implementation: (I) the Ecosystem Approach, which is reciprocal to and indispensable for the ICZM Protocol as it constitutes the foundation of the Protocol, which, in turn implements the principles brought forth by the Ecosystem Approach. Hence, it is necessary to have an ever-increasing synergy between the Protocol and the EcAp. (II) The Regional Framework of the Barcelona Convention about climate change, firstly because the Protocol itself mentions it, but also because, on a global level, the implications related to the protection of the seas, as well as the socio-economic implications of climate change adaptation, are a fundamental reason to effectively implement both the ecosystem approach and the ICZM Protocol. (III) The Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) as a strategic element and vision of the Barcelona Convention. These four elements (the ICZM Protocol, the EcAp initiative, the Framework on climate change, and the MSSD) need to be implemented and connected in a synergic and shared way. While doing so we have to consider that by identifying the fundamental instruments for its implementation, the Protocol mentions a tool, which Italy has strongly wanted amongst the actions to be carried out in the next two years: the realization of the Regional Framework for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol, an ambitious instrument, which must guarantee that the Protocol is effectively and coordinately implemented on the Mediterranean scale.

There are two more key elements to mention which should also be better identified and included in the operational mechanism of the ICZM Protocol: a) the MSP, an innovative component that the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention decided to implement over the next two years; and b) the Regional Framework for ICZM in the Mediterranean. For Italy and the other European countries, it is a welcome opportunity because we are currently discussing MSP in the ICZM and Barcelona Convention context at both Mediterranean and national (as well as European) levels, while, at the same time, we are also in process of defining the European MSP Directive. Specifically, the criteria and guidelines for the predisposition of MSP are currently being defined. Another worthy element for a better implementation of the ICZM in terms of governance is the issue of environmental assessments (EIA and SEA) mentioned in the Protocol itself and fundamental to the implementation of MSP. An idea to be considered: the role

of environmental assessments in the complex implementation system of the ICZM Protocol (as well as of MSP and other relevant Protocols) must be somehow better clarified.

As far as the global context is concerned Mr. Montanaro mentioned some instances in which the ICZM Protocol interacted as a hub at the regional sea level. The Regional Sea Convention (RSC), for example, is the best example of balance between a global strategic activity and a local action. The regional sea dimension, in fact, seems to be the most appropriate dimension in this context. As for this matter, there are four elements to take into account: (I) the Agenda 2030, which has 17 ambitious objectives, including those essential to ICZM, namely the objective number 14 on seas and oceans, the 15<sup>th</sup> on terrestrial biodiversity, the 11<sup>th</sup> on sustainable cities and the 12<sup>th</sup> on circular economy; (II) the climate change issue, for which the implementation of the Paris Agenda is still a commitment for the Mediterranean countries; (III) the activity - essential for semi enclosed seas such as the Mediterranean - which concerns the development of a legally binding instrument for the management of biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction (*Biodiversity Beyond Areas of National Jurisdiction, BBNJ*), a fundamental tool for the protection of the marine environment and its sustainable development, aimed at building a strong juridical reference for these matters; (IV) *the international ocean governance*, a global-scale instrument increasingly important even at the EU and Mediterranean levels, which identifies 14 actions regarding transport, fisheries and coastal management, all fundamental elements of ICZM. The challenge is, therefore, to use the ICZM Protocol as a catalyst of all these complex instruments, which require strong integrated governance in order to avoid overlapping and incoherence.

In order to become even more useful as an ICZM implementation tool in the future, the CAMP Projects must evolve in two ways: (I) building a Network of CAMP Projects. as included in the bilateral agreement between UNEP-MAP and Italy, aimed at transforming individual experiences (in which networking and exchange of best practice are deferred to the individual Project Coordinators) into a structured and permanent network which would acquire data and results and share them for the benefit of the implementation of the Protocol and future CAMP Projects. (II) The realization of international CAMP projects, which would not be based on an individual country but, building on coastal/marine contiguity, involve more nations. As previously stated by the UNEP-MAP coordinator, this is not the end of the job and we will keep on working as long as there is work to be done.

**Ms Athena Mourmouris, former General Director of the Ministry of Environment and Energy of the Hellenic Republic**, intervened on the subject "*ICZM and MSP (Marine Spatial Planning) in the Mediterranean: case study of the Project Paving the Road to Marine Spatial Planning in the Mediterranean*". First of all she thanked the National Project Coordinator and the Project partners for the invitation, and then she presents the project: "*Paving the Road to Marine Spatial Planning in the Mediterranean*", commissioned by PAP/RAC with the objective of preparing the implementation of MSP through the proposal of methodological tools for decision makers, planners and stakeholders. She pointed out that coastal areas were made by two interacting parts, the marine and the terrestrial one. In the framework of this project, Greece selected the Ionian Islands as pilot study areas, where tourism is highly developed, the ecosystems are very complex, and strong economic pressures are present. She clarified that MSP was a complex process, which encompassed administrative and legal aspects, highly dependent on political will. Furthermore, after the planning phase it is always necessary to carry out monitoring activities in order to adapt plans to reality. Another important element to consider is that MSP could be a source of economic growth (Blue Growth) for countries, and a possible solution to transboundary issues. The project worked mainly on governance (fundamental for both ICZM and MSP),

creating dialogue between the different parties. National and international meetings were organised, involving all the local ministries and authorities, as well as European and Mediterranean stakeholders. It was noticed that stakeholder commitment was very difficult to achieve and, therefore, in order to carry out such processes it is important to be trustworthy and to guarantee continuity. The most important result has been the creation of a network of stakeholders.

She underlined that, from a technical point of view, MSP was not a new process in other parts of the world, but in the Mediterranean it must be adapted to the local contexts.

Amongst the instruments developed by the project she cited:

- The mapping of the pilot region ecosystems and anthropic pressures, also mapping areas of conflict (for future use) in relation with external territorial systems.
- The evaluation methodology for coastal vulnerability in terms of erosion, loss of biodiversity, loss of fisheries, etc.
- The instrument to compare the compatibility of different uses and users of marine areas in different zones.
- A vulnerability mapping system, which allows the evaluation of different scenarios for a given coastal area.

She also pointed out the contribution of project Pegaso for the evaluation of the ecosystems.

A very important issue is the necessity to obtain local data in order to study the evolution of our coasts and implement necessary measures to face or adapt to changes. Another issue is the necessity to develop instruments that are not too costly in order to implement those even in the countries that have limited budgets. Another important theme addressed by the project was the integration of the ecosystem approach and the concept of "Good Environmental Status" (GES) in MSP.

Land sea interactions, on the other hand, are a different matter, as they can be related to nature, human activities and planning. All of these three aspects highlight the necessity to integrate marine and terrestrial aspects.

Recommendations emerged from the project regarding policymaking, governance, participatory processes, integration of policies and, most critically, data availability. There are available data for EU Countries but there is often no awareness of what really is available. There is therefore a need for coordination of databases and access in order to share such data and use it for planning. In this sense, interactive maps have been created in order to simulate different scenarios and uses for coastal areas. These maps could also be useful for the identification of vulnerable marine areas by means of a rapid evaluation. Another recommendation regards the necessity of the integration of EcAp into MSP and, in general, all the different policies and instrument that govern the marine-coastal area.

**Mr. Leone** underlined the importance of the project that had just been presented and thanked all the speakers for their valuable insights. He then pointed out that Greece was about to ratify the ICZM Protocol and stressed the importance of that: one third of the Mediterranean Countries will benefit from this Protocol.

### *Questions from the Audience*

**Mr. Fabio Caffio. Michelagnoli Foundation of Taranto**, asked two questions to Mr. Montanaro: the first one about the application of the cross-border cooperation at the Bocche di Bonifacio, and the second

one about the protection of the cetacean habitat in the Gulf of Taranto by reducing submarine noise and preventing damage due to the installation of wind turbines.

**Mr. Montanaro** replied that some cross-border cooperation policies had already been in force in the area as it harbours many Natura 2000 sites. Regarding the question about the Gulf of Taranto, he recalled that the compatibility between economic uses and environmental needs was subject to Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Strategic Assessment

**Ms Tatjana Hema, Deputy Coordinator of UNEP-MAP**, addressed Ms Mourmouris highlighting two aspects: (I) the importance of MSP in ICZM implementation, considering all pressures (from land and sea) and the necessity to provide all the information in order to manage those pressures; (II) regarding the Ecosystem Approach, the need to explain that an order of priorities has to be established, so that bans on some activities are respected for the sake of good environmental status.

**Ms Mourmouris** replied confirming that ICZM and MSP had been considered together in the Regional Framework for ICZM in the Mediterranean. She also stated that it was easy to talk about vulnerability assessments in land-sea interactions but it was difficult to properly plan them. For this reason, each country will have to adapt its own instruments. In the MAP context, EcAp is only considered as a merely technical issue, whereas the political willingness and other elements that facilitate its implementation are very important points.

**Mr. Leone** ended the session thanking all the participants, the audience and the organisation.

## **Session II - Presentation of the results achieved by the CAMP Project and comparison with other ICZM projects in the Mediterranean area**

The **National Project Coordinator** thanked the UNEP-MAP Coordinator for the wise and effective chairing of the First Session and opened the Second Session - about the comparison of the results and ICZM experiences matured by CAMP Italy and other ICZM projects in the Mediterranean - with the presentation and projection of the Project video, which shows the CAMP Italy Project in the context of the Barcelona System and the activities carried out by the different partners. She thanked Società Terratrema Film Srl and above all Mr. Stefano Sampaolo, for his great patience and for the excellent job he had done with the two Project videos, ensuring the maximum visibility and diffusion of the CAMP Italy.

Following the video, there was a short presentation of the objectives and the results achieved by the Project, which would be addressed in more detail during the Round Table.

**Ms Addis** thanked again the Project partners and analysed the results of the planning actions beginning with the characteristics already illustrated by the CAMP Italy video: a multi-area project, divided in 5 areas in three coastal regions spreading across about 900 km of coast; four horizontal actions and fourteen specific actions developed in pilot areas and organised in thematic areas. Unlike any other CAMP project, these actions didn't involve only terrestrial areas but also marine spaces. The objectives were to develop and implement strategies and procedures for sustainable development of coastal areas, identifying and testing new methodologies and tools for Integrated Coastal Management, in compliance with the ICZM Protocol.

Which results have been obtained?

For the Thematic Area 1, about coastal and marine planning, owing to the Individual Actions it was possible to develop instruments and strategies to support coastal planning, for example: Guidelines for integrated management of underwater sand quarries, and an operative Protocol for the requalification and consolidation of natural and/or artificial dune belts.

In the context of the Thematic Area 2, instruments to support biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services have been developed, particularly: Guidelines for the protection and conservation of highly valuable habitats and species; sustainable development actions for traditional coastal activities have also been proposed, especially regarding selective fishing to protect endangered marine species; good practices and guidelines for the sustainable development of fishing activities (like, for instance, selective fishing for the protection of sea turtles; sustainable management of fisheries, in Sardinia, for sea urchin and common octopus fishing).

Taking into account the anthropic and natural components, the Thematic Area 3 has developed instruments and strategies to support the reduction of anthropic pressures on coastal areas, relative to fishing and tourism, particularly: the G.I.R.A project for the integrated management of the sea urchin and common octopus stocks (in Sardinia); the first eco-hostel in Sardinia at Buggerru (Carbonia-Iglesias province); six land- sea itineraries in the Po Delta Park (Emilia-Romagna).

As far as the Horizontal Activities are concerned, instruments and methodologies have been developed and will be useful not only for the Project Management, but also in the CAMP Project Network, therefore usable by the institutions which are in charge of coastal management.

Regarding the Institutional Coordination activities, it is important to mention the development of: management instruments and integrated analysis of the project activities; result analysis tools such as the Matrix of coherence between the project actions and the ICZM Protocol, or the Mapping of Land-Sea Interactions for the Project pilot actions.

With the Capacity Building activities, on the other hand, it was possible to promote the diffusion of knowledge and the development of competences about ICZM in order to fill knowledge gaps, particularly through the implementation of a free on-line ICZM course to which 70 people enrolled. A stakeholder analysis and mapping methodology have also been developed.

For the envisaged activity of Data Collection and Management, instruments and methodologies have been developed, primarily: (I) an online database for the management of a series of indicators coherent with the ICZM principles, to be applied to the Regions' Individual Activities; (II) an infrastructure for Territorial Data to collect information relative to coastal management as they emerged from the Individual Activities.

The Participation activity has then promoted information and discussion about ICZM related themes through the creation of a specific online Platform ([joincampitaly.org](http://joincampitaly.org)) and the activation of three local forums on ICZM in the three regions involved in the Project.

The transversal activity of Communication and Diffusion of the results has led to the creation of: the Project Website (in Italian and English); the periodic Newsletters; the Project Videos.

Finally, the Strategic Note, which is a document about the Significance of the CAMP Italy Project in the MSP, ICZM and land-sea interactions context. It is an interpretational document which proposes the experience developed by the CAMP Project as a support for the implementation of the Mid-Term

Strategy of the Barcelona Convention for 2016-2021, and for the Definition of a Common Regional Framework for ICZM in the Mediterranean while, at the same time, giving support to the MSP guidelines that will stem from the application of the European Directive on MSP. With the aim of analysing such interactions, a specific methodology of analysis has been developed and tested through selected Individual Actions.

She finally reminded the audience that all the material and documents were available for download at the link: [www.camp-italy.org](http://www.camp-italy.org)

Concluding, **Ms Addis** thanked the participants on behalf of the whole Project, and invited them to the Round Table to discuss in further details the results described in her speech.

#### **Round Table: "Project CAMP Italy in the context of integrated coast management in the Mediterranean"**

**Ms Addis** introduced the speakers and explained that the objective of the Round Table would be to discuss the lessons learnt with the Project partners, and to compare them with those of other ICZM projects and initiatives for the benefit of the whole Mediterranean area. Such methodology was chosen to allow the participants to dynamically compare and contrast ideas on ICZM starting with their own knowledge and experiences. The comparison between different experiences and positions will help evaluate the work currently carried out and the future perspective of ICZM policies in Italy and in the rest of the Mediterranean.

In order to highlight to which extent such activities have contributed or may contribute to the definition of the common regional framework for ICZM in the Mediterranean (coherently with art. 17 of the ICZM Protocol), questions have been divided in two different groups. The first group focuses on the actions that have already been implemented and aims at gaining a better understanding of their coherence with the principles and objectives of the ICZM Protocol. The second group of questions, on the other hand, assesses the value of the CAMP Project and of its actions in the framework of the (present and future) implementation of national, European and international ICZM policies, with particular reference to cooperation and collaboration, also in terms of networking.

**Ms Zeljka Skaricic**, Director of Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC), was asked to explain which were the main challenges and opportunities of the implementation of ICZM on the Mediterranean scale.

**Ms Skaricic** answered that the first challenge of the new CAMPs would be to design the Regional Framework for ICZM and to contribute to the implementation of MSP, incorporating it into the ICZM. Such objectives can only be achieved if ICZM is included in the national political agenda, meaning that the Regional Framework and National Strategy are adopted and the ICZM Protocol ratified. The challenge consists in improving knowledge about coastal phenomena. In synthesis, overcoming these challenges it will be possible to bring all the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention on the same level, carrying on a common work.

**Ms Addis** underlined how the ICZM process had to increasingly interact and integrate itself with other strategic and legal instruments regarding the different coastal and marine themes, and asked Mr. Oliviero Montanaro about the contribution of the CAMP Italy experience on the national level, in other words, if and how the Project contributed to the implementation of national Coastal Management policies and, if so, which has been the greatest obstacle to the Project implementation.

**Mr. Montanaro** pointed out that the Project had improved the cooperation and team working ability of both the Central Administration and the Regions, highlighting, above all, which data were deficient and how to build a set of indicators together. As far as obstacles are concerned, Mr. Montanaro, reminded that the absence of a Plan and a National Strategy on ICZM was an obstacle. He wished for a quick ratification of the ICZM Protocol because, in the absence of that, it would be equally necessary to proceed with the instruments available, whether they are voluntary or not.

**Ms Addis** reflected on the possible proposal of an international CAMP that would involve countries according to their marine sub-regions (as provided by the Marine Strategy Directive) and proceeded asking the CAMP regional representatives the following question: "In light of the fact that the CAMP Project enabled the Region to carry out different ICZM activities, which was the main result for your Region and which was the main obstacle (in terms of application of the ICZM Principles) that you had to face during the implementation of the Project activities?"

**Mr. Emanuele Cimatti, CAMP representative for the Emilia-Romagna Region**, after a brief overview on the main activities carried out in Emilia-Romagna, highlighted how the first result was having made a local experience an example on the national and Mediterranean levels. Another result was the systematisation of knowledge about fundamental aspects (of the coast), such as biodiversity. Regarding the obstacles, citing an African proverb, he underlined the difficulty of carrying out the Project activities on a tight time-schedule.

**Mr. Paolo Vargiu, CAMP representative for the Autonomous Region of Sardinia**, agreed with the Emilia-Romagna representative and focused on other aspects, such as the fact that the Project allowed the Coastal Conservatory Agency to cooperate and act as a link among different Departments and Municipal Administrations. He also highlighted that many activities would last beyond the end of the Project and that was in itself an important resource for the Municipalities. About the obstacles he recalled that the conflicts which were often linked to different uses of coastal resources might have slowed down the implementation of the activities.

**Mr. Luigi Cipriani, CAMP representative for the Tuscany Region**, emphasized the importance of having strengthened the link between Regions and the Ministry, allowing to continue actions that were already being carried out, as well as improving the collaboration between coastal Municipalities and local stakeholders. Among the main obstacles, on the other hand, he pointed out the decision of the neighbouring regions of Latium and Liguria not to implement the Project. Furthermore, according to the Tuscan representative, the Project was an opportunity to once again realize that natural processes on the coast do not act accordingly with the politics time schedule (change of local administrators, for example). Finally, from an operational point of view, it was noted that the technical "fluidity" contrasted with a sort of administrative "inflexibility".

**Ms. Addis** thanked the speakers and pointed out the importance of having had the opportunity to experiment, through the CAMP Project, institutional coordination and territorial dialogue.

**Ms Elodie Doze, National Project Coordinator of the CAMP France**, described the Project contribution to the implementation of the ICZM Protocol in France and in the Mediterranean. CAMP France involves 420 km of coast, located in a single French Department, the Var Department. French legal ICZM instruments are composed of: the ICZM Protocol (ratified in 2009 and entered into force in 2013); the National Strategy for Coastline Management, the National, Regional and Departmental Strategies for marine and coastal zones, and the National Action Plan for the Marine Environment and Water

Management. The first challenge was, therefore, to integrate these instruments and allow interaction between the local actors in charge of their implementation.

Describing the Project results, she highlighted the creation of a methodology for the evaluation of the coast conditions and the organisation of a permanent forum for local stakeholders that takes place twice a year. The Forum, organised by the Project team, has gathered the whole community around the coastal management themes, creating an actual movement of coastal and marine stakeholders and operators.

**Mr. Joan Pons, INN-COASTS Project, Autonomous University of Barcelona**, was asked about the main results of the INN-COASTS in terms of ICZM implementation in his region and in the Mediterranean. He pointed out that the main result was the opportunity to implement ICZM in Catalonia through two pilot actions, which allowed testing two different coastal management strategies: in the Ebro delta, and in the Garraf area. The Project was focused on the ecosystem approach and on the improvement of local governance. In the Garraf area, the governance aspects were developed by valorising a previously created group of various stakeholders, which now, thanks to the Project, holds regular meetings. Stakeholder involvement in the Ebro delta, on the other hand, was more complicated because of the different environment-related interests at stake. However, an online forum for information dissemination has been created, and it also includes a cartography tool, which allows sharing scientific information. On a regional level, the Catalonia government accepted the information that resulted from the Project and the same will probably happen also at the national level.

**Ms Addis** briefly summarized the main points of the first part of the Round Table and introduced the second part of the discussion, to be made of a second round of quick questions and answers, focused on the value of the CAMP Project and its actions in terms of the implementation, present and future, of national, European and international ICZM policies with special reference to cooperation, collaboration and networking.

**Ms Doze** was asked about the common points, in terms of networking, between the Italian and French CAMP projects, and about which aspects of the Italian experience could be useful for the French project. First of all she underlined the importance of having developed a partnership with the CAMP Italy, thanks to the joint internship experience. Furthermore, the Italian local forum experience and the stakeholder mapping methodology will be taken into account by the CAMP France in the next public participation activities.

**Ms Addis** gave the floor to the regional CAMP representatives, asking them if they believed that the CAMP Italy had created new opportunities for the future of ICZM and the implementation of the Protocol. In case of affirmative answers they were welcome to mention the most significant experience for each Region.

**Mr. Vargiu** highlighted that the actions started with the CAMP Italy would be developed further, particularly the eco-hostel and the integration of coastal data in the SIRA: this holds great opportunities for the future.

**Mr. Cipriani** underlined that the work group that had been created so far was fundamental for the future because it had developed the experience and competences necessary to face challenges on the Mediterranean scale.

**Mr. Cimatti** highlighted the fact that the work carried out by the Emilia-Romagna within the CAMP Project could be used by policy makers to update ICZM policies. Moreover, the biggest opportunity for the Region would be to put into practice the indications and theoretical principles developed during the Project.

**Mr. Pons** was asked to describe in which way the aspects like the climate change and governance had been developed by INN COASTS and how the CAMP Italy experience could be useful to Catalonia. First he underlined the analogies between the economic and environmental context of Italy and Spain, which led to facing similar challenges. In this sense, cooperation should start with the sharing of available data collected by the Project, with a teamwork perspective.

Considering the bilateral agreement signed by MELS and UNEP-MAP, which includes the development of a CAMP network, **Ms Addis** asks Mr. Montanaro how to capitalise on the experience developed (by the CAMP projects), in terms of ICZM policies in Italy, which was the Italian contribution to the regional ICZM Framework for the Mediterranean, and what its follow up could be.

**Mr. Montanaro** underlined that, on a national level, the experience would be valorised in order to best implement the ICZM. On an international level, the bilateral agreement will make the Italian experience useful for the new international CAMP Projects.

When asked the same question, **Ms Skaricic** answered that networking was the most effective way of sharing best practices. Therefore, there is a total confidence in the fact that the new cross-border projects will be successful. Moreover, the best way to capitalise on the Project experience is to keep working in synergy to create a follow up to the CAMP Italy. This would be a great contribution to the implementation of the ICZM Regional Framework.

**Ms Addis** concluded with a brief summary of the main points discussed, highlighting the importance of networking between CAMP and CAMP-like projects, especially for the future. She then gave the floor to the General Director for the Protection of Nature and Sea of the Italian Ministry of Environment Land and Sea, **Ms Maria Carmela Giarratano**.

**Ms Giarratano** thanked the National Project Coordinator and the Project partners for the invitation and congratulated them on the excellent job. She then conveyed the greetings from the Hon. State Undersecretary of the Ministry of the Environment, Ms Silvia Velo, who actively participated in coastal and marine policy making activities, including those included in the agreement with UNEP-MAP. The Ministry, for instance, is working on the organisation of a specific event on Marine Litter, which will be held in the framework of the G7. As far as the CAMP is concerned, networking is a fundamental aspect in order to face transversal matters at both national and Mediterranean levels, and it is important to capitalise on the project results, especially in terms of the methodologies and instruments tested. For instance, it is fundamental, for Italy, to ratify the ICZM Protocol, a very complex process which requires time for the numerous necessary steps. The non-ratification is a critical issue for Italy on which the Ministry is working intensively, as it is also an obstacle to the implementation of the MSP Directive, which is very important for the ecosystem approach. She also pointed out the importance of the synergy between regional administrations on issues like coastal erosion. In this aspect a Technical Board has been activated in order to adopt a set of Guidelines.

Concluding, she highlighted that the integrated approach was a winning one because marine and coastal issues do not have definite borders, and it is therefore very important to spread the ICZM values, not only on both national and international levels but also on a local scale.

The National Project Coordinator thanked all the numerous participants to the Conference, especially the speakers and all those who actively participated to the debate, and then closed the Conference, reminding the audience that all the Conference Documents would be made available on the Project website ([www.camp-italy.org](http://www.camp-italy.org)).

## Annex 1 - List of participants

Last name	First name	Authority
Addis	Daniela	CAMP Italy Project – National Coordinator
Albertazzi	Carlo	Emilia-Romagna Region, Coastal Defence Department
Bertolotto	Rosella	Arpa Liguria
Bissoli	Rosanna	CAMP Italy Project – Emilia-Romagna Region
Borsetta	Germana	CNR
Boschetti	Matilde	University of Pisa
Braida	Matteo	CAMP Italy Project - Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea Protection, General Directorate for the Protection of Nature and Sea (MELS-DGNP)
Brandini	Carlo	Consorzio LaMMA, Researcher
Brundu	Gina	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport
Caffio	Fabio	Fondazione Marittima Ammiraglio Michelagnoli
Cangini	Monica	Marine Research Centre Foundation
Ceravolo	Santo	Roma Capitale, Architect
Cimatti	Emanuele	CAMP Italy Project – Emilia-Romagna Region
Cipriani	E. Luigi	CAMP Italy Project – Tuscany Region
Clo	Simona	Medsharks
Croccolo	Fabio	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport – General Director
Cutrona	Annibale	CoNISMa - Director
De Sabata	Eleonora	Medsharks/Clean Sea Life
Di Tomassi	Andrea	CAMP Italy Project
Doze	Elodie	CAMP France National Project Coordinator
Fasino	Matilde	Istituto A. Gentili Palermo, Student
Galatolo	Stefania	Follonica Municipality
Ghezzi	Elena	Legacoop Agroalimentare Dipartimento Pesca
Gianguzza	Paola	University of Palermo
Giarratano	Maria Carmela	Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea Protection, General Directorate for the Protection of Nature and Sea (MELS-DGNP)
Giorgi	Giordano	ISPRA, Researcher
Gomei	Marina	WWF Mediterraneo
Gozzini	Bernardo	Consorzio LaMMA, Administrator
Hema	Tatjana	UNEP-MAP Deputy Coordinator – Former MED POL Coordinator - Director

Iosino	Matilde	A. Gentili
Lami	Gabriele	Autorità Portuale Livorno
Lavalle	Paola	ISPRA
Lentini	Laura	Associazione TECLA – Project manager LIFE RES MARIS
Leone	Gaetano	UNEP-MAP - Coordinator
Manca	Emanuela	AMP Sinis Peninsula - Mal di Ventre Island, Consultant
Maniga	Giancarlo	Attorney at the Bar of Milan
Mannino	Ilda	CAMP Italy Project
Monacelli	Giuseppina	ISPRA, Director
Montanari	Roberto	Emilia-Romagna Region, officer
Montanaro	Oliviero	CAMP Italy Project - Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea Protection, General Directorate for the Protection of Nature and Sea (MELS-DGNSP)
Mourmouris	Athena	Greek Ministry of Environment and Energy – General Emeritus Director
Ndong	Céline	ISPRA - INFO/RAC
Paganelli	Daniela	ISPRA
Pasquale	Arthur	ISPRA - INFO/RAC
Perna	Massimo	Consorzio LaMMA
Picchi	Stefano	Consultant, Professor in Naturalistic Projects
Pons	Joan	Autonomous University of Barcelona – coordinator of INN-COASTS project
Prem	Marko	PAP/RAC – Deputy Director
Rebuffat	Vanda	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport – Executive Director of Direzione Generale Trasporto Marittimo e Vie d’Acqua Interne
Sambucini	Valter	ISPRA
Sampaolo	Stefano	Soc. Terratrema Film Srl.
Sanguineti	Irene	CAMP Italy Project
Santini	Elena	Latium Region
Santoro	Francesca	UNESCO - IOC-Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
Satta	Alessio	CAMP Italy Project
Scardi	Michele	CoNISMa – Former President, University of Rome Tor Vergata
Skaricic	Zeljka	PAP/RAC - Director
Stasi	Giampaolo	Consultant
Tedesco	Rita	Consultant
Tortore	Christian	TECLA Association

Ulazzi	Elisa	CAMP Italy Project
Vargiu	Paolo	CAMP Italy Project - Autonomous Region of Sardinia, Coastal Conservatory Agency

## Annex II – Programme

**9:00 Registration and welcome coffee**

**10:00 Institutional messages by Projects Partners**

*Silvia Velo*, Undersecretary to the Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea Protection

*Paola Gazzolo*, Council Member for Land and Coast Defense, Civil Defense, Environmental and Mountain Policy, Emilia-Romagna Region

*Donatella Emma Ignazia Spano*, Council Member for Environmental Defense, Autonomous Region of Sardinia

*Federica Fratoni*, Council Member for Environment and Soil Defense, Tuscany Region

*Gaetano Leone*, Coordinator of United Nation Environmental Programme – Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP-MAP)

### **h. 11.15 Session I - Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean and in Italy in the framework of International and European governance**

**Coordinate:** *Gaetano Leone* – Coordinator of United Nation Environmental Programme – Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP-MAP)

*Zeljka Skaricic* - Director of Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC), ‘Governance strategies and instruments in the common regional framework for integrated coastal zone management in the Mediterranean’

*Oliviero Montanaro* - Institutional representative of the CAMP Italy Project at the Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea Protection, ‘ICZM as a governance tool for environmental protection and sustainable development in Italy and in the Mediterranean’

*Athena Mourmouris* - Honorary Director General of Greek Ministry of Environment and Energy, ‘ICZM and MSP in the Mediterranean, case study of the Project “Paving the Road to Marine Spatial Planning in the Mediterranean”

### **h. 12.00 Session II - Presentation of Project CAMP Italy's results and comparison with other ICZM projects in the Mediterranean**

#### **Project Video**

*Daniela Addis* – CAMP Italy National Project Coordinator, ‘Goals and results of the CAMP Italy Project’

#### **Panel discussion: ‘CAMP Italy Project in the context of the Mediterranean ICZM’**

**Moderator:** *Daniela Addis* – CAMP Italy National Project Coordinator

#### **Participants:**

*Zeljka Skaricic* – Director of Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)

*Oliviero Montanaro* - CAMP Referent Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea Protection

*Emanuele Cimatti* - CAMP Referent Emilia-Romagna Region

*Paolo Vargiu* – CAMP Referent Autonomous Region of Sardinia, Coastal Conservatory Agency

*Luigi E. Cipriani* – CAMP Referent Tuscany Region

*Elodie Doze* - CAMP France National Project Coordinator

*Joan Pons* –INN-COASTS Project - Autonomous University of Barcelona

## ***Discussion***

### **h. 13.50 Conclusion**

*Maria Carmela Giarratano* – Direttore General, Directorate for Nature and Sea Protection, Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea Protection