

REPORT

of the Meeting of PAP/RAC Focal Points

(Split, 8-9 May 2019)



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Venue, participation and objectives

1. The PAP/RAC Focal Points (FPs) meeting was organised at the PAP/RAC premises in Split, Croatia, on 8-9 May 2019. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following 17 Contracting Parties (CPs): Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey. In addition, four invited experts, as well as the UN Environment/MAP, INFO/RAC and PAP/RAC representatives, attended the meeting. A complete List of participants is attached as Annex I to this Report.
2. The main objective of the meeting was to present and discuss the status of implementation of PAP/RAC activities; to continue the work on the Common Regional Framework (CRF) for ICZM and MSP; and to get the first feedback on the proposal of the PAP/RAC workplan for 2020-2021.

Agenda item 1: Opening of the Meeting

3. Ms Ž. Škaričić, PAP/RAC Director, welcomed the participants and thanked them for coming in such a large number. She particularly greeted the ones that attended for the first time, raising hope that they would enjoy both the work in the meeting and their stay in Split. She emphasised the important issues that would be discussed in the meeting, and then gave the floor to MAP Deputy Coordinator.
4. In her opening remarks, Ms T. Hema, MAP Deputy Coordinator, expressed her satisfaction for attending this meeting on Secretariat's behalf. Pointing out the importance of Focal Points meetings in the decision-making setup of the MAP Barcelona Convention system, she said she was confident that the meeting would constructively contribute to the discussions of all agenda items and provide valuable inputs to the other MAP higher bodies meetings, including COP 21. She provided information on the main outcomes of the MAP work during the current biennium, the relevance for MAP of several recent global events and agenda, the ongoing preparations for COP 21 organization and its agenda under the leadership of the Bureau of the CPs and in consultation with the host country. She also referred to a number of priorities included in the new proposed PoW of MAP under preparation, such as the new Mid-term Strategy 2022-2027, the new Pollution Reduction and Prevention Regional Plans, SoED, a number of technical guidelines and definitely the ICZM Regional Framework.
5. Ms Škaričić thanked Ms Hema for a clear and exhaustive presentation of MAP activities and gave some logistic information to the participants. Then, following the Rules of Procedure of UNEP, the meeting elected the following Bureau:
 - Chair: Ms S. Dominković Alavanja, Croatia
 - Vice-chair: Ms Khaoula Lagrini, Morocco
 - Vice-chair: Mr. E. Söylemaz, Turkey
 - Rapporteur: Ms M. Borg, Malta
6. Addressing the meeting as the Croatian national representative, Ms S. Dominković Alavanja greeted the participants on behalf of the Croatian Ministry of Environmental Protection and Energy and

welcomed them to Split and Croatia. She confirmed that the Ministry considers the implementation of the ICZM Protocol very important. In order to achieve good environmental status of marine and coastal areas Croatia decided to meet both provisions of MSFD and ICZM Protocol together. This resulted in the document that was submitted within the framework of the Croatian coastal and marine strategy, in particular as far as the programme of measures is concerned, which entered into force in 2017. Ms Dominković Alavanja expressed support and further encouragement to PAP/RAC activities and the proposed Programme of Work (PoW) for the next biennium. Human activities in coastal zones have both terrestrial and marine components and have strong influence on each other. Coherence of planning of coastal and marine areas is necessary and should be achieved through consistent initiatives and good plans leading to consistent policies and good management. She raised hopes that all the CPs would continue working together with MAP and its components towards the mutual goal which is improved management leading to the improvement of marine and coastal environments. She thanked PAP/RAC for organising the meeting and all the participants for coming.

7. As the elected Chair of the meeting, she then reminded the participants of the main goals of the meeting, namely to review the progress of PAP/RAC work; to propose the next PoW; to make recommendation for the MAP FPs meeting; to review certain important documents, especially the Common Regional Framework for ICZM; and to draw conclusions and recommendations. She went through draft agenda and offered it for adoption.

8. The draft Agenda was amended to accommodate the request to allocate enough time for the discussion of the PoW proposal for 2020-2021. The Agenda, as adopted by the meeting, is given in Annex II.

Agenda item 2: Progress Report for the period 2018-2019

9. The PAP/RAC Director presented the Progress Report for the period 2018-2019. She made her presentation brief, just to remind the participants of the most important points since they had all received the report earlier. Her presentation is available ([here](#)).

10. In the discussion that followed the participants congratulated PAP/RAC on the implementation of a very large number of activities. A question was raised regarding the activities envisaged by the previous PoW that had not been performed, but the reply was that everything that PAP/RAC had been entrusted with was implemented. Another point raised was the poor collaboration among RACs and weak coordination of RAC activities by the Coordinating Unit. The PAP/RAC Director explained that great efforts had been made to include other RACs whenever appropriate. The MAP Deputy Coordinator explained that there had been a perception of poor collaboration, even competition among RACs, but the Coordinating Unit has been trying to change that perception, and coordinating their activities through the resource mobilisation strategy. There have been a large number of outside projects implemented and the concern was raised by one country that those detracted from the implementation of PoW. However, a number of examples were mentioned where outside projects helped the countries greatly in meeting their needs. So, for example, Montenegro stressed the activities within the GEF Adriatic project which brought IMAP and MSP at the operational level. They are currently focusing on revision of the monitoring programme to be in-line with IMAP, and will enable to draft the first MSP Plan in the country which is for them very important. A general conclusion was that the outside projects should not be a goal but a means to meet the needs of the countries.

11. The representative of Cyprus informed that ICZM Strategy of Cyprus was in the process of adoption and that it would be the main topic of the next Mediterranean Coast Day that this year will be taking place in her country. She also confirmed the interest in a transboundary CAMP between Israel, Cyprus and Greece.

12. Having thanked PAP/RAC for the excellent work done in this period, the representative of Algeria raised the question of the agreement signed by PAP/RAC and the "Ecole nationale supérieure des sciences de la mer et de l'aménagement du littoral" (ENSSMAL) without having informed about or involved the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Focal Point. For a better implementation of ICZM he asked PAP/RAC to investigate the possibility of reproducing that activity with other universities in 2019.

13. Other questions raised regarded the outputs and the problems encountered in the implementation of the PoW. As for outputs, a number of strategic documents had been produced, but PAP/RAC tries not to just produce documents but rather aims at their implementation and provides support in that sense at CPs' request. All activities for which PAP/RAC was responsible were implemented. What could be improved is the implementation at the national level. Another weak point, in the solution of which efforts have been invested, is the communication between PAP/RAC and some of the FPs due to various problems, such as the change of government, internal staff shifts within the ministries, or simply non communication of changes towards PAP/RAC. In any case, efforts are made to jointly find solutions to any problems that arise.

Agenda item 3: Report on the Implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the ICZM Protocol 2012-2019

14. Mr. M. Prem, PAP/RAC Deputy Director, presented the report on the implementation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol 2012-2019. The report covers 4 biennia, so he gave a brief overview of the entire period. His presentation is available ([here](#)). The CPs were invited once again to ratify the Protocol and to inform PAP/RAC of any activities related to ICZM strategies. The reporting format for the biennial report is a very significant channel for information exchange, and CPs were encouraged to submit reports through the appropriate portal of the MAP system.

15. Opening the discussion the FP of Malta thanked PAP/RAC for the work carried out and the report which reflects an exercise of self analysis that highlights the challenges of implementing ICZM. She then announced that Malta ratified the Protocol in April of 2019 and expressed their continued support to work with the PAP/RAC and CPs.

16. A remark was made by the FP for Italy that the findings of external evaluation and Assessment of CAMP Projects from 2014-15 were outdated, and that some CAMPs already completed were missing. It was mentioned that the Common Regional Framework was the main problem that had been missing to guide the work of the Action Plan and therefore it is important to complete it and formulate a strategic action plan for the next MAP Mid-term Strategy (MS). It was concluded that all 8 suggestions from the Report can be agreed on, with additional recommendations as follows:

- (i) It is important to highlight more the necessity to implement SEA and EIA as core tools for ICZM and MSP;
- (ii) Links should be increased between the ICZM Protocol and the LBS Protocol as many coastal problems originate from the land;
- (iii) It is important to better highlight the IMAF mechanism in the report, which is essential to understand the current situation.

17. Reporting on current projects the FP of Morocco informed the meeting that her country is validating a national coastal management plan in line with the Coastal Management Act, and in the process was applying ICZM principles. There is an ongoing project with Italy and the World Bank to adopt a regional coastal programme for the Atlantic coast. Morocco is also working on a regional investment plan to contribute to ICZM, and once the regional programme is developed a national ICZM programme will be prepared.

18. The FP of Algeria referred to the meeting the actions taken by Algeria regarding the protection and valorisation of its coast. He announced that, in the light of the progress made, namely with the new strategy for environment and sustainable development 2017-2035, the declaration for sustainable blue economy in the Western Mediterranean and the establishment of the exclusive economic zone off the Algerian shores, it was the intention of his country to reconsider the National ICZM Strategy, as well as to prepare an action plan containing prioritisation of activities by sectors.

19. The MAP Deputy Coordinator stressed the status of reporting on the ICZM Protocol. Last CoP asked for earlier reporting, before 2018. Few reports were submitted and none by that time. She invited all CPs to submit reports, even if they haven't ratified the Protocol. She mentioned a very good practice of SPA/RAC where countries submit brief reports for every FPs meeting, and suggested the same for the next PAP/RAC FPs meetings. The reports should be brief, 1-2 pages, just to inform on the completed and/or on-going activities regarding the ICZM implementation in each country.

Agenda item 4: Common Regional Framework for ICZM

20. The PAP/RAC Director presented the process of preparation of the Common Regional Framework (CRF) for ICZM and the structure of the document. She indicated that this report was based on good co-operation with SPA/RAC and MEDPOL. Essentially the Draft CRF is the same as circulated earlier in 2019 with only the Action Plan for 2020-2027 being a new addition. The FPs were invited to provide inputs for the proposed ideas on the way forward. Her presentation is available ([here](#)).

21. Ms D. Addis, PAP/RAC consultant, presented the Methodological Guidance (MG) for the implementation of the CRF, addressing the role of ICZM Protocol in achieving good environmental status. Her presentation is available ([here](#)).

22. One of the main discussion points was whether the CRF and MG would be submitted to the next CoP as a single document or as two separate ones. The meeting agreed that a single document would be submitted, while taking note that the MG would be tested in the next biennium. According to the Secretariat, there is a need for agreement on a common approach to the implementation of the CRF. The CRF is requested by the ICZM Protocol, and the different provisions of the Protocol seem to have different commitment levels: the difference can be reflected in terms "will", "should", "needs to", "must", etc. The level of commitment of the CRF will be reflected in the wording of the CoP Decision. In the eyes of the Compliance Committee some provisions are legally binding (not only politically binding) but this subject is beyond this meeting.

23. One FP asked for better inclusion of the "public participation" and the "coastal setback" in the CRF. PAP/RAC took note, but explained that the CRF had been discussed for three years and this meeting was not meant to make any significant changes. However, the CRF can refer to (plenty of already produced) technical documents on coastal setback.

24. The discussion on the Phases of the MG ensued. The Meeting agreed that the phases A and B were clear and straight-forward, but the Phase C needed to be further developed, and its development should be in the hands of each CP. PAP/RAC reminded that the main aim of the Phase C was to provide more concrete recommendations for the Protocol's implementation, which are case and place specific. In other words, the Phase C should not be left out, but the countries should be encouraged to apply it. It is a work in progress and, based on today's knowledge, it is simply not possible to come up with the regional recommendations. The Table in the Phase C is made of suggestions, and it is up to the countries to think of actions, to implement it within national policies. The link between national and sub-regional/regional levels is very delicate, and this was well-observed in the development of the QSR. Therefore, it was concluded that the Phase C should be further articulated in two parts: national level (local, short-term scale, more focused on the land side) and regional level (regional/sub-regional importance, long-term, sea side).

25. Also, the term "operational" was questioned in the Phase C, since it is a suggestion of tools while there is really little operational in it. For the Table 4 (Template for the identification of the operational recommendations) a clearer connection with Ecological Objectives was requested. As for the Matrix of interactions, it was pointed out that it enables considering the intensity of interactions, but not assessing whether the interaction is good or bad. Some elements of the Matrix can be prioritized and differ between sub-regions, based on their specificities. The Matrix, as well as the whole MG, are adaptable and will be changed as more knowledge is gained. That is why the suggestion was made to leave the MG for the time being as it is and continue developing it.

Agenda item 5: Complementarity analysis between the SAP BIO and ICZM Protocol, and draft recommendations for the SAP BIO revision

26. Ms M. Marković, PAP/RAC consultant, provided an overview of the work carried out, and indicated that all the documents under the SPA/BD Protocol had been analysed, as well as the draft guidance on artificial reefs. The scope of the analysis was to draw recommendations for the new SAP BIO post 2020. The main findings suggest a strong coherence since the concept of integrated coastal zone management was already in use in the UNEP/MAP processes when the SAP BIO was developed. There are partial gaps where further integration is needed, in particular as far as the implementation aspect is concerned. This analysis is a contribution of PAP/RAC to a stronger coherence within the MAP system. Her presentation is available ([here](#)). The Meeting took note of the links between the SAP BIO and the ICZM Protocol, but also between SAP BIO and other BC-driven strategic documents, such as the CRF and the Conceptual Framework for MSP. The analysis will be presented at the next thematic FPs meeting on biodiversity (to be held in Izola, Slovenia, June 2019).

27. In the ensuing discussion the participants agreed that this analysis should reflect the views of the countries, in addition to the expert opinion. This will be achieved by sharing the document with PAP/RAC FPs for comments and by providing opportunity for PAP/RAC FPs to attend the thematic meeting on biodiversity. The PAP/RAC FPs interested in participating in the meeting were invited to apply to MAP and PAP/RAC, which will secure some resources to cover the costs for some of them. Finally, it was concluded that the recommendations from this analysis represented valuable contribution for the revision of the SAP BIO, and this document, in a more mature version, would be presented at the next CoP as an information document.

Agenda item 6: Presentation of draft Guidelines for Environmental Assessment in a Transboundary Context

28. The presentation on procedures for transboundary environmental assessments was held by Ms M. Marković, PAP/RAC consultant, who is also the author of the draft guidelines which had been prepared under the PAP/RAC umbrella, with the assistance of the Coordinating Unit's legal advisor and input from the FP of Malta. She underlined that the document was still under construction, and would be complemented with the information gathered during the FPs meeting and during further work with the countries. Her presentation is available ([here](#)).

29. In the discussion following the presentation it was noticed that the document contained very little information on good practises in terms of transboundary impact assessments in the Mediterranean context. The Consultant invited the FPs to share the information they had in order to include them in the future draft. The example of a transboundary EIA for a project developed in Israel, Cyprus and Greece was mentioned, and information on this matter will be sent to the consultant. It was also commented that the document could focus more on coastal zones (with its terrestrial and marine part up to 12 nautical miles), but mainly dealt with the marine environmental impact assessments. It was suggested that the links with MSP should be better emphasized, and that cumulative impacts on the coastal zones should be better taken into account. Finally, a suggestion was made to review the Figure 6.1 in order to reflect that the exchange of information has to be done all along the process of the transboundary environmental assessment and not only at the end. The suggestion was accepted and the figure is to be revised.

30. Considering the legal impact of the document, it was suggested that Mediterranean countries could be divided in 3 categories: EU countries (which have to follow EU legislation); Parties to the Espoo Convention (UNECE countries); and other countries not bound by either the EU legislation or Espoo Convention. This third category does not have any kind of operational instrument related to the transboundary environmental assessment. It was clarified that the document was particularly useful for this third category of countries, as it would provide a framework on which to base future work in compliance with the Barcelona Convention and the ICZM Protocol provisions on transboundary environmental assessments. A working group on this matter could be formed. Also, the need to build capacities in the countries with no legal framework was strongly stressed.

31. It was stated that the document provided a good overview of the existing situation with transboundary environmental assessments in the Mediterranean. Moreover, it was agreed that the document contained information on the state-of-the-art practices to be followed in transboundary procedures that could be particularly useful for the countries where such procedures are not regularly applied. Nevertheless, a lack of legal framework on transboundary EIA and SEA in a number of Barcelona Convention Contracting Parties was noted, and for this reason it was decided not to submit the present document to the next COP for adoption. Nevertheless, the question will be raised at the CoP to know whether an intergovernmental expert group should be designated to further work on the guidelines. It was explained that these guidelines had been produced not only in order for the countries to better comply with the Articles 19 and 29 of the ICZM Protocol, but also with the Article 4 of the Barcelona Convention. As such, all the MAP system has to invest effort in developing them further. The countries with no relevant legal framework are invited to send written comments on the document in order to make their positions known.

Agenda item 7: Network of CAMP and other ICZM projects

32. Mr. S. Petit, PAP/RAC Programme Officer, gave an overview of the new online features and graphical identity of PAP/RAC. He took the participants to a "guided tour" of different tools:

- www.paprac.org
- www.iczm-platform.org
- www.medopen.org
- www.coastday.org
- www.camp-network.org

He also introduced the PAP/RAC presence on social media:

- Coast Day: @CoastDayMed
- Twitter: @UNEP_PAPRAC
- Youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCnNtdm9eJsFBLL5qsZOBLRw>

33. Mr. Y. Henocque, PAP/RAC consultant, presented the criteria for labelling ICZM projects. His presentation is available ([here](#)).

34. Regarding the new web-portal of PAPRAC the FPs acknowledged and congratulated PAPRAC for the work carried out so far. As for the labelling ICZM projects, several suggestions were made. One was to add into *Responses to change* an indicator on "change in biodiversity". A question was raised regarding the scope and use of the labelling tool (questionnaire), and a suggestion was made to provide a user manual that explains the scope of the mechanism. The consultant clarified that the exercise was intended for ICZM practitioners. It can serve as an initiative to check the actual implementation of the ICZM Protocol. As for the technical contents, the user-manual should clearly explain the intent of this idea. It should be a self-evaluation, not the third-party one. ICZM labelling criteria should be cross-examined with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), MSSD indicators and IMAP indicators. The purpose is not to evaluate effectiveness, but to allow for identifying how all of these respond to ICZM requirements. There is a clear link with SDG 14, and the ICZM could be seen as a tool on how to respond to this SDG. The final observation was that relations amongst CAMP projects must be strengthened.

Agenda item 8: Programme of work for the biennium 2020-2021

35. The PAP/RAC Director presented the PoW for the biennium 2020-2021 which is structured in 4 themes: Governance, Land-Sea Interaction and Processes, ICZM and Climate Change of the MTS. Her presentation is available ([here](#))

36. A lively discussion ensued. The status of the candidate "Land-use change" indicator was questioned by the CPs since it also has strong link with LSI. One CP called for the inclusion of this indicator as a Common Indicator, not Candidate. The answer by the Secretariat was that this would be part of the CORMON process. The National Monitoring Programmes are being developed and implemented. For the time being the candidate indicators, which are maturing (through training, additional information, etc.), are not part of the official process. After this biennium, an evaluation will pave the way for the further implementation of IMAP, considering the possible inclusion of new indicators, and therefore including Land-use change.

37. A FP stressed the need to fully assess the proposed PoW to identify what had been left out from the previous PoW and determine what was important from what had been left out to include it in the new PoW. This is the last PoW of the current MTS and therefore the last opportunity to act. The evaluation would also help guide what is needed for the next MTS. For Italy the proposed activities

related to increasing awareness associated with the Coast Day, whilst important, are not enough. He suggested investigating the possibility of including other actions aimed at awareness raising, including on the issues of environmental assessments. With regard to MSP there should be more than training. There should be an administrative framework for MSP as a strategic goal. Italy has reservation regarding the quoted success of SIMWESTMED and SUPREME projects.

38. With regard to funds, it was pointed out that GEF should be only a tool through which work is done. and that there was scope to include a resource mobilisation strategy in the PoW. The FP for Cyprus asked why, if there was a provision to include the implementation of Action Plans developed under National Strategies, support regarding the Article 8 of the Protocol was only for selected countries, and if such support could be broadened. The FP for Israel thought that with regards to the Indicators on Coast and Hydrography it was a pity to wait two years to promote the use of the land-use change indicator as it is directly linked with LSI. Finally, the FP for Lebanon asked why certain envisaged projects had not started.

39. Replying to the questions made, the MAP Deputy Coordinator stated that Italy's comments were fully taken into account. Only the Bosnia and Herzegovina project was not launched but that was due to internal issues at the country level. PAP/RAC has tried to stick with the PoW as much as possible and achieved all the tasks assigned to it. The Secretariat reminded the meeting that it had no control over what happens on the ground, and that it was up to the Countries themselves to take action to implement work at the national level. With regard to funds, it was reiterated that MAP was the only regional programme where 40% of funds goes directly to the implementation of activities, owing to the action taken in previous years to reduce administrative costs. There is an opportunity for the strategic funding from Italy to be extended, but there are no additional agreements with other Contracting Parties. Therefore, projects are a source of funding to enable the implementation of the PoW. There are also specific funds to support work, such as the EU funding for IMAP. Another opportunity for such direct funding with the EU will involve IMAP and MPAs where the scope is to test an integrated monitoring process. EIB funding is focused on the reduction of pollution in the southern Mediterranean. GEF funds support action in the Balkans and Southern Mediterranean. With regard to questions on budgets for the PoW, the Deputy Director reiterated that there was a rule within MAP where discussions on budget allocations are handled at the MAP FPs level as the level having an overview of all the work. The PAP/RAC Director added that Action Plans emerging from national strategies are the responsibility of the respective countries. There is a possibility that PAP/RAC provide assistance to Cyprus with the ICZM strategy implementation through the proposed transboundary CAMP project with Cyprus and Israel.

40. A brief discussion was held on the Action Plan for the CRF. The FP for France suggested that the AP should address financial and fiscal issues, as well as nature-based solutions and the use of economic instruments. These comments were supported by Slovenia and Malta. A question was raised regarding the budget figures, suggesting that it should be left unspecified until after the budget approval, but it was explained that the CPs wanted an idea of the costs and that PAP/RAC provided estimation based on its experience, that will also enable the preparation of MTS. Other issues raised regarded the national coastal observatories and the fact that the AP mentions testing of the Methodological Guidance related to GES but none for LSI methodology outside the context of MSP. The PAP/RAC Director indicated that guidelines for fiscal instruments and nature based solutions could be included in the deliverables. She thanked Malta and Israel who volunteered to go ahead with testing LSI methodology and CRF

Methodological Guidance. She also explained that the national observatory was a concept still to be discussed in the process itself.

Agenda item 9: Conclusions and recommendations

41. The Secretariat prepared draft conclusions and recommendations based on the discussions during the meeting. The draft was thoroughly discussed and the conclusions and recommendations were adopted as given in Annex III to this report.

Agenda item 10: Closure of the meeting

42. At the end of the meeting the FP of Cyprus reminded the participants once more that the 2019 Mediterranean Coast Day would be organised in Cyprus and invited all the FPs to come to the celebration. The FP of Turkey, in his role as Chair, thanked PAP/RAC for organising such a good meeting. PAP/RAC Director thanked all the participants for attending the meeting and their active participation in the vivid and fruitful discussions. She stressed that PAP/RAC would continue asking them for their opinions as the work of PAP/RAC depended on them and their support to be effective and productive. Raising hopes to see them all again in Cyprus and wishing them safe trip home, she declared the meeting closed on 9 May at 5:30 p.m.

ANNEX I

List of participants

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ANNEX II

Agenda

Wednesday, 8 May 2019

- 9:30 – 9:45 Registration of participants.
- 9:45 – 10:00 Opening of the meeting: welcome addresses, objectives and programme, organisation of work (UNEP/MAP Deputy Coordinator and PAP/RAC Director).
- 10:00 – 11:30 Progress Report for the period 2018-2019 (presentation by PAP/RAC Director).
Discussion.
Report on the implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the ICZM Protocol 2012-2019 (presentation by PAP/RAC Deputy Director).
- 11:45 – 12:20 Discussion.
- 12:20 – 13:00 Common Regional Framework (CRF) for ICZM:
- Information on the process of preparation of the CRF and the structure of the document (10' by PAP/RAC Director);
- Presentation of the Operational Guidance for the implementation of the CRF (by a PAP/RAC Consultant).
Discussion.
- 14:15 – 16:00 Common Regional Framework (CRF) for ICZM (cont.).
- 16:15 – 17:00 Results of the complementarity analysis between SAP BIO and ICZM Protocol, and draft recommendations for the SAP BIO revision (presentation by a PAP/RAC Consultant).
Discussion.

Thursday, 9 May 2019

- 9:30 – 11:00 Presentation of draft Guidelines for Environmental Assessment in a Transboundary Context (presentation by a PAP/RAC Consultant).
Discussion.
- 11:00 – 12:30 Network of CAMP and other ICZM Projects:
- Presentation of the on-line networking tool (by PAP/RAC);
- Presentation of criteria for labelling of ICZM projects (by a PAP/RAC Consultant).
Discussion.
- 14:30 – 16:00 Programme of work for the biennium 2020-2021 (introduction by PAP/RAC Director).
Discussion.
- 16:00 – 17:15 Conclusions and recommendations.
- 17:15 – 17:30 Closure of the meeting.

ANNEX III

Conclusions and recommendations

On the progress in ICZM Protocol implementation

1. The participants took note with appreciation of the progress done in implementing the PAP/RAC programme of work in the current biennium as well as during the entire period of the Action Plan for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol, 2012-2019.
2. The participants were encouraged to submit regular reports on the ICZM Protocol within the BC reporting system. In order to get a complete picture of the activities implemented within the country during the biennium FPs were also encouraged to submit a short report (maximum one page) on the subject prior to the next FPs meetings.

On the Common Regional Framework for ICZM

3. The Common Regional Framework (CRF) was fully agreed on with the modifications introduced during the meeting, and recommended for submission to the MAP FPs meeting.
4. The Annex to the CRF, the Methodological Guidance (MG) part of the CRF, is agreed upon with the following minor modifications of the Phase C at this stage: modification of the title; improvement of the template of the table 4, and better highlighting of the relevant interaction with the EOs.
5. The meeting proposed that the Secretariat develop the text of the relevant CoP Decision in such a way as to adopt the CRF on the understanding that its Annex is a living document and its Phase C requires further development.

On the SAP BIO – ICZM coherence analysis

6. The participants took note with appreciation of the draft analysis of the coherence between SAP BIO and ICZM Protocol provisions, prepared as a PAP/RAC's contribution to achieving better coherence within the MAP system. The analysis will be presented at the first thematic FP meeting on Biodiversity (to be held in Portoroz, Slovenia, in June 2019).
7. PAP/RAC FPs interested in participating in the first thematic meeting on Biodiversity are invited to apply to MAP and PAP/RAC. Organisations will secure some resources to cover the cost of their participation.

On Environmental Assessment in a transboundary context

8. The meeting welcomed with appreciation the draft Guidelines on Environmental Assessment in a Transboundary Context, recommended some minor modifications and highlighted the relevance of this process, as well as recommended to continue the work on the topic, in particular through regional/sub-regional workshops, and asked the Coordinating Unit and other MAP components to include appropriate initiatives to this aim in the next biennium PoW.

On the ICZM Platform and CAMP Network

9. The meeting welcomed the ICZM Platform and CAMP Network as two new interactive tools that will facilitate exchanges and collaboration among CPs.

10. CPs will be invited to feed the ICZM Platform and CAMP Network by providing the most important information about institutions and actors (experts, practitioners, decision and policy makers, scientists) in the field.
11. Close cooperation with INFO/RAC will be continued in order to make tools operational, effective and sustainable.
12. The meeting took note with appreciation of the criteria for ICZM projects that are meant to be a tool to assist the CPs in implementing ICZM projects, in particular CAMPs. The meeting requested to further complete them, in particular with one specific element i.e. impacts on biodiversity.

On the Programme of Work (PoW)

13. The proposed PAP/RAC-led activities under the themes Governance, LSI, ICZM and CC are recommended for consideration in the MAP PoW on the understanding that additional information will be provided on what has not been implemented in the current biennium and during the period of the current MTS, and to make a better link to the resource mobilisation strategy.

On the Action Plan (AP) for implementation of the ICZM Protocol and CRF

14. The participants took note of the AP as an adaptive framework of activities to be implemented by the entire BC system and as an input to the next Mid-term Strategy 2021-2027. The participants also took note that the relevant initiatives have been included in the PoW 2020-21 as an initial step in the implementation of the AP to be reviewed through the biennial PoWs.