



Expert Meeting
on the
Action Plan
for the
Implementation of the ICZM Protocol

(Split, Croatia, 17-18 June 2008)

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Introduction

1. A new Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) was signed at the Conference of the Plenipotentiaries on Integrated Coastal Zone Management, which was held in Madrid, on 21 January 2008. Fourteen Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention signed the Protocol at the Conference, and the others announced to do so in a very near future. The Parties are now urged to ratify the Protocol so that it enters into force as soon as possible.

2. The ICZM Protocol is the seventh Protocol in the framework of the Barcelona Convention and represents a crucial milestone in the history of MAP. It completes the set of Protocols for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Mediterranean Region. It will allow the Mediterranean countries to better manage and protect their coastal zones, as well as to deal with the emerging coastal environmental challenges, such as the climate change. The Protocol should ensure sustainable development of coastal zones, sustainable use of natural resources and integrity of coastal ecosystems, landscapes and geomorphology. It should protect coastal zones and prevent the negative effects of natural hazards, and achieve coherence between public and private initiatives.

3. Responsibility of the Mediterranean countries is to ratify and implement the ICZM Protocol. MAP and PAP/RAC are ready to assist them in that endeavour. Countries should develop their national ICZM strategies as an outset for all other ICZM activities, and prepare coastal implementation plans and programmes.

4. Prior to the Plenipotentiary Conference, at their 15th Ordinary Meeting, which was held in Almeria, Spain, on 15-18 January 2008, the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols, approved the Programme of work and Programme Budget for the 2008-2009 biennium (Decision IG 17/15). According to the said Decision, PAP/RAC has been entrusted with the preparation of an Action Plan for the implementation of the Protocol.

5. Following the Decision IG 17/15, PAP/RAC took the first steps towards starting the preparatory activities for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol once it enters into force. To that end, an Expert Meeting on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the ICZM Protocol was organised in the premises of PAP/RAC in Split, Croatia, on 17-18 June 2008,.

6. The major objective of the meeting was to exchange opinions among the relevant experts with a view of exploring possible activities to be undertaken in this intermediate period when the signing and ratification of the ICZM Protocol is still in progress. To this end, the following four major topics were prepared in advance to the meeting, and presented and discussed at the meeting:

- evaluation and assessment of the ICZM progress in the Mediterranean;
- interpretation of the text of the Protocol;
- guidelines for the definition of a coastal setback; and
- training and awareness-raising for the implementation of the Protocol.

Attendance

7. The meeting was attended by 29 participants. Apart from the PAP/RAC staff and representatives of MEDU-MAP, including the MAP Co-ordinator and the Programme Officer responsible for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol at MEDU-MAP, the ICZM experts from

several Contracting Parties (Egypt, the European Commission, France, Greece, Israel, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey), the representatives of international organisations (UNDP and UNESCO), the representatives of several international and national institutions and NGOs (APAL, CELRL, CRIDEAU and IFREMER), as well as reputed independent experts from Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Morocco, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey, participated at the meeting. The List of Participants is attached as Annex I to this report.

Session 1

Agenda item 1: Opening of the meeting

8. The meeting was opened by Mr. I. Trumbić, PAP/RAC Director, who welcomed all the participants to the meeting, raising the hope that their stay in Split would be nice and pleasant. He emphasised the importance of the Protocol for all the Mediterranean countries. Although one very important phase, the negotiation on and the adoption of the Protocol, ended after six years, he stressed that we were faced with an extremely challenging phase when the Protocol would have to be implemented, and the proofs provided that it would be a valuable tool for sustainable development of the Mediterranean coasts.

9. Mr. P. Mifsud, MAP Co-ordinator, welcomed the participants and acknowledged the effort of the countries and experts in preparing the Protocol, which he characterised as a beginning of a new era in MAP. He stressed the importance of ratifying the Protocol and its entering into force. To that end, he concluded that the meeting was to show the MAP Secretariat and PAP/RAC what to do in order to put into effect that important document. Finally, Mr. Mifsud wished success for the meeting.

10. Mr. Trumbić informed the participants that the meeting was not a negotiation meeting, but an opportunity to use the expertise present to see how to make the maximum of resources available towards the implementation of the Protocol in the interim period between its adoption and ratification. He raised hopes that by the end of the year, all of the Contracting Parties would have the Protocol signed, and that some of them would ratify it as well. Mr. Trumbić concluded by saying that there were some actions that could start only after its entering into force, but that some could start earlier. The meeting should see what those actions could be.

Agenda item 2: Adoption of the Agenda and organisation of work

11. Mr. Trumbić drew participants' attention to the Provisional Agenda and explained organisation of work, which would be carried out first through plenary sessions and then by Working Groups in four parallel sessions. He mentioned that the 5th plenary session was expected to discuss the timetable and deadlines, costs and sources of financing, outputs and progress markers. The Agenda as adopted is attached as Annex II to this report.

Agenda item 3: Discussion

12. A vivid discussion took place at the very beginning of the meeting. Some of the participants were interested in what kind of Action Plan the meeting was supposed to discuss so that the Working Groups could know what was expected of them. Also, they wanted to know to what extent the Action Plan fits into PAP/RAC's workplan for the current biennium. A concern was raised about the means available. Finally, it was stressed that a timetable and a budget would be needed for the implementation of all the activities envisaged.

13. In response to the questions raised, Mr. Trumbić explained that the Protocol belonged to MAP and that it was not only PAP/RAC to carry out the relevant activities, but that other RACs

would also have their roles in it. He stressed, however, that the role of PAP/RAC would be central in the implementation of the Action Plan. He concluded by saying that the Centre would have in mind an Action Plan as complete as possible, so that they would have to focus on the substance.

14. Mr. Mifsud mentioned that the ultimate responsibility for the implementation of the Action Plan was with the MAP Secretariat, but that PAP/RAC would be responsible for its implementation. He added that since the Protocol was going to be implemented at the national level, the countries should be free to have their own Action Plan, but that strategically, the Action Plan should be proposed by the Secretariat. In conclusion, he said that if the wording "action plan" was confusing or deemed unsuitable, it could be changed.

15. In the light of the views expressed, it was suggested not to further discuss the already signed Protocol, but to go ahead with its implementation. The need was stressed to push the ratification of the Protocol and work on public awareness-raising to promote its implementation.

16. In response to concerns raised about the strict 100-metre setback, it was proposed that the issue should be resolved by the countries themselves and not in general.

17. It was suggested to discuss efficient ways each country should take since the situation is different in each country. To that end, the preparation of general guidelines with a variety of models would be necessary, which would help the countries to implement provisions of the Protocol. The guidelines would not be legally binding, but would be helpful to implement the Protocol in specific national situations.

18. At a later stage in the discussion, Mr. Trumbić said that it would be good to follow the procedure of other Protocols and that the experiences from other Protocols should be used and adapted to particular national situations. The role of MAP and PAP/RAC would be to help the countries respond to certain issues and to show how others have done it. Problems the countries might meet with should be identified and the legal situation in a country with regard to Protocol implementation should be assessed.

19. As for the Evaluation and Assessment of the ICZM progress in the Mediterranean, Mr. Trumbić explained that the idea was to tackle something that had to be done periodically, and that in this sense it had been done ten years ago. So, the evaluation and assessment should be done before the ratification of the Protocol. As for the Interpretation of the text of the Protocol, he concluded by saying that it was a standard practice to provide the additional explanation of some legal and technical points.

20. One of the participants added that the Evaluation and Assessment was legitimate for the implementation of the Protocol as well as the Training and Awareness-raising. Some concern was raised regarding the Interpretation of the text of the Protocol. It was proposed to assist the countries in case they need technical explanation of the Action Plan, but to leave to the countries to resolve the issue of legal interpretation by themselves. Finally, it was stressed that with a too detailed legal text it would be difficult to get the Protocol ratified.

21. Some participants considered that the Action Plan should not include Interpretation of the text of the Protocol. It was proposed to provide assistance only to those who request it and in that way promote the Protocol.

22. Noting the above remarks, Mr. Trumbić said that in order to avoid misunderstanding, the wording "interpretation" could be replaced with "explanation".

23. Mr. Mifsud concluded the discussion by saying that now, when the text of the Protocol had been adopted by the Contracting Parties, we should promote it in order to get it ratified. A set of provisions and not a general rule should lead to its ratification.

Agenda item 4: Overview of the activities until the signing of the Protocol

24. Mr. Trumbić gave a brief overview of the activities carried out until the signing of the Protocol in January this year. His presentation was meant to be a reminder of as well as an acquaintance with the process of the adoption of the Protocol for those who were not very familiar with it. He recalled milestones and process of the preparation of the Protocol, the Feasibility Study and its justification, options of the Protocol and, finally, a consultation process, which started with the 13th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Catania, in 2003. This presentation is attached as Annex III to this report.

Agenda item 5: Discussion (cont.)

25. Following Mr. Trumbić's presentation, a vivid discussion continued. It was requested that the Protocol should be flexible and implemented in a graduated manner. Also, a concern was raised regarding: a unique approach to using the term ICZM or some other term; the issue of the governance; and the need for applying the experience in the adoption and implementation of other six MAP Protocols to the ICZM Protocol.

26. Mr. Trumbić provided a brief answer to the above questions. As to "ICZM", he said that this acronym had more or less been adopted in the practice. A concern was expressed as to introducing some new term, because it might add to the terminological confusion. As to the governance issue, he stressed that the notion of governance was difficult to translate in a number of languages. In some languages (i.e. in Croatian), there is no adequate term for the governance. As to the experience in the adoption and implementation of other Protocols, Mr. Trumbić concluded that it would be taken into consideration so as to avoid mistakes from their implementation.

27. One of the participants proposed that PAP/RAC might select the elements referring to coastal zones already existing in the Mediterranean strategy, and prepare a text, which could be used as a reference for the countries to adapt their national strategies to the Mediterranean strategy. As to the successful implementation of the activities envisaged by the Protocol, seven key points of the procedure were mentioned, which would be needed to discuss, namely: the enforcement of the governance (i.e. to improve co-ordination of different authorities and to come to a consensus); providing tools and the accompanying policies to assist the countries to implement the activities; the implementation of an ecosystem approach to coastal planning and management; exchanging experience in land policy; enforcement of control mechanisms; implementation of adaptation measures to climate change conditions; and monitoring and evaluation of the progress achieved. Also, it was suggested to take into account the existing indicators of which some could be used within the Mediterranean context. Finally, it was concluded that providing technical assistance to the countries would be very valuable.

28. Pursuant to the implementation of the activities envisaged by the Protocol, it was stressed that CAMPs would be a useful tool in the process. Namely, some activities envisaged by the Protocol had already been successfully implemented in some countries in the frame of CAMPs. The inclusion of different economic sectors and the public in the process has been ensured through participatory programmes, whereas better co-ordination among various institutions, administration and other stakeholders has been tested through the creation of the coastal forums and councils. Such was the case with the recently concluded CAMP for Slovenia, and will be the case with CAMPs for Montenegro and Spain.

29. One of the participants raised a question about how to accelerate the process at the national level. To that end, it was proposed to allocate more funds and to encourage people to participate in the governance process.

30. Mr. Mifsud commented the inclusion of the ecosystem approach in the process of Protocol implementation. He stressed the importance of applying the ecosystem approach to coastal planning and management to ensure the sustainable development of coastal zones. He said that it had been decided in MAP to follow that approach when implementing all the future activities. Finally, he concluded by saying that MAP should not be isolated in following such an approach, but that also the countries should include the ecosystem approach in the implementation of Protocol activities.

31. Further to the issue of the ecosystem approach, it was requested that PAP/RAC should come up with a clarification of what the relationship between the implementation of coastal zone management and the ecosystem approach was. The concept of integrated coastal zone management puts environmental, economic and social issues together without giving to any of them the top priority or dominance. So, the ecosystem approach should not be a dominating factor upon which our decisions are going to be made.

Agenda item 6: ICZM Protocol: a process of elaboration and adoption

32. Ms. Ž. Škaričić, PAP/RAC Project Officer, presented a process of elaboration and adoption of the Protocol, starting from the initial phase, through the elaboration of the text of the Protocol and its negotiation, to the final adoption by the Contracting Parties at their 15th Ordinary Meeting, held in Almeria, Spain, in January 2008. The presentation is attached as Annex IV to this report.

Session 2

Agenda item 7: Major topics: a brief presentation and review of experiences

33. Mr. Trumbić gave a short introduction to the 2nd session of the meeting, which was going to provide brief presentations and a review of experiences as regards: the evaluation and assessment of the ICZM progress in the Mediterranean; interpretation of the text of the Protocol; guidelines for the definition of the coastal setback; and training and awareness-raising for the implementation of the Protocol.

34. Mr. M. Prem, PAP/RAC Deputy Director, presented the topic one referring to the evaluation and assessment of the ICZM progress in the Mediterranean. He explained the need to evaluate the current state of ICZM implementation and progress; major pressures and trends; overview of the legal situation and practical implementation of ICZM in the countries; identification of Protocol provisions in order to overcome gaps; and the "state-of-the-art" of the ICZM progress evaluation. Finally, he presented the PAP/RAC proposal, as follows: to prepare an overall ICZM evaluation in the Mediterranean; to elaborate the most critical gaps; to apply methodologies already in use; and to make an assessment, which would be country specific and should include an overall regional component. Mr. Prem's power-point presentation is attached as Annex V to this report, and the full report on this topic is attached as Annex VI.

35. A comment was made in relation to the above topic. As for the assessment, the need was stressed for a future looking and the definition of the objectives to target. The way the European Environment Agency (EEA) is acting in the case of European and Mediterranean coastal areas was presented as a very effective way of showing why intervention is needed.

36. Following Mr. Prem's presentation, Mr. Trumbić explained in short the second topic on the interpretation of the text of the Protocol. He referred to the discussion, which had taken place earlier that morning, when he had proposed to replace, in order to avoid misunderstanding, the word "interpretation" with "explanation". He said that the term "interpretation" might be more appropriate in legal terms (legal interpretation of the articles of the Protocol), but what we are looking for here is both the legal and technical (tools, toolkits and

alike to assist the countries to implement the Protocol) explanation. As a reference, he recommended several books on coastal management, which are essentially handbooks and manuals covering a very large number of ICZM related subjects. Such documents provide the reader with a useful and practical information on the matter. He also referred to the document, which was the explanation of the first draft text of the Protocol, prepared in 2004/05. It provided a combination of the legal and technical explanation of the articles. As a third reference, he mentioned the UK marine bill and the South African ICZM bill. In conclusion, he recommended not to be too demanding when explanation of the Protocol was concerned. The purpose of explanation was to provide information on the text that has already been approved and not to open new questions.

37. As to the second topic, one of the participants proposed to have the Protocol ratified as the first step and then to analyse what was done well in a country and what was not. He recommended to make a global (regional) analysis, and not an analysis by countries.

38. A proposal was made to replace the wording "interpretation" with "guidelines". Two kinds of guidelines were proposed: one, to refer specifically to some of the articles, and the other, to help the countries implement the provisions of the Protocol.

39. Mr. Prem presented the third topic on the guidelines for the definition of the coastal setback. The article dealing with the establishment of a 100-metre coastal setback zone, where no construction will be permitted, was characterised as the most difficult article of the Protocol to negotiate. Examples were given of the setback zones defined in other parts of the world. Mr. Prem presented the PAP/RAC proposal to prepare a sort of guidelines, or a good practices guide. It should elaborate provisions of art. 8 in a practical way and include a theoretical explanation of various criteria for the definition of the setback zone. He mentioned the possibility that practical interpretation of the criteria of par. 3 could be carried out under various Mediterranean conditions, maybe through the future CAMPs. This power-point presentation is attached as Annex VII, while the full report on the topic is attached as Annex VIII to this report.

40. Some comments were made on the above presentation. One of them was that the establishment of the coastal setback should be decided by the countries themselves according to their internal conditions. Imposing a strict definition of a 100-metre coastal setback could be a problem. It was proposed to exchange experiences among the countries, but not to set the common criteria for the definition of the coastal setback. Finally, it was agreed that the countries need some sort of assistance, but should not be restricted by the guidelines.

41. Topic four dealing with the importance of awareness-raising and training for the implementation of the Protocol was presented by Ms. D. Povh-Škugor, PAP/RAC Environmental Economist. She stressed that the education, training and capacity building of all types were needed to raise awareness of sustainable development. The facts were presented about why the ICZM recognition by the wider community was that low, and proposals were made of how to overcome them. A wide span of different awareness-raising activities was described, and a reference was made to art. 15 of the Protocol dealing with the awareness-raising, training, education and research. MedOpen - a virtual training course, and Educom@Med - a virtual postgraduate course on ICM, were presented as positive experiences in building capacities. Finally, impressive results of the 2007 "Coast Day" campaign around the Mediterranean were presented, and all the participants were invited to join PAP/RAC for the "Coast Day" on 24 October 2008. In conclusion, a set of questions for discussion in the Working Group was proposed. This power-point presentation is attached as Annex IX, and the full report is attached as Annex X to this report.

Session 3

Agenda item 8: Parallel sessions

42. In the afternoon of the same day, the work was organised in four parallel sessions. The task of each Working Group was to elaborate one of the above-mentioned four topics, and, thereafter, to report on the work done. The Agenda of the Working Groups was introduced by Mr. Trumbić.

Session 4

Agenda item 9: Report of breakout sessions, and discussion and comments on individual topics

43. In the morning of the next day, the moderators of Working Groups reported the meeting on the conclusions and recommendations prepared by each group. Reports of breakout sessions were followed by the discussion and comments on individual topics. Finally, the proposals for new topics were made.

Working Group I - Evaluation and Assessment of the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean

44. Mr. Y. Henocque, IFREMER, in his capacity of moderator of the Working Group I, reported the meeting on the details of the discussion the Working Group I had on the Evaluation and Assessment of the ICZM Progress in the Mediterranean. As to the ICZM Protocol signature and ratification, the Group recommended to reactivate the role of the Focal Points, and to reinforce the role of MAP as a facilitator. Further, the Working Group's recommendations were: to use the already available data; to reproduce / adapt what already worked (i.e. the EU ICZM Recommendation on evaluation process); and to be strategic (i.e. to start from the sea, and to join the ecosystem-based approach and ICZM). This presentation is attached as Annex XI to this report.

45. In the discussion that followed the reporting of the Working Group I, a need was expressed for a uniformed approach to the use of tools, database and means for the implementation of the Protocol.

46. As to the evaluation, it was recommended to use a combination of self-evaluation (which might be a bit longer approach) and external evaluation. A representative of the European Commission, presented then the EU's experience in the evaluation process. She stressed that an expert or a small group of experts could not cover all the facets in one country, so that the result was subjective. She proposed that the countries could do it better alone. According to the EU experience, the auto-evaluation proved to be a more correct and useful means than the external evaluation; also, the auto-evaluation proved to be more productive and far less costly in the end. Finally, she said that it was to be seen whether to use self-evaluation alone or have it to complement expert evaluation. Noting the above arguments, some participants concluded that a combined use of self- and external evaluation might be more useful.

47. Mr. Trumbić said that positive experiences of the EU would be kept in mind when developing a methodology of ICZM evaluation. Another option he mentioned, and which could be used by the countries, was the "Imagine" methodology. Finally, he pointed out once again that the Protocol was not the concern of MAP only, and that, therefore, the scale of evaluation should be widened in a way to include all ICZM-related initiatives and not just those carried out by MAP. As an example, he mentioned the co-operation of MAP and METAP in the past.

48. A concern was raised whether to put more stress on environmental protection or on sustainable development when deciding on the indicators to use. It was suggested to take into

account the socio-economic situation as well. Raising awareness was also mentioned as important so that other people could be included in the process.

49. A proposal was made to take care of the instruments of MAP rather than the external ones. As to the Protocol implementation, it was recommended that it should be anticipated. Since the existing tools are not fully adequate, it was suggested to look for the new ones, which would be suitable for new elements introduced by the Protocol.

50. Some participants recommended that before starting the evaluation, priorities should be set about what to evaluate (either the past activities, or an ICZM system?). In order to be able to evaluate the progress of Protocol's implementation, a reference basis is needed, as well as to adapt all to the "state-of-the-art". In that process, the EU experiences at the national level should be used in a positive way. In conclusion, it was recommended to be strategic, and to see what the next steps are, instead of drafting a list of small activities. Finally, it was proposed to include all the elements in the process (i.e. the approach from the sea to the land, and the ecosystem-based approach).

51. The Protocol requests the countries to prepare national coastal strategies, including national programmes and mechanisms towards the implementation of the Protocol. The question put with that regard was about what PAP would undertake to see whether those activities and instruments were put in place.

52. A representative of IOC/UNESCO, introduced briefly an ICZM Indicator Framework. He referred to the Handbook on ICZM indicators, which was prepared by IOC and has been tested and applied in several countries. He then explained in detail the relationship between the indicators and governance, socio-economic and ecological dimensions. He stressed the importance of integrating the top-down and bottom-up approaches. Finally, he presented a table including the data and indicator requirements in the Protocol. In conclusion, the proposed progress markers were presented, as well as the new ICAM indicator initiatives in the USA, EU, South Africa and Southeast Asia.

53. A concern was expressed in relation to the progress indicators requirement. Namely, if we ask from the countries to present what they have done in terms of indicators, they will not know what we are expecting from them. Therefore, instead of indicator requirement, it was proposed to use the term requirement for the activity, for an action, or for the institutional mechanisms for the implementation of the Protocol.

54. Mr. Mifsud made some comments on the above discussion. He stressed once again that although PAP/RAC was taking the leading role in the Protocol implementation, it was the responsibility of MAP and all its components would be involved, as had been the case with all other Protocols. He said that the ICZM Protocol was a MAP instrument, as were all other Protocols. He concluded that the experience with the implementation of other Protocols would be applied to this one. He also stressed that the interaction with the countries was essential. Finally, he recommended to focus on how to push forward the ratification and implementation of the Protocol. In conclusion, he said that the main concern should be how to help the countries in the frame of MAP to implement the Protocol.

55. The discussion on this subject, which was proved to be a very constructive one, was concluded by Mr. Trumbić who said that all the comments would be included in the report of the meeting. As to the evaluation, he said that it would create a baseline for the future activities. Since the Protocol has not been ratified yet, he said, we don't know for the moment what to evaluate; however, he concluded that we could work out a list of indicators to see the "state-of-the-art" in the countries.

Working Group II - Interpretation of the text of the Protocol

56. Mr. Trumbić, as moderator of the Working Group II, presented an Explanatory Guide on the text of the ICZM Protocol. At the beginning of his presentation, he explained that following the discussion of the day before, the title of the topic discussed by the Working Group II was changed. Namely, instead of "interpretation", a wording "explanatory guide" will be used. Also, he said that instead of "evaluation", the term "stock-taking" had been used in the Guide. He then presented the main goal of the Guide, which would be to facilitate the understanding of legal obligations of the Parties under the ICZM Protocol. The Guide is not legally binding and attempts to provide an information base on the content and origin of the provisions of the Protocol. Finally, he presented the structure of the Guide. In conclusion, Mr. Trumbić raised hopes that the Guide would clarify all the concerns raised the day before. The presentation is attached as Annex XII to this report.

57. After the presentation of the Explanatory Guide, a very constructive discussion took place. A reference was made to the CAMPs. It was recommended that when using the CAMPs for the implementation of the Protocol, two main orientations of CAMPs should be taken into account, namely: CAMPs are locally-oriented projects; and CAMPs are locally managed. It was recommended that CAMPs should demonstrate the benefits of Protocol's implementation at the local level.

58. The proposal to prepare the Explanatory Guide was welcomed. Also, it was suggested that three items of the Guide should be given more attention, and perhaps elaborated in a separate annex, as follows: the role of codes of practice; non-financial compensation and liabilities; and mediation and conciliation.

59. Some of the participants expressed their concerns over the number of pages the Explanatory Guide is supposed to have. Since the target audience of the Guide would mainly be administrators, it was concluded that such a large document (300-400 pages) would be important for them, but terrifying for others. It was suggested that the Guide should have an introductory part presenting the advantages and problems of the Protocol. Also, in order that the Guide could be easily absorbed by less technical audience, it was suggested to prepare promotional materials, which would be smaller in size. The Barcelona Convention and its Protocols were proposed as a model to follow.

60. One of the participants agreed that large documents were of no use. However, a doubt was expressed in relation to the proposal to connect the technical part and annexes of the Guide together since those were two different things. In any case, a user-friendly approach was proposed to apply to both, the technical part of the Guide and annexes. As a priority, however, it was proposed to put focus on the implementation of the Protocol. The important role of the national Focal Points as a backbone in the process of Protocol implementation was stressed. As to the common regional framework, it was suggested to discuss it at later stages.

61. As to the terminology used, the importance of using right terms was stressed. With that regard, the use of the term "stock-taking" instead of "evaluation" was welcomed. Since that it would be good for the Guide to address also the local people, it was suggested that the Guide should be more comprehensive and present articles of the Protocol to the target groups in a simple way. The idea was presented to prepare smaller papers with selected articles for various target groups. A question was raised about how to proceed with regard to the limited resources. It was suggested to focus on priorities and adapt to available means. Also, the experiences from CAMPs should be applied to the implementation of the Protocol. On the other hand, it was stressed that the Protocol was a particular one by requiring integration of all levels (the governance issue). With that regard, a question was raised about how new requirements of the Protocol were going to be addressed.

62. One of the participants expressed the wish of all for the success of the Protocol. However, he mentioned two obstacles, which should have to be overcome, namely: should we reduce our ambitions, i.e. should we adapt them to the available means, or should we continue and try to find the means? In that context, it was recommended not to forget the issue of time. The need was stressed for the engagement of a high-level resource person to implement the Protocol. With that regard, a tendency of some RACs to centralise the activities on themselves was pointed out. It was recommended to act jointly since the work on the Protocol was a common job of all the Centres, including the Blue Plan/RAC, which was not present at the meeting. Finally, a great concern was expressed once again that MAP could not provide full operational means.

63. A representative of MEDU-MAP replied that it was premature to start preparing a common framework of work. Instead, it was recommended to establish first where we are, then, to put all pieces together and, finally, to decide, if we should proceed and how.

64. Concluding the above discussion, Mr. Trumbić said that currently PAP was doing all the work. However, he agreed that all the job could not be done by one Centre only. He added that the meeting should propose the ideas, and that thereafter priorities could be made and decided on the resources available. He explained that the Blue Plan should have been present at the meeting and that PAP had invited them twice. As to the use of the CAMPs, he concluded that the eventual transformation of CAMPs towards a Protocol implementation platform should be gradual. The relevant activities from the Protocol should be introduced slowly.

Working Group III - Guidelines for the definition of a coastal setback

65. Ms. T. Hema, moderator of the Working Group III, introduced to the participants the third topic on the definition of the coastal setback. She informed the participants that some countries in the region had already been applying the setback, and some not. Therefore, a need was stressed for the preparation of questionnaires for the countries on the basis of which it would be established on how large the setback is, how the countries have decided on it, from which point they have started measuring, etc. This issue was characterised as a very complicated one due to the diversity of coastal areas and existing legal arrangements in the countries. It was concluded that there was a plethora of criteria, which should be taken into account for the definition of the setback, such as the geomorphology, socio-economic situation, etc. Also, there is a variety of approaches to it throughout the Mediterranean, and no single rule can be applied to all the countries, even within one country/island, etc. It was recommended that specific criteria should be used for a certain socio-economic and environmental situation that could not be applied in other areas. Ms. Hema concluded that four very interesting presentations had been given on the setback issue within the Working Group III. Out of these presentations, some issues have been raised, such as: is the setback already being applied, is it a random figure or a figure fixed on the basis of certain criteria or principles, such as physical, ecological and socio-economic?; what is the climate change impact?; or alike. Finally, she said that it would be interesting to know from which point the setback was counted, as well as other information on measuring, and who the authorities responsible for the implementation of the setback were. The group also recommended to set provisions, including granting permits or exemptions, which need to be authorised. Finally, it was proposed that the information obtained could be provided on the web site.

66. In the discussion that followed, one of the Working Group members informed the participants that the members of the Group had come very well prepared. She stressed that a variety of experiences were presented on the delicacy of the issue, and that the information obtained would be very useful for the development and implementation of the Protocol. As the crucial issue, she stressed that the economic value of economic rights should be given more attention.

67. The example of Tunisia was presented; there, general plans already exist for tourist zones and a 100-m setback will have to be introduced. It was stressed that the definition of the setback could block the development and ratification of the Protocol. Also, zones have been mentioned, which have to be preserved. On the other hand, in some zones, certain things had already been done and it will be difficult to make changes. In conclusion, a fear was expressed that people could attack the Protocol before its ratification.

68. One of the participants said that it was a pity that much of the discussion had not taken place before the signature of the Protocol. She also recommended that all the information available on the setback should be placed on the web site. On the other hand, it was proposed that it would not be good to limit the discussion on the setback on figures only, and that all circumstances and all elements should be taken into consideration as well. The flexibility of member states in the implementation of the Protocol was stressed as of the utmost importance. As a first step in the process, it was recommended to analyse the present situation in the countries. To that end, the idea of taking stock of the issue could be helpful.

69. The other participant was of the opinion that the article on the setback was just one of the articles of the Protocol. He stressed that the economic situation in the countries was different and should be considered as such by the Contracting Parties. Finally, he recommended that a setback as an instrument should be considered as something simple - some countries will take advantage of it and some will not.

70. Also, the Spanish experience with setback regulations was presented, where a buffer zone has been provided, which is free for public access. Finally, it was added that the impact of climate change should be taken into consideration when defining the setback.

71. Summarising the above discussion, Mr. Trumbić said that the rationale to apply the setback was confirmed. As to the purpose of the setback, he explained that it was not only to mitigate the impact of economic activities, but also to protect the coastal zone. As to the issue on the economic value, he recommended to look at A. Markandya's report, prepared within the PAP activity on SMAP III, on economic reasons for the coastal setback¹.

72. Taking into account the complexity of the issue, it was proposed to allow countries to decide on the definition of the setback by themselves, and not to give them instructions on what to do. On the other hand, it was recommended as useful to provide the countries with as much as possible information on the issue (through a sort of guidelines) and to inform them about what the 100-m setback was. Also, the questionnaires on economic instruments might be disseminated. If there are some instruments, we should link them to land policy and to provide information on such instruments in the countries. This information would be useful as a toolkit when taking stock of this issue. To that end, the role of relevant ministries and Focal Points was stressed. As to the structure of the questionnaire, it was suggested not to include one single element - a 100-metre setback, which comes at the end of the process, but all other elements involved, so that the overall evaluation could be done. Due to the shortage of resources, it was suggested not to organise a workshop to discuss the setback issue alone, but to circulate the questionnaire by e-mail. It was proposed that each party should decide on who would be the Focal Point for the Protocol. In conclusion, it was said that there was an established system, a procedure in place to follow for each of the Centres, but that the Focal Points' system should be decided on after the ratification of the Protocol. The idea was given to create a certain layer to move on before having started deciding on the Focal Points' system.

¹see Markandya, A., Economic reasons for the coastal setback, Split, PAP/RAC, 2008

Working Group IV - Awareness-raising and training for the implementation of the Protocol

73. Ms. S.M. Vallejo, moderator of the Working Group IV, reported the meeting on the work done by the Group. At the beginning of her presentation, Ms. Vallejo presented the three main topics the Group had discussed. The first topic related to strengths and limitations affecting the ratification and implementation of the Protocol from a capacity building perspective. The objective was to give an overview of current conditions for capacity building in the Mediterranean region related to the implementation of the Protocol. It was pointed out that the major limitations to a successful capacity building were: fragmentation of efforts; lack of political will; and a training, which is not fully associated to priority problems. As to the strengths, Ms. Vallejo mentioned the scientific capacity, funding and human resources. The second topic the Group was dealing with was related to major capacity building requirements for the implementation of the Protocol. The objective was to identify the basic requirements that have to be in place to create the enabling conditions for the development and implementation of a capacity building strategy in the Mediterranean region, including: training needs assessment; capacity BRICs; political will; financing; and co-ordination mechanisms. The third topic discussed related to the major capacity building tools (i.e. training and awareness-raising) required in conformity with specific articles of the Protocol. The related objective was to identify priority training and/or awareness needs according to the requirements of the Protocol and to describe actions recommended. The priority needs were divided by: the priority problem area; topic; geographic area; target audience; and by sector. Finally, she presented the recommendations of the Group, including: raising capacity; organising training courses on the Protocol, including negotiations; organising workshops and conferences; establishing centres for capacity building (BRICs); and networking with universities and other training institutions. This presentation is attached as Annex XIII to this report.

74. In the discussion that followed Ms. Vallejo's presentation the question was repeated about who in MAP would be dealing with the information dissemination related activities. Also, the answer was requested as to who would pay for it. As to the awareness-raising issue, it was pointed out that it was a traditional process of awareness raising seen so many times before.

75. The representative of MEDU-MAP provided an answer to the above questions explaining that there was an Information Officer and a Centre in MAP who would be carrying out the above activities. However, she said that there was no information policy at MAP level, and that they should deal with it in the future.

76. Following the above clarification, Mr. Trumbić added that it was necessary that raising awareness on the Protocol be developed through the MAP service. As another option, he proposed the establishment of a small module at the Centre, which would be responsible for assisting the countries in the implementation of the Protocol. He concluded that for the time being, this has not been established yet. As to the type of awareness-raising activities proposed, he agreed that it was a traditional type of activities (BRICKs, etc.). Finally, it was also noted that the Explanatory Guide would be good to use for awareness raising.

77. One of the participants commented that the awareness-raising activities were directed to the top-level politicians as a targeted group, whose composition changes very quickly. As a result, there is a lack of continuity at the top level. Therefore, the level to be targeted is the highest level of permanent civil servants who stay long in their posts and can make a major influence on politicians. Also, she stressed that the need for exposure was not in the public already involved, and that we needed other actors on board, including non-environmental and non-coastal management circles. Finally, a question was raised, whether we could bring on board the business sector, the media and advertising who could support coastal management and who could bring about changes.

78. The other participant commented the question about who was going to do that job. She said that it was logical that it was a task of the MAP system and its Components. However, she

recommended to identify the real needs, to focus on them and to make priorities since there are no means and no resources for the biennium 2008-2009. The activities should be selected, which would bring the value added. Also, it was recommended to select right senior officers to carry out the job. As to the governance issue, the need was repeated for other target groups closer to the lower level. To that end, some kind of a training on negotiation should be assured by MAP.

79. The MEDU-MAP representative explained the system of information spreading and communication at MAP. There was a 3-year information and communication strategy in 1999. She informed that there was a proposal that Info/RAC would be in charge of information activities, but that it was not yet finalised. She concluded that it was up to the countries to decide on the activities they need to carry out.

80. As to the training, a dynamic training course with different modules was proposed to teach how to deal with the process of ratification and implementation of the Protocol.

81. Again, a concern was expressed with regards to the funding. It was proposed that since the MAP communication system had not yet been operational, a temporary two-year system might be established. The main problem, however, would be how to set up that system when some countries had withdrawn from the MAP communication system. The funding issue was raised again as the main issue. It was recommended to be realistic, since the needs are ten times the funds available, and the existing funding system will not be increasing in the months to come; on the contrary, it may even be reduced. Therefore, it was recommended to reduce ambitions considerably, to re-examine activities and to avoid overlapping. As to the training, it was concluded that raising the issue of the training course years in advance was not practical.

82. The other participant stressed the importance of negotiation for the implementation process. The negotiation at all levels was stressed, namely, horizontally, vertically, with stakeholders. Also, building partnerships, as a problem-solving process, was proposed as important for the implementation of the Protocol. However, it was said that since the stakeholders very often did not know how to negotiate, they would need the assistance. To that end, it was recommended that an appropriate methodology for training courses should be developed based on a cost-benefit analysis. The education was stressed as crucial in the process, in which the universities could play an important role (i.e. through organisation of international training courses).

83. A need was stressed to continue with the hitherto successfully implemented "Coast Day" activities to target administrations responsible for the ratification of the Protocol. It was recommended to ensure funds to continue these activities after the expiration of present funding and through them to tackle the top-level decision-makers.

84. Pointing out that the Protocol opened a new era of doing things, one of the participants stressed the importance of passing the already 20-year long experience in ICZM together with the new knowledge to others. In that context, the need for developing relevant instruments and organising training was mentioned.

85. The Spanish experience was presented as regards the preparation of training courses focused on ICZM. The training has been organised with the support of the Ministry of Environment and Spanish Co-operation Agency.

86. The discussion on the awareness-raising and training for the implementation of the Protocol was concluded by Mr. Trumbić. He agreed that the Protocol should be promoted by all the means available. He said that the information exchange was a serious thing and that it had to follow some strict rules. Namely, the Protocol requests a very rigorous reporting system, and then the awareness-raising and training, which are less formal means. As to the funding, Mr. Trumbić agreed on the importance of the issue, but also added that we should be a bit more

optimistic. He assured the participants that PAP/RAC disposes of enough capacities to do the work correctly. However, he concluded that the assistance would be welcomed when needed. As to the "Coast Day", he said that the campaign succeeded to gather some important people, and that its goal had been fulfilled.

Sessions 4 (cont.)

Agenda item 10: Proposals for new topics

87. On the basis of proposals made by the Working Groups, several concrete activities were identified to be implemented in the interim period. These activities could encompass: the preparation of a Stock-taking report on ICZM in the Mediterranean, including information on the existing setback practices and various toolkits; the preparation of an Explanatory Guide of the text of the Protocol; and some awareness-raising and training activities. It was concluded that the proposed activities would have to follow the rules of the existing MAP procedure of verification, first within the PAP/RAC Focal Points' network and then, they would be proposed to the Bureau of the Contracting Parties for approval.

Session 5

Agenda item 11: Outputs/tasks, timetable and deadlines

88. Mr. A. Bjelica, PAP/RAC Financial Officer, summarised the discussions in a table, suggesting the tasks/outputs to be done by MAP and PAP/RAC, and a timetable for their implementation. In the frame of the proposed tasks and timetable, he explained in detail as follows: the enabling conditions for the ICZM Protocol implementation; the Stock-taking process on ICZM, as proposed by the Working Group I; the Explanatory Guide on the text of the Protocol (Working Group II); the definition of the Setback (Working Group III); and, finally, the Awareness-raising and training (Working Group IV). He concluded by saying that the tasks related to the last topic on awareness-raising would be elaborated later on. The Table presenting these Preparatory Activities for implementing the ICZM Protocol, including the relevant tasks/outputs and the timetable is attached as Annex XIV to this report.

Agenda item 12: Cost and sources of financing

89. As to the funding, one of the participants said that it was non-existent. He reminded the meeting of a very specific question he had raised regarding the funding, stressing that he had not received any reply so far. He expressed the opinion that PAP/RAC should have envisaged that the Protocol would be signed and asked for the money before. He insisted on the reply about what had been organised by PAP/RAC in relation to funding after the signature of the Protocol. Also, the explanation was requested as to resource persons, who would be doing what and whether there would be only one resource person to follow the implementation of the Protocol. He would like to know what would be done in the coming year and a half until the ratification of the Protocol. Also, a question was put about what would happen thereafter. As to the training, it was characterised as irrelevant for the time being. It was recommended to limit the ambitions, which are not in line with the possibilities.

90. Replying to the above comment, Mr. Trumbić said that the situation was not so critical as presented. He pointed out that the major task in the past was to have the Protocol signed. He stressed that the ratification of the Protocol and its entering into force might take some time. In the meantime, some activities could be discussed to be implemented in order not to lose time and to prepare the Contracting Parties for the actual implementation of the Protocol. He reiterated that it was the main objective of this meeting. Mr. Trumbić reminded the participants

that there were activities, which could be done without the approval of the countries. As to the resources, he said that for some activities the resources had already been secured, and as for the others that the support of MAP in this interim period could be requested. As to the resource person to follow the implementation of the Protocol, Mr. Trumbić explained that the implementation of the Protocol was too big a task to be carried out by one person only and, thus, the whole PAP/RAC team would be engaged. He concluded by saying that the PAP/RAC Director was ultimately responsible for the activities assigned to the Centre in the implementation of the Protocol, and that he would be assisted by the entire PAP/RAC staff. He also stressed that all MAP components responsible for the implementation of other Protocols were organised in a similar manner.

Agenda item 13: Last minute additions

91. One of the participants thanked the PAP/RAC staff for the preparation of such a useful meeting. She stressed the importance of the intermediary period preceding the ratification of the Protocol. It was suggested that it would be feasible to carry out the activities by the PAP staff so that the additional funding would not be needed. The importance of exchanging views with PAP Focal Points was also stressed. It was recommended to share technical knowledge existing in many countries, pointing at the same time that the Protocol needs additional skills relevant to the governance aspect, in particular to negotiation. The critical skills needed for the Protocol should be identified. As to the funding, it was concluded that some calculations would be needed since the existing funds were not enough. Finally, the need was stressed to re-discuss this issue with MAP.

92. The other participant stressed the importance of a structured approach and the need for inclusion of all the parties on board. It was recommended that prioritising of the activities should be done jointly by all the parties. As to financial resources, it was agreed that the budget was missing. As to human resources, it was concluded that it was not only PAP's responsibility, but also the responsibility of others to take part in the process (to attend the meetings and alike).

93. Again, a question was repeated about the position of PAP/RAC in the interim period. It was recommended to solve the issue of resources and funds and only thereafter to proceed with the organisation and implementation of the activities. The present situation was characterised as unacceptable. A concern was expressed, if the budget for the rest of the biennium should be reconsidered.

94. The answer was provided by PAP/RAC Financial Officer who said that there were activities implementable with no cost. Further, he agreed that there were some activities needing the additional funding, but that it would be premature to say how much money would be needed for some actions. Anyway, he expressed his strong belief that the money would be found. Finally, he concluded that all the actions in column 2 of the Table were implementable in the framework of the existing funds until the end of the biennium.

95. One of the participants reminded of the fact that the Protocol was new not only for the countries, but for MAP as well. He referred to the European procedure presented during the discussion, pointing out the need for an integrated approach in Protocol's implementation. This integration should take place between the countries and within the countries as well. He said that the intention was to promote the Protocol and its ratification, which would be a very difficult task to do. Also, he added that we had to be sure that more work would be done within MAP and its components. Thereafter, we have to decide on precise actions and see which refer to which MAP component. Also, the need was stressed for using appropriate mechanisms and developing partnerships since that would contribute in the best way to the successful implementation of the Action Plan.

96. Mr. Trumbić welcomed the above comment, concluding that PAP/RAC would increase its efforts to make all the MAP components participate in the process, in particular the Blue Plan.

97. The MEDU-MAP representative agreed that the Protocol was something new and that it would certainly change the modality and work of MAP. She reminded the meeting of clear instructions of the Contracting Parties who are preparing a 5-year strategic working programme for the next Contracting Parties meeting. The programme will be an integrated programme to include all the MAP components in the process. However, she stressed that the activities related to the Protocol could not be included, because the Protocol had not been adopted. Now, when the Protocol is adopted, we have to see what can be done. As to the funding, it will be possible to re-allocate funds, if the need arises, but it will have to be approved by the Bureau.

98. The other participant stressed that the main funding for the Protocol would come from the countries themselves since it was their responsibility to continue the implementation of the Protocol. She recommended, however, to look for more partnerships, including the private sector, for external resources. To that end, a concept of negotiation will be needed to build a consensus with the countries.

Agenda item 14: Closure of the meeting

99. Mr. Trumbić expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the meeting, concluding that some activities had been identified that could be done in the interim period. He was happy with the extensive exchange of views on the proposed activities. Four issues were presented, but the discussion was not limited to them. The Working Groups resulted with a successful outcome and proposals, which were unanimously adopted. Some initial proposals were changed in order to better reflect the realities in the region, which would certainly improve chances for their implementation. He said that the experts participating in the meeting, as well as the national Focal Points, would be consulted before the next steps in the implementation of the Protocol were made. Also, he stressed that PAP would use all the available human resources in the Centre and out of it to carry out the activities and to present the Protocol as a joint work. He thanked all the participants for coming to the meeting, participating in the discussion, giving proposals and suggestions, and helping to clarify some issues. He also thanked the interpreters for the excellent work done. Finally, he thanked the whole PAP/RAC staff for their support provided to the organisation of the meeting, and declared the meeting closed.

100. The meeting was closed on 18 June 2008 at 18:00 hours.

Annex I

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Annex II

Agenda

Day 1: Tuesday 17 June 2008

9h15-9h30 **Registration**

09h30-11h00 **Session 1**

- Opening of the Meeting
- Adoption of the Agenda and organisation of work
- Discussion
- Overview of the activities until the signing of the Protocol
- Discussion (cont.)
- ICZM Protocol: a process of elaboration and adoption

11h30-13h30 **Session 2**

- Major topics: a brief presentation and review of experiences:
 - evaluation and assessment of the ICZM progress in the Mediterranean;
 - interpretation of the text of the Protocol;
 - guidelines for the definition of the coastal setback; and
 - training and awareness raising for the implementation of the Protocol.

15h00-6h30

Session 3

Parallel sessions:

Group I

1. Evaluation and Assessment of the ICZM progress in the Mediterranean

In 1997, PAP/RAC, together with METAP, had an evaluation of ICZM. Now, time has come to make another evaluation, and it conveniently corresponds with the adoption of the Protocol. It would be a baseline document for many actions. The following items could be discussed:

- milestones in the development of ICZM approach in the Region;
- major pressures and trends in coastal areas;
- overview of the situation in various countries with regard to the existing legal framework and practical implementation of ICZM, the main gaps and identification of provisions of the Protocol that could be applied in order to overcome these gaps/issues; and
- "state-of-the-art" in the field of ICZM progress evaluation.

Working group I		
Mr. Stefano BELFIORE		Presentation envisaged
M. Pierre BOUGEANT		
Ms. Françoise BRETON		Presentation envisaged
M. Yves HENOCQUE	Moderator	
Mme. Sihem SLIM		
Ms. Birgit SNOEREN		Presentation envisaged
Ms. Željka ŠKARIČIĆ	Resource person	

Group II

2. Interpretation of the text of the Protocol

The draft text of the Protocol prepared by the Expert Group during the 2004-5 biennium contained the related interpretation/commentary. In a number of articles, the commentary may be outdated, because the text of the Protocol has changed. However, it would be very useful to have a legal and technical interpretation of the Protocol that could assist countries in the implementation of the Protocol. To that end, the Meeting could follow the topics below:

- define/discuss the most important elements/provisions of the Protocol;
- discuss the meaning and practical implications of various provisions;
- propose further preparatory steps for the implementation of the Protocol; and
- discuss and propose the elements/gaps where countries would need most assistance.

Working group II		
Mr. Aleksandar BJELICA		
Mr. Mohamed FAROUK		
Mr. Paul MIFSUD	Moderator	
M. Michel PRIEUR		Presentation envisaged
Mr. Ivica TRUMBIC	Resource person	

Group III

3. Guidelines for the definition of the coastal setback

Considering the lengthy discussions we had on this article at the meetings of the governmentally designated Working Group, this topic is very important and crucial for the signing and even for the ratification of the Protocol. On the basis of the collected documents on the experiences all over the world, and taking in consideration the Mediterranean countries specificities, a document could be prepared as a sort of guidelines or good practices. The Contracting Parties would certainly welcome this action. Therefore, the Meeting could:

- discuss the meaning and implications of the setback provision;
- present and discuss some examples of the setback; and
- further elaborate criteria for adaptation overview of policies with regard to the setback in various Mediterranean countries.

Working group III		
Ms. Valerie BRACHYA		Presentation envisaged
Ms. Bahar Sel FEHIM		
Mr. Jordi GALOFRÉ		
Ms. Tatjana HEMA	Moderator	
Ms. Athena MOURMOURIS		Presentation envisaged
Mr. Marko PREM	Resource person	
Mr. Marcello SANO		Presentation envisaged

Group IV 4. Training and awareness raising for the implementation of the Protocol

A targeted training programme on the Protocol is absolutely needed, and this could be developed following the discussions and suggestions of the Meeting, such as:

- discuss the need for training;
- define the main elements of ICZM where training is needed;
- make proposals on how to organise the training; and
- discuss and propose the target audience.

Working group IV		
Mr. Mustafa AYDIN		
Ms. Stella MARIS VALLEJO	Moderator	Presentation envisaged
Ms. Marina MARKOVIĆ		
Ms. Daria POVH ŠKUGOR	Resource person	
Mr. Evangelos RAFTOPOULOS		
Mme. Maria SNOUSSI		
Ms. Dina ŠILOVIĆ		

16h45-18h00 **Session 3 (cont.)**

Day 2: Wednesday 18 June 2008

09h00-10h45 **Session 4**

- Reports of breakout sessions
- Discussion and comments on individual topics
- Proposals for new topics

11h15-13h30 **Session 4 (cont.)**

15h00-16h30 **Session 5**

- Outputs/tasks, timetable and deadlines
- Cost and sources of financing
- Last-minute additions

16h45-18h00 **Session 5 (cont.)**

18h00 **Closure of the Meeting**

Annex III

Protocol on ICZM in the Mediterranean - Milestones, Objectives, Structure - (I. Trumbić)

The Coastal Management Centre
PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME
PROTOCOL ON ICZM IN THE MEDITERRANEAN
Milestones, Objectives, Structure
Ivica TRUMBIĆ
PAP/RAC Director

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ICZM Protocol: MILESTONES and the Process

- A need to take further step
- **adoption of a binding regional legal instrument**
- 12th meeting of the CPs (November, 2001)
- **recommended to prepare a FS**

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Feasibility Study

- Prepared in 2002/3
- Demonstrates the need for a regional legal instrument, at technical and environmental levels
- Should be a binding one, rather than a "soft" instrument
- Justification
 - Environmental point of view
 - state of coastal areas particularly alarming
 - drawbacks of status quo elaborated
 - Legal justification

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Options of the Protocol

- No single model
- Three options; different level of requirements & precision
- A - Option of a Protocol with general content
- B - Option of a Protocol with detailed content
- C - Option of an Intermediate Protocol

▪ Option C was proposed as a conclusion of FS to CPs in 2003

▪ "Final option" will be a combination - achieved by consensus through the consultation process

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Consultation process

- 13th Ordinary Meeting CPs (Nov 2003 Catania) recommended to prepare the Protocol
- PAP/RAC was entrusted this task
- ICAM Forum in Cagliari (2004): guidelines for preparation of the text
- Working Group established: 3 expert meetings
- First draft + Commentary prepared in March 2005
- Consultative workshop (Oristano, 24-25 June 2005)
- Draft presented to the MAP Focal Points (Athens, Sept 2005)

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Finally, draft Protocol with Commentary presented to CPs (Nov 2005, Portoroz)

- CPs decided:
 - To take note of the draft text of the Protocol on ICZM prepared by the Secretariat
 - To establish a **working group** of experts designated by the CPs to develop a draft text of the Protocol on ICZM with a view to its consideration and possible approval by the 15th Meeting of the CPs in 2007 and to convene a diplomatic conference for its adoption to be held immediately following the 15th Meeting of the CPs

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- WG designated (April 2006)
- First** Meeting of the WG on ICZM Protocol (Split, Croatia, 27-29 April 2006)
- Second** Meeting of the WG on ICZM Protocol (Loutraki, Greece, 6-9 September 2006)
- Third** Meeting of the WG on ICZM Protocol (Loutraki, Greece, 12-15 February 2007)
- Fourth** Meeting June, Split, 13-16, 2007
- Fifth** Meeting Loutraki, Greece, 10-11 December 2007

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Milestones and Process

- 12th Meeting of the CPs** (Monaco, Nov 2001)
 - Feasibility Study in 2002/3 – need for a new regional legal instrument in a form of ICZM Protocol
- 13th Meeting of the CPs** (Catania, Nov 2003)
 - Prepare the draft Protocol, broad consultation
- Regional Stakeholders Forum** (Cagliari, 2004)
- Consultative workshop** (Oristano, 2005)

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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre

Milestones and Process

- 14th Meeting of the CPs (Portoroz, November 2005)**
 - Draft Protocol presented;
 - WG established to develop and finalise the draft text, with a view of its consideration and possible approval at 15th Ordinary Meeting;
- Negotiation stage and drafting (2006-2007)
- Consensus reached on the text end 2007

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Milestones and Process

- 15th Ordinary meeting of the CPs (Almeria, Jan 2008)**
 - Final text presented, approved and prepared for signing
 - Conference of the Plenipotentiaries (Madrid, 21 Jan 2008)

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Annex IV

Protocole GIZC: processus d'elaboration et d'adoption (Ž. Škaričić)

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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

**PROTOCOLE GIZC :
PROCESSUS D'ELABORATION ET
D'ADOPTION**

Željka Škaričić
Chargée de mission
CAR/PAP

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Phase initiale

- **Etude détaillée des législations nationales méditerranéennes** (2000) ;
- **Recommandation de la 12^{ème} réunion ordinaire des PC** (Monaco, 2001) ;
- **Etude de faisabilité** (2003) :
 - justifications d'un instrument juridique régional
 - options de protocole

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Options de protocole

- **Un protocole à contenu général** (ou protocole-cadre) ;
- **Un protocole à contenu détaillé** (ou protocole complet) ;
- **Un protocole intermédiaire.**

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Forum de Cagliari

- **Recommandation de la 13^{ème} réunion ordinaire des PC** (Catane, 2003) ;
- **Forum organisé à Cagliari** (Sardaigne) en mai 2004 ;
- **197 participants :**
 - ministères
 - autorités régionales et locales
 - organisations internationales
 - communauté scientifique
 - ONG
 - associations professionnelles

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Justification de l'option retenue

- **Une véritable plus value ;**
- **Un cadre juridique sérieux ;**
- **Un nouveau moteur pour le développement durable ;**
- **Un exemple unique d'intégration océans-zones côtières ;**
- **Un renforcement et un encouragement pour les initiatives nationales.**

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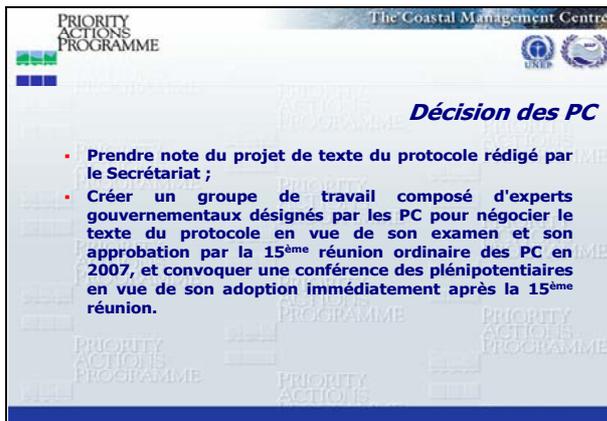
Elaboration du texte du protocole

- **Groupe d'experts : 3 réunions**
- **Première ébauche + Commentaires** (mars 2005)
- **Atelier de consultation** (Oristano, juin 2005)
- **Présentation aux PFN du PAM** (Athènes, septembre 2005)
- **Présentation à la 14^{ème} réunion ordinaire des PC** (Portoroz, novembre 2005)

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Décision des PC

- Prendre note du projet de texte du protocole rédigé par le Secrétariat ;
- Créer un groupe de travail composé d'experts gouvernementaux désignés par les PC pour négocier le texte du protocole en vue de son examen et son approbation par la 15^{ème} réunion ordinaire des PC en 2007, et convoquer une conférence des plénipotentiaires en vue de son adoption immédiatement après la 15^{ème} réunion.



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Processus de négociation

Désignation des membres du groupe de travail (avril 2006)

- 1^{ère} réunion (Split, Croatie, 27-29 avril 2006)
- 2^{ème} réunion (Loutraki, Grèce, 6-9 septembre 2006)
- 3^{ème} réunion (Loutraki, Grèce, 12-15 février 2007)
- 4^{ème} réunion (Split, Croatie, 13-16 juin 2007)
- 5^{ème} réunion (Loutraki, Grèce, 10-11 décembre 2007)



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Adoption

- 15^{ème} réunion ordinaire des PC (Almeria, janvier 2008)
- Conférence des plénipotentiaires (Madrid, le 21 janvier 2008)



Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement
Plan d'Action pour la Méditerranée

**Programme d'Actions Prioritaires
Centre d'Activités Régionales**
Kraj Sv. Ivana 11
21000 Split, CROATIE

e-mail: pap@gradst.hr
<http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org>

Annex V

Theme 1: Evaluation and Assessment of the ICZM progress in the Mediterranean (M. Prem)

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AWARENESS-RAISING AND TRAINING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL

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IMPORTANCE OF AWARENESS-RAISING

- all the latest state-of-environment reports, ecological footprint analyses, IPCC reports and forecasts, etc.

are showing that today's development path is far from sustainability, etc.

- a sharp turn needed
- crucial precondition - awareness

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AWARENESS-RAISING & TRAINING

- In order to raise awareness education, training and capacity building of all types are essential;
- the ultimate goal of education in coastal management is to help transferring common policies and changing current practices towards more sustainable paths of development.

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ICZM facts

- Why is the ICZM recognition by the wider community that low?
- ICZM is presented as a process, often with loosely defined outputs, benefits and rewards
- ICZM lacks apparent and contemporary relevance to policy-makers
- ICZM has a technocratic nature and image
- Doomsday paradox

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HOW TO OVERCOME THESE?

- undertaking a marketing approach in awareness-raising, as well as in promoting ICZM courses
- applying marketing tools in order to change the ICZM image
- promoting a vision of the healthy coast
- finding new channels to reach policy-makers
- strengthen identified weak points of ICZM
- better use of media

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OUR VISION

A future coast that is...

- resilient
- productive
- diverse
- distinctive
- attractive
- healthy

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A WIDE SPAN OF DIFFERENT AR ACTIVITIES

- national curriculum in schools, children literature and games;
- ICZM programmes in the Universities;
- life-long learning, specialised courses (ICZM Protocol Implementation);
- workshops;
- annual reports on the state of the coastal environment;
- web sites and newsletters;
- public events (Coast Day, Maritime Day, Coastal Expo, etc.);
- through "awareness-raisers" - Influential individuals and important opinion formers like Ambassadors for the Coast;
- award schemes like a Quality Coast or building of the networks like the one proposed with the recently endorsed Sardinia Charter;
- outreach programmes in communities; etc.

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AWARENESS-RAISING, TRAINING, EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Article 15

- The Parties undertake to carry out, at the national, regional or local level, awareness-raising activities on Integrated Coastal Zone Management and to develop educational programmes, training and public education on this subject.
- The Parties shall organise, directly, multilaterally or bilaterally, or with the assistance of the Organisation, the Centre or the international organisations concerned, educational programmes, training and public education on integrated management of coastal zones with a view to ensuring their sustainable development.
- The Parties shall provide for interdisciplinary scientific research on integrated coastal zone management and on the interaction between activities and their impacts on coastal zones. To this end, they should establish or support specialised research centres. The purpose of this research is, in particular, to further knowledge of Integrated Coastal Zone Management, to contribute to public information and to facilitate public and private decision-making.

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MedOpen - a virtual ICZM training course

- opened in 2004 in English; French version in 2005 and Arabic in 2006

Language version	MedOpen participants
English	177
French	145
Arabic	245
TOTAL	567

- need to specialise for ICZM
- need to motivate candidates to get to the end of the course

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Educom@Med - a virtual postgraduate course on ICM

PROJECT PARTNERS:

- Universidad Pablo de Olavide (Sevilla, Spain);
- Universita Ca' Foscari (Venezia, Italy);
- Priority Actions Programme/Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC);
- Cairo University (Cairo, Egypt); and
- University of Split, Faculty of Economic Sciences

- programme building started in 2006
- the first run of students enrolled in 2007

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AWARENESS-RAISING CAMPAIGN - COAST DAY

- 16 Mediterranean countries, 60 partners, 20 TVs informed about the event; numerous newspapers and radio stations;
- almost 13 000 visitors and more than 30 links;
- TV spot in English, French, Arabic, Greek and Italian broadcasted on 17 TV stations and shown at the MedFilm Festival in Rome, on green.tv, on You Tube and on the occasion of the screening event in Plaka, Athens;
- first ever TV emission on coastal management produced by Rai tre!

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RESULTS

Five Ambassadors for the Coast:

- Princess Lalla Hasna of Morocco
- Prof. Predrag Matvejevic
- Mr. Chérif Rahmani
- Mr. Renato Soru
- Mr. Mostafa Tolba

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RESULTS

- 12 workshops (Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Palestine, Syria, Italy and Cyprus)
- 6 workshops for schools (Morocco, Algeria, Syria and Cyprus)
- conferences (Algeria), panel (Turkey)
- open doors at 5 marine protected areas
- concerts (Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Italy)
- sailing regatta (Sardinia, Italy)
- kayak excursions (Turkey and on lake N...)
- 6 clean up campaigns (Morocco, Algeria and Greece)







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RESULTS

- environment expo in Lattakia
- screening event in Athens
- photo, poster and other exhibitions
- drawing contexts (Morocco and Algeria) and painting competitions (Montenegro)
- marathon (Egypt)
- virtual treasure hunt at the SMAP Clearing House






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The Coastal Management Centre www.coastday.org

JOIN US FOR THE COAST DAY 2008!

Coast Day well achieved its purpose!
...a perfect instrument for the media
... reached the top level policy-makers
... demonstrated how to create a team of leaders, policy-makers, celebrities, scientists and NGOs



Join us for the Coast Day 2008!
central celebration - in Morocco, under the auspices of Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Hasnaa






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QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

a. Training

- justify the need for a training;
- define the main elements of the ICZM Protocol where a training is needed;
- make proposals on how to organise a training; and
- discuss and propose the target audience.

b. Awareness-raising

- justify the need for the AR related to the ICZM Protocol implementation;
- propose the most promising and visible actions in AR; and
- use the Ambassadors for the Coast in the future Protocol implementation.






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Annex VI

Theme 1: Evaluation and Assessment of the ICZM progress in the Mediterranean (Report)

Theme 1: EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE ICZM PROGRESS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

1. Introduction

The ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean that was signed in Madrid, on 21 January 2008 is a crucial milestone in the development of ICZM in the region. Addressing the regional environmental issues through its implementation will be highly dependent on the accurate evaluation and assessment of ICZM progress in the Mediterranean Region. Therefore, an evaluation of the current state of ICZM implementation and progress, in order to define the “baseline” conditions before the Protocol enters into force, should be undertaken.

In this respect, it should be noted that PAP/RAC, together with METAP, had performed an evaluation of ICZM in the Mediterranean in 1997. This was the first attempt ever in MAP, and, in fact, anywhere in the world, of such kind and at such a scale. It is highly appropriate to consider, ten years after, another evaluation, which conveniently corresponds with the adoption of the ICZM Protocol. It would be a baseline document for many actions requested by the new Protocol. The evaluation would also allow for periodic assessment of the success of the Protocol’s implementation in the decades to come. On the other hand, the evaluation should permit better planning and prioritising of the activities countries and the MAP should initiate, such as the preparation of the Mediterranean strategy for ICZM and in particular for the preparation of national coastal strategies, plans and programmes. The meeting could discuss the following items:

- milestones in the development of ICZM approach in the region,
- major pressures and trends in coastal areas,
- overview of the situation in various countries with regard to the existing legal framework and practical implementation of ICZM,
- the main gaps and identification of provisions of the Protocol that could be applied in order to overcome these gaps/issues,
- “state-of-the-art” in the field of ICZM progress evaluation, based on the experience of the process and methodology, which has been accumulated already.

In the brief below an overview of various ICZM policies in the Mediterranean by MAP is given, extracts from some of the documents focusing on the evaluation of ICZM by MAP (PAP/RAC), and a proposal of steps to conduct an evaluation of ICZM in the region are elaborated. It is expected that the evaluation will allow for an assessment of the added value of this legal instrument in the years to come on one hand, and on the other the results will be used for prioritising the initiatives in order to give the maximum results. This should be done for the region as a whole and should be country specific, too.

2. Overview of the ICZM policies initiated in the framework of MAP

Barcelona Convention (1976-1995)

After the establishment of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) in 1975 the “Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution” was adopted in 1976. Objectives were to assess and control marine pollution, and to formulate national environmental policies. ICZM has not been mentioned at all.

Amendments were adopted in 1995, and the Convention has been renamed as the “Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean”. ICZM has become the constituent part of the Convention. Thus, in Article 4, it is stated that “Contracting Parties shall commit themselves to promote the integrated management of the coastal zones, taking into account the protection of areas of ecological and landscape interest and the rational use of natural resources”. ICZM has become one of MAP priorities, while the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) was introduced.

ICAM Guidelines

The first Methodological Framework for Integrated Coastal Area Management was prepared in 1988 (practically the first of this kind in the world), while the Guidelines for Integrated Management of Coastal and Marine Areas were published in 1995. The main components were:

- Justification for ICAM: a need for ICAM process, concept of ICAM,
- Development and implementation of ICAM: approaches and stages of ICAM process, methodologies, tools, integration, and
- Tools and techniques: data management, evaluation and assessment techniques, prospective studies, instruments for implementation.

Agenda MED 21 (1994)

This, surprisingly little known, document even throughout the Mediterranean Region has special chapter (XVII) devoted to protection of the sea and the coastal areas. The chapter was modeled upon the similar chapter in the UNCED's Agenda 21. Med Agenda 21 has a specific (41st) chapter on Tourism.

MAP Phase II Action Plan (1995)

Components:

I. SD in the Mediterranean

1. Integrating environment and development

1.4 Integrated coastal area management

Objectives:

- preservation of the biological diversity of coastal ecosystems
- coastal planning to resolve competition over land/sea use
- control of human pressures on and use of coastal resources
- achieve balance between environmental, economic and social components of the environment
- prevention and elimination of pollution from LBS
- participation of general public
- development of institutional capacity and human resources

2. Conservation of nature, landscape and sites

3. Assessment, prevention and elimination of marine pollution

4. Information and participation (information campaigns, educational programmes, exchange of information, reports)

ICAM should become a standard approach (legislation, tools, methodologies, training, co-operation with international institutions). Management of coastal areas and CAMP became priority activities of MAP.

Recommendations on ICAM of the MCSD (1997)

1. To improve institutional mechanisms for ICAM (horizontal, vertical co-ordination, involvement of local and regional authorities)

2. To establish/strengthen and enforce legislative and regulatory instruments

- regional scale: guidelines for implementing appropriate national legal instruments
- national scale: legislative instruments (define coastal areas; management plans; EIA; establish regulations for development and protection)
- provisions to ensure implementation.

3. To ensure access to information (raise awareness and training, exchanges of experience, transfer of know-how)

4. To establish appropriate systems of incentives for ICAM (economic, financial and tax instruments)

5. To develop practical pilot projects (CAMP)

6. To increase opportunities and improve the effectiveness of active public participation

7. To promote national, regional and local strategies and Mediterranean partnerships

The MCSD further proposes:

- setting up good practice guidelines on ICAM;
- prepare the state of the environment of coastal areas report;

- develop new forms of partnership between the public and other stakeholders;
- inviting the public to participate in the decision-making processes; and
- strengthen co-operation to promote exchanges of experience.

Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development - MSSD (2005)

One of the priorities is to promote sustainable management of the sea and the littoral and urgently stopping the degradation of coastal areas:

Objectives:

- preventing and reducing pollution from ships and risks of accidents
- reducing pollution from land-based sources
- promoting sustainable fisheries and aquaculture
- protecting marine and coastal biodiversity
- promoting more integrated development and management of coastal areas and prevention of risks

Orientations and actions:

- adoption of ICAM Protocol by 2007, its accompanying strategy and follow-up system of quantitative indicators
- adoption of coastal zone laws by countries before 2012, creation of mechanisms and instruments for coastal management by 2012
- promotion of integrated management approaches and projects in all countries
- assess the vulnerability to natural and technological risks (risk plans by 2010)
- promotion of the role of islands
- capacity building for coastal management

ICZM objectives and orientations are integrated in other issues, such as in 2. Control urbanisation and promote sustainable urban development (urban sprawl, town planning, public transport); 3. Promote "quality" agriculture and sustainable rural development (desertification, management of landscapes, biodiversity); 4. Promote better management of water resources and demands; 5. Manage energy demand and reduce the long-term effects of climate change; 6. Ensure sustainable mobility through appropriate transport management; 7. Make tourism a leading vector for SD.

Coastal Area Management Programme - (CAMP) (since 1989)

As one of the main programmes of MAP to promoting sustainable development (SD) and ICZM it is important for the implementation of MAP legal instruments; developing relevant implementation instruments and procedures for SD in project areas; co-operating with and assisting countries to solve priority problems in coastal areas, to introduce ICZM methodologies and tools.

3. Documents focusing on the evaluation of ICZM in the Mediterranean

a. Assessment of integrated coastal area management initiatives in the Mediterranean: experiences from METAP and MAP (1988-1996)

This assessment reviews ICAM initiatives to identify the successful ones and the relevant constraints, to outline the lessons learned, to propose policy level recommendations, and inform METAP and MAP of the results of the study. The assessment was carried out on three levels: classification of 30 interventions, analysis of 14 of these initiatives for which the questionnaires were received, and analysis and evaluation of 9 case studies (the Coast of Albania, the islands of Cres and Losinj in Croatia, the coastal part of France, the island of Rhodes in Greece, the Coast of Israel, the Coast of the Liguria Region in Italy, the Area of Al-Hoceima in Morocco, and the Bay of Izmir in Turkey). At the project level, the interventions were analysed with regard to the performance, integration and sustainability dimension. At the programme level, three MAP CAMP interventions were analysed, as well as five METAP projects, and three case studies labelled as other initiatives. Several lessons could be learned from this evaluation in terms of their *performance, integration and sustainability*. Riparians in the region are urged to consider a number of overall policy recommendations, which were formulated on the basis of this evaluation.

b. National legislations and proposals for the guidelines relating to integrated planning and management of the Mediterranean coastal zones

This document is a synthesis of responses to a questionnaire sent to Mediterranean countries with the aim of becoming acquainted with the state of national legislations relating to integrated planning and management of the coastal zones. The questionnaire is based on the responses received from 16 countries to 22 questions concerning the existence of a framework legislation specific for the coastal zones. After having examined the responses to the questionnaire and territorial obstacles to an integrated coastal zone management, the authors have formulated a set of principles to support an integrated coastal zone strategy.

c. White Paper: Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean

This document is the product of a thorough screening and analysis of a number of studies, statements, workshop reports and manuals, most of them elaborated in the framework of MAP. It is intended to stimulate a lively debate around issues and policy options aiming at the promotion of ICAM in the Mediterranean. The document outlines the need for a "proactive" policy option, a strategic vision for the Mediterranean, and an Action Plan for Coastal Zone Management. In addition, it offers basic guidelines for proactive policy option implementation and presents certain key issues for the reader's considerations and feedback. In the first part of the document are presented the main data on the Mediterranean and its coastal zones (historical and geographical overview; state of the environment and environmental problems; pressures and trends in the field of urbanisation and tourism; scenarios). The second part is dedicated to the initiatives and actions related to the management of the Mediterranean coastal zones (MAP, Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, METAP, EU Demonstration Programme, national initiatives and other). The third part deals with the future of the Mediterranean and proposes policy options and recommendations for ICAM and sustainable development.

d. A Sustainable Future for the Mediterranean: The Blue Plan's Environment and Development Outlook

The Blue Plan report analyses and provides extensive information on the dynamic interaction between populations, economic activities, territories, natural resources and milieus. It focuses on six main issues: water, energy, transport, urban areas, rural areas and coastal zones. The emphasis is on the determining factors and the risks associated with a trend scenario, as well as on the strategic orientations proposed for moving to an alternative sustainable development scenario.

e. Other relevant sources

In the last 10 years many initiatives to develop evaluation and assessment methodologies took place in the field of ICZM. Various institutions and international organisations have conducted regional scale and/or local evaluations of ICZM. Many reports and methodological documents were published, such as the IOC Handbook; ICZM evaluation in EU; indicators lists (EEA, BP/RAC, OECD, EU, etc); State of the Environment reports, and alike. There exists a good history and record of experience. This wide body of knowledge will be extensively used in the forthcoming evaluation.

4. PAP/RAC proposal

A detailed analysis of ICZM in the region should result in elaboration of the most critical gaps and fields where necessary interventions are needed. Priorities for the region and for the countries should become clear and should allow for actions that would give full swing to the Protocol's implementation.

The output of the evaluation exercise should also contribute to the elaboration and selection of coastal zone indicators to be used in future regular evaluations.

It is proposed, therefore, to prepare an overall evaluation of ICZM in the Mediterranean, based on the commonly agreed criteria, i.e. related to the objectives, definitions, principles and other provisions of the ICZM Protocol. Methodologies already in use in other regions or countries by different actors, though upgraded to conform to the legal requirements of the Protocol, should be applied. Evaluation should be country specific and should have an overall regional component.

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Annex VII

Theme 3: Guidelines for the definition of the coastal setback (M. Prem)

GUIDELINES FOR THE DEFINITION OF A COASTAL SETBACK

Theme 3

- Establishment of a 100m coastal setback zone where no construction will be permitted - the most difficult Article
- Provision was 'softened' (respect legal and socio-economic conditions)
- Set of various criteria was agreed upon to allow such adaptations
- Interpretation of these specific provisions is more than necessary / allow countries to have a common ground when defining their setback zone

Examples of setback zones

- More/less based on a single criteria (sea level rise, nature protection)
- UNESCO defines coastal development setback
- The criteria in the Protocol - much more complex, diverse (natural/environmental criteria, social criteria)
- However, adaptation of the basic requirement (100m) must be consistent with the objectives and principles of the Protocol

PAP/RAC proposal

- To prepare a sort of guidelines or good practices
- Provisions of Article 8 would be elaborated in a practical way
- To include theoretical explanation of various criteria for the definition of the setback zone, such as:
 - projects of public interest,
 - areas having particular geographical or other local constraints, especially related to population density or social needs, where individual housing, urbanisation or development are provided for by national legal instruments

PAP/RAC proposal (cont)

- Additionally:
 - criteria of para 3 should be presented in a more detailed way (graphic interpretation)
 - examples of existing regulations in various countries (that serve to achieve the objectives and principles of this Protocol)
- Practical interpretation of these criteria to be tested under various Mediterranean conditions (future CAMP ?)

Annex VIII

Theme 3: Guidelines for the definition of the coastal setback (Report)

Expert Meeting on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the ICZM Protocol Split, Croatia, 17-18 June 2008

Theme 3: GUIDELINES FOR THE DEFINITION OF A COASTAL SETBACK

1. Introduction

The provision requesting the establishment of a 100m coastal setback zone where no construction will be permitted was one of the most difficult ones of the entire Protocol to negotiate. However, considering the lengthy discussions, this topic has proven to be very important and crucial for the signing and, probably, for the ratification of the Protocol.

The very strict initial request seemed to be too limiting for some countries, which then proposed, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Protocol, to 'soften' this provision in a way that local legal and socio-economic conditions are taken more into consideration. To this end a set of various criteria was agreed upon to allow such adaptations. These are elaborated in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Article 8. Interpretation of these specific provisions is more than necessary so that the countries have a common ground when defining their setback zone.

The meeting could therefore:

- discuss the meaning and implications of the setback provision,
- present and discuss the usefulness of some examples of the setback,
- further elaborate criteria for adaptation,
- survey the policies with regard to setback in various Mediterranean countries,
- draft the contents of the guidelines to define coastal setback.

2. Some examples of setback zones

Examples of the already applied setback zones in some countries are based, more or less, on single criteria, such as sea level rise, nature protection and alike. UNESCO defines coastal development setback as "...a prescribed distance to a coastal feature, such as the line of permanent vegetation, within which all or certain types of development are prohibited." Coastal development setbacks, according to UNESCO, have several functions:

- they provide buffer zones between the ocean and coastal infrastructure, within which the beach zone may expand or contract naturally, without the need for seawalls and other structures, which may imperil an entire beach system. Thus in this sense they may actually reduce beach erosion.
- they reduce damage to beachfront property during high wave events, e.g. hurricanes;
- they provide improved vistas and access along the beach;
- they provide privacy for the occupiers of coastal property and also for persons enjoying the beach as a recreational resource.

The criteria proposed in the Protocol are much more complex and diverse. They suggest not to consider just the natural/environmental criteria, but to explore the social ones as well, like projects of public interest, or the overall conservation and protection of the coastal zone. However, adaptation of the basic requirement (100m) must be consistent with the objectives and principles of the Protocol.

Several examples from other countries (Lebanon, Cyprus, Turkey, Hawaii, Antigua and Barbuda) are given in the Annex.

Article 8

PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE COASTAL ZONE

1. *In conformity with the objectives and principles set out in Articles 5 and 6 of this Protocol, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure the sustainable use and management of coastal zones in order to preserve the coastal natural habitats, landscapes, natural resources and ecosystems, in compliance with international and regional legal instruments.*

2. *For this purpose, the Parties:*

(a) *Shall establish in coastal zones, as from the highest winter waterline, a zone where construction is not allowed. Taking into account, inter alia, the areas directly and negatively affected by climate change and natural risks, this zone may not be less than 100 meters in width, subject to the provisions of subparagraph (b) below. Stricter national measures determining this width shall continue to apply.*

(b) *May adapt, in a manner consistent with the objectives and principles of this Protocol, the provisions mentioned above :*

1) *for projects of public interest;*

2) *in areas having particular geographical or other local constraints, especially related to population density or social needs, where individual housing, urbanisation or development are provided for by national legal instruments.*

(c) *Shall notify to the Organisation their national legal instruments providing for the above adaptations.*

3. *The Parties shall also endeavour to ensure that their national legal instruments include criteria for sustainable use of the coastal zone. Such criteria, taking into account specific local conditions, shall include, inter alia, the following:*

(a) *identifying and delimiting, outside protected areas, open areas in which urban development and other activities are restricted or, where necessary, prohibited;*

(b) *limiting the linear extension of urban development and the creation of new transport infrastructure along the coast;*

(c) *ensuring that environmental concerns are integrated into the rules for the management and use of the public maritime domain;*

(d) *providing for freedom of access by the public to the sea and along the shore;*

(e) *restricting or, where necessary, prohibiting the movement and parking of land vehicles, as well as the movement and anchoring of marine vessels, in fragile natural areas on land or at sea, including beaches and dunes.*

3. PAP/RAC proposal

On the basis of the collected documents on the experiences all over the world, and taking in consideration the specificities of the Mediterranean countries, a document could be prepared as a sort of guidelines or good practices. The Contracting Parties would certainly welcome this action.

Therefore, PAP/RAC proposes to prepare guidelines where provisions of Article 8 of the Protocol would be elaborated in a practical way. This should include theoretical explanation of various criteria for the definition of the setback zone, such as:

- projects of public interest,
- areas having particular geographical or other local constraints, especially related to population density or social needs, where individual housing, urbanisation or development are provided for by national legal instruments.

Additionally, criteria of para 3 should be presented in a more detailed way, possibly with graphic interpretation and using existing practices from other regions (if existing), and various, already existing, national regulations that serve to achieve the objectives and principles of this Protocol, in particular the protection and sustainable use of the coastal zone. Practical interpretation of these criteria should be tested under various Mediterranean conditions and elaborated in the report. Practical examples of existing regulations in various countries should be presented as well. In parallel, this provision should be tested in future CAMP projects so that concrete Mediterranean cases are timely elaborated.

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EXAMPLES OF SETBACK ZONES

LEBANON

Lebanon State of the Environment Report Ministry of Environment/LEDO

<http://www.moe.gov.lb/NR/rdonlyres/3E51949B-0DE8-4A5C-9B1C-14B11965E904/0/Chap11SoilsandLand.pdf>

Sustainable development of the coastal zone

Sustainable development of the coastal zone will require preservation (at a minimum) and restoration (in the long-term) of public access to the coast and beaches of Lebanon. Any future tourism project would need to respect the right of public access to the beach and the continuity of the coastline, as stipulated by Decree 4810. One way to accomplish this is to require a minimum setback distance of 60 to 100 meters (depending on local conditions) for all construction; the current 10-meter setback is not sufficient to protect the beach and the right of public access to it. Another way is to prohibit any type of permanent or semi-permanent structures in the maritime public domain. Also, tourism projects (of any type) would not be granted permits for conditional use of the maritime public domain (e.g., they do not meet the “public utility” criterion under Decree 4810). Finally, any sea embankment projects without a strong public utility component would not be authorised. Any project that goes forward would respect, at a minimum, the right of public access to the beach and the continuity of the coastline.

TURKEY

The Shore Law

The Shores Law gives definitions of the 'shoreline' and the 'shore'. The 'shoreline' is defined as: 'the line along which water touches the land at the shores of seas, natural or artificial lakes, and rivers, excluding the inundation periods'. The 'shore' is the area between the shoreline and the 'shore edge line', which is defined as 'the natural limit of the sand beach, gravel beach, rock, boulder, marsh, wetland and similar areas, which are created by water motions in the direction of land starting from the shoreline'. It is observed that, although the location of the shore edge line is very important for managing development at the shore, its definition is far from being clear and exact. The 'shore strip' is set to have a minimum of 100 m width horizontally, starting from the 'shore edge line', according to the amendment dated 1st-July 1992.

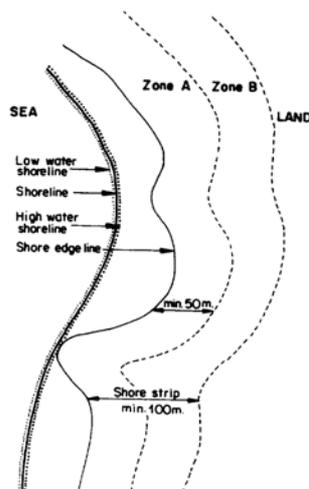


Fig. 1. Sketch describing shoreline, shore edge line, shore, and shore strip.

CYPRUS

The Cyprus Act of 1959 forbids foreshore construction within a 50- meter wide coastal fringe.

HAWAII

The coastal setback in Hawaii is measured from the Certified Shoreline, defined in the CZM as:

The upper reaches of the wash of the waves, other than storm and seismic waves, at high tide during the season of the year in which the highest wash of the waves occurs, usually evidenced by the edge of vegetation growth, or the upper limit of debris left by the wash of the waves. (HRS 205A)

http://www.mothernature-hawaii.com/files/honolulu_planning-16.pdf

This definition creates problems as there are many variables associated within the measurable limits of building space on the shore. Unfortunately the “edge of vegetation growth” or the landward limit of development, all too often appears to be migrating seaward as commercial interests and homeowners frequently landscape their beachfront in order to gain valuable coastal building space. The cumulative effect of this practice “constitutes a slow but inexorable encroachment of development upon the hazardous and fragile beaches of Hawaii. (Fletcher 2000) Also, measuring by the variable characteristics of wave run-up does not allow for a more accurate means of measurement, such as a fixed natural monument or datum with measurable characteristics. (Fletcher 2000)

Problems also arise when the basis of measurement is determined by unobservable phenomenon identified by the property owner’s surveyor. Although the State Surveyor “certifies” the position of the shoreline on a case-by-case basis, the caseload consists of 200 applications per year, rendering it impossible to visit each application that could be located on any of the seven Hawaiian Islands.

http://www.friendsofcortemaderacreek.org/creek/creek_care.html

What are development setbacks

<http://www.ew.govt.nz/enviroinfo/hazards/naturalhazards/coastal/summary.htm>

Development setbacks define how much space should be left between buildings and a shoreline to protect property against damage caused by coastal erosion or flooding.

Coastal erosion should be considered when placing houses in coastal settlements (‘setback distance’). Setback distances are necessary in order to avoid risks from coastal hazards and need to be identified before any coastal development goes ahead. There must be enough dune buffer to protect the building from the effects of wind, storms and flooding.

Setback Distances: Eastern Coromandel Beaches

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Coastal Development Setback Guidelines in Antigua and Barbuda

Coastal setback provisions ensure that development is prohibited in a protected zone adjacent to the water’s edge.

Coastal development setbacks have to be carefully designed. From a beach dynamics perspective, large setbacks are beneficial, however, from a developer’s viewpoint, these setbacks leave a lot of valuable land tied up and unavailable for development, and they may meet with considerable resistance.

Some countries utilise variable setbacks which make allowances for natural variations in shoreline trends from one beach to another. So on beaches that are eroding the coastal development setback will be greater than on stable beaches or on those beaches that are building-up (accreting).

Since there is a need for further development in the coastal zone in the interests of the country's economic well-being which is at least partially dependent on the tourism industry, setback policies must be designed to ensure that new development is sustainable. Thus new development should not threaten the integrity of the coastal-marine environment which is the foundation of the tourism industry.

However, it must be recognised that it is one matter for planners to prescribe setbacks, but in order for them to be successful, groups such as architects, draftsmen, developers and the general public, must be shown the rationale and the need for such planning tools. As with other facets of coastal area management, the need for education, participation and communication is of paramount importance.

Beaches are among the most dynamic systems in nature, they show visible changes over hours, days, months and years. One of the dominant characteristics of beaches is their constant changes in form, shape and sometimes the very material of which they are composed. The best way to conserve beaches is to allow them the space to move - in a seaward direction when sand is building up (accretion) and in a landward direction during erosion phases. The prudent use of coastal development setbacks or establishing a safe distance between buildings and the active beach zone can ensure that space is provided for a beach to move naturally, both during normal events and infrequent hurricanes, thereby ensuring the beach is conserved for all to enjoy and that coastal infrastructure remains intact.

Methodology

Based on the coastal form, five major coastal types can be identified:

- a) cliffs;
- b) low rocky shores;
- c) small sandy offshore cays;
- d) mangrove coastlines;
- e) sand or stone beaches.

Setback guidelines are developed for each coastline type. The methodology utilises geomorphologic, geological, oceanographic and ecological characteristics, as well as observed rates of change and socio-economic factors.

a) Setback Guidelines for Clifed Coasts

Geological composition and wave processes are major factors determining cliff retreat. "Hard" rock cliffs composed of volcanic and limestone rocks will generally erode much more slowly than cliffs composed of "soft" rocks such as clays and sandstones, where erosion rates may be as high as several yards/metres a year. Cliff retreat rates are generally higher on windward coasts where wind and wave action is more intense. Cliff erosion is usually not a gradual process, but a sudden one as large blocks collapse especially in fractured rocks such as limestone.

b) Setback Guidelines for Low Rocky Shores

In Antigua, these shores are usually composed of limestone or sometimes volcanic rock, while in Barbuda they are made of limestone. Generally they show low levels of retreat, however, development in these areas is vulnerable to seawater inundation during tropical storms and hurricanes, thus a setback of 100 feet (30 m) from the vegetation line is recommended. On some windward coasts, there may be no tree or scrub line, in such cases the shrub/grass edge is the starting point for measurement of the setback distance.

On low rocky shores, all new development should be set back a minimum of 30 m from the natural vegetation line.

c) Setback Guidelines for Small Offshore Cays

There are several small offshore cays in the North Sound area off the northeastern coast of Antigua and in the northern section of Barbuda. Most of the cays in the North Sound area are rocky or at least have a rock base. One exception is Maiden Island in North Sound which was formed with material dredged from the Airport project. Sandy cays in particular, are very vulnerable formations. They may temporarily or permanently disappear during a major hurricane. Furthermore, they may reform after the hurricane in a different location. For these reasons it is recommended that, if development is permitted on these sandy

cays, then it should consist of small individual buildings made of wood and with no concrete foundations. Actual setback distances should be determined using setback values for nearby beaches on the mainland.

d) Setback Guidelines for Mangrove Coastlines

Much of the eastern coast of Antigua, extending from Barnacle Point near the airport to Nonsuch Bay consists of a mangrove coastline. It has been estimated that more than 11% of Antigua's coastline consists of mangroves/wetlands (Cambers, 1991). These wetland systems may consist of narrow bands of fringing mangroves or extensive mangrove forests extending several hundred yards inland as at Fitches Creek or to the east of Parham. Similarly in Barbuda there are extensive wetland systems on the northern part of Goat Island and at the northern end of Codrington Lagoon.

e) Setback Guidelines for Sand and Stone Beaches

Due to the complexity of beaches and their changes, as well as their importance for tourism, recreation and development, setbacks have been determined individually on a beach-by-beach basis in Antigua and Barbuda. This allows for greater setbacks on eroding beaches which will in turn provide for the preservation of beaches, protection of beachfront property and the reduction of erosion caused by certain beach protection structures. Furthermore, such setbacks will reduce the need for beach protection measures.

The line of "permanent" vegetation has been used as the baseline for measurement. This is the tree line or scrub line and can be easily defined and agreed by different observers. Also, it shows only slight change apart from the relatively rare tropical storms and hurricanes. Features such as high water mark vary according to the tidal cycle and are highly subjective, especially when used by untrained observers.

Some beaches are backed by sand dunes. Sand dunes are reservoirs of sand which supply the beach with sand during tropical storms and hurricanes. Thus they are temporary features. New development should always be placed landward of the primary dune, see Figure 1. Sometimes there is no "tree line" in sand dune areas, instead the dunes are covered with grass and vines. In such cases the baseline for measurement will be the crest (top) of the primary (most seaward) dune. It is essential to maintain the primary dune intact and free of development.

The setback applies to all permanent development e.g. houses, hotels, villas, commercial buildings, whether wood or cement, swimming pools and roads.

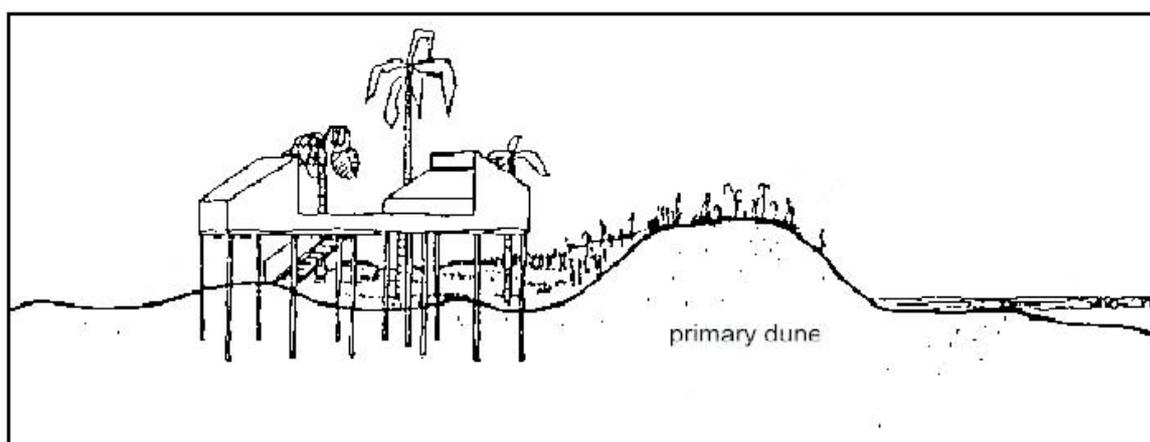


Figure 1. Recommended Construction on a Dune.

The primary dune has been left intact. The building has been built on piles so as to allow the uninterrupted flow of floodwater and has been positioned behind the primary dune. (Figure adapted from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1981).

No development should be permitted seaward of the baseline, that is the "permanent" vegetation line, with the obvious exceptions of jetties and docking facilities.

In Antigua one setback value was calculated for each beach. However, in Barbuda the coastline is not divided by rock headlands into separate beaches. So in Barbuda the coastline was divided into sections. Setbacks have been developed for individual beaches based on the following formula:

$$(a + b + c) d = \text{setback}$$

a is the projected change in coastline position over the next 30 years based on recorded changes;

b is the projected change in coastline position likely to result from a major hurricane;

c is the predicted coastline retreat by 2030 resulting from sea level rise;

d represents other factors including ecological, planning and social considerations.

In Antigua, aerial photographs from 1968 and 1991 were compared to determine historical coastline changes. In Barbuda the photographs from 1958 and 1991 were compared. Beach monitoring has been ongoing in Antigua since 1991 and in Barbuda since 1995 and is conducted by the Fisheries Division within the regional Coast and Beach Stability in the Caribbean Islands (COSALC) project. Trends from these two data sets were used to project coastline changes over the next 30 years ("**a**" in the above formula). In most, but not all, cases the historical data from the aerial photographs was used to determine "**a**" mainly because of the longer time period.

Data from the beach monitoring programme were used to determine the changes in the land edge or dune edge that occurred as a result of Hurricane Luis in 1995. This provided the basis for the projected change from a major hurricane, "**b**" in the above formula. It is anticipated that Antigua and Barbuda will be impacted by at least one major hurricane in the next 30 years. (This does not mean that the hurricane centre has to pass directly over the country but rather that it will pass close enough to cause severe damage).

As sea level rises, low sandy shorelines retreat inland. The Bruun Rule (1962) was used to compute this change, "**c**" in the above equation. This factor is somewhat speculative since there are no long-term tide gauge data in Antigua or Barbuda. However, for the purposes of this report and on the basis of historical tide gauge data for other parts of the Caribbean, it has been assumed that the sea level would rise in Antigua and Barbuda by 0.3 m over the next 100 years.

The factor "**d**" in the above equation represents a combination of the following:

- coastline shape and how sheltered a beach is from incoming waves;
- coastal features such as sand spits and bars;
- offshore features such as coral reefs;
- man's activities such as sand mining, offshore dredging;
- planning considerations such as lot size, national park designations.

While the incorporation of these factors involves qualitative decisions, they are nevertheless too important to be omitted.

Coastal Development Setbacks in Antigua and Barbuda

Blanket setbacks have been determined for cliffed coasts and low rocky shores. These are:

- on cliffed coasts, the setback is 50 feet (15 m) from the cliff edge;
- on low rocky shores, the setback is 100 feet (30 m) from the natural vegetation line.

For coastlines fringed by mangroves and wetlands, setbacks will be determined for individual systems based on the ongoing mangrove inventory and the relative importance of particular mangrove systems. As with beaches, there will be different setbacks for individual mangrove systems. Until the mangrove inventory is complete (end of 1998/beginning of 1999), it is recommended that the Land Development Control Authority Regulations (1996, No. 20) should be applied to all applications dealing with development in wetlands. It is further recommended that during the review process, applications for development in wetlands should be referred to the Fisheries Division and the Environment Unit.

Specific setbacks have been determined for individual beaches in Antigua and Barbuda. In all cases these are measured landwards of the line of permanent vegetation (tree line/scrub line). These setbacks apply to all types of development - houses, hotels, villas, commercial buildings, whether wood or concrete, roads and swimming pools.

However, a special provision has been made for small individual buildings made of wood and with no concrete foundations to be used exclusively for the purpose of beach restaurants and/or bars, on the grounds that their economic viability depends on their proximity to the beach. These structures should be set back at least 8 m landwards of the vegetation line.

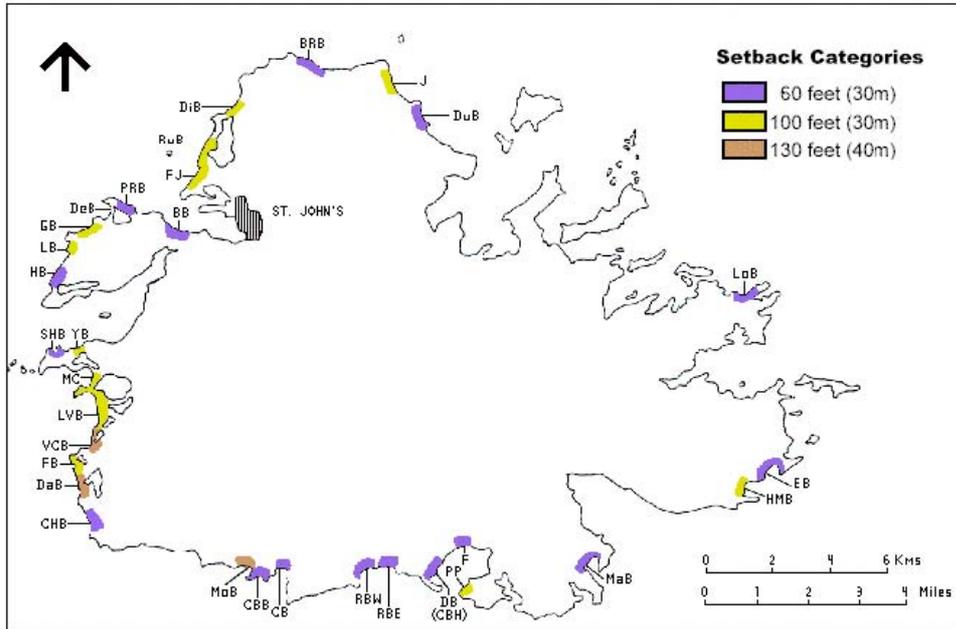


Figure 2. Beach Setback Categories in Antigua

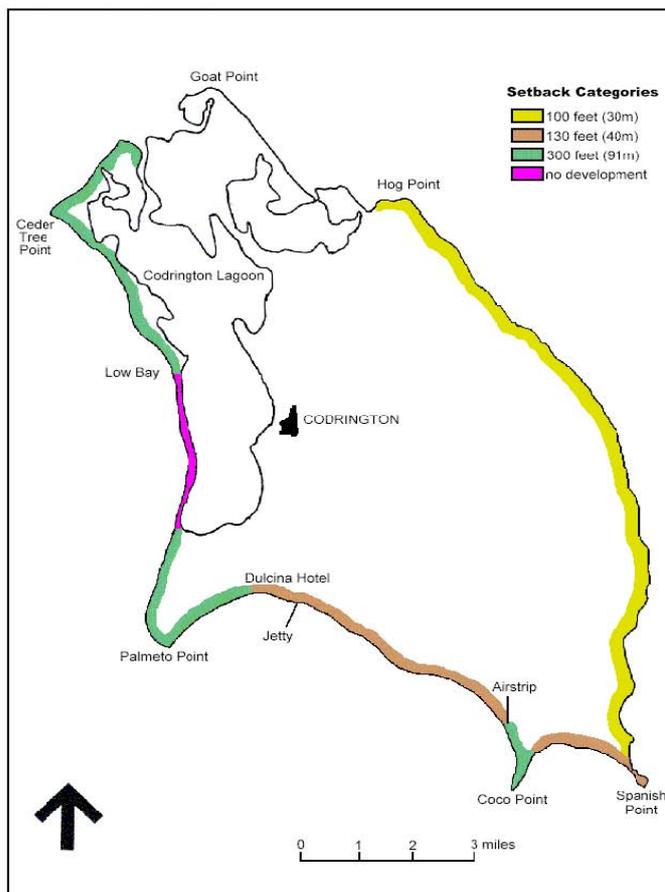


Figure 3. Beach Setback Categories in Barbuda

In Antigua most of the beaches fall into the two lower setback categories: 18 m and 30 m. In Barbuda the setback distances are higher.

Once the setback standards are incorporated into Antigua and Barbuda's planning legislation and the development plan, it is recommended that they be applied on a fixed basis with deviations being allowed only under very exceptional circumstances. Planners may exercise some flexibility in cases where the calculated setback for a particular beach/beach section is **less** than the category value. Thus a planner reviewing an application for this beach may decide to accommodate a developer's wish to build closer to the beach by relaxing the setback to the 25 m value. Such accommodation should only be permitted where the calculated setback for a particular beach is less than the category value assigned to that beach. These setbacks, which can be fully justified and explained to developers, should facilitate future coastal development.

However, it must be emphasised that any setback policy must be combined with an education and awareness campaign so that members of the public, as well as special interest groups such as architects, contractors and politicians, fully understand the need for such setbacks.

Source:

Planning for coastline change: Coastal development setback guidelines in Antigua and Barbuda

COUNTRIES: DISTANCE INLAND FROM SHORELINE

France: 100 m.

Norway: 100 m. (no building)

Sweden: 100 m. (in some places to 300 m.) (no building)

Spain: 100 to 200 m

Greece: 500 m

Denmark: 1–3 km. (no summer homes)

USSR - Coast of the Black Sea: 3 km. (exclusion of new factories)

Definition of shoreline varies, but it is usually the mean high tide. Most nations and states exempt coastal dependent installation such as harbour developments and marinas.

Source:

Sorensen and McCreary, 1990

Annex IX

Theme 4: Training and awareness-raising for the implementation of the Protocol (D. Povh-Škugor)

<p style="text-align: center;">ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION OF ICZM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Theme 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICZM Protocol crucial milestone in the development of ICZM in the region • Implementation will be dependent on the accurate evaluation and assessment of ICZM progress • A need to evaluate the current state of ICZM implementation and progress • Define the “baseline” conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 16: Monitoring and observation mechanisms and networks • Article 27 para 2 b): establish and maintain up-to-date assessments of the use and management of c.z. • Article 32: para 1 b): to prepare a regular report on the state and development of ICZM in the Med Sea with a view to facilitating implementation of the P
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first MAP attempt to evaluate ICZM in the Mediterranean in 1997 together with METAP • Ten years after, another evaluation, corresponding with the adoption of the ICZM Protocol • A baseline document for many actions requested by the Protocol • The evaluation should permit better planning and prioritising of the activities • Also allow for periodic assessment of the success of the Protocol's implementation in the decades to come 	<p style="text-align: center;">PAP/RAC proposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prepare an overall evaluation of ICZM in the Mediterranean (commonly agreed criteria, i.e. related to the objectives, definitions, principles and other provisions of the Protocol) • Elaboration of the most critical gaps and fields where interventions are needed • To apply methodologies already in use in other regions or countries (conform to requirements of the Protocol) • Evaluation should be country specific and should have an overall regional component
<p style="text-align: center;">PAP/RAC proposal (cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priorities for the region and for the countries should become clear • Allow for actions that would give full swing to the Protocol's implementation • Selection of coastal zone indicators to be used in future regular evaluations 	<p style="text-align: center;">Available in the Brief</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of the ICZM policies initiated in the framework of MAP • Documents focusing on the evaluation of ICZM in the Mediterranean • Other relevant sources

Annex X

Theme 4: Training and awareness-raising for the implementation of the Protocol (Report)

Theme 4: AWARENESS-RAISING AND TRAINING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL

1. Introduction

Having in mind all the latest state-of-environment reports, ecological footprint analyses and other similar sources of information, it is obvious that today's development path is far from sustainability. Coupled with the IPCC reports and forecasts, it is clear that a sharp turn in the current practices and policies would be needed to divert development towards sustainability. Crucial precondition for such a change is awareness of its necessity and realising that such a change demands acting on all levels, namely, personal, local, national and global.

Raising awareness of the value of the coast and of the need for its management is essential to sustainable coastal development. This applies to top policy-makers, government officials, opinion formers, through all levels of communities living, working or visiting the coast, as well as through academia and school children.

Awareness-raising means advertising the fact that current practices are not creating a sustainable coastal environment and pointing out the possible repercussions that massive losses to natural resources and natural habitats could mean to user groups (UN Atlas of the Oceans, 2008). Awareness-raising aims to promote changes in the behaviour of all: policy-makers, key stakeholders and civil society.

In order to raise awareness in general, education, training and capacity building of all types are essential. The ultimate goal of education in coastal management is to help transferring common policies and changing current practices towards more sustainable paths of development.

In the recently published Mediterranean Awareness-raising Strategy (MARS), for the efficient awareness-raising a creation of a self-sustaining community of "Awareness Raisers" is proposed. Success of such initiative may be realised only if supported continuously, beyond the life-span of one project. If current economic, environmental and political difficulties are to be resolved, it will be through the activities of the empowered and informed stakeholders who understand their relationship with the coast and the importance of their heritage (MARS, 2008).

Raising awareness of the coastal value and importance of its management can be achieved through a wide span of different activities:

- In schools, as part of a national curriculum;
- Through children literature and games promoting sustainability;
- Through coastal management programmes offered in the Universities;
- Through life-long learning, as well as specialised courses offered for different target groups, like, for example, for higher governmental levels, or in specific niches like for ICZM Protocol implementation;
- Through different workshops for exchange of experience and scientific information;
- Annual reports on the state of the coastal environment;
- Web sites and newsletters for the public from all types of coastal management agencies and NGOs to provide information on activities;
- Through public events, like Coast Day, Maritime Day, Coastal Expo or similar;
- Through "awareness raisers" - influential individuals and important opinion formers like Ambassadors for the Coast;
- Through media channels such as newspapers, popular magazine articles, radio transmissions and television;
- Award schemes like Quality Coast (EUCC destination label) or building of the networks like the one proposed with the recently endorsed Sardinia Charter;
- Public opinion and demands being incorporated into coastal resource management;
- Outreach programmes in communities; etc.

Finally, it is important to mention that the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, agreed by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), adopted in 1998, acknowledges that the obligation to

present and future generations can be achieved only through the involvement of all stakeholders. This Convention provides certain rights for the public and imposes obligations to authorities regarding access to information and justice, as well as to decision-making structures through public participation. It is advocating a new understanding for public involvement in the negotiation processes of international agreements. This convention has been ratified by 40 countries, mainly from Europe and Central Asia, including the European Union.

Also, an interesting practical step has been realised through the Coastal WIKI, developed through ENCORA project. This is an Internet encyclopaedia of 911 information pages for and by coastal professionals providing up-to-date high quality Coastal and Marine information structured on different issues related to coastal management. Target user groups are policy-makers, practitioners, scientists, students at academic institutions and trainees, public stakeholders and the wider public.

Several projects have been implemented in Europe and in the Mediterranean with the objective to assess public awareness of coastal issues. Some of them are: PAP/RAC Opinion Poll done within the SMAP III project in the southern Mediterranean countries, EUCC questionnaire to ICZM professionals in different European countries, and Beachmed's assessment of public opinion in different regions in France, Italy and Greece. All of these assessments demonstrated an extremely low level of public awareness of ICZM.

Finally, taking into account all the above mentioned, it can be concluded that raising awareness, education and capacity building are the key components for a successful implementation of the ICZM Protocol and for the realisation of its ultimate goal - a sustainable coastal development.

2. Practical experiences in training and awareness-raising

PAP/RAC has successfully implemented a number of training courses and awareness-raising activities on ICZM. Educational programmes, training and public education on this subject, such as MedOpen, Educom and Coast Day awareness-raising campaign, have been organised by PAP aiming to provide support to Mediterranean countries in building coastal management capacities and to promote awareness of the value and state of coasts.

a. MedOpen (<http://www.medopen.org>)

The MedOpen training course aims to assist Mediterranean countries in building capacities for coastal management. It has been globally agreed that the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) is an optimal approach to a successful coastal management. Such an approach is being used in this training course. Target users of MedOpen are decision-makers (at the local, national, regional and international level), policy advisors, project managers, staff and experts from international organisations and institutions, academic researchers, students, and all others interested in coastal management.

In the frame of MedOpen Basic and MedOpen Advanced training courses, the following themes have been elaborated: Sustainable development issues; How to respond?; Basic principles of ICZM; Benefits of ICZM; Who is responsible for ICZM?; Legislative, institutional and financial framework; Examples of introducing ICZM at the national level; How to prepare and implement an ICZM project; Tools and techniques for ICZM; Good practices demo; and Conclusions and ideas for future.

The first run of both, the advanced and basic training courses was launched in April 2004. In total, 325 participants from all Mediterranean and many other countries of the world (i.e., Canada, China, USA, Australia, UAE, Sudan, South Africa, Germany, The Netherlands, etc.) have registered to English and French version of MedOpen Basic and Advanced. Thirty-seven people enrolled in MedOpen Advanced in English and in French, and 14 were awarded with MedOpen Advanced certificate.

Language version	MedOpen participants
English	177
French	145
Arabic	245
TOTAL	567

Number of participants registered at MedOpen from 2004 - 2008

Within the SMAP III ICZM framework funded by the European Commission, SMAP RMSU organised the translation of MedOpen in Arabic. The initiative aimed at assisting decision-makers, policy advisors, project managers and experts from the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries in building capacities for coastal management in view of the implementation of the Phase III of the SMAP programme. The first and second runs of the ArabMedOpen were launched in 2005 and 2006, respectively, as a joint initiative of the SMAP RMSU, UNEP/MAP PAP/RAC and CEDARE in the framework of the SMAP project.

MedOpen has been a free resource by now. It has been proposed to introduce a small fee, in order to achieve a higher commitment among the candidates. Currently, MedOpen in English and in French needs updating and revision.

Since recently, the option to produce specified modules has been considered. The idea is to focus the first module on the ICZM Protocol, namely, to organise a training and public education on integrated management of coastal zones with a view to ensuring their sustainable development.

b. Educom (<http://www.educom-med.org/course/CourseWeb.htm>)

In December 2003, PAP/RAC together with the University of Split, Croatia; the University Ca'Foscari, Venice, Italy; the University Pablo de Olavide, Seville, Spain; and Cairo University, Egypt, proposed to TEMPUS programme a project to create an Internet-based postgraduate programme on Integrated Coastal Management in the Mediterranean - Educom@med.

The main objective of the Programme is to educate modern coastal areas managers that will, understanding the coastal areas as a complex system, acquire knowledge and skills necessary for integrated management of the entirety of a coastal area. During the programme, the students adopt a creative and pro-active approach to and a methodological basis for analysing coastal areas. They also acquire knowledge on structures and processes on the coastal areas, and master the methods and skills required in the process of ICM. This postgraduate programme contains 90 ECTS of the main issues relevant to coastal managers in the Mediterranean Region for the duration of 1.5 semesters.

The platform on which the Educom@Med course is constructed and delivered is WebCT (Web Course Tools), a sophisticated computer-based platform that enables instructors and students to be in a synchronous and asynchronous contact, providing support, content delivery and assessment.

The structure of the course is the following:

- Taught Modules
 - Module I: Fundamentals and methods in ICM
 - Module II: Coastal ecosystems and processes
 - Module III: ICM Framework
 - Module IV: Sectoral policies in ICM
 - Module V: Tools and techniques in ICM
- Field trip
- Traineeship
- Thesis:
 - e-learning platform
 - compulsory and additional readings
 - presentations
 - glossary
 - case studies
 - e-library

With the signature of the Mediterranean Protocol on ICZM, the Parties undertook the obligation to develop education programmes, training and public education on ICZM. Educom is created as the academic Mediterranean ICZM postgraduate course, targeting all Mediterranean countries. In addition to Educom, there are several more ICZM courses in the Region. Since the niche on the market is not large, it would be reasonable to improve the existing courses by taking new partners and by upgrading the already developed programmes.

c. Coast Day Awareness-Raising Campaign (<http://www.coastday.org>)

With the signature of the Mediterranean Protocol on ICZM, the Parties also undertook the obligation to carry out, at the national, regional or local level, awareness-raising activities on ICZM. An awareness-raising campaign implemented by PAP/RAC within the EU financed project is presented below, because of its larger than expected success and the need to use it for the promotion of the Mediterranean Protocol on ICZM.

One of the specific objectives of the SMAP III project is to promote awareness of the value and state of coasts. In order to raise awareness among the general public and decision-makers, the campaign was organised in partnership with NGOs and ministries of the environment (PAP Focal Points).

The awareness raising campaign consisted of four parts, namely: opinion poll; appointment of the Ambassadors for the Coast; preparation of the TV spot; and Coast Day celebration on October 24, 2007.

The aim of the Opinion Poll was to identify the level of awareness of the most important coastal issues. In most of countries, coast has been recognised as an important or very important resource. In addition, the majority of respondents considered the coast of their country as threatened or very threatened. It is very indicative that in all the countries, the majority of respondents stated that they were not aware of any current or planned activities in their country related to coastal protection and management.

In order to make the awareness campaign more visible to the general public, to attract attention of media, and in particular to secure an easier access to the top-level policy makers, PAP/RAC decided to appoint Ambassadors for the Coast. They were selected because of their contribution to the coastal management and efforts they made towards the promotion of sustainable coastal development. It is expected that the Ambassadors for the Coast will assist PAP in their endeavours to promote sustainable coastal development. The following Ambassadors for the Coast were appointed in 2007: Princess Lalla Hasna of Morocco, President of the "Fondation Mohammed VI pour la Protection de l'Environnement"; prof. Predrag Matvejevic, the author of the famous "Mediterranean Breviary; Mr. Chérif Rahmani, the Algerian Minister of Land-use Planning, Environment and Tourism; and Mr. Renato Soru, President of the Sardinia Region and a policy-maker.

Following the recommendations of the "ICZM Marketing Strategy", PAP/RAC concluded that the most efficient tool for raising awareness of the need for ICZM would be to prepare and broadcast a TV advert on the value of the coast, and on the need for its management. Potential of the TV advert is considered particularly important, since the largest segments of the modern society assimilates the short TV commercial type of messages. The TV spot was filmed in Tunisia, in August 2007, and produced in five languages. The English, French and Arabic versions were produced by the resources of this project, while the MAP Office in Athens produced the version in Greek. The Italian Region of Sardinia produced the Italian version of the TV spot. Information about the TV advert was sent to more than 100 TV stations in the eligible countries. Finally, the TV spot was broadcasted on 17 TV stations. It was shown at the MedFilm Festival in Rome, on the green.tv, on You Tube and during the screening event on the occasion of the Coast Day in Plaka, Athens.

Coast Day celebration was organised in 15 Mediterranean countries, namely: Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, Jordan, the Palestinian National Authority, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Cyprus, Croatia, Montenegro, the Italian Regions of Sardinia and Liguria, France and in the Spanish Region of Andalusia.

Initially, there were 20 partners. Later on, 40 more joined, so that finally 60 partners participated in the celebration. The Coast Day bilingual (English and French) web site was opened in May 2007 and by the end of 2007, more than 5,000 visitors visited the Coast Day web site and 30 links were established to it. A number of 70 news was published. It is interesting to note that although no activities were performed after November and although only one news was placed on the web site, the number of visitors is constantly growing.

During the Coast Day, 12 workshops were held, namely, in: Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, The Palestinian National Authority, Syria, Italy and Cyprus. Six more workshops were held for schools in Morocco, Algeria, Syria, Greece and Cyprus, while several conferences were organised in Algeria and a coastal panel was held in Turkey. Concerts were held in Egypt, Syria and Italy, while six clean up campaigns were held in Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Syria and Greece. Kayak excursions were held in Turkey and on the lake of Nador, Morocco. Environmental exposition was held in Lattakia and Syria. A marathon was held in Egypt, drawing contests in Morocco and Algeria, together with photo, poster and other exhibitions. The SMAP Clearing House provided a Virtual Treasure Hunt on the Coast Day. During

the Coast Day, 20 TVs informed about the event, while many other media (newspapers and radio) followed the event. Posters, leaflets, bookmarks, stickers, CDs and other relevant promotional materials were widely disseminated in all the countries of the project.

Particularly successful and interesting was a Coast Day celebration in Sardinia. Actually, Sardinia organised a Coast Week (*La settimana delle coste Sarde*) with a 7-day programme. During the week, 5 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) had "open doors", a sailing regatta was held, excursions and courses of wind surf, kite surf and scuba diving and a concert of a Tunisian musician were organised. Environmental education activities were also organised jointly with schools and local people. A two-day conference was held in Cagliari, starting with a Round Table of directors of the Sardinian MPAs, representing 20% of the total of the Italian MPAs. The Round Table resulted in a Manifest of the MPAs. The press followed all the events, and the local and national journals published a number of articles. The Coast Day TV spot was broadcasted on the two Sardinian TVs, and on a satellite TV - Eco TV. On the conference day, during the sailing regatta, the Italian national TV Rai Tre broadcasted a TV emission, which was dedicated to the Coast Day and coastal management. The emission - "Ambiente Italia", is a TV show broadcasted already for 15 years every Saturday afternoon. For one hour and a half, different coastal issues were presented and discussed in a fascinating and interesting way.

Finally, the MAP Office in Athens contributed significantly to the Coast Day celebration. The MAP Office co-ordinated activities of seven Greek partners in organising Coast Day. MAP presented Coast Day to UNEP as the Mediterranean contribution to the UN DAY.

In addition, the MAP Office, in collaboration with partners, organised a screening event in Plaka, Athens. The outstanding success of this event demonstrates that this is a powerful awareness-raising tool. Hundreds of thousands of people were directly informed on the value of the coast and importance of its management. Therefore, in future, this initiative could also be used for the promotion of the Mediterranean Protocol on ICZM, as well as other coastal policies among top-level policy and opinion makers.

d. EU Maritime Day

The first ever European Maritime Day was celebrated on 20 May 2008 with a stakeholder conference in Brussels and several maritime events organised in the regions. The stakeholder conference focused on the regional approach to the implementation of the Integrated Maritime Policy. For the EU, this was an occasion to highlight the crucial role played by the Oceans and Seas and will contribute to a better visibility of the maritime sectors and more recognition of the importance they play in everyday life.

On the occasion of the EU Maritime Day, PAP/RAC in collaboration with the Autonomous Region of Sardinia (Italy), organised a Mediterranean workshop on ICZM Policy and a Coastal EXPO - an event for the general public. About 70 posters were exposed by different ICZM organisations from all over the Mediterranean. Different promotional materials were presented, including the films, a TV spot, transmissions and photos. Also, the models of different projects to rejuvenate the coastal villages were presented by the Faculty of Architecture of Alghero. Finally, in the afternoon, four workshops were held on the ICZM related topics. The aim of this public event was to raise awareness of the EU Maritime Day, of the value of the coast and the necessity of ICZM for the sustainable coastal development. A number of 512 people in total participated at the event, including the students from 6 universities, representatives of 3 marine protected areas, as well as representatives of 8 NGOs, 3 local authorities and 2 research centres. Several media representatives participated in these events.

Events of this type, as well as different "open door" type events, should be taken into consideration for the future awareness-raising activities, since it has been proven that they may mobilise attention of the media and of the general public. In future, special attention should be paid to the involvement of the private sector in such events.

3. Questions for discussion

a. Training

- justify the need for a training;
- define the main elements of the ICZM Protocol where a training is needed;
- make proposals on how to organise a training; and
- discuss and propose the target audience.

b. Awareness-raising

- justify the need for the awareness-raising related to the ICZM Protocol implementation;
- propose the most promising and visible actions in awareness-raising; and
- use the Ambassadors for the Coast in the future Protocol implementation.

4. References and documents

Coast Day campaign, accessed 4 June 2008. <http://www.coastday.org>

EC, accessed 4 June 2008. <http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/>

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<http://www.oceansatlas.org/servlet/CDSServlet?status=ND0xOTY5MCY2PWVuJjMzPSomMzc9a29z>.

Annex XI

Working Group I: Assessment and Evaluation of the ICZM progress in the Mediterranean - Report of the session -

<p style="text-align: center;">Assessment and evaluation of the ICZM progress in the Mediterranean</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Initial concerns:</p> <p>Who has signed the ICZM protocol and what are the political conditions which made them signing ? <i>What works / does not work</i></p> <p>It is the whole MAP system which is in charge of the ICZM protocol follow up and implementation <i>MAP components accountability</i></p> <p>Assess the ICZM protocol signature and ratification process and conditions <i>Create the enabling conditions</i></p>	<p>ICZM Protocol signature and ratification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reactivate the role of the focal points• MAP acts as a facilitator through:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>a new inventory of national legislations, institutional setting</i>- <i>information transfer from one country to another – spread the word</i>- <i>answer the countries questions/expectations</i>
<p>Be pro-active through re-assuring and positive emulation between countries</p> <p>Example:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAP makes a review of the protocol 32 articles pinpointing what countries have already done in regard to each article</p> <p>If appropriate, don't hesitate to mention particularly successful examples from other countries in the world</p>	<p>Use what is already there with available data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review the Mediterranean sustainable development indicators in the light of the ICZM protocol• Review the CAMP procedure in the light of the new ICZM protocol• Link with incoming initiatives in the Mediterranean<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Globe cover/Globe corine including the Mediterranean</i>- <i>UNEP/IOC global marine assessment in the Med.</i>• Relate to each other stories at national/local level<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Crafting coastal governance (Agenda 21)</i>- <i>Good use of the Sardinian charter</i>
<p>Copy / adapt what already worked</p> <p>The EC ICZM Recommendation evaluation process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>ICZM group of experts as country representatives</i> <i>Working groups (inventories – indicators and data)</i>- <i>Coming up with an ad'hoc list of 28 indicators on SD</i> <i>ICZM progress – Ecosystem impact</i>- <i>Auto-evaluation process in each country</i> <i>MAP: « Imagine » worth to be dropped?</i>- <i>Feeding back the ICZM group of experts for validation</i>	<p>BE STRATEGIC !</p> <p>Start from the sea... <i>The UNEP/IOC/EEA Mediterranean marine assessment including the coast interface</i></p> <p>Articulate ecosystem-based and integrated coastal zone management <i>Use Globe Corine and validate with countries</i></p>

Workplan for the Guide

- The activity could start immediately
- Small Drafting Group and Peer reviewers
- No need for the Parties to formally adopt it
- Technical workshop???
- Financing ???
- 1 year

Specific technical aspects

- Prepare recommendations to the parties with respect to specific provisions of the protocol to be adopted by the first COP after it enters into force- start with less controversial ones, such as:
 - Carrying capacity of the coastal zones
 - Common regional framework for integrated coastal zone management
- Technical working groups

National Legal and Institutional Framework - Survey

- Updating of the 1997 report
- Identification of the gaps and areas of assistance for each country – assist countries in the preparation of instruments for land planning
- Specific reference to the ratification procedure in each country
- It can start immediately

Promotion of the protocol

- Selected international events (IUCN, Ramsar, etc)
- Countries of the region should be invited to sign and ratify the protocol

CAMP

- Transformation of the CAMPs into a tool for the implementation of the protocol
- MAP components should be involved so that it retains the integrating character as requested by the Governance Paper

Annex XIII

Working Group IV: Awareness-raising and training for the implementation of the Protocol
- Report of the session -

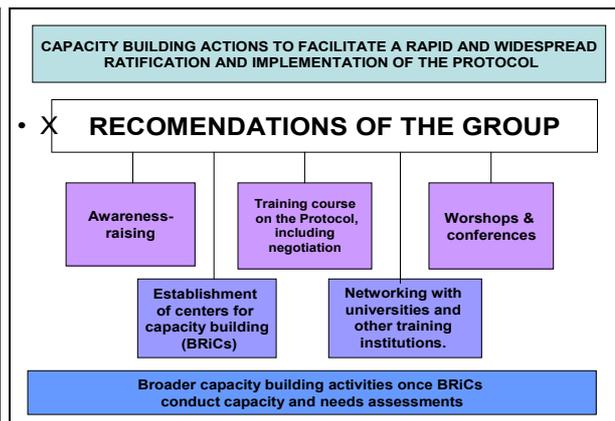
Group IV: Training and Awareness Raising for the Implementation of the Protocol

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS AFFECTING THE RATIFICATION AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL, FROM A CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

STRENGTHS	RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PROTOCOL
Human capacity in various fields of knowledge	Strengthen the capacity to exchange scientific and technical information
Quite a large practical experience on ICZM	The region has established networks, CAMPs, MEDCOAST, that can assist on how to implement the Protocol
Experience, institutions	Technical assistance can be provided to facilitate the implementation of the Protocol
Funding mechanisms	They may be used for implementation of the Protocol

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS AFFECTING THE RATIFICATION AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL, FROM A CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

LIMITATIONS	RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PROTOCOL
Fragmentation of efforts	Lack of coordination among capacity efforts translate in partial coverage of priority needs & inefficiencies in the capacity building Investment Strategies
Institutional fragmentation	Negative factor for governance. Training is done at the sectoral level. When people are effectively trained there is no place to apply the knowledge acquired.
Very few coastal laws	When a countries had enacted some coastal laws, it would be easier a rapid and widespread ratification of the Protocol
Insufficient recognition and awareness of ICZM	The level of decision-makers is lower. There is a lower demand for capacity building.
Fragmentation of competences in the coastal-marine areas	Lack of jurisdictional continuity; institutional arrangements do not span the land-sea interface; lack of integration in the decision-making



CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIONS TO FACILITATE A RAPID AND WIDESPREAD

1. AWARENESS-RAISING

Target Group: top level polititians;

Sources of funding: MAP should allocate catalizing funds for coordination of awareness-raising activities;

Implementation modality: targeted awareness using existing experience

CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIONS TO FACILITATE A RAPID AND WIDESPREAD

2. TRAINING COURSE ON THE PROTOCOL, INCLUDING NEGOTIATION

Target Group: administrators at all levels, NGOs; private sector;

Sources of funding: MAP should allocate resources for development of a special module on the Protocol.

<p>CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIONS TO FACILITATE A RAPID AND WIDESPREAD</p> <p>3. WORKSHOPS, CONFERENCES (USING EXISTING CONFERENCE FORUMS AND OPPORTUNITIES)</p> <p><u>Target Group:</u> All interested stakeholders;</p> <p><u>Sources of funding:</u> ?</p> <p><u>Implementation modality:</u> use</p>	<p>CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIONS TO FACILITATE A RAPID AND WIDESPREAD</p> <p>4. ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTERS FOR CAPACITY BUILDING (BRiCs) IN COOPERATION WITH PAP/RAC</p> <p><u>Target Group:</u> All interested stakeholders working on ICZM;</p> <p><u>Sources of funding:</u> ?</p> <p><u>Implementation modality:</u> using the</p>
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<p>CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIONS TO FACILITATE A RAPID AND WIDESPREAD</p> <p>5. NETWORKING WITH UNIVERSITIES AND OTHER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS</p> <p><u>Target Group:</u> BRiCs and other training institutions</p> <p><u>Sources of funding:</u> ?</p> <p><u>Implementation modality:</u> BRiCs use existing networks and forums to</p>
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Annex XIV

Preparatory activities for implementing the ICZM Protocol (PAP/RAC)

SUBJECT / OBJECTIVE	TASK / OUTPUT	REMARK	TIMETABLE
ENABLING CONDITIONS FOR ICZM PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION			
Set up an institutional framework for the Protocol implementation	Approach PAP & MAP FPs to nominate contact points for Protocol implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to be fully operative once the Protocol is ratified 	immediately
Active involvement of MAP Components in implementation of the Protocol			
Adapting MAP CAMPs to correspond to the Protocol requirements			
Using international events to promote the Protocol			
STOCKTAKING ON ICZM (WG 1)			
Taking stock of the state of the art of ICZM in the Mediterranean countries	Preparation of a relevant questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self-evaluation may be more meaningful than external evaluation; evaluation based on the existing methodologies adapted to the Protocol requirements ▪ Incorporate setback issue neatly in the questionnaire ▪ Circulate questionnaire for comments to EM participants ▪ Validate questions with NFPs 	month 4
	Stocktaking document on ICZM in the Mediterranean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Survey of national legal and institutional framework for ICZM as a self-standing document or a part of the Stocktaking document? 	
EXPLANATORY GUIDE ON THE TEXT OF ICZM PROTOCOL (WG 2)			
Guidance for technical & legal experts on national administrative level	Explanatory guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contents: summary of technical discussions during the negotiation process; detailed explanation of the Protocol articles ▪ Annexes: Implementation Toolkit ▪ Clear definition of "integration", "management", "code of practice", "non-financial compensation", "public access", "hazards and risks" ▪ linkages to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols 	month 13
Guidance for administrative, local-level and other stakeholders	Non-technical document on implementation of the Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ shorter version of the Guide ▪ include EIA, SEA, CCA, EIs? 	month 13
	Promotional material for target groups		month 13
SETBACK (WG 3)			
Taking stock of existing diverse national / local experience in setting a setback	Incorporate into the Questionnaire on ICZM stocktaking		
AWARENESS RAISING AND TRAINING FOR THE PROTOCOL (WG 4)			

