

## MedProgramme CP 2.1 and SCCF

### Harmonization Meeting for Coastal Plans preparation



Priority Actions Programme / Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)

Kraj Sv. Ivana 11, Split, Croatia

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## 1. Introducing MedProgramme projects CP 2.1 and SCCF

Marko Prem, PAP/RAC's deputy director, welcomed the participants and introduced PAP/RAC, called for a fruitful meeting, and introduced the agenda of the meeting. He stressed out that PAP/RAC's major mission is to give a technical assistance to help countries implement the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).

Daria Povh Škugor, PAP/RAC's senior programme officer, introduced the objectives of the meeting as follows:

1. To identify the best form, structure and process of development of the methodological guidelines for preparation of Coastal Plans according to ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean;
2. To learn lessons from the Coastal Plan development process;
3. To review and harmonize the preparation process of two coastal plans; and
4. To capture substantial gender related issues, latest governance findings, as well as implementation of Climagine and climate risk assessment contributions to the methodological guidance for Coastal plans.

She presented the GEF MedProgramme and informed the participants on the relevant activities on the upgrade of the IMAP indicator 25 land use change. The idea is to use the results of the analyses of the land use change based on open satellites imagery in the coastal plans. In addition, the comparative study of coastal laws of five countries is being prepared. She pointed out that the results of both mentioned activities will be an interesting and valuable inputs for the meetings of the inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms, as foreseen in the project document. As for the calculation of the land use change data, PAP/RAC expert team would like to start with Morocco in order to secure timely input for the Coastal plan development. Finally, she concluded with one more PAP/RAC activity consisting in development of the methodological guide for preparation of Coastal Plans according to ICZM Protocol, in which substantial gender related issues and latest governance findings are to be captured.

## **2. Methodology for preparation of Coastal Plans and lessons learned from Šibenik-Knin County Coastal plan**

Ms. Povh Škugor presented 5 lessons from the Coastal plan inspired by the Mediterranean ICZM Protocol, based on her experience. After the first Coastal plan, adopted in 2016 in Šibenik-Knin County in Croatia, around 10 plans were finalized or started. Recently, several requests from different Mediterranean regions and cities for support in development of the Coastal plan has been received. The question is how to meet these new requests for assistance? That could be an added value of the methodological guide on plan preparation that is going to be prepared within this project.

She pointed out the importance of the good start, meaning the preparation for the work. Ensuring legal foundation, right triggers, sound objectives on which all stakeholders could agree are essential for the plan's implementation. Based on the article 18 of the Protocol, Coastal plan may be self-standing or integrated in other plans. Ms. Povh Škugor compared the objectives of the Šibenik-Knin County plan with the objectives of Boka Kotorska Bay and the region Tanger-Tétouan-Al Hoceima Plans and outlined that we need clear objectives in the methodological guide. The second step is to enable governance, to put everyone on board. The third step is to secure integrated approach, keeping the full picture in the sight, but focusing on priorities. A difficult task is how to agree on priorities. The fourth step is to make it grow and to communicate results, that is when the real job begins! What we are missing: how to communicate during the plan development. Also, if we decide to use "living document" approach, how can we secure the quality of the living document, so that the eventual changes are based on the new scientific insights and not on some private interests. The final step is to share knowledge and experience about the work done.

## **3. Coastal management plan for Boka Kotorska Bay**

Ivana Stojanović, Ministry of Ecology, Spatial Planning and Urbanism of Montenegro, introduced the coastal management plan (CMP) for Boka Kotorska Bay, which is a very unique part of the country. They chose this area to work on the climate change adaptation measures due to the high vulnerability to climate change, although they have previously worked already a lot in the same area, mostly on environmental monitoring. Changes of government resulted in certain changes in the way how spatial planning of the country will be done. According to Ms. Stojanović, national spatial plan, that is under development in Montenegro, is the second most important document in Montenegro after the Constitution. It will be very useful that certain outputs of the CMP for Boka Kotorska Bay get integrated into the national spatial plan. She also stressed out that at the moment the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Montenegro

is being prepared in collaboration with UNDP Montenegro, and it will be of high importance to have vertical integration between NAP and the CMP for Boka Kotorska Bay.

Ivan Sekovski, PAP/RAC's programme officer, and Saša Karajović, national team leader of the plan preparation, presented the progress on the Coastal management plan. Mr. Sekovski introduced that the Protocol was ratified by Montenegro in 2012, and the national ICZM strategy was prepared in 2015, and adopted in 2016. One of Strategy's priority action is to implement climate change adaptation in the pilot area. Boka Kotorska Bay is very prone to risks, rainfall and flash floods in winter, and droughts and forest fires in summer, and hopefully the plan is going to tackle these issues. Mr. Sekovski also presented the scoping phase and priority themes selected by the local stakeholders, which directed the selection of the expert team. The diagnostic meeting took place on 4 July in Kotor, where each expert presented shortly the state, pressures, vision and the selection of indicators for their respective theme. Mr. Sekovski hopes that there will be high-level support from the three mayors (from three municipalities: Kotor, Herceg Novi, and Tivat) and hopes to bring them together on the meeting to think about the plan holistically. In 2013 they started talking about the climate change in the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) as something still distant, but now it is actual on the local level, there will be direct work on climate change adaptation measures. Mr. Karajović, national team leader of the plan, thinks that we need to find out which is the body that will adopt the plan and finally make the ownership of the plan, and those should be the three municipalities, since in Montenegro they do not have the regional level of government. This may be a step forward in the regionalisation of the country, actually on its European path. He finished by praising the participatory approach of stakeholders engagement.

Mr. Prem intervened and asked for whom is the plan prepared, since the plan is not backed by national legislation. Mr. Karajović reported on their wish of unifying the spatial planning document, with the coastal, but still the political crisis doesn't let them know precisely how this is going to be finally done.

#### **4. *Schéma Régional du Littoral (SRL) of the region Tanger – Tétouan – Al Hoceima***

Nassira Rheyati, Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development in Morocco, is in charge of international cooperation and Barcelona Convention, UNEP MAP and GEF. She introduced the project and activities, since Morocco is country beneficiary of GEF MedProgramme. Regarding tasks, Morocco needs to develop coastal plan – SRL for the region, based on the national action plan, and they asked for help the UNEP MAP, at this stage the SRL for the region of Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima (TTA). Morocco has previously developed the Al Hoceima coastal plan and TTA climate plan. Ms. Rheyati reported that in Morocco they have the intermediate government, a regional one, it is the institutional governance and they

have big policies on climate change. They require that all the plans should be implemented on regional level. They want to integrate both SRL TTA and action plan on ICZM, regarding both approaches, approach of Barcelona Convention, and approach of Moroccan national framework. The first meeting that defined the priorities was organised in March, and in the region TTA there is already an institutional regional committee in charge of the implementation of SRL. They still lack the participation of the private sector. The implementation, management and mobilisation of the regional actors is given to regional ministry for environment DRE TTA, since Morocco is dedicated to decentralisation and the regionalisation, so each region should make their own decisions. Ms. Rheyati stated that it is not always easy, Mr. Wali last time was not present in order to bring the ownership to high levels, but hopefully will be present on the workshop in September. SRL for the region TTA is their second SRL that they are elaborating, the first one was for the region of Rabat-Salé, funded by the World bank, but it is still not adopted because Wali says it is problem for (future) investments. This is something to keep in mind about for the SRL TTA. Maybe the time was also not in our favour, the start of the project was in time of covid, plus governmental changes, plus the implementation is on the region and they are in Rabat, but Ms. Rheyati hopes they are moving in good direction. She also thinks that maybe it will be difficult to harmonize work in Morocco and Montenegro, but she hopes we will later replicate good practices to other parts of the Mediterranean basin.

Ante Ivčević, PAP/RAC's programme officer, presented the progress in the preparation of the SRL TTA, that was delayed compared to the Montenegrin counterpart for three months due to covid-19 restrictions. Mr. Ivčević informed the participants that they are now in the process of engaging experts to work on the key topics detected on inception workshop in March in Tanger and that are elaborated in the scoping report. Maria Snoussi, SRL TTA team leader, added that the good thing in the preparation of the plan is the delegation of implementation from the national to regional level, but that the bad thing is the lack of representation at the highest political level. Wali was not present so a huge number of stakeholders did not show up, as well. Ms. Snoussi thinks that we should have a meeting with Wali to inform him of the importance of this project. Ms. Rheyati stated that we could prepare an explanatory letter for the decision-makers so that they see the importance of SRL TTA for the investments. Ms. Povh Škugor welcomed this idea and called it a form of a *governance brief*, and Ms. Snoussi agreed that it could be prepared, but states that the letter is better than a generic leaflet because it is nominal. Željka Škaricic, PAP/RAC's director, wants to come with portfolio of concrete projects and possible investments and development for the region. She underlined that SRL TTA is not an environmental plan, but sustainable development plan that includes the socio-economic benefits for the region.

## 5. Integration of Climagine and Climate risk assessment results

Michael Karner, Plan Bleu/RAC project coordinator introduced and presented the participatory Climagine methodology that aims to engage stakeholders in coastal zones regarding coastal issues in terms of planning, environmental challenges and climate variability. The first Climagine workshop identifies sustainability dimensions, and the second identifies sustainability indicators for each sustainability dimension. The third Climagine serves to define the band of equilibrium or the safe operating space for each indicator, and the fourth is to develop strategic recommendations for the two case studies, the Boka Kotorska Bay and the region Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima.

Mr. Karner underlined that the participants in recent Climagine in Montenegro were mainly women (around 75%), but Ms. Katrien Van der Heyden, gender expert, warned that the problem is the lack of men active in influential decision-making positions and we should try harder to motivate them. Ms. Stojanović says that mainly women work in public administration in Montenegro, and additionally mayors – men in power, usually do not participate in these kinds of workshops. Mr. Karner also gave insight into the Boka Kotorska Bay climate risk assessment (MedProgramme SCCF Project) which will be finalised in September 2022. He finished with informing about other inputs to the process: on adaptation solutions, cost-benefit analysis, ecosystem-based adaptation and engaging the private, financial and public sectors.

Regarding the region TTA, compared with Boka Kotorska Bay, the challenge is that here we work in far larger region. Also, the vertical engagement is a challenge since the key stakeholders want to stay in Tanger, which is problematic for the horizontal engagement of different stakeholders from other parts of the region. MEDSEA, Ms. Snoussi and gender specialist are also preparing a climate risk assessment for the region TTA for the month of September and they are helping the Montenegro team for the common methodology and approach for this topic. Some analyses there will also deal with the regional hinterland, not only with the coastal zones.

## 6. How to find substantial gender issues in coastal management projects

Ms. Katrien Van der Heyden, expert in gender and climate, introduced the question of gender and sex, where gender is a concept from social sciences, a masculine and feminine gender, where the differences are culturally constructed. Gender in research consists of equal opportunities in research teams, and of gender and sex variable in the research content (it is related to the content of the topic). We should ask ourselves is our topic related to gender, to all people? Like waste management, fisheries or coastal plans, who is included in the whole process? If our research or policy work involve humans then the gender is relevant in our

projects! Many jobs in fisheries, tourism, agriculture...other fields represent only men (as owners) and much of the side job is done by women.

For these reasons we should pay attention to gender analyses (what are the roles and tasks, e.g. in fisheries, what is the access to and control over fisheries, and who participates in decision making). Women can participate in workshops, but the mayors have the control over the outcomes of the workshops. Having an access to participatory approach does not mean women control it. The same is often valid for the case of household finances. In fisheries, men are on the boat, and women stay on shore and sell the fish, women's role stays invisible although both tasks are equally important. Differences in decision making and participation exist, so we have to act to diminish inequalities to stimulate sustainable development. Therefore, data on differences in roles, tasks, participation needs to be gathered. Situation may be different for young and old women, migrants, single or married, less or more educated...In workshops we need to pay attention that women don't overlook the work they are doing (instead of just talking about men's side of the job done). We also need to publish our results and show gender relevance in our reports.

The second example Ms. Van der Heyden presented relates to climate change and heat wave and how heat wave killed more women than men in France in 2003. It turned out that older women are poorer than men because they do a lot of unpaid work during their lives so their pensions are lower. In developing world, women are more vulnerable than men with regards to natural risks. Mr. Prem commented that we tackle the effort in fisheries, and that it would be strange or impossible to put some quotas on other phases in the fisheries chain. He wanted to ask how can we interfere with other components in the chain, where we do not have the mandate to interfere outside of our field. We can only boost our engagement since it is a personal decision, not waiting for the others to organise it for us. Ms. Povh Škugor said that even disclosing the above-mentioned issues improve overall awareness. In addition, our work on governance enables us to communicate to the wide stakeholder groups since in governance relations there is something on everybody's plate. Ms. Marina Marković, PAP/RAC's programme officer, wondered how to address the right decision makers for an integrated plan. She wondered if they were using methodology that did not include gender properly and so maybe they should redesign their methodology.

Mr. Sekovski wanted to know how to make these arguments on gender fit for purpose of the plan, and priority sectors, since they lack data for Montenegro. Ms. Stojanović thinks that this kind of presentation should be organised on higher/administrative level in Montenegro, because this question has never been raised so far. Ms. Rheyati agreed, stating that GEF project is the best surrounding to do the gender effort. She said that at the end of the year they need to send how they use the budget regarding gender in Rabat, on the national level, but the region TTA is different from Rabat. Mr. Karner agrees to continue with

gender work within the project. Ms. Snoussi agrees and she informed the participants that she has started collecting gender data in Morocco and TTA, based on the 2014 census, and asks if data for men and women are considered as sex or gender data. Ms. Van der Heyden explained that regarding the census it is sex data, but if discussed how much each sex earns, is educated... that is then gender. Ms. Snoussi says that in rural areas women work more, in urban areas is the opposite, so women are more vulnerable in rural areas. Mr. Karner thanked and says that he will do best to include gender in our work. Finally, Mr. Prem struggles to see how to integrate gender in all components of the sectors related to coastal plan, and Ms. Povh Škugor proposes a presentation on gender issues within the inter-ministerial meetings at national levels. All the participants concluded that they will include more gender issues in their future work regarding coastal plans.

#### **7. IMAP 25 Land use change indicator upgraded with the elevation data as an input for the Coastal plans**

The second day of the meeting started with Martina Baučić, professor of geoinformatics, who presented the results of upgrading the land use change indicator with the detailed elevation data, in order to be able to use it for identifying risk zones. The idea is to prepare a methodological guide on how to use the accessible, open-source data. Reporting units are under 300m, 300m-1km, 1-10km, in combination with administrative units. Due to integration of climate change vulnerability within the indicator, the idea is to upgrade the methodology and include the elevation zones, to tackle better coastal flooding and the pressure on coastal systems. The proposal is to introduce elevation zones regarding habitats (under 5m, 5-10m,...) and regarding coastal flooding the elevation proposal is 0-1m, 1-2m, 2-5m, 5-10m.

Several data source were tested: EEA data (only for Europe and for the first 10km inland), Copernicus data (global, 100m resolution), and ESA satellite (global, 10m resolution). New DTM named FABDEM was introduced within last 2 months, based on Copernicus with forests removed, made particularly for flooding modelling, and with 30m resolution. In addition, open-source data are selected for protected areas, administrative units, and coastline (OpenStreetMap). Ms. Baučić and her team calculated the indicator for coastal units of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, and southern part of Croatia. The first insight is that Montenegro has over 50% built-up area in the first 1-km-strip. The example of Tivat municipality showed that we cannot mix different sources for a serious calculation when we want to interpret results, and ESA model of land cover is similar to EEA model of land use so it is quite good. Data for coastal flooding shows a dramatic situation for elevation and areas <5m above sea level. The new FABDEM data with good resolution showed us the coastal flooding for just <2 m above sea level, which is very important for planning, security,

investments, insurance, etc. Therefore, the data that satisfy indicator requirements exists and this data can be used to introduce measures for land use, preservation and climate change adaptation. Ms. Snoussi uses this methodology to calculate and interpret the risk of coastal flooding, because the roughness of the terrain needs to be taken into consideration for detailed flood analysis, and they empirically take other factors if they want to determine the hazard zone.

Ms. Baučić stated that this is a first-step assessment, and later for detailed flood analysis on very local area more factors for precise modelling are needed, since dynamic models are complex. IMAP 25 indicator is to see where the coastal floods can occur, but the picture will be way bigger than this when considering the detailed hazard zone. Ms. Snoussi is doing this already for Morocco, and asked how to calculate coastline in the Atlantic coast with high tides. Ms. Baučić explained that coastline is only a convention, it does not exist, only the level of the sea and sea-model level exist, and for coastal flood we need engineers to model dynamic results for different weather/hazard scenarios. But IMAP 25 is only a basis and relatively cheap, only for elevation zones, and not modelling coastal floods. For risks we need costly models if we need detailed information for built-up areas. Mr. Karner asked if something is already done in connection with insurance companies, and Ms. Baučić says that no one in Kaštela municipality uses this for insurance contracts, since you do not get the value for flooded area (she would need to pay 200-300€ per year, and max she could get is 1500€) so the insurance companies do not cover such hazard, but investors should take this information in account to decide what to do or not with their money. She says that people in Kaštela do not get insurance coverage, but are adapted to floods with sand bags, removing things from the ground floor in historical buildings that get flooded. In addition, there is seismic risk that they do not even take into consideration. For touristic purposes they reinforced the buildings and made them more resistant to earthquakes, but nothing is done for coastal flooding. She concluded that this is since tourism does not bring money to local communities, so there is not right investment in society.

#### **8. Next steps in the development of the coastal plans in Montenegro and Morocco**

Mr. Karajović, as spatial planner, said that the figure of coastal flooding is scary but useful. The question is how did the coastal setback, introduced in Montenegro, get translated into the local plans of the municipalities. Moreover, the participants discussed the measures that could be introduced in Boka Kotorska Bay, regarding the autochthonous and salt-tolerant vegetation, and revalorisation of maquis. Ms. Stojanović asked for the official maps of coastal flooding and asked if this exists in Croatia, and Ms. Baučić said that all is available at 'Geoportal Hrvatske vode', for the level of municipality measure 1:25000, but for them the coastal flood is the line of coastal elevation, not a risk map or hazard map. The next steps for Ms. Baučić

will be to complete the methodology. PAP/RAC would like Ms. Baučić group to calculate the indicator for all project countries, starting with Morocco. Also, training courses on country per country basis should assist in building capacities for future monitoring of this indicator when it becomes full-fledged IMAP indicator. Ms. Rheyati pointed out the importance of organizing a live training on this indicator, and proposed that Ms. Baučić comes to Morocco and do the training for the people on board in Morocco.

Mr. Sekovski presented the next steps in plan preparation process for Boka Kotorska Bay. He plans to reach the high-level political support with all three municipalities, to organise a targeted meetings with certain stakeholders, to organise a plan's steering committee, to establish an advisory board, to prepare a communication strategy, to do the prioritization (not only of the topics, but also of the adaptation options) and to enhance mainstreaming into other relevant national and local plans. The measures that will be set in CMP of Boka Kotorska Bay should be mainstreamed into other national plans, as well as local spatial plans (for each municipality), but Morocco prepares a binding document, so it is a different setting.

Ms. Rheyati thinks that it is important to prepare the declaration between the provinces in the region to sign and to cooperate within SRL TTA, which would facilitate the high-level cooperation. Ms. Stojanović comments on the communication, and proposes to organise an event regarding the plan during the next workshop (November 2022 in case of Montenegro) to divulgate the ideas from the project, as well as engaging a national NGO Eco-vision. Ms. Rheyati agrees to use the Ministry's press release on the regular basis from now to the workshop, as well as Medi1 regional TV broadcaster, to give the visibility to the project. Mr. Karner thinks that for the workshop in September one and the half days is maximum and that we need to prepare a bit the participants in advance for the workshop, so that they know what to do, particularly when discussing the indicators.

Mr. Ivčević presented the next steps regarding the preparation of SRL TTA in Morocco, stressing the need for engaging experts for the key topics as soon as possible, and discussed the restricted steering committee for the follow-up of the project. Ms. Škaričić says that the high-level political support needs to be established in September so that we do not lose the momentum, and we should meet the regional Wali. Also, every time we are there we need to have some stakeholder meeting in private, it helps in making the ownership of the plan. Ms. Povh Škugor says we need to prepare well the invitations for the regional stakeholders, the letter/mail need to have the story and be interesting! For the reporting we will fix what is needed, but we need to make it interesting and facilitate the process to regional stakeholders and partners. Ms. Snoussi says that we need to speed up the steering committee establishment, if we do not have it yet. We have to propose them the stakeholders, and they should put names. Economic and social council posed questions on Facebook in May, and the last question was about the coastal zone, and they put the results on the Facebook. We can

use those contacts to enlarge the data base. Also the Amadeus institute in Morocco has a huge influence, we should inform them. Ms. Snoussi insists that we should prepare a leaflet about the SRL TTA for September's workshop.

## 9. Conclusions and key ideas for the future

When discussing the recognition of substantial gender issues and other key methodological findings for Coastal plans, the participants concluded that, unfortunately, we lack data for all the sectors (like energy) for gender vs. climate.

- Ms. Van der Heyden thinks that it is good to do the assessment based on the official data, but also to do the parallel focus group discussion with women in the region. She thinks that firstly the gender dimension should be included in coastal management plans, so that there is a dedicated methodology and workshop particularly organised for gender issues. She came back to the fact that the access to and control over differs, like for example in agriculture, in Morocco and in Europe, is the same. In Morocco there is land tenure as customary law (*sulariat*, common's land that goes from men to men) in rural areas, where men have access and the control, whereas heritage is another thing, it is a law. In Europe women own less land, around 30% of all land for agriculture, and are more based on sustainable, bio agriculture.
- Ms. Rheyati thinks we should engage a regional gender NGO or have at least a gender expert represented at our workshops. Ms. Snoussi says that they can focus on hot spots, like for example fisherwomen in Al Hoceima which use nature-based solutions (ex. natural fibre) for fishing. Mr. Karner thinks that this is feasible with his consultant Mr. Nibani's NGO Association AGIR. He also proposes to allocate budget from Egypt/covid for a women-only focus group.
- Both countries agree that they need projects with concrete activities, because it is sometimes too much engagement without visible results. They praise the listing of possible fundings and all projects that are for concrete measures, projects or activities.
- Both Moroccan and Montenegrin project groups are pleased to have the opportunity to brainstorm about the common challenges they share when preparing the coastal plans, and hope to have soon another opportunity for the harmonization of their work, sharing lessons learned and best practices within the Mediterranean basin.
- All the participants concluded that they will include more gender issues in their future work regarding coastal plans, paying attention to both gender dimensions of the projects and gender balance in the plans' preparation.

## Annex I List of participants

### Country representatives:

#### Montenegro

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## Annex II

### Draft Agenda of the meeting

Wednesday, July 13<sup>th</sup> 2022

- 09:00 – 09:10            Opening: Welcome note  
(Željka Škaričić, PAP/RAC Director)
- 09:10 – 09:20            **Introducing MedProgramme projects CP 2.1 and SCCF**  
(Daria Povh Škugor, PAP/RAC)
- 09:20 – 09:35            Methodology for preparation of Coastal Plans and lessons  
learned from Šibenik-Knin County Coastal plan (Daria Povh  
Škugor, PAP/RAC)
- 09:35 – 10:15            **Coastal management plan for Boka Kotorska Bay**  
Comment by the representative of the relevant national partner  
(Ivana Stojanović, Ministry of ecology, spatial planning and  
urbanism, Montenegro)  
Progress on the Coastal management plan  
(Ivan Sekovski, PAP/RAC and Saša Karajović, Team leader)
- 10:15 – 10:30            **Integration of Climagine and Climate risk assessment results**  
into Coastal Plan for Boka Kotorska Bay (Michael Karner, Plan  
Bleu)
- 10:30 – 11:00            Discussion
- 11:00 – 11:15            Coffee break
- 11:15 – 12:00            **How to find substantial gender issues in coastal  
management projects** (Katrien Van der Heyden, Expert in  
gender and climate)
- 12:00 – 12:30            Discussion
- 12:30 – 13:15            **Coastal Plan / Schéma Régional du Littoral (SRL) of the region  
Tanger – Tétouan – Al Hoceima**  
Comment by the representative of the relevant national partner  
(Nassira Rheyati, Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable  
Development, Morocco)  
Progress on the Coastal Plan (Ante Ivčević, PAP/RAC and Maria  
Snoussi)
- 13:15 – 15:00            Lunch break

- 15:00 – 15:20      **Integration of Climagine and Climate risk assessment results**  
into Coastal Plan / SRL of the region Tanger – Tétouan – Al  
Hoceima, Morocco (Michael Karner, Plan Bleu)
- 15:20 – 16:00      Discussion on recognizing substantial gender issues and on other  
key methodological findings for Coastal plans
- 16:00 – 16:15      Coffee break
- 16:15 – 17:00      Continuation - discussion on key methodological findings for  
Coastal plans
- 17:00                Closure of the day 1

Thursday, July 14<sup>th</sup> 2022

- 09:00 – 09:15      IMAP 25 Land use change indicator upgraded with the elevation  
data as an input for the Coastal plans (Martina Baučić, Faculty of  
Geodesy, Architecture and Civil engineering of Split)
- 09:15 – 10:00      **Next steps in development of the Coastal management plan  
for Boka Kotorska Bay** (Ivan Sekovski, PAP/RAC, Michael Karner,  
Plan Bleu and Saša Karajović, Team leader)  
Comment by the representative of the relevant national partner  
(Ivana Stojanović, Ministry of ecology, spatial planning and  
urbanism, Montenegro)
- 10:30 – 11:00      Discussion
- 11:00 – 11:15      Coffee break
- 11:15 – 12:00      **Next steps in development of the Coastal Plan / SRL of the  
region Tanger – Tétouan – Al Hoceima, Morocco** (Ante Ivčević,  
PAP/RAC, Michael Karner, Plan Bleu and Maria Snoussi)  
Comment by the representative of the relevant national partner  
(Nassira Reheyati, Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable  
Development, Morocco)
- 12:00 – 12:45      Discussion
- 12:45 – 13 :00      Recommendations and closure of the meeting